



NEWSLETTER

NUMBER 53

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Iontaobhas Oidhreacht Mianadóireachta na hEireann

Mining Heritage Trust of Ireland

MHTI PROGRAMME OF EVENTS 2011-2012

(**Bold print** indicates finalised programmes; further details will be sent to members of events in ordinary print; *italics* indicates non-MHTI activities)

2011

- 11 Nov, Friday** **MHTI Board Meeting**
12 Nov, Saturday **Fieldtrip to Ballycorus and Killiney mines (see inside)**
12 Nov, Saturday **EGM on the future of MHTI (see inside)**
12 Nov *NAMHO Council, Cleveland, UK + informal field trips*

2012

- 12 Jan, Thursday** **MHTI Board Meeting**
18 Jan, Wednesday *IGA New Year Lecture by Dr John Ashton*
Anatomy of a Giant – The Navan Orebody., Tara Boliden.
Venue: Arts Block, Trinity College Dublin, at 8pm
- 08 Mar, Thursday** **MHTI Board Meeting**
17 May, Thursday **MHTI Board Meeting**
19-20 May, Sat-Sun **MHTI AGM and fieldtrips around Castlecomer**
Discovery Centre
29Jun -1Jul Fri-Sun *NAMHO Annual Conference, Derbyshire/Alderley Edge*
15-16 Sept, Sat-Sun **Metal mines of Donegal, Fieldtrip led by Alastair**
Lings

CONTENTS

Page 1	Members Business MHTI Corporate status EGM Programme
Page 3	Accounts for 2010
Page 4	Fieldtrip Report: Kingscourt Gypsum Mine
Page 5	Fieldtrip Report: The Mines of Fermanagh, Cavan and Leitrim
Page 6	Edenderry Mine subsidence DVD Review: Glengowla New books
Page 7	Meeting Report: Holding on to your history. MHTI Archive Day, November 2010
Page 9	Delisting of monuments
Page 10	Other news: Cononish Mine MHTI CONTACT DETAILS

WWW.MHTI.COM

MHTI MEMBERS' BUSINESS

EDITORIAL

As you will see the design of the newsletter has been revamped a little. We hope you like it better. Any comments please to Chairman or Editor.

Whilst the Board had intended to hold an EGM to debate whether to revert to Society status or something else rather than a limited company, we have weighed up the issue and no longer believe it is necessary if we can control costs and increase membership. However, we still have an EGM on 12th November to present the 2010 accounts. It is also an opportunity to discuss the future of MHTI and what sort of Trust you the members actually want.

PLEASE COME ALONG AND JOIN IN.

Matthew

Contact Matthew Parkes for information 087-122 1967 or mparkes@museum.ie

MHTI corporate status

At the board meeting on the 8th September it was agreed that the MHTI would remain as a company limited by guarantee, provided that we can substantially reduce our audit fees, and increase our membership numbers. As a result no resolutions on corporate status will be discussed at the forthcoming EGM.

Notice of Extraordinary General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Mining Heritage Trust of Ireland Ltd. will be held at the National Museum of Ireland, Collins Barracks, Benburb St, Dublin 7 on Saturday 12th November 2011 at 17:00 pm.

Agenda

1. To receive the accounts of the Mining Heritage Trust of Ireland Ltd. for 2010
2. To discuss the future direction of MHTI

Signed,
Nigel Monaghan,
Company Secretary

Diane Hodnett

Diane Hodnett would like to thank all those members of MHTI who sent cards and messages of condolence following the recent death of her husband Frank.

EGM Weekend Programme

Friday 11 November, 6pm. Board meeting (note change of date)

Saturday 12 November, 10:30am

Fieldtrip to the Ballycorus and Killiney mines. Meet at Killiney Dart Station car park.

If attending contact Stephen Callaghan 086 0704000

Email: stecallaghan@gmail.com

The trip will then move to Ballycorus where Rob Goodbody and John Morris will update members on new data from recent research.

If attending contact John Morris 087-9294615

Email: jhm1509@gmail.com

5pm Extraordinary General Meeting at National Museum of Ireland, Collins Barracks

7pm Dinner at the Nancy Hands Bar/Restaurant, Parkgate Street, Dublin [this is a couple of minutes walk from Collins Barracks].

If attending please notify Matthew Parkes

087-122 1967 or mparkes@museum.ie so we can

reserve appropriate space

Fieldtrips 2012

Future fieldtrips will be discussed at the next board meeting on Friday 11 November. At the moment we are hoping for visits to Co. Kilkenny in May, and Co. Donegal in September. If you are keen to coordinate a fieldtrip in other areas, please get in touch with any director, before the meeting.

NAMHO CONFERENCE 2012

The 2012 conference had been planned for Nenthead but had to be changed when the NPHT had problems earlier this year. Plans are being developed at short notice to hold the conference around Alderley Edge in Cheshire. The main venue will be the National Trust property at Quarry Bank Mill near Wilmslow and the conference will be held from 29th June - 1st July. The conference will be hosted by the Derbyshire Caving Club.

The idea is to hold talks relevant to Alderley Edge, copper mining and Bronze Age mining on the Saturday and Sunday mornings and then organise a range of field trips in the afternoons. Field trips are likely to include related industries - such as coal mining areas and the salt industries.

MINING HERITAGE TRUST OF IRELAND LIMITED
Statement of Financial Activities
Year Ended 31 December 2010

	Notes	General Funds 2010 €	Restricted Funds 2010 €	Total (Note15) 2010 €	Total (Note15) 2009 €
INCOMING RESOURCES					
Subscriptions / Grants		3,890	-	3,890	3,663
Donations		2,222	-	2,222	83
Profit on Sales of Publications		217	-	217	704
		<u>6,329</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,329</u>	<u>4,450</u>
Deposit Interest Received	2	2	-	2	4
		<u>6,331</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,331</u>	<u>4,454</u>
RESOURCES EXPENDED					
Administration Expenses	3	18,064	-	18,064	9,352
Development Projects		-	-	-	1,210
		<u>18,064</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>18,064</u>	<u>10,562</u>
NET OUTGOING RESOURCES FOR THE YEAR					
		<u>(11,733)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(11,733)</u>	<u>(6,108)</u>
Accumulated surplus at beginning of year		18,110	10,209	28,319	34,427
Transfer from Restricted Funds to General Funds		10,209	(10,209)	-	-
		<u>16,586</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>16,586</u>	<u>28,319</u>

The income and expenditure in the period arose solely from the continuing activities of the company. The company has no recognised gains and losses other than as disclosed above.

APPROVED BY THE BOARD ON

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

Matthew Parkes

Nigel Monaghan

The attached notes form part of these financial statements
- 10 -

Note 2 DEPOSIT INTEREST 2010 2009
Deposit Interest - Gross € 2 €4

Note 3 NET OUTGOING RESOURCES 2010 2009
The Net Outgoing Resources are stated after charging:
Depreciation of Fixed Assets €2,197 -
Auditors Remuneration €3,025 3,037



FIELDTRIP REPORT: KINGSCOURT GYPSUM MINES

Eight members met at the mine/quarry office of Gypsum Industries Ltd, northeast of Kingscourt. We were welcomed to the site, and offered refreshments. Next we were issued with personal protective equipment, and given a very interesting safety induction, including the use of a self-rescuer. Then Dave Edwards, Mine Manager, gave us a talk on the company, the history of mining in the area, and on future plans for mining.

Afterwards we split into two groups, one group going underground first, while the other looked at the quarry, mobile equipment and processing facilities. The scale of operations underground and on the surface was most impressive.

The MHTI is most grateful to Gypsum Industries Ltd, and to Dave Edwards and his staff for providing such an interesting and enjoyable visit to their mine.
Alastair Lings



Processing plant at the gypsum mine. (Stephen Callaghan)



Mick Carragher impressed by a set of wheels! (Stephen Callaghan)



Older underground adits intersected by the opencast pit. (Stephen Callaghan)

The Mines of Cavan, Fermanagh and Leitrim Fieldtrip Report: Fri 9 – Sun 11 September 2011

Cornanurney Mine

After the visit to Kingscourt we headed northwest to Cornanurney Mine. The mine was also known as Wheal Burrowes and worked for lead before 1837. Very little is known about the mine, but a shaft collar and adit entrance have recently been exposed. The adit winds its way southwards for about 50 metres.

Belleek iron mines

We met for coffee at Belleek Pottery, which is a most impressive building dating back to 1858 and built of local limestone. The first visit was to an adit on the west side of Belleek. Once upon a time the town had a waterfall but this was submerged when the dam for the Cliff hydropower station was built. The increased water level also partly flooded the Finner adit. Landowner Michael McGrath very kindly showed us the adit and other sites by boat.

The next stop was on the eastern side of Belleek, where we saw the subsiding site of a shaft, on the edge of the A47 Belleek-Kesh road. This mine was worked in the 1870s by the Wigan Coal & Iron Company. After a short-lived torrential downpour we visited the sites of shafts and a grilled short adit at Ballaghee. Continuing eastwards we visited Leggs Mine, with grilled adits, a capped shaft and a cave-like trial near the derelict hill-top Castlecaldwell Church. After lunch we had a brief look at the modest remains of the cement works in Leggs Wood, and then visited our last iron trial of the day, near Mulleek Roman Catholic church.

Belleek Feldspar Mines

Our 2 km journey northeast to Garvary Quarry took us from Carboniferous-age limestones into the metamorphic rocks of the Sliswood Division, up to 1700 million years old. The small feldspar quarry at Garvary may be where molybdenite was found in the 1850s. We then headed northwards to Scardans Lower to visit another feldspar quarry and a china clay adit in Larkhill townland.

Monesk Colliery

A very small group walked up to the 1890s stone incline at Monesk Mine. Sadly the heavy drizzle did not encourage much exploration, so we headed in to Dowra for a hot drink, and went our separate ways.

Acknowledgements

A big thank-you to Michael McGrath for the chance to see the Finner Adit, and to the other landowners for allowing access to their property. The Geological Survey of Northern Ireland kindly provided information on the mines of area.

Alastair Lings



Examining Finner adit by boat. (Barry Flannery)



Mick Carragher at Leggs Mine. (Barry Flannery)



Ewan Duffy at Leggs Mine. (Barry Flannery)

EDENDERRY MINE SUBSIDENCE

A previously unknown mine shaft collapsed in Edenderry Town on Wednesday 28th September 2011. The collapse appeared in the middle of a tarmac footpath in a public park. Sharron Schwartz and myself were asked by Offaly County Council to investigate the shaft and to help identify any other areas at risk from collapse. The shaft was about 4m deep with a level at the bottom leading off to the north. Some digging (and removal of traffic cones which had been thrown in to the shaft) was necessary to gain access to the level. Prior to entering the level we observed low oxygen levels using a gas meter and the council brought in a 4-wheel remote controlled camera to look at the level (a great toy for mine exploration!). We soon deemed that the oxygen levels were OK for a short stay and did a quick survey of the workings. The level at the bottom of the shaft lead in to some small workings in brecciated limestone. There was abundant brown coarse calcite crystals in the breccia matrix with some indication of sphalerite but no immediate signs of lead minerals. The workings may date from the C18th and we only saw evidence of the use of hand tools (pick marks) and no obvious drill holes. A branch level to the east terminated at a shaft going upwards which was filled with unstable boulders. The location of this shaft corresponds to another shaft that collapsed on the surface about 25 years ago. With our investigations completed the council filled in the newly collapsed shaft. A report is being prepared for Offaly County Council and it is hoped to submit an article on the mine and our findings in the next MHTI Journal. Subsequent documentary research has revealed a wealth of geological and historical detail on the mine.

Martin Critchley

[A full article will be in 2011 journal]



Martin Critchley descending the Edenderry mine shaft.

DVD Review: Glengowla

This DVD was produced by I.A. Recordings in 2009, and has a run-time of 36 minutes. It features Glengowla Mine, County Galway, which was worked

from 1851-1865, and has been developed since 1998 as a visitor mine by the Geoghegan family.

The main section of the DVD follows two people on their guided tour of the workings, and then goes beyond the tour to the bottom of the mine. The construction works and lighting installed by the Geoghegans is shown to great effect, and the artifacts and mineralisation deep in the mine are most impressive. The film then briefly shows the museum and shop on the surface.

In the educators section our own Dr Matthew Parkes enthuses about the mine as a resource for visitors, schools and researchers, and Dr Martin Feely explains the local geology, with a discussion on the minerals, and the fluid inclusions within them.

The final section is a tour of the museum, showing the collection of artifacts and minerals.

The DVD is well made and a credit to I.A. Recordings and a tribute to the Geoghegans. My only criticism is the layout of the DVD menu, meaning that I watched some chapters several times, but that was no hardship! The DVD is available from www.iarecordings.org for £13.45, including delivery.

Alastair Lings

Editors Note:

If you haven't visited Glengowla Mines since the MHTI visit in 2006, then it is well worth paying a return visit. <http://glengowla.goegi.com/>

New book 1

Mining in Ireland, including Tara Mine, Galmoy Mine, Lisheen Mine, Ballycorus Leadmines, Deerpark Mines, Ballingarry Coal Mines, Dalkey Quarry, Hill of Allen, Paddy Hannan, Thomas Walsh (Miner), Alfred Arthur O'Connor.

This 32 page paperback book has just been published by Hephaestus Books. The product description on the Amazon website indicates that the material for the book has been taken from articles and images on the Wikipedia website and from other public domain sources.

New book 2

Regulating health and safety in the British mining industries, 1800-1914.

This book is by Catherine Mills and was published in 2010 by the Ashgate Publishing Group. It runs to 310 pages and includes 19 black & white illustrations. The Contents, Introduction and Index pages of the book are available on the publishers website: <http://www.ashgate.com/isbn/9780754660873>. Ireland is mentioned on 6 pages of the book, including Crommelin Mines, County Antrim. Available via the publishers website for £63 +postage.

‘Holding on to your history’

On a snowy day last November, a hardy group of people turned out for a workshop called ‘*Holding on to your history*’, organised by the Mining Heritage Trust of Ireland. For the MHTI it was a first step in taking seriously the issues of what to do with the accumulated records, books, archives and donations of material related to mining that have grown in 14 years of existence. For the MHTI perhaps, it is a bigger question to solve than for many others groups, but the questions raised and some of the suggested options are equally applicable to a host of other voluntary organisations in geology and other sectors, including the IMQS, and so this brief article is intended only to get people thinking as to how the issues might relate to them or to their organisation, or indeed a small business.

In the time since inception as the Mining History Society of Ireland in 1996, the group has become the Mining Heritage Society of Ireland (to encompass the bigger picture of sites and buildings) and then the Mining Heritage Trust of Ireland. The latter is a charitable limited company, which enabled multi million euro grants to be awarded and major conservation projects at Allihies Man Engine House, Tankardstown complex, Copper Coast Geopark and at Silvermines to be undertaken. As well as an active programme of meetings and fieldtrips, an annual journal has been published since 2000. Individual publications of some key mining heritage works have also made a mark, including a reprint of Cole’s 1922 *Memoir of localities of minerals and metalliferous mines in Ireland* and the Proceedings of a workshop on the ecology of old mine sites. We also hosted the UK based NAMHO Annual meeting in 2003. This level of success has meant that many people have come forward with mining related materials that they have donated to MHTI, in the expectation that it will provide ‘a good home’ for the objects or records.

This pattern of donation has been random, but sustained from year 1. The style of offers include single items like a share certificate or a medal to ‘a garage full of records and material salvaged from abandoned offices’ from Tynagh mine. A UK based quarrying company donated all their mining books and Irish geology maps and other material after a decision to focus their activity. Their gift included a range of old 16mm films of Irish mines. In total, a wide range of mining books have been given, creating in effect a specialist library. Other members have given copies on disc of all their digital photographs from visits to Ireland. Another donation was of surveying equipment. In addition to the plans, books, ledgers, reports, certificates, photos, films, and so on, we have of course generated our own history, with minutes, correspondence, field trip guides, membership records, grant applications, reports, newsletters, journal and other books.

In almost all cases we have accepted material on offer rather than see it lost, thrown out or discarded. But it has been without a clear plan or strategy, with no policy guiding acquisition of materials. We feel that this probably reflects the situation in a host of other voluntary organisations and special interest groups, including the IMQS. The situation often relies on one or more individuals who perhaps end up with, rather than electing to take, the responsibility for ‘minding’ the ‘library’ or the ‘archive’. As with the MHTI, the goodwill of a third party may be critical to having a physical place to keep the ‘archive’. In our case, the generous support for MHTI activities provided by the Geological Survey of Ireland has been critical over the years. This has included the author’s office space in GSI which is now dominated by MHTI ‘archives’.

Whether it be a workplace office, a personal garage or shed, or a widely scattered selection of records in the homes and offices of present and past officers, the organisational memory is important and yet it often stays just out of sight and enough below the radar to be overlooked. It is only when a key person dies or retires, or after a major upheaval, the specialist group is forced to confront the issue.

In the MHTI, we are not in a crisis situation, but the phenomenal growth of the ‘archive’ has been such that we are obliged to consider the issue carefully, since the potential for continued growth is still there, along with significant existing holdings that require proper attention. The workshop held in November aimed to give members a sense of what actually existed in the archive, its scope and scale. It discussed definition – is what we have an archive, a library, a collection of objects or a mix? It provided some guidance from archivists on professional best practice and standards. It gave a few examples of approaches to the issues in the broader community. And then we focused in on specific options that could be applied to the MHTI’s own archive. This article will briefly explore these options, as much for their generic principles as for the specific detail.

1) **The do-nothing scenario is not an option.**

The ‘problem’ will not go away. Material will continue to be offered to us and needs a responsible strategy and policy to be applied if material is accepted. If no further material was given and accepted, the existing archive requires attention. Although some is catalogued, it is not yet fully done. The author and other members with a sense of responsibility to it, are all under pressure for time, and need to have a thought out approach to both existing and new acquisitions. In addition the scenario of a loss of the current storage home must be planned for, as it is only on a goodwill basis at present. Structural renovations planned for the GSI at some future time, would require removal of the MHTI collections.

2) Donate it onwards to a larger, like-minded body.

In the case of the MHTI archive, a large part of it is very similar to the historic mine records of the GSI. Potentially it could be integrated with them. However what happens to parts of the archive, that do not fit into the GSI records? What about the wishes of the original donors? Do the GSI in fact wish to acquire endless variations on a theme of the plans of Tynagh Mine for example? And have they resources to catalogue and house them too? These questions were considered by the workshop, including a visit to the historic mine records, kindly hosted by Gerry Stanley, where a small section of Silvermines records are already boxed separately as an 'MHTI archive', catalogued by Phelim Lally in his spare time, after an earlier rescue.

3) Donation to a recognised museum

Mining heritage is a national affair. Almost all counties have some old mines and potentially any County Museum could possibly become a home, but they usually have a local focus and their own policy on acquisition may go against a whole national collection. The National Museum of Ireland has a Natural History Division, which includes very substantial and significant geological collections, despite having no place to display these collections to the population. The author looks after these collections and along with Nigel Monaghan, the Keeper of Natural History, is a Director of the MHTI. Incorporation into the earth science collections of the Natural History Division, was an option for the MHTI archive, which was also discussed at the workshop. National Museum acquisition policy and the physical resources to look after it are all considerations.

4) Donation to or hosting in a specialist centre

This option has been considered long before the MHTI was formed. A serious plan was developed in the early 1980s to create a National Mining Heritage Centre at Shallee, near Silvermines, but unfortunately the capital funding could not be raised at that time. At the present time there are three mining heritage centres (Glengowla Mine, Castlecomer Discovery Centre and Arigna Mining Experience) all of which have interacted with MHTI over the years. Two are based in coal mining, one in metal mining, and all three do a fantastic job of presenting the importance of past extractive industry to a largely ignorant public. However all three have a local focus, a commercial basis and, I believe, do not aspire to hold large collections beyond what they can usefully display to their visitors, and what is of purely local relevance. In recent years the Allihies Copper Mine Museum has opened and very successfully developed an excellent exhibition in a former protestant chapel, with an adjoining extension combining community space and art gallery and cafe. However, their resources and space are limited and the focus is essentially historical,

and local, other than the strong links with Cornish mining. 'Modern' mining archives are not relevant to their scope or presentation.

One option was presented by John Morris at the workshop, revolving around the Copper Coast Geopark in County Waterford. A disused Protestant Church at Monksland, near Bunmahon has been acquired by the Geopark. The group plan to renovate the church and to build an annex alongside which will provide a multi-purpose facility for the local community. In the proposed annex John Morris (instigating founder on the MHSI in 1996) and Des Cowman (also a founder member) have included an archival store room, and a research room, with a view to the MHTI archive finding a permanent secure home in the Copper Coast, and it becoming a primary national resource for all mining heritage research, including genealogical information. Since many more people are interested in their family history than in the intricacies of engine houses or mineral veins, this is a good strategy for increasing the relevance of mining heritage to a broader audience.

Whilst this was well received by the workshop, it remains a potential option, rather than a definite solution, since the renovation of the Monksland church and the building of the annex are dependent on receiving sufficient grant aid from Leader and other sources to undertake the work. Whilst the economy is in depression, there can be no certainty of getting the capital, despite, it seemed, having been in sight and almost in hand, based on progress with applications to date.

'Holding onto your history' was an extremely useful workshop involving a spectrum of people with different perspectives on archives, in the broadest definition of such collections. I would especially like to thank all the speakers and everyone who attended since everyone made an active contribution towards the day.

Matthew Parkes

[Note this was written some months ago but never concluded for publication in the newsletter or journal. It stands as a record of the day, but we hope to find time to continue with the theme. We need to develop a policy to guide decisions about what we do and what we can manage in terms of mining heritage materials. It will be discussed further at the EGM and we hope that someone with an interest will come forward to develop this action].

DELISTING OF MONUMENTS

This issue has recently come to the attention of the Board. We are reviewing the implications in order to determine what it means for mining heritage. In the meantime, we reproduce a text on the issue from the the Institute of Archaeologists for information:

It is proposed by the Department of Arts, Heritage & the Gaeltacht that monuments dating to the period post-AD1700 will be delisted from the Record of Monuments & Places (RMP), thus removing their statutory protection, and their conditioning within the planning system. These monuments have been highlighted in green on the Department's website www.archaeology.ie

The Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) has been locating, recording and describing the archaeological monuments of this country for several decades. The criteria for selection, of monuments to be recorded in each county have, however, been variable. Significant numbers of post-AD 1700 monuments have been included in the RMPs for Cork, Galway and Dublin, but not in a consistent manner. In 1982, guidelines were provided the Cork Archaeological Survey advising them to survey "everything up to 1700 and selectively afterwards". A detailed and systematic survey was undertaken by the Cork Archaeological Survey in order to make an informed selection of post-AD 1700 monuments.

The ASI is currently preparing a revision of the RMP. The ASI is obliged under government policy (2005 White Paper, 'Regulating Better') to ensure that there is consistency across the recorded monument listings for each county. Primarily due to limited resources, as well as a back-log in processing the previously collected datasets, the ASI is proposing that any post-AD 1700 monuments previously recorded on the RMP should be de-listed.

The National Inventory for Architectural Heritage (NIAH) whose work 'involves identifying and recording the architectural heritage of Ireland from 1700 to the present day' does not currently record many of the smaller scale or more industrial monuments that are integral to development of Irish history and society during this period.

Position of Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland

- The AD 1700 date, although used as a cut-off point, has no basis in legislation in defining whether a monument is or is not archaeological. By stating that all pre-AD 1700 monuments are archaeological, it does not preclude monuments of post-AD 1700 as being defined as archaeological; 'date is not in itself a determinant of archaeological significance or interest. Any material remains which can contribute to understanding past societies may be considered to have an element of archaeological significance.' Frameworks

and Principles for the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Dúchas 1999).

- Sites currently being scheduled for delisting - such as vernacular buildings, lime kilns, holy wells, bridges, milestones, industrial sites etc. - will not qualify for inclusion in the Record of Protected Structures of each county and will therefore be left without any form of protection.
- Any removal of protection from post-AD 1700 sites on land would be at odds with the legislation for shipwrecks, resulting in different protections for sea and land.
- The archaeology of the post-AD 1700 and industrial period is the archaeology of the Diaspora and the immediate ancestors of the Irish people. By delisting the post-1700 monuments, access to a valuable resource will be removed.
- In contrast to the ASI's proposed removal of the industrial heritage record of Cork and other counties, the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) continues to build on their interest in structures dating to this period. The NIEA's Industrial Heritage Record lists more than 16,000 features. Although many entries are somewhat limited in the information provided, a systematic second survey of historic buildings in Northern Ireland is underway, and results are accessible through the Industrial Heritage Database in the Monuments and Buildings Record.
- There is increasing recognition of the value of our industrial heritage at regional and local level. Projects such as the Industrial Heritage Survey of Fingal led by Mary McMahon, are systematically examining the documentary and cartographic sources (Phase 1) and have uncovered hundreds of new sites. Funded by the Heritage Council through Fingal County Council it is ridiculous to believe these sites would have no legal protection. Similarly the numerous sites excavated under archaeological planning conditions would not have taken place if the current proposal had been in place.

IAI proposals

- The IAI proposes that the ASI internal policy of removing post-AD 1700 monuments from the RMP has to change, and that the ASI needs to better acknowledge the post-AD 1700 archaeological resource.
 - The NIAH should record all post-AD 1700 monuments on a comprehensive rather than selective basis, thereby fulfilling its remit as a national inventory.
 - IAI contends that there is an opportunity to tap into LEADER funding and the Jobbridge national internship scheme to assist in the recording of all post-AD 1700 monuments. Such an initiative could also provide training opportunities for unemployed persons, particularly those in the archaeological profession.
- Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland,
63 Merrion Square, Dublin 2, Ph: 01-6629517

Other News

Cononish Mine

On 25 October Scotgold Resources plans for a gold mine near Tyndrum in central Scotland were approved at a special meeting of the Loch Lomond and The Trossachs National Park Authority. The mine will operate for 10 years, and may create 50 jobs. More information is at: <http://www.scotgoldresources.com.au/> and a large amount of information is available via: <http://www.lochlomond-trossachs.org/>. A trial mine had been developed in the late 1980s by Dublin-based Ennex International. The exploration drilling was by Priority Drilling from Co. Galway.



Gold in core (1985)
(photos by Alastair Lings/Fynegold Exploration Ltd)



Eas Anie Lead Mine, linked underground to the new gold mine.



Right: Trenching on Ben Chuirn (1985)
Left: Drilling, with Ben Lui in the distance (1985)

MHTI CONTACT DETAILS

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Registered in Ireland as Company 340387. Charity No: CHY14503

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[COUNTRY CODE FOR IRELAND IS +353, AND THE FIRST ZERO OF AREA/MOBILE CODE IS OMITTED]