

Garinish Island Ilnacullin and Bryce House Conservation Management Plan 2017-2022

***Consultation Draft
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Garinish Island Ilnacullin and Bryce House Conservation Management Plan 2017-2022

Chapter 1 – Understanding Garinish Island



UNDERSTANDING ILNACULLIN

1.1 Introduction

Bequeathed to the Irish people in 1953, Garinish Island (Ilnacullin) is a designed historic garden of international significance, with a world renowned plant collection and unique architectural heritage. The property is a destination for local, national and international visitors. As a tourist destination it is one of the main drivers of the local economy. In excess of 65,000 people visit Garinish Island annually and enjoy its gardens and Bryce House, which was fully restored and opened to the public in 2015.

On 1st January 2004 the operational functions of Ireland's built heritage, including Garinish Island, transferred to the Office of Public Works (OPW). The OPW is a central Government office. Mr. Sean Canney TD is the Minister of State for the Office of Public Works and Flood Relief. The legal entity of the Commissioners of Public Works comprises of Chairman Maurice Buckley, Commissioner John McMahon and Commissioner John Sydenham.

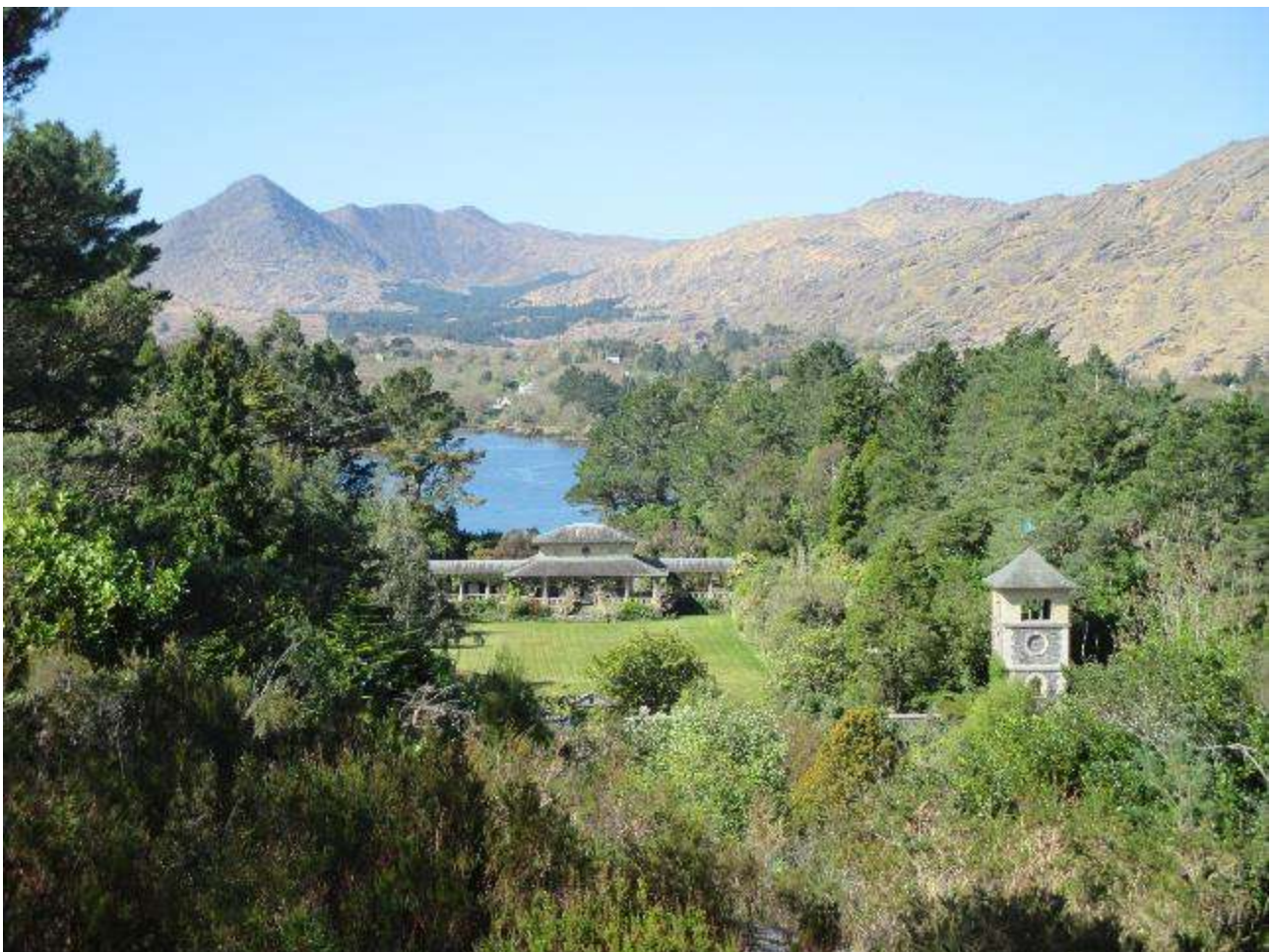


Photo 3. Garinish Island from viewing point.

Mission Statement:

The mission of the Office of Public Works is to use our experience and expertise in our mandated areas of operation to provide innovative, effective and sustainable-shared services to the public and our clients

The OPW has responsibility for the care of 780 heritage sites in Ireland, including national monuments & buildings, historic parks, gardens and designed landscapes.

It is vital that Garinish Island is managed for the public in a manner that maintains its historical and cultural integrity, whilst addressing the challenges and opportunities that arise

from the inevitability of change. Management of the property must be both conservative and progressive, with a strong focus on continuity. To achieve this, the OPW must identify and understand the cultural, historical, natural and architectural significance of Garinish Island / Ilnacullin.

1.2 The OPW approach and philosophy:

The approach of the OPW Heritage Services is one of protection, management and presentation. It has a conservation remit to maintain the built heritage in State care and an active role in facilitating presentation and public access. The OPW Heritage Service is conservation orientated and conservation driven. The bulk of its resources are dedicated to conservation activities. Most of the properties in State care are presented to the public without specific visitor facilities (such as a guide service), however public access to heritage attractions has a high priority and great effort is being made to improve access and information at all built heritage sites.

Millions of Irish and overseas visitors visit our heritage sites each year to experience and learn about Ireland's history and culture. Guide services, interpretive displays, publications and newsletters are provided to assist the visitor in this educational process. National historic properties managed by the OPW (Appendix 1) are a key contributor to Irish tourism. The OPW, through its professional staff, also supports active research on flora & fauna and assists in the delivery of third level education to horticulture, ecology & arboriculture students at many of its historic parks and gardens.

Matters relating to historic properties are administered centrally. Each site has a local management structure consisting of a manager (Park Superintendent or other), non-established staff and, at the larger properties, professional and technical support staff. Day to day management of the historic properties is handled through the local manager. General issues such as general correspondence, legal, policy, permissions for use and budgeting/finance matters are referred to the central administration. Appendix 2 outlines our organisational structure.

'All our sites are an integral part of Ireland's cultural heritage. We have a duty to conserve the heritage of buildings and gardens in State care while encouraging the public to visit them.'
OPW

1.3 External relationships

OPW Heritage Services work with other official agencies and partners which have key roles in promoting Ireland's heritage. These include:

- Department of Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs
- Department of Housing, Planning, Community and Local Government
- The Heritage Council
- Fáilte Ireland
- Local authorities (Cork County Council for Garinish)
- National Biodiversity Data Centre

In addition, we co-operate with a number of parties with an interest in heritage and the environment, including:

- Local history groups and societies, including natural history
- Archaeological groups
- Academic and cultural institutions
- An Taisce – Green Flags
- Natural history groups
- Local community development organisations (e.g. Glengarriff Tourism and Development Association)

1.4 Purpose and Scope

The purpose of this management plan is to provide guidelines and specific actions for the management of Garinish Island for future generations, while addressing the needs of the current generation, in the context of a National Historic Property. It aims to balance

responsibility for protecting, conserving and enhancing the island's unique cultural, natural and built heritage with active and creative policies to facilitate wider access and increased opportunities for enjoyment, information, education, tourism and local employment now and into the future.

The scope of this plan is to analyse and understand the 'essence' of Garinish Island, its significance and its special place in the region and the nation. This will inform the establishment of appropriate policies to enable that uniqueness and significance to be retained. The plan will examine how the island and Bryce House should be presented today in the light of historical, environmental and cultural perspectives and will assist in identifying options for the future.

The plan sets out a strategic vision, provides a framework for sustainable management of the property and addresses the following aims:

- Define an appropriate conservation philosophy that retains the essence of Garinish Island and prioritises conservation and restoration;
- Provide a basis for the clear identification of vision, objectives and priorities;
- Foster a better understanding of Garinish Island, its historic, cultural and ecological value;
- Identify all issues that affect the management and maintenance of the property and assist with their resolution;
- Raise the standard and profile of Garinish Island as a National Historic Property;
- Guide present and future management and ensure consistent management practices over time i.e. appropriate and inappropriate uses;
- Provide priorities for managing multiple uses and potentially conflicting interests;
- Ensure ongoing communications with internal and external stakeholders.

1.5 Management Plan Structure

This plan has been informed by relevant studies and research, best practice and the *Green Flag Award Guidance Manual – Raising the Standard*. The plan is structured into five chapters, each providing the following information:

Introduction, history and context setting

Chapter 1 provides an introduction, history and sets the management plan in context. It describes the current situation at Garinish Island – what it is, who manages it, its history to date, what is known about the property, where it is located and what contextual policies and guidelines govern the way it is managed.

Where are we now?

Chapter 2 describes the current situation against the *Green Flag* criteria, outlining what is currently done to address and meet each criterion. It involves a detailed examination of all aspects of the site and the circumstances in which services are provided.

Where do we want to get?

Chapter 3 takes a step back to assess the significance of Garinish Island. This analysis presents a summary of the issues to be addressed and highlights potential improvements to the site and the way it is managed. Site vision and objectives are outlined and these are translated into practical actions in Chapter 4.

How will we get there?

Chapter 4 of the plan sets out a five-year action plan and considers financial and staff resources. It also incorporates aspirational actions.

How will we know when we have arrived?

Chapter 5, the final chapter, details how and when the success of the actions and measures will be monitored and reviewed and when the plan itself will need to be monitored and updated.

Appendices

The appendices include details of references referred to throughout the plan.

1.6 Historical context & cultural value

Refer to Appendix 3 for references and further reading.

Garinish Island has no known historical associations before 1800 AD. The oldest feature of the island today is the Martello tower, still intact, which was erected by the British War Office in 1805 (allegedly the first of its kind built on the coastline of Ireland) together with a barrack, battery and a small cottage. Like other Martello towers in County Cork, its walls are vertical rather than sloping as is usual elsewhere. The Martello tower and adjoining fort, later partially demolished, remained a military fortress for some years, with powerful guns and a resident garrison of British troops.

For the rest of the Nineteenth Century, Ilnacullin was little more than a barren rocky island with gorse and heath growing on pockets of peaty soil. The occupants of the 'Military cottage' at the eastern end of the island tilled the nearby land for potatoes and the rest of the island provided rough grazing for cattle. The few acres of turf bogs were harvested for fuel by local people.

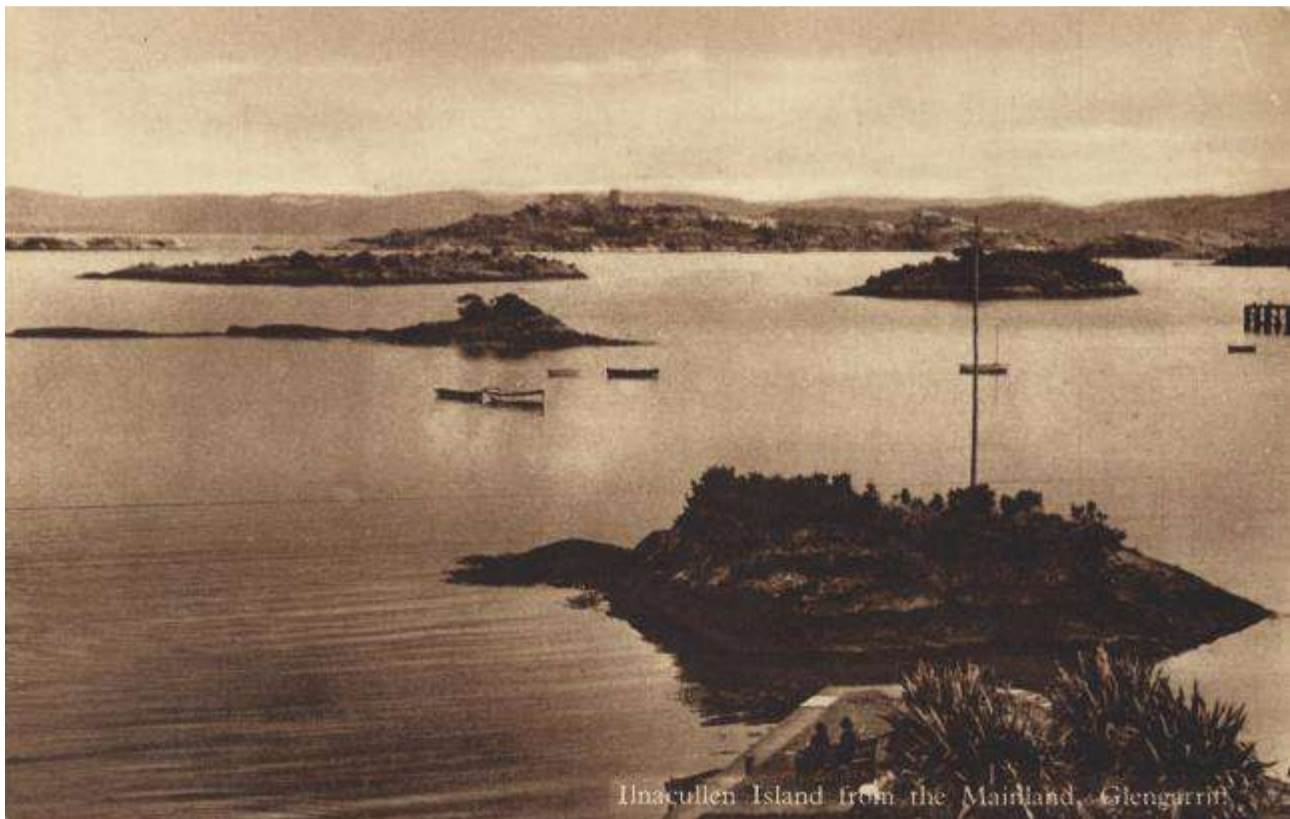


Photo 4. Postcard of Ilnacullin from the shore.

John Annan Bryce (1841-1923), a Belfast born MP, and his wife Violet (née l'Estrange) acquired Garinish Island from the British War Office in August 1910. Bryce was an MP for Inverness Burghs in Scotland and had been active in commerce in India and Burma, where he participated in various expeditions and took an interest in exotic plants.

Bryce commissioned Harold Ainsworth Peto (1854-1933), an English architect and landscape designer, to set out the island gardens and the various Italianate garden structures.

The Bryces knew Peto for many years before commissioning him. They visited him at his home at Landford Lodge near Salisbury in 1896 and regularly at Iford Manor from 1904-1912. In 1905, Bryce and Peto toured gardens in County Cork, including the famous gardens at Fota House in 1905.

From 1911 until the outbreak of the First World War in 1914, the Bryces employed around one hundred local men to implement Peto's plans for the island. Peto brought a collection of architectural stone carvings purchased on travels to Italy, Spain and France, for display in the gardens and for integrating into a grand house on the island, that he designed (assisted by Young and Mackenzie, chartered architects from Belfast) for Annan and Violet Bryce. This palatial seven-storey mansion was to be located on the highest part of the island, around the obsolete Martello tower, but those plans were never executed.

John Annan Bryce died in 1923 and his son Roland relocated to Garinish Island and continued to develop the gardens. Much of the early planting perished in storms and it was not until the appointment of Scottish gardener Murdo Mackenzie, in 1928, that the gardens began to flourish. Crucial to Mackenzie's endeavours were shelter belts, predominantly of Scots Pine and Monterey Pine. On the death of Roland in 1953 Garinish Island was gifted to the Irish people and was entrusted to the care of the Office of Public Works. Mackenzie continued to tend the gardens until his retirement in 1971 and lived on the island until his death in 1983. The Bryce's housekeeper Maggie O'Sullivan lived in Bryce House from 1926 up to a few years before she died in 1998.

Refer to Appendix 4 *Chronology* (*Bryce and Garinish timeline*).

Bryce Family tree – Selected family members

The following information is taken from the OPW publication, *Ilnacullin; The Bryce legacy, Karol Mullaney-Dignam, OPW, 2015*).¹

When John Annan Bryce, M.P., purchased Garinish Island in 1910, his elder brother James was British Ambassador to the United States of America and one of the most respected statesmen of the early twentieth century.

The brothers were born in Belfast, County Antrim. They inherited a love of nature, mountain climbing and travel from their father who was a schoolmaster and Fellow of the Geological Societies of Dublin and London. In the 1840s, the Bryces moved from Belfast to Glasgow, where James and John Annan attended secondary school and university. Both men also studied at Oxford where James later became Regius Professor of Civil Law.

James was a very prolific writer. His book, *The Holy Roman Empire* (1864), established his international reputation as a legal historian while his classic study of American political institutions, *The American Commonwealth* (1888), won him many friends in political, educational and literary circles. A close friend and advisor of Prime Minister William E. Gladstone, he entered politics in 1880, sitting as a Liberal Party member in the House of Commons. He held a number of prominent cabinet posts and, after serving as Chief Secretary for Ireland, was sent in 1907 to Washington D.C. where he was a tremendously successful ambassador.

James was popular with the American public and responsible for improving diplomatic relations between the U.S.A., Britain and Canada, a key aim of the Sulgrave Institution to which he belonged. After he retired as ambassador in 1913, he was given the title Viscount Bryce and appointed to the International Court of Arbitration at The Hague, Netherlands. He reported on German atrocities in Belgium during the First World War as well as the Armenian genocide in the Ottoman Empire and he advocated the establishment of the League of Nations. His *Modern Democracies* was published in 1921 and, the same year, in his last speech in the House of Lords, he urged the adoption of the treaty that established the Irish Free State.

James travelled extensively and received honours and awards around the world, including degrees from thirty-one universities. The Sulgrave Institution recognised his continued endeavours 'in the cause of friendship among English speaking peoples and as between them and all other people of good will' with a lavish testimonial dinner in New York City in 1921.

King George V counted James as a friend and, after his death in 1922, sent condolences to his widow, Marion, Viscountess Bryce, stating that he had been 'a trusted counsellor to whom I could always turn'. Commemorative busts were installed in the Trinity Church in New York and in the U.S. Capitol Building in Washington D.C. where Bryce Park was also dedicated to his memory.

1.6.1.2 John Annan Bryce (1841 – 1923)

John Annan Bryce, youngest of two sons of Scottish geologist James Bryce, was born in Belfast, County Antrim, in 1841. John Annan inherited a love of nature, mountain climbing and travel from his father, who was a schoolmaster and Fellow of the Geological Societies of Dublin and London. In the 1840s, the Bryces moved from Belfast to Glasgow, where John Annan attended secondary school and university, graduating MA in 1866. He went on to study at Balliol College, Oxford and graduate BA in 1872.

John Annan spent many years working in Asia before being elected as a Liberal Member of Parliament for Inverness Burghs in 1906. He was a director of several investment companies and a council member of the Royal Geographical Society; his paper 'Burma: the country and people' was published by the society in 1886.

While based in Burma where he served on the Legislative Council (first as a member, and later as Chairman of the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce), John Annan made several expeditions into unknown regions of modern-day Thailand (Siam). Venturing where no European had gone before, he collected treasures in remote parts by standing in the centre of a village and calling upon the natives to produce their possessions for his inspection. Upon making his selection, he compensated them according to what he thought was fair. John Annan took a particular interest in plants. He wrote up his expeditions as papers for the Royal Geographic Society.

John Annan married Violet L'Estrange, the London Society lady of Irish descent, in 1888. They holidayed regularly in Glengarriff and in 1910 they acquired Garinish Island.

1.6.1.3 Violet L'Estrange Bryce (1863 – 1939)

Violet L'Estrange was a London society lady of Irish ancestry who married John Annan Bryce in 1888. Though born in Mauritius where her father was a British army officer, Violet always felt at home in Ireland and became attached to Glengarriff after first visiting with her celebrated cousins, Constance Markiewicz (Countess Markiewicz) and Eva Gore-Booth of Lissadell, County Sligo. Violet's great uncle Edmund L'Estrange was married to Constance Markiewicz's great aunt Henrietta Lumley-Savile.

After the island was transferred to the Bryces in 1910, John Annan set about planning a house and gardens while Violet set about promoting Glengarriff in an attempt to stimulate the local economy. She also established the Glengarriff Agricultural and Industrial Show, using her political connections to garner government advice and financial assistance. A strong-willed and outspoken woman, Violet supported women's suffrage, siding against her husband and her brother-in-law, the British ambassador at Washington, on the issue. Her daughter Margery was also a prominent suffragette and, owing to their connections, both women made headlines in the both English and America press.

With construction work continuing on the island for most of the 1910s, the Bryces rented properties when they visited Glengarriff. They leased the Eccles Hotel for a number of years and, during the First World War, Violet ran it as Queen Alexandra's Home of Rest for Officers, the first convalescent home for army officers in Ireland. She also spent some months working with the French army at Compiègne and had the band of the Irish Guards sent to Ireland to improve enlistment in the British army.

Despite coming from a British military family, Violet identified with the local community during the Irish War of Independence, supporting Irish nationalism and condemning the reprisal activities of the British government authorities. In October 1920, she was invited to address a meeting in Wales on the subject of reprisals in Ireland but was arrested by British authorities at Holyhead and deported to Ireland. She was detained in a Dublin prison for several hours before being released without charge. John Annan expressed his outrage at the unlawful treatment of his wife in a letter published in the Times. The incident was covered in many international newspapers and questions were raised in the House of Commons.

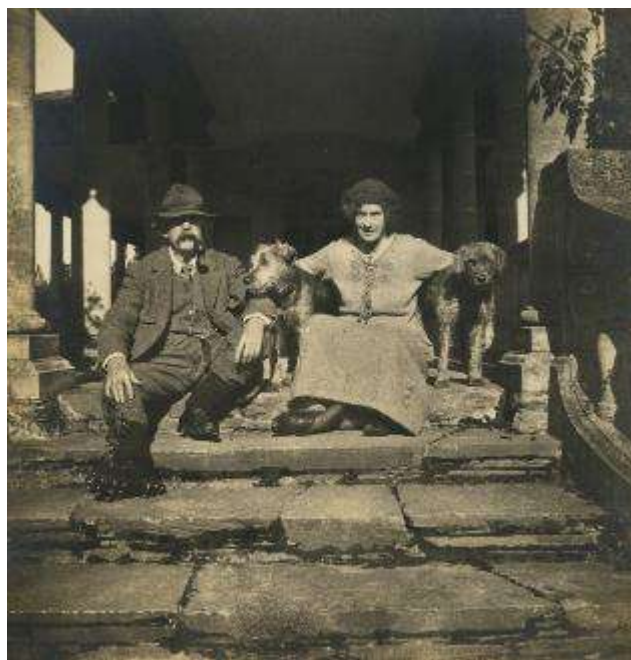


Photo 5. John Annan and Violet Bryce, circa 1914

After the death of her husband in 1923 and subsequent disposal of their London property, Violet retired to her island retreat. The peace and beauty of the place attracted friends who were prominent figures in the Irish literary and cultural revival that accompanied the Home Rule movement of the early twentieth century. One such friend was AE, the painter, poet, playwright, journalist, editor, critic and mystic George Russell (1867-1935) who stayed on the island in the summer of 1923. Violet's diary records that she picked wild strawberries for him in the rock garden by the Casita while he painted the view of the glade known as the Happy Valley (Mountains and Lake).

Over the decades, Violet wrote several articles in newspapers and society magazines extolling the natural scenery and amusements of Glengarriff and Garinish Island and vying to have County Cork recognised as 'Ireland's Riviera'.

1.6.1.4 Harold Ainsworth Peto (1854 – 1933)

Harold Ainsworth Peto, born in London, was the fifth son of successful contractor Sir Morton

Peto (one of the great Victorian railway contractors). Harold attended Harrow School and at seventeen years of age became an apprentice before entering the architectural practice J. Clements of Lowestoft, followed by Karslake and Mortimers of London. In 1876, Harold went into partnership with Ernest George, a partnership that lasted six years and during which time Peto became an Associate, and then Fellow, of RIBA (Royal Institute of British Architects). The George and Peto architectural practice was a successful and fashionable London firm. Edwin Lutyens spent time working for the practice in 1887.

Harold Peto wrote his Italian diaries in 1887, and in 1888 he travelled to Spain and drew particular attention to the Charles V Pavilion (summer pavilion built for the 6-month honeymoon of Roman Emperor Charles V) in the gardens of Alcázar, which may have been the inspiration for the Casita that Peto later designed for Garinish. Peto also visited Granada and the Alhambra, where he experienced garden courts of roses and little canals beside pavilions.

Peto became disenchanted with London life and in 1892 his partnership with Ernest George was dissolved amicably. One of the conditions of the dissolution was that Peto would not practice architecture in Britain. Following dissolution of the partnership, Peto travelled extensively, visiting Sicily, Venice, Egypt, Brittany, Germany, southern France and northern Italy, taking a particular interest in landscapes, gardens and plants. Peto also spent time in Japan, as his Japanese diaries attest. The diaries from his Japanese travels, not long before his work at Garinish, include descriptions of enchanting valleys bordered by pines, with ponds, stepping stones and Irises.

Harold Peto went on to begin his own professional career, focusing on gardens and interior design. His commissions included the gardens at Buscot Park, West Dean, Heale House gardens, Wayford Manor, various gardens in the South of France, Ilnacullin, and his own home Iford Manor. As an admirer of the Italian Renaissance and associated Classical revival around the time of the Arts & Crafts movement in the early 20th Century, Peto was attracted to the Italian style of planting, where flowering plants played a subordinate role to the architecture, structural elements and evergreen foil planting. Peto was admired by his contemporaries, including Gertrude Jekyll, who included his work in *Garden Ornament* (1918).

1.6.1.5 Roland L'Estrange Bryce (1889 - 1953)

Roland L'Estrange Bryce was the eldest of John Annan and Violet's four children (Roland L'Estrange, Nigel Erskine, Margaret Vincentia (Margery) and Rosalind Violet (Tiny)). Though he spent his formative years in England, Roland was proud of his Irish connections and visited Glengarriff annually with his parents, helping them to promote the locality.

Roland was educated at Eton and Oxford and went on to have a distinguished career as a diplomat with the British Foreign Office. He travelled the world and was the Times correspondent in Belgrade, Serbia, during the First World War. He held diplomatic posts in the West Indies, Austria and Serbia where he was responsible for settling the boundaries of that country and of Yugoslavia. He might have been expected to follow in the political footsteps of his father and uncle. Instead he retired to Garinish Island to assist his widowed mother with its upkeep, adding several works to his parents' art collection.

In the years after his mother's passing, Roland extended the cottage and upgraded the outbuildings, a



Photo 6. (from left) Roland Bryce, Margaret 'Maggie' O'Sullivan, Murdo MacKenzie.

construction project that continued through much of the Second World War and cost more than £5,000. Like his father, he was an avid amateur botanist and worked hard, under the direction of the head gardener, Murdo MacKenzie, to develop the gardens John Annan had created. In 1946, he was awarded a Gold Medal by the Royal Horticultural Society of Ireland in recognition of his efforts.

Roland had many political, literary and artistic friends including Dr Douglas Hyde, the first President of Ireland. Shortly after that office was created in 1937, Roland initiated informal discussions proposing to bequeath his beloved island to the state. The government was initially unwilling to accept responsibility for the property because of concerns about its financial viability, but later accepted it. Roland, who was unmarried, died in 1953 at the age of 64 and was laid to rest in Bantry Abbey Cemetery.

1.6.1.6 Murdo MacKenzie (1896 – 1983)

For more than half a century, the gardens created by the Bryces were managed by an outstanding Scottish gardener named Murdo MacKenzie. Born the son of a gardener in Forres, he saw active service in the First World War with the Seaforth Highlanders and later became a forester at the Darnaway Estate in Morayshire. In 1928, he came to Garinish Island as head gardener after responding to an advertisement placed in the *Gardener's Chronicle* by Violet; it was a coincidence that her late husband had once been MacKenzie's local MP.

During the 1920s, it became necessary for the Bryces to consider the island gardens as a commercial venture by opening to the public. However, the gardens had become neglected and strong winds had damaged much of the early planting. Murdo successfully guided the restoration of the gardens, establishing shelter belts of Scots and Monterey pine and developing the splendid collection of rare plants for which the island is now famous.



Photo 7. Murdo MacKenzie

Violet and her son Roland, who moved to the island in the 1930s, relied heavily on Murdo's expertise. Together they turned the gardens into one of the great success stories of Irish horticulture. Murdo – known as Mac to his friends – and the housekeeper Margaret were given lifetime use of the house by the Bryces and they both lived there after they were officially retired.

After ownership of the island passed from the Bryce family to the state in the 1950s, head gardener Murdo MacKenzie remained on as resident overseer, managing a skeleton staff of four to six workers who rowed themselves to the island every day. For decades, Murdo and his team carefully observed the island's climate on behalf of the Irish Meteorological Service. Rainfall and humidity levels were measured every day and daily readings were noted in a large bound volume and cumulative data reported at intervals. This practice is still undertaken by OPW staff on Garinish Island.

Murdo kept meticulous records and maintained correspondences with botanical authorities around the world, sending specimens for identification and research. Many of the gardening books and periodicals found throughout the house were procured by him. He was recognised for his outstanding work with several awards and medals. In 1966, he was awarded the Royal Horticultural Society of Ireland's Medal of Honour *for conspicuous service to horticulture in Ireland*. The following year he was elected as an Associate of Honour by the Royal Horticultural Society in London and presented with a Gold Medal.

Though officially retired in 1971, Murdo continued to live and work on the island and was

recognised for his long service by Bórd Fáilte (the Irish Tourism Board) and by the United Dominions Trust who presented him with their Endeavour Award in 1982. Murdo, who was unmarried, died in 1983 at the age of 87.

1.6.1.7 Margaret (Maggie) O'Sullivan (1908-1999)

When Margaret O'Sullivan first arrived at Garinish Island to work for the Bryce family in the 1920's, little did she think that she would spend her life here and eventually become mistress of the house! The youngest of 12 children of a farmer from Bocarnagh, three miles from Glengarriff on the mainland, she arrived at Garinish as a teenager in the 1920s to take the place of her sister who had emigrated to America.

Margaret served as housekeeper first to Violet Bryce and later to her son Roland, forming with him and Murdo MacKenzie a remarkably hospitable trio. During her lifetime, Margaret worked on the island for more than sixty years and had the distinction of serving tea to almost all of the Irish Presidents and was photographed with President Sean T. O'Kelly and his party in the 1940's. Known to most as Maggie, her name became synonymous with the island. After Roland Bryce's death in 1953, she showed the same generous service to the Irish state as she had to the Bryces, welcoming hundreds of native and foreign dignitaries and charming them with her easy manner.



Photo 8. Margaret 'Maggie' O'Sullivan

Margaret shopped for food and supplies in Glengarriff or Bantry, selecting produce according to season and taking it home by boat. She had taught herself how to cook and devoted her life to the Bryces, cleaning, polishing and entertaining. She cooked homely meals for people at the highest levels of Irish society – and almost every Irish President – using the utensils, saucepans and ceramic jars on display in Bryce House. A ferociously independent woman by all accounts, Maggie took everything in her stride and made everyone who visited feel at home.

Margaret's bedroom in Bryce House gives a glimpse into the private world of the island's dedicated housekeeper and hostess, a quiet-spoken, composed woman. It contains some of her most treasured personal possessions such as her rosary beads, holy water and her Sacred Heart picture which had pride of place in the room. Every Sunday, regardless of the weather, she attended Mass on the mainland, rowing across from the island in her own boat, accompanied by her dog.

As the island's last permanent inhabitant, Margaret lived alone in the house during the 1980s and early 1990s coping admirably with the challenges of island life. In 1992, she was honoured by Glengarriff Tourism and Development Association for her contribution to tourism. Margaret was unmarried and died in 1999.

1.6.1.8 Notable Visitors to Garinish Island

In the early 1900s, the Bryces entertained frequently at their London house. 35 Bryanston Square was known as a Liberal stronghold and meeting place for society figures, where the vivacious Violet hosted dinners, balls, charity concerts and lectures. She also held parties for her children to mark their 'coming out' in society and encourage encounters with potential suitors.

After the First World War, the Bryces entertained extensively in Ireland – tennis parties in the summer and bridge parties in the winter – and almost always had guests staying in the house or in the Casita, the summer house at the Italianate garden. Afternoon tea was taken at the Casita when guests were playing tennis, or at the 'Look Out' through the French doors of the Drawing Room. In the evenings, guests retreated to the drawing room.

A browse through the visitor books at Garinish Island reveals an interesting array of famous

guests over the decades comprising high ranking officials, politicians, writers and artists. Figures prominent in the Irish literary and cultural revival – George Bernard Shaw, George Russell (AE), Padraic Colum – were particularly welcome. The large library contained specially autographed first editions of works like *Songs of St Columcille*, *The Children of Lir* and *Deirdre* by Ireland's first President, Dr Douglas Hyde, who visited in the late 1930s. Eamon de Valera visited in the 1940's and Erskine Childers visited in 1971.

Maggie the housekeeper later told newspaper reporters that she had been particularly taken by Hyde as they conversed in the Irish language. During her lifetime, she had the distinction of serving tea to almost all the Irish presidents and was photographed with President Sean T O'Kelly and his party in the 1940s.

1.7 Size and Location

Garinish Island is a small island of 15 hectares (37 acres), situated in the sheltered harbour of Glengarriff in Bantry Bay, West Cork. It is accessed via private ferry from a number of points around the village of Glengarriff. The ferry trip takes approximately ten to fifteen minutes in each direction.

The island is named Garinish ('the near island') on official Ordnance Survey maps and is widely known by that name. Violet and John Annan Bryce preferred to use the name 'Ilnacullin' ('Island of holly'), which may have been the older name and which differentiates it from the Garinish Island of Kerry, formerly owned by the Dunraven family.

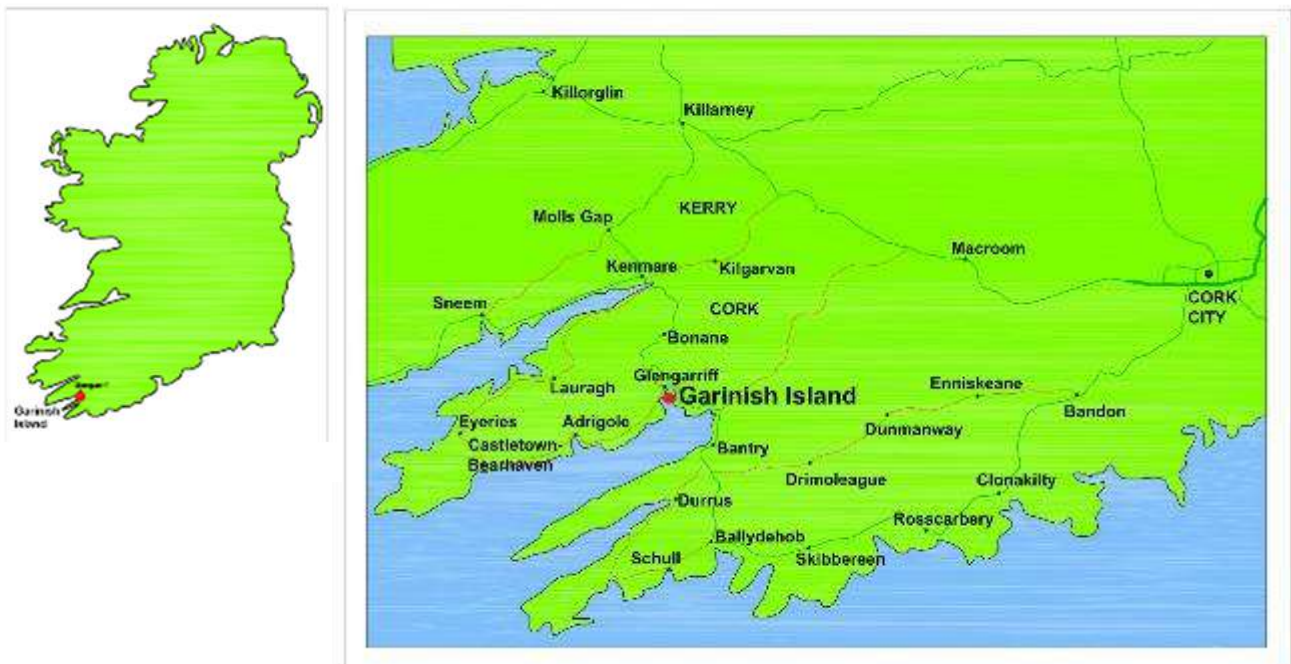


Figure 1 (above) Location Plan

Figure 2 (above right) Location Plan regional

Figure 3 (below) Island Plan

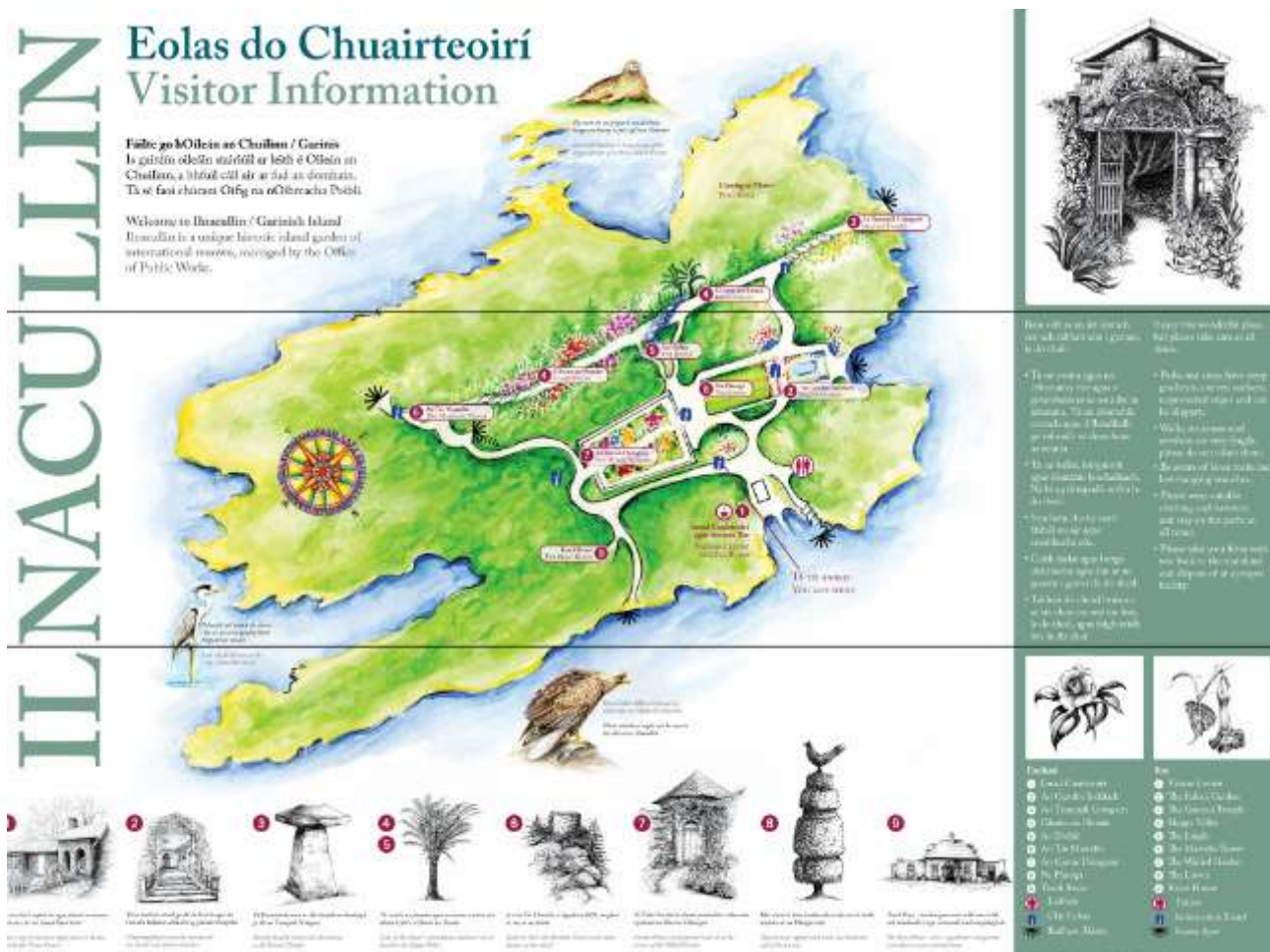


Figure 4, Welcome Signage

Bryce House was fully restored and opened to the public in late 2015. Garden restoration is ongoing.

In recent years Sea Eagles have nested on the island and in 2016 successfully fledged a chick (named 'Eddie' following an NPWS competition) for the first time.

1.8.1 The Designed Landscape and Gardens

Although the Robinsonian style of 'naturalistic' gardening dominated his epoch, Peto believed that the formal styles could co-exist with it and should not be neglected. John Annan Bryce was convinced that a wide range of southern hemisphere and oriental plants could flourish on the island. The result of the creative partnership between the two men is an Arts and Crafts garden, combined with classical Italianate architecture, set within a more informal Robinsonian style garden. The design makes great use of vistas and views of the dramatic mountain scenery and the sea.



Photo 9. View of temple and setting.



Photo 10. View overlooking Happy Valley and mountains beyond.

The main formal axis runs west to east, linking the sunken Italian garden, casita (garden house), formal lawn (originally for croquet and tennis, and located on a gradually sinking basin of bog) and walled garden. Beyond this, past Bryce House and the Military Cottage, was to have been an east garden, which was not fully constructed but which nonetheless contains some interesting plants, such as an important specimen of the Rimu, *Dacrydium cupressinum* and various big leaved Rhododendrons. Parallel to the formal axis is a more informal garden running from the 'Grecian temple' through the 'Happy Valley', a linear grass glade lined either side with plantings, up a rocky outcrop to the Martello tower. The two axes are linked at each end, and centrally though the informal, shaded 'Jungle' with its tree ferns and bog gardens (refer to figure 5).

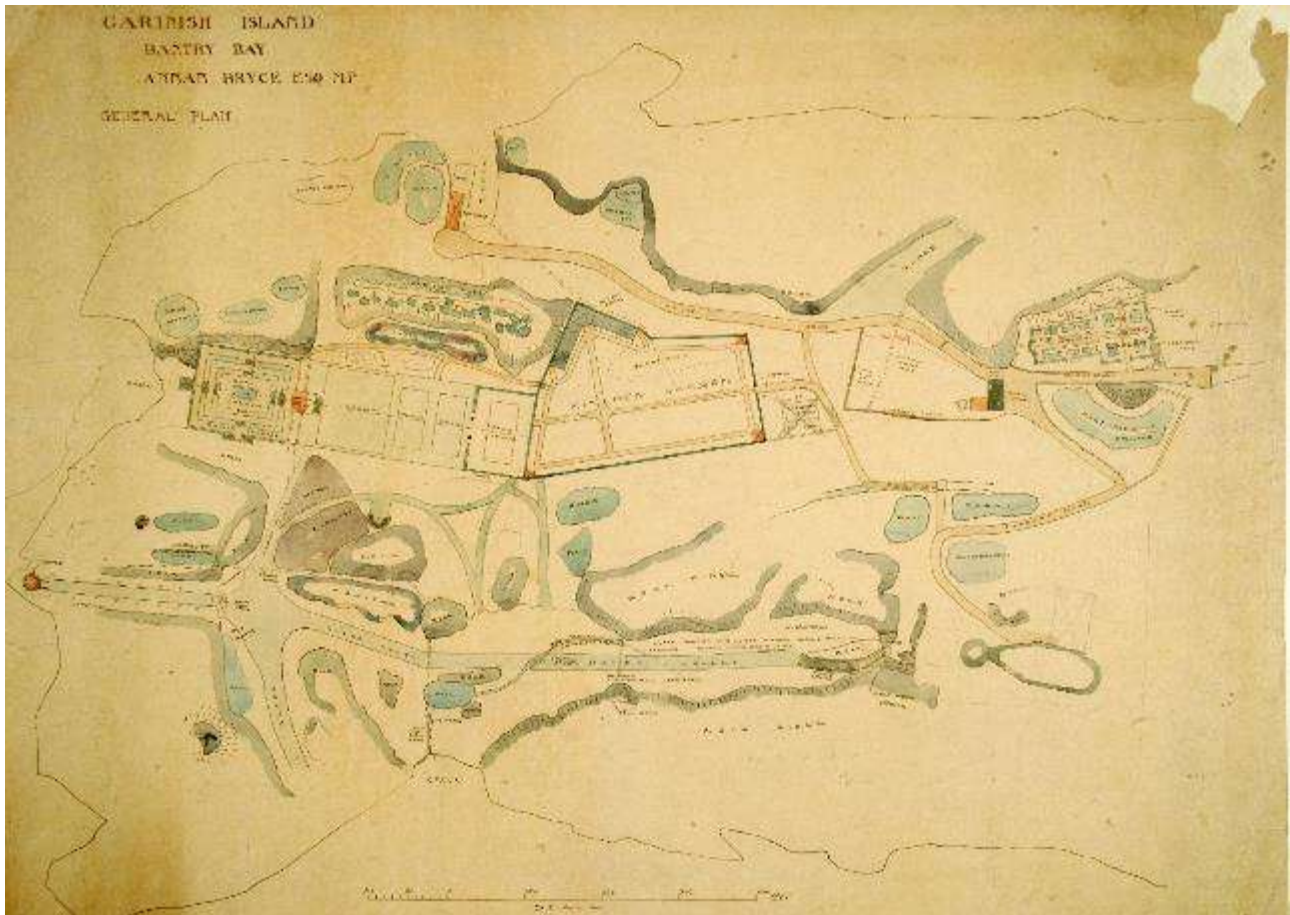


Figure 5, Harold Peto garden plans

The diaries from Peto's Japanese travels, not long before his work at Garinish, include descriptions of enchanting valleys, bordered by pines, with ponds, stepping stones and Irises. Hints of the Japanese style can be seen in the roofline of the Wisteria-clad Casita and the use of bonsai specimens in the sunken garden, as well as the Iris pond with its stepping stones in the Happy Valley.



Photo 11. Casita draped in Wisteria.



Photo 12. Pond in Happy Valley.

It is said that at Ilnacullin, Peto was recalling Dr. Samuel Johnson's story about Rasselas³, the Prince of Abyssinia, who becomes discontent in the easy enjoyments of 'the Happy Valley' and escapes to seek fulfilment and true happiness, becoming enlightened along the way and realising that it is futile to pursue happiness externally if it doesn't exist within.

1.8.1.1 Italianate Garden

The Classically inspired sunken garden, often referred to as the *Italian Garden*, is one of Ilnacullin's outstanding features, with beautifully placed and elegantly proportioned colonnades, steps, raised terraces and garden structures arranged around a formal pool and enclosed by clipped Yew hedges. All elements blend ingeniously with the natural setting.



Photo 13. Italian Garden towards Casita from Medici Pavilion.



Photo 14. Italian Garden towards Medici Pavilion from Casita.

The Casita, a tea-house described by Peto as 'the garden house', accommodated guests playing croquet or tennis on the adjacent lawns. Standing centrally, beneath the Casita, the view extends over the formal pool and terraces, beyond the pavilion – the Medici house – and its red Rosso Antico columns, to the Caha Mountains and the Sugarloaf. The statue in the centre of the pool is a copy of Giovanni da Bologna's 'Flying Mercury'.

The plants that adorn the Italian Garden are rich and varied. The borders contain selected bedding plants carefully blended with exotic fuchsias and the tender *Abutilon* and *Cestrum*, both examples of Central and South American species which grow well in the favoured location. A collection of Bonsai specimens adorns the paved area. These include a fine *Larix* – said to be almost 300 years old.

Many fine plants act as a background foil to the Italian Garden. These include leptospermums (Manuka) of remarkable size, camellias, callistemons, myrtles and many scented rhododendrons – notably *Rhododendron* x 'Lady Alice Fitzwilliam'.

The path from the Italian Garden to the Grecian Temple meanders through richly planted exotic trees and shrubs, including an outstanding specimen of *Phyllocladus toatoa* (Celery-Top-Pine) from New Zealand, the colourful red and yellow trumpet like flowers of the *Desfontainia spinosa* (Chilean Holly) and the scented white miniature flowers of the beautiful *Osmanthus delavayi*. The adjacent bog bed contains many plants with contrasting foliage, notably *Pseudopanax laetus* creating a tropical effect, and oriental *Pieris* species and cultivars with their brilliant young red leaves and profuse white urn-shaped flowers. There is also a magnificent specimen of *Drimys winteri*, an evergreen tree native to Argentina and Chile.

1.8.1.2 Happy Valley and the Grecian Temple

The Happy Valley is a long grass glade that runs roughly parallel to the axis of the formal gardens. Mono-block paving was installed to cope with visitor pressure in the late 20th Century.

At the west end of the Happy Valley, a flight of steps and promontory lead to the Grecian Temple, a roofless rotunda overlooking the sea and Caha Mountains, via an avenue of columnar Italian Cypress (which are not thriving in the damp climate – only four remain). Peto incorporated similar structures in some of his other garden commissions, usually roofing them with decorative ironwork, however there is no record of the rotunda at Garinish ever having such a framework. The Agapanthus (African Lily) give a great show of flowers during the Summer. Staddle stones line the path up to the Temple. These mushroom-shaped stones were originally used as supporting bases for granaries and hayricks to protect them from vermin and water seepage.

The glade drops from the Grecian Temple and, at its lowest point, crosses an Iris pond via stepping stones. East of the pond, the glade rises gradually, flanked by fine conifers including *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* (Dawn Redwood) and the exotic *Pseudolarix* (Golden Larch), towards the Martello Tower, which is located up a flight of stone steps on the highest point of the island.



Photo 15. Happy Valley, looking west.



Photo 16. Happy Valley, pond.

The Happy Valley has an extensive collection of plants from all over the globe. Near the Grecian Temple, a group of *Pinus thunbergii* (Black Pine) from Japan provide shelter for a magnificent specimen of the pendulous *Lagarostrobos* (Syn. *Dacrydium*) *franklinii* from Tasmania. This tender tree can only be cultivated in the most favoured gardens. On the north of the glade is the blazing *Embothrium coccineum* (Chilean fire-tree), *Myrtus lechleriana* (Myrtle) suffused in cream flowers in May and the evergreen *Drimys winteri* (Wintergreen). These are all native to South America. There is an exceptionally tall *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* 'Ellwoodii', which was planted in 1941, and is quite unusual because in most gardens it is a dwarf conifer. The valley also contains an exceptional *Agathis australis* (Kauri Pine) from New Zealand. Many fine Rhododendrons thrive in the area, including *R. fortunei*, *R. formosum*/*R. iteophyllum*, *R. macabeum* with its giant leaves, and the cardinal red flowered hybrid, 'Romany Chal'. There are also examples of a miniature Rhododendron, *R. yakushimanum* from Japan. To the left of the main glade is a diverse collection of trees and shrubs including Eucryphia, Cornus species, oriental spruces and many prized Rhododendron hybrids.

1.8.1.3 Jungle

The Jungle area, between the Happy Valley and the more formal gardens, is so called because of the heavily shaded woodland conditions that have been created there, which provide a suitable environment for woodland shade plants such as the giant tree ferns from New Zealand, the tree-like *Rhododendron falconeri*, varieties and species of Camellia, Rhododendron, Pittosporum and the rare and tender *Schima khasiana* from China.

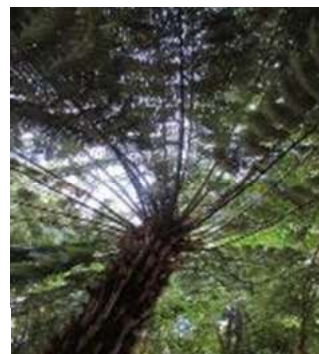


Photo 17. *Cyathea dealbata*, Jungle

1.8.1.4 Martello Tower area and viewing points

The Martello Tower is reached via a long set of natural shale steps, originally built using stone quarried from the island, and is located on the island's highest point. It was built by the British War Office about 1805 as a defence against a feared Napoleonic invasion. Like other Martello Towers in County Cork, its walls are vertical rather than sloping as is usual elsewhere. This is said to be due to the high rainfall which washed the lime mortar out of sloping walls before it could set. The tower is in an excellent state of preservation and offers fine panoramic views.

The viewpoint south of the Martello Tower affords views of Bantry Bay and Whiddy Island. It was in this area of Ilnacullin that John Annan Bryce had initially planned to build his residence. The residence, of a huge scale, was planned to incorporate the Martello Tower as a music room. Evidence of preparatory quarrying and excavations are still visible today.

From the nearby viewing point can be seen a panorama of Ilnacullin's formal gardens and their setting, including the Walled Garden with its clock tower; the Casita by the Italian Garden; and expansive views of the Caha Mountains and Glengarriff harbour.



Photo 18. Martello Tower.



Photo 19. View to Casita & Lawn from viewpoint.

1.8.1.5 Walled Garden

The walled kitchen gardens would originally have been of a utilitarian nature, developed out of the need to grow kitchen produce, for the residents of the island, such as vegetables, potatoes, fruit and cut flowers.

Peto's designs incorporated a potting shed and heated glass houses for a range of plants including early and late grape vines, muscats, early and late peaches, flower houses, orchid houses and frames.



Photo 20. Walled Garden Herbaceous border, Fiona Lee 2016.

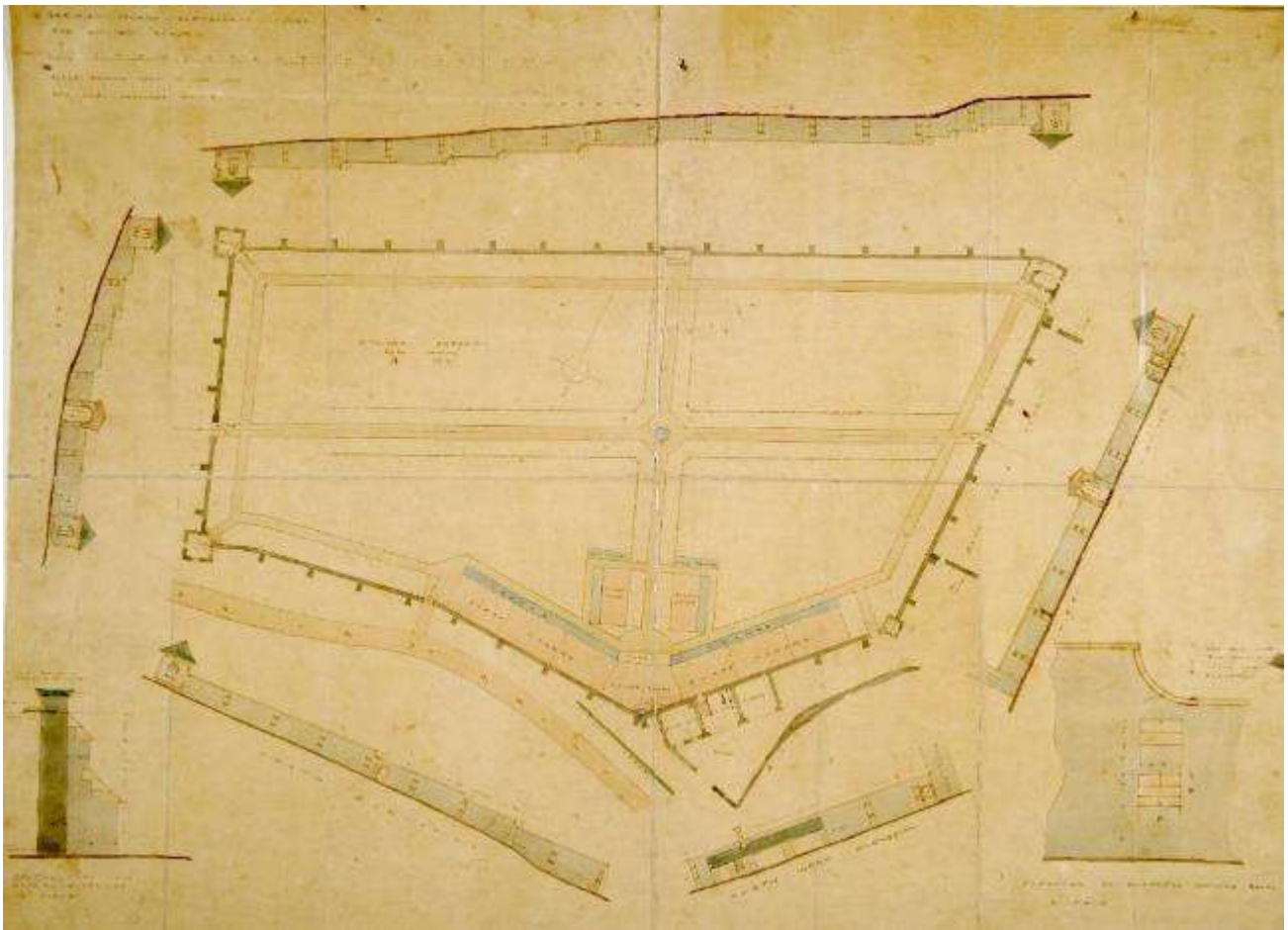


Figure 6 Harold Peto plan, Walled Kitchen Garden

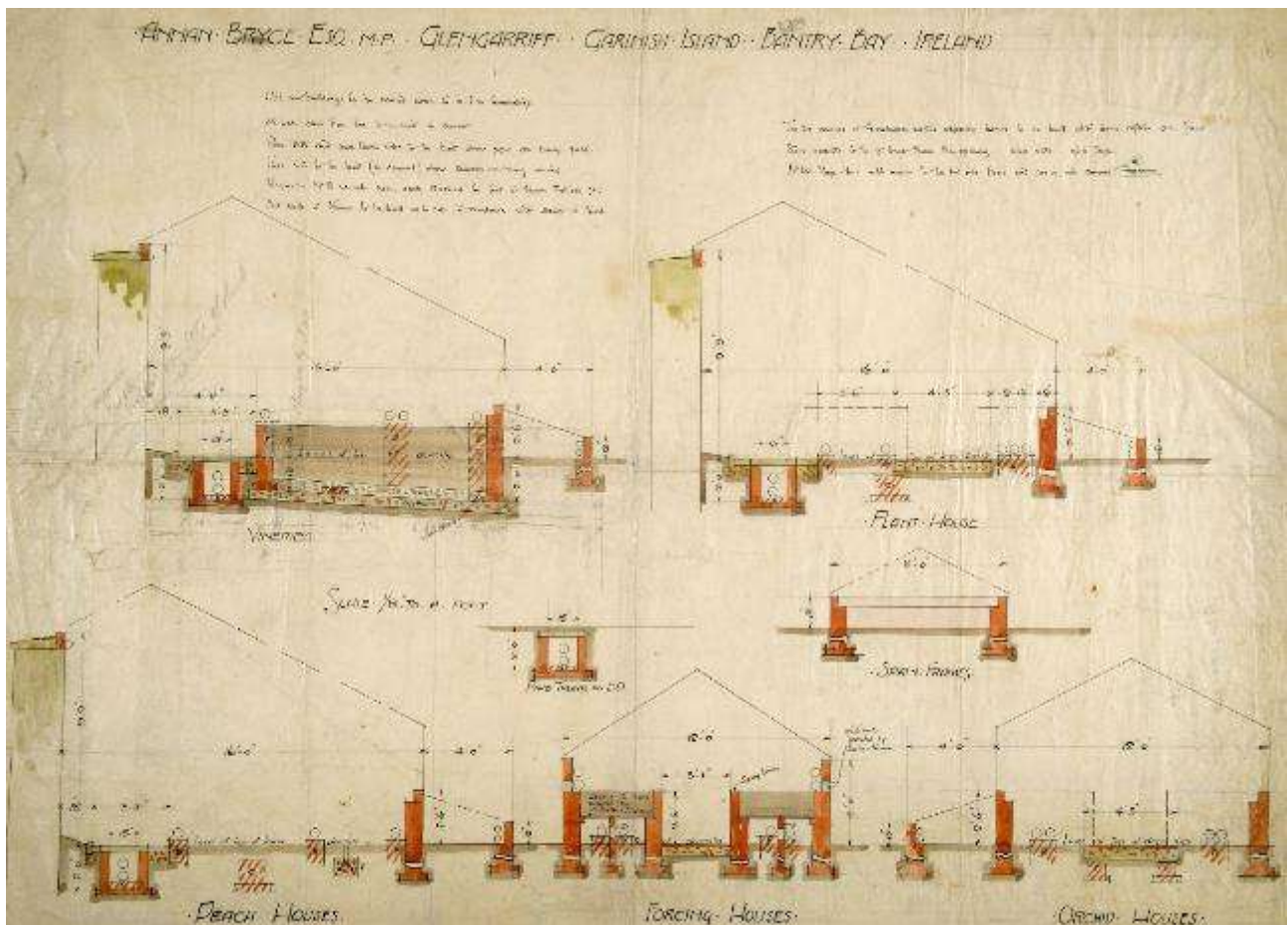
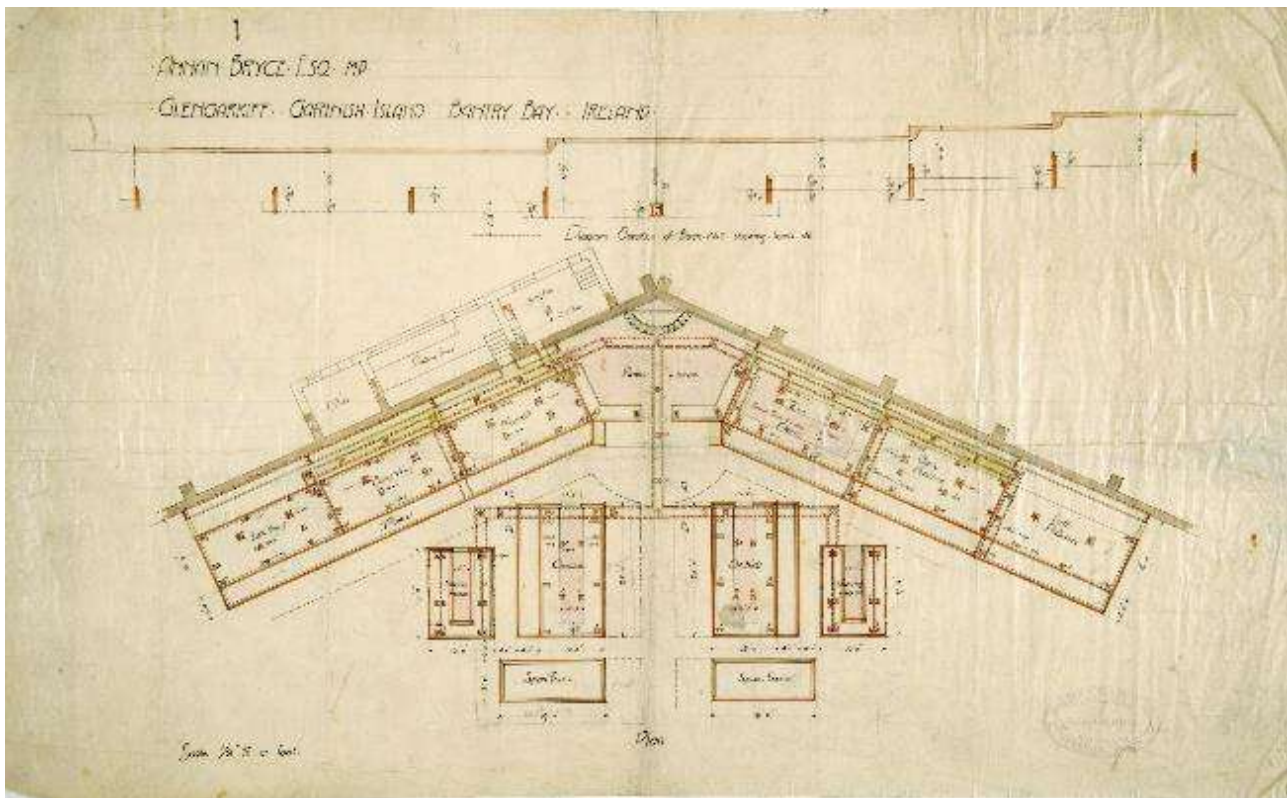


Figure 7 Harold Peto sections, Walled Kitchen Garden growing houses.



The walled gardens are now home to a range of spectacular ornamental plants. Some of the plots are currently used to grow bedding plants for use in the Italian Garden (e.g. *Myosotis*) and for propagation and nursery purposes.

The walled garden is an unusual shape, possibly because of the island's topography and presence of bedrock that required blasting. The boundary walls are buttressed on the outside, enabling the inside to support an exceptional collection of climbing plants, notably Clematis species and hybrids, including well known cultivars such as C. 'Lasurstern', C. 'Nelly Moser', C. 'Marie Boisselot' and the petunia-red C. 'Ernest Markham'. On the south facing wall on the right a rich collection of rambling roses, notably *Rosa* 'Chaplins Pink' and *R.* 'Francis B Lester' provide richness of colour throughout the summer months.

A fine double-sided herbaceous border runs through the middle of the walled Garden, backed by espalier fruit trees (apples and pears) which would have provided screening and shelter for the vegetable plots. Careful blending of herbaceous and bulbous plants, with specimen shrubs as a background foil, makes this one of the outstanding horticultural features of Ilnacullin. The borders include varieties of Aster, Centaurea, Delphinium, Erigeron, Euphorbia and spectacular dahlias.



Photo 21. Walled Garden.



Photo 22. *Magnolia
doltsopa* (syn. *Michelia*)

Each of the four corner towers is of a different design and Peto's plans indicate they were each to have a particular use. The taller northwest structure with the roundels was to be a 'Clock Tower,' the southwest and northeast corners were to be 'Garden houses,' and the southeast corner was intended for the storage of tools. Each of the towers is constructed from Bath stone.

The gardens contain a highly ornate roman marble sarcophagus, dating from the Byzantine period, which bears many fine sculptures. Peto's plans and elevations appear to show the sarcophagus, and also the frieze behind it, embedded into the walls of the un-built mansion. A magnificent specimen of the rare *Michelia doltsopa* / *Magnolia doltsopa* (Sweet Michelia) from the Himalayas can be seen in the gardens to the left of the sarcophagus. This tender species flowers in spring and can only be grown outside in particularly mild situations.

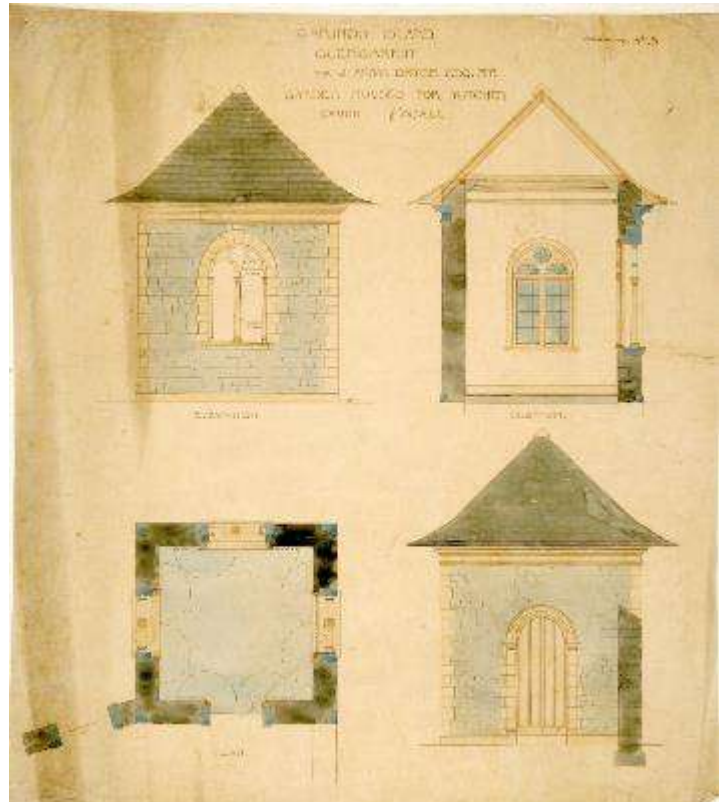
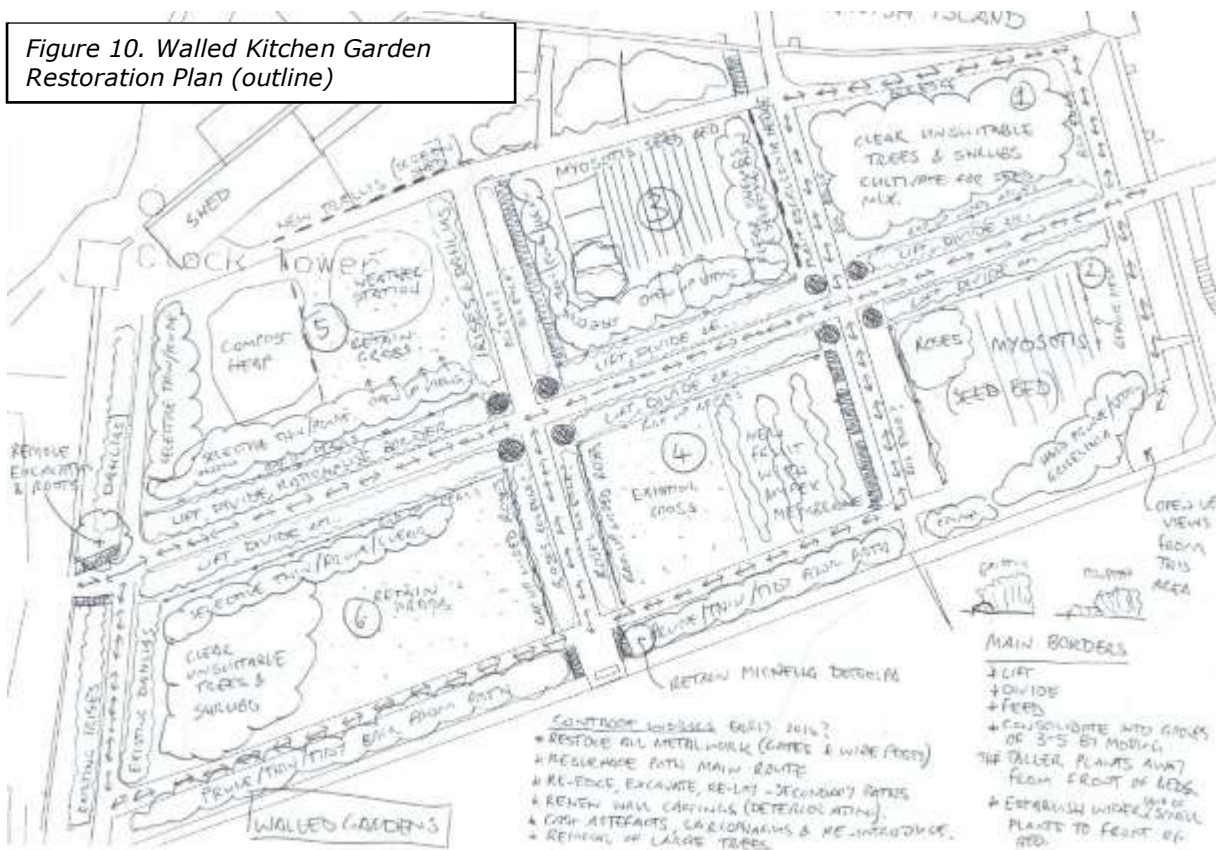


Figure 9. Peto plan, Garden House

A programme of restoration works is currently being undertaken throughout the walled gardens and extensive works have been completed to date: renewal/reconstruction of paths, screening of potting sheds, replacement of wall-capping, clearing of overgrown planting, introduction of soft fruit etc., repairs to gates/railings, reintroduction of hedging etc.

Figure 10. Walled Kitchen Garden Restoration Plan (outline)



1.8.1.6 Hard Court and Lawn

The open lawn area and gravel seating area were formerly laid out as croquet and tennis lawns and a hardcourt. Historic photographs indicated that the end of the lawn by the walled gardens was bordered by clipped hedges with topiary birds - from inside the walled gardens it would have looked like the birds were sitting on the walls. The lawns were created on an area of bog, which is gradually sinking (requiring in recent decades the installation of an additional bottom step to the Casita).



Photo 23. Hardcourt looking towards Casita.



Photo 24. Lawn from Casita.

Today, the borders contain such plants as the tender *Beschorneria yuccoides* and the graceful *Viburnum plicatum* 'Lanarth', backed by fine specimens of Magnolia, Leptospermum, Azara and Ceanothus. The borders include *Pieris* 'Murdo Mackenzie' in addition to many varieties of Rhododendron, Camellia, Hydrangea and Fuchsia.

The imposing view of the Wisteria-clad Casita is complemented by the adjacent heather bank and the mixed lawn border with its important plant collection. The lawn border contains fine specimens of Crinodendron (Chinese lantern Tree), Piptanthus (Evergreen Laburnum) from Bhutan, and the exotic *Acradenia frankliniae*. A profusion of colour from many varieties of Ceanothus, Olearia, Magnolia, Pieris and the handsome *Melianthus major* ensure the lawn border is interesting and varied over a long season.

A centenary garden was established to the north of the lawn to mark the 100th anniversary of the acquisition of Garinish Island by John Annan Bryce.

1.8.2 Architecture and Built Heritage

The main structures in the garden are the Casita, Medici Pavilion and walled kitchen garden. The Casita, a teahouse described by Peto as 'the garden house', accommodated guests playing croquet or tennis on the adjacent "English Lawn".

An Italianate pavilion overlooking a tranquil formal rectangular pond recalls the Peto-designed pavilion (1903) at Hartham Park, Wiltshire, which was probably visited by the Bryces during one of their visits to Iford. The pavilion was referred to by Peto's design drawings as "The Medici House". A hexagonal garden temple on the west side of the island stands on a promontory reached by stone steps.

The walled garden is somewhat rectangular in plan and is supported on its exterior by stepped buttresses. Four structures at the corners of the walled garden were constructed using local stone with Bath Stone dressings while a Romanesque campanile (clock tower) dominates the north-western corner.

The gardener's cottage to the north-east of the walled garden was constructed of local stone with slate roofs in an Edwardian picturesque style. Following the death of her husband in 1923, Violet Bryce took up permanent residency in the gardener's cottage where her son Roland, later joined her in 1932. The cottage was extensively extended and remodelled in about 1940 into an

Edwardian middle class house with 6 bedrooms and accommodation for the house keeper. This building is now known as 'Bryce House' and was fully restored and opened as a museum in late 2015.

A small cottage east of Bryce House is known as the 'Military Cottage'.

1.8.2.1 Martello Tower and Barracks

Martello towers are small defensive forts built in the 19th century, around the time of the Napoleonic Wars. Typically, they had a garrison of one officer and 15-25 men. The round structure and thick masonry walls made them resistant to cannon fire. Standing up to 40 feet (12m) Martello Towers were an ideal platform for a single heavy artillery piece, mounted on the flat roof and able to traverse a 360° arc. There are many other Martello Towers dotted along the coast of south west Ireland. The nearest being on Bere Island which sits in the harbour just off Castletownbere.

Maintenance works were undertaken to the Martello tower in 2016. The works are fully reversible and include the following: repair of solar lighting, lime-washing of the interior, installation of handrail, installation of cover, cleaning of drains, repair of internal floor.

National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) Reg. No.: 20910421.

NIAH Coordinates: 93529, 54823.

NIAH rating: *Regional*.

NIAH description: *Freestanding circular-plan three-bay two-stage Martello tower, built 1805. Now disused. Flat flagstone casemated roof with parapet having stone coping, coursed cut block traversing platform and central gun pivot. Rubble stone walls. Camber-headed openings with stone sills and voussoirs. Camber-headed door opening (south) to first stage with recent steel flight of steps. Enclosing rubble stone walls (south) with flagstone coping and camber-headed openings with carved date plaque.*

NIAH appraisal: *One of a number of Martello towers built throughout Ireland during the Napoleonic wars of the early nineteenth century. It is one of a larger complex of fortifications which commanded the West Cork coastline. Its design, based on that of a tower on Martello Point in Corsica, is similar to other Cork Martello towers but is unlike other Irish Martello towers in that its walls are straight, not battered. From its elevated position in the landscape, this tower acts as an important visual reminder of historic events and the resulting defensive response.*

1.8.2.2 Military Cottage

The Military Cottage is a small traditional style detached cottage located between Bryce House and the East Pier. The 1901 Census of Ireland shows that the island was inhabited by the Sullivan family: Mary, a widowed farmer, and her four adult sons, Florence, Michael, Patrick and Timothy, who worked as labourers, fishermen and boatmen. All five shared the three-roomed cottage and were still residing there a decade later.

It was re-roofed and restored in recent years and is currently used for storage. Other long term uses are being considered.

1.8.2.3 Bryce House

Bryce House was originally the modest gardener's cottage, built in 1912, but became the retreat of the Bryce Family. Violet took up permanent residence in 1923 and her son Roland joined her in 1932. Shortly afterwards, in 1940, the cottage was remodelled and extended into an Edwardian middle class home; 2 storey over basement, with 6 bedrooms and separate quarters for the owners and guests and for staff.

On the death of Roland in 1953, Garinish Island was gifted to the Irish people and entrusted to the care of the Office of Public Works. MacKenzie continued to tend the gardens until his retirement in 1971, and lived and worked there until his death in 1983. The Bryce's housekeeper Margaret O'Sullivan lived and worked there from 1926 up until a few years prior

to her death in 1999. Following this the house was entirely vacant and as a consequence deteriorated significantly.



Photo 25. Bryce House, front.



Photo 26. Bryce House, courtyard to side.

An OPW project team was established in 2011 to open the family home to the public and share its stories and life in a museum and exhibition style presentation, and to make the house, garden and unique features universally accessible. Works, principally funded by Failte Ireland with match funding from OPW, commenced in 2013/14 and Bryce House officially opened to the public on 9th September 2015. Architectural interventions included: a reception room, conservation works to the existing building fabric, installation of a lift, hard landscaping, environmental and infrastructural improvements.

National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) Reg. No.: 20910423.

NIAH coordinates: 93491, 54921.

NIAH rating: *Regional*.

NIAH description: *Detached three-bay two-storey with dormer attic house, built c.1915, with porch to south-west and recent extensions to rear (north-east) and bow-fronted bay extension to side (north-west). Possibly incorporating fabric of earlier building. Hipped slate roofs with rubble stone chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Rubble stone walls to front and sides and smooth rendered walls to rear. Camber-headed openings to south-west with double-leaf timber casement and fixed pane French windows. Camber-headed opening with six-over-six timber sliding sash window and fixed pane window to south-east with timber sills. Square-headed openings to dormers with timber casement windows. Camber-headed door opening with timber panelled door, timber surround and rubble stone voussoirs. Porch comprising sprocketed pitched roof having upright timber supports and consoles with rubble stone piers and flight of steps. Garden walls abut side elevations.*

NIAH appraisal: *The fine gardens and buildings of Garinish Island were designed and executed by Harold Peto (1854-1933) for Annan Bryce (1874-1924) who purchased the island from the War Office in 1910. This picturesque building retains much of its historic character and features, including the camber-headed openings, windows and porch.*

1.8.2.4 Casita (Italian Garden)

The Casita, a teahouse described by Peto as a 'garden house', accommodated guests playing croquet or tennis on the adjacent lawns. It is suggested that the Casita was inspired by the Sixteenth-Century Charles V Pavilion (a summer pavilion built for the 6-month honeymoon of Roman Emperor Charles V) in the gardens of the Alcázar of Seville, Spain, which Peto had visited in 1888. Peto also visited Granada and the Alhambra, where he experienced garden courts of roses and little canals beside pavilions.

The Casita is built of Bath sandstone with supporting oak beams. The interior is panelled with Skyros marble from the Greek island of Skyros, set in Carrara marble from Tuscany. The terrazzo floor incorporates Connemara marble.

The roofline of the Casita somewhat resembles the style of a Japanese teahouse when viewed from the lawn to the east. Although this may be circumstantial, Peto's use of wisteria, his use of bonsai trees in the adjacent Italian garden, and his detailed Japanese diaries are possibly suggestive of a subtle Japanese influence worthy of further investigation.



Photo 27. Casita.



Figure 11, Charles V Pavilion (sketch left) and Casita (sketch right), OPW

National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) Reg. No.: 20910418.

NIAH coordinates: 93305, 54797.

NIAH rating: *Regional*.

NIAH Description: *Freestanding three-bay double-height teahouse, built c.1915, having peristyle colonnade, extending to form flanking entrances to north and south. Hipped slate roof to central block, with single pitched roof to peristyle colonnade, and with pitched roofs to flanking entrances. Ashlar Bath sandstone walls with moulded plinth and eaves course. Square-headed openings to ground floor with timber fixed pane and casement windows having carved stone architraves and sills. Oculus openings to first floor with timber fixed pane windows and carved stone surrounds. Blind oculus openings to first floor with carved stone surrounds. Square-headed door opening to east having recessed double-leaf timber glazed French doors, flanked by timber fixed pane windows and marble pilasters. Round-headed door openings to north and south with double-leaf timber glazed doors, overlights and raised moulded stone surrounds. Colonnades comprising Bath sandstone Doric columns rubble stone*

plinths with Bath sandstone flagstones to interior. Enclosed by carved stone balustrades (north, east and south), with carved coping and flagstone flights of steps to east and west. Italian terraced garden to west.

NIAH Appraisal: *The fine gardens and buildings of Garinish Island were designed and executed by Harold Peto (1854-1933) for Annan Bryce (1874-1924) who purchased the island from the War Office in 1910. This eye-catching building is one of the main architectural features of Garnish Island. Italianate in character, this delightful tea house is in keeping with the other buildings on the island. Though the main house was never built, the related garden structures are telling of the lavishness of the intended scheme.*

1.8.2.5 Medici Pavilion (Italian Garden)

The Medici Pavilion was so named by Peto in his plans and is possibly based on the Villa Ariadne pavilion in the gardens of the Medici House in Florence. It has also been said that the Medici Pavilion was inspired by the 16th Century Villa de Papa Giulio in Rome (Whaley 2007).



Photo 28. Italian Garden

National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) Reg. No.: 20910419.

NIAH coordinates: 93198, 54778.

NIAH rating: *Regional.*

NIAH description: *Freestanding Italianate square-plan pavilion, built c.1910, with tripartite Venetian style openings to east and west, and having round-headed openings to north and south. Hipped slate roof with overhanging eaves and timber corbels. Ashlar Bath sandstone walls with plinth, end piers, moulded eaves course and inset oval plaques. Venetian arrangement comprising central rounded arch openings with keystones and moulded archivolts, springing from imposts supported by rose marble Ionic columns and pilasters. Pilasters*

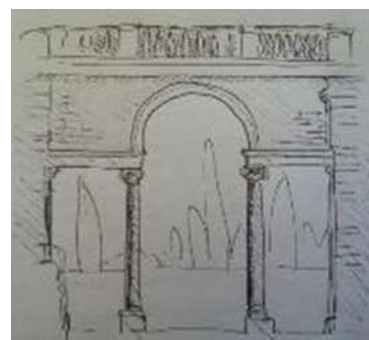


Figure 12. Ariadne Pavilion, Medici House (sketch), OPW.

with moulded archivolts to north and south entrances. Crazy paving to interior, with flight of steps to east and marble balustrade to west.

NIAH appraisal: *The fine gardens and buildings of Garinish Island were designed and executed by Harold Peto (1854-1933) for Annan Bryce (1874-1924) who purchased the island from the War Office in 1910. This finely detailed structure displays high quality craftsmanship in its masonry work, decorative plaques and variety of materials. The use of Bath sandstone ensures the structure maintains its cohesiveness with the other buildings of the island. The uncomplicated classical style employed by the architect makes the structure an effective and aesthetically pleasing focal point in this area of the gardens.*

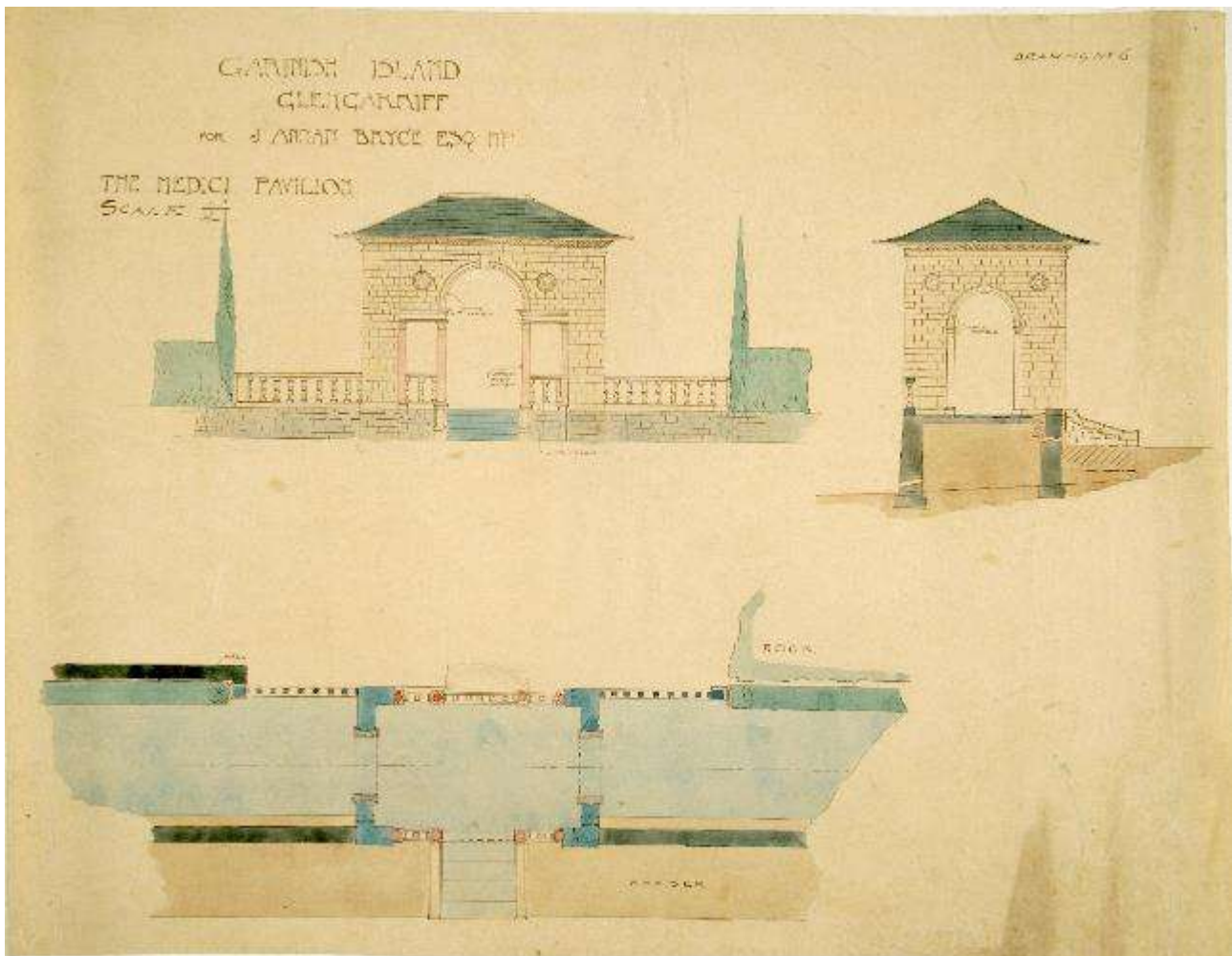


Figure 13, Harold Peto plan and elevations, Medici Pavilion

1.8.2.6 Grecian Temple (Happy Valley)

The Grecian Temple is a hexagonal roofless rotunda located on a rocky promontory overlooking the rocky coast towards the Caha Mountains. Peto's original design intention was for the temple approach to be planted with columnar Italian Cypress and it is intended to reinstate the columnar planting during 2017/18 upon completion of repair works.



Photo 29. Grecian Temple.



Photo 30. Grecian Temple.

National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) Reg. No.: 20910420.

NIAH coordinates: 93175, 54694.

NIAH rating: *Regional*.

NIAH description: *Freestanding hexagonal garden temple, erected c.1915, set at seaward end (west) of rectangular flagged area, surrounded by plinth walls. Doric columns with square-profile plinths supporting moulded architrave. Coursed cut block bench and wall to west.*

NIAH appraisal: *The fine gardens and buildings of Garinish Island were designed and executed by Harold Peto (1854-1933) for Annan Bryce (1874-1924) who purchased the island from the War Office in 1910. This exceptional structure is a fine example of a Grecian temple and its position affords fine views west to the Caha Mountains. It is unusually positioned on Garnish Island and is completely unique within West Cork.*

1.8.2.7 Walled Garden structures



Photo 31. Garden House.

National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) Reg. No.: 20910422.

NIAH coordinates: 93456, 54878.

NIAH rating: *Regional*.

NIAH description: *Rectangular-plan walled garden, built c.1915, with single-bay single-storey pavilions to north-east and south-west corners, single-bay two-storey pavilion to south-east corner and four-stage clock tower to north-west corner. Hipped sprocketed slate roofs with projecting eaves and cast-iron rainwater goods. Weathervane to clock tower. Rubble limestone walls with Bath sandstone quoins and moulded eaves, string courses and dressings to buildings. Ashlar Bath sandstone to upper stage of tower. Rubble stone garden walls with carved sandstone coping and buttresses. Venetian openings to pavilions with recessed casement windows and glazed tracery, having sandstone tracery and marble Ionic columns. Single and triple round-headed openings to clock tower with raised moulded sandstone surrounds and moulded sandstone sills. Round-headed door openings throughout with carved sandstone mouldings and double-leaf timber battened doors. Garden entrances to east and west, comprising round-headed openings with pediments having central recesses, carved sandstone mouldings, entablatures and wrought-iron gates. Round-headed and square-headed openings throughout garden walls with carved sandstone moulding and wrought-iron gates. Flight of steps leading to single-bay two-storey pavilion, with rubble stone walls having segmental and round arch recesses with balustrade, piers and coping.*

NIAH appraisal: *The fine gardens and buildings of Garinish Island were designed and executed by Harold Peto (1854-1933) for Annan Bryce (1874-1924) who purchased the island from the War Office in 1910. This picturesque walled garden, with pavilions and an impressively proportioned clock tower, displays fine workmanship and architectural flair.*

1.8.2.8 Boat House and Slipway

Coordinates: 93335, 54960.

National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) Reg. No.: 20910417.

NIAH rating: *Regional*.

NIAH description: *Detached gable-fronted single-bay single-storey boathouse, built c.1915, with four-bay side elevations. Pitched slate roof with cast-iron rainwater goods. Rubble limestone walls with Bath sandstone quoins and eaves course. Square-headed openings with lead fixed pane windows and Bath sandstone surrounds. Oculus openings to gable ends with timber fixed pane windows and Bath sandstone surrounds. Camber-headed door opening having double-leaf timber battened hanging doors, overlights and moulded Bath sandstone shouldered surround with keystone. Flagstone slipway to front (north) with metal runners. Enclosed by recent metal railings with flagstone patio to front and sides (east and west).*



Photo 32. Boathouse

NIAH appraisal: *The fine gardens and buildings of Garinish Island were designed and executed by Harold Peto (1854-1933) for Annan Bryce (1874-1924) who purchased the island from the War Office in 1910. The form and style of this well-proportioned boathouse displays fine detailing, seen in the various window and door openings, while the use of Bath sandstone accents various elements. The boathouse conforms to a similar style evident throughout the*

island.

1.8.2.9 Ancillary Structures

- Reception Area
- Tea Rooms
- Public Toilets
- Depot Facilities
- Stores – Various stores located around the island.
- East Pier - Stone pier with mass concrete overlay. Not in public area. Inaccessible at low tide.

1.8.3 Collections and Presentation

1.8.3.1 Bryce House (information below is taken from *Ilnacullin: the Bryce Legacy*⁴).

Ilnacullin is one of the great gardens of Ireland and Bryce House is a fitting memorial to the creators and custodians of this unique place.

Bryce House has been upgraded to provide public access and has been carefully conserved to respect its historic integrity and to reflect the lives and times of its former inhabitants. Furniture, artworks and artefacts have been put back in place using information gleaned from archival materials, photographs and a 1954 inventory.

The physical nature of Bryce House limits visitor capacity, primarily due to fire safety requirements.

Location	Capacity
Bryce House upstairs:	24 people (fire safety)
Bryce House downstairs:	24 people (fire safety)
Visitor Capacity per tour	10 visitors (Supervisor Guide)

Bryce house contains an unparalleled collection of furniture, art, paintings, books and memorabilia associated with the Bryce family and the occupants of the house. The collections give visitors a unique insight into life on the island during that period.

The Bryce family had a great appreciation for art, collecting paintings, prints and drawings. Oriental ceramics and ornate furniture decorate the main areas of the house. The Bryces amassed a large and eclectic book collection which includes texts on art discourse and archival material on the Bryce's and the island's development.



Photo 33. Violet Bryce bedroom.



Photo 34. Drawing Room.

The Bryce Collection has a very significant sculpture element which was originally intended for a seven-storey mansion on the island that was never realised. Much of the sculpture was

incorporated into the gardens and some in Bryce House as roundels and fireplaces. It is likely that Peto played an influential role in collecting sculptures for the Bryces.

Bryce House has been upgraded to provide public access experience is located within the following rooms:

- Ground Floor:
- Visitor reception
- Murdo MacKenzie's study
- Margaret (Maggie) O'Sullivan's bedroom
- Kitchen and pantry
- Dining room
- Drawing room
- Outer entrance hall

First Floor:

- Bryce curiosities room
- John Annan Bryce and Harold Peto room
- Tudor-Craig room
- Roland L'Estrange Bryce's bedroom
- James Bryce library
- Violet L'Estrange Bryce's bedroom
- Murdo MacKenzie's bedroom

Murdo MacKenzie's study

Murdo MacKenzie kept meticulous records and maintained correspondences with botanical authorities around the world, as far away as Australia, sending specimens for identification and research. Murdo's study is arranged to reflect his day-to-day work.

Margaret O'Sullivan's bedroom

Margaret's bedroom provides a glimpse into the private world of the dedicated and quiet-spoken woman, known to most as Maggie. It contains some of her most treasured personal possessions such as her rosary beads, holy water and her picture of the Sacred Heart of Jesus which had pride of place in the room. As the island's last permanent inhabitant, Margaret lived alone in the house during the 1980's, coping admirably with the challenges of island life.

Kitchen, Larder and Pantry

The kitchen was the sole domain of Margaret O'Sullivan, who managed the house for more than sixty years. A call bell system in the kitchen was more typically found in the servants' quarters of larger town and country houses.

The pantry contains several fine china tea and dinner sets belonging to the Bryces, of which some may have come from their London house.

Dining Room

The Bryces and their guests enjoyed relaxed breakfasts, lunches and dinners in the dining room, with the French doors providing good light and a view to the terrace outside. The room houses an imposing fireplace. It is likely that it was originally intended for the Bryce's planned mansion near the Martello tower.

The table is laid with a fine ceramic set – one of several owned by the Bryces – alongside John Annan's monogrammed napkins. There are three untitled Old Master drawings on the walls, attributed to Salvator Rosa (1615-1673), Abraham van Diepenbeeck (1596 – 1675) and Mauro Antonio Tesi (1730 – 1766) & Giambattista Tiepolo (1696 – 1766).

Drawing room

The Bryce's entertained many guests. In the evenings, guests retired to this large bright room with its comfortable sofas, mahogany side tables, books and artefacts. The decoration of the room was modest. The hardwood herringbone floor was laid as part of the upgrade works undertaken by the OPW in the 1970's and 80's.

Bryce Curiosities Room

The Bryces were keen travellers who amassed an impressive collection of artworks, antiquities and artefacts. The contents of the room evoke the travels and collecting interests of John Annan Bryce.

John Annan Bryce and Harold Peto room

The room celebrates the collaboration between John Annan Bryce and Harold Peto that resulted in the creation of one of Ireland's most beautiful and important island gardens. Some of Bryce's notebooks are displayed in the room. Also on display are the plans for the Bryce's proposed mansion, designed in collaboration with Belfast architects Young and Mackenzie; Robery Young was Bryce's first cousin.

Tudor-Craig room

Margaret Vincentia (Margery), one of the Bryce's four children, wed Algernon James Riccarton Tudor-Craig in 1923. The *Cycalmen* gouache painting in the room is by Sylvia Cooke-Collis (1900-1972). Cooke-Collis was born in Glanmire and raised at Anne's Grove, County Cork.

Roland L'Estrange Bryce's bedroom

The contents of the room represent the life and times of Roland L'Estrange Bryce, eldest son of John Annan and Violet, and include some of the artworks that he added to the Bryce art collection.

James Bryce library

The library shelves are full of publications on various topics including several by James who was a very prolific writer.



Photo 35. James Bryce Library.

Violet L'Estrange Bryce's bedroom
The monogrammed items in the room belonged to Violet.

1.8.3.2 Garden Artefacts

The gardens contain a plethora of unique artefacts including urns, statuary, marbles, iron-work, sculptures, casts and a Byzantine tomb (sarcophagus), the bulk of which are believed to have been sourced by Harold Peto and John Annan Bryce during their extensive travels (independent of each other). Many of the marbles are now presented inside Bryce House to prevent deterioration in the Irish climate. Each of the items has been catalogued and indexed. It is thought that many of the artefacts were to be incorporated into the design of the mansion that was intended but not realised. It is intended that castings of some of the marbles will be introduced to the gardens in their original locations.

The following text is taken from *Harold Ainsworth Peto (1854-1933) and the Annan Bryce Marble Sculpture Collection at Garinish Ilnacullin Island Garden, Co Cork, Ireland*.⁵:

Peto described, at Iford, how cohesive it was to arrange his architectural objects in a chronological fashion from Roman to Romanesque to Gothic and Renaissance as he says, 'completing the cycle from the Classic to the Renaissance' (Peto, The Boke of Iford, p.53). The Office of Public Works has adopted this methodology in the placing of the Garinish marble pieces in Bryce House with pieces arranged in a chronological sequence and located together to reflect Peto's methodology at Iford.

The marble fragments that make up the collection in Garinish Island, were collected over time, by Harold Peto from different sources in Italy, France and Spain. Peto travelled during his lifetime to Italy and he was in Florence in 1889. As a collector (Peto) viewed the antiquities as 'revelation of authenticity of the sacred nature of the object as originally crafted by master craftsmen and as artistic art objects' (Peto, The Boke of Iford, p.46). This is in keeping with the Arts and Crafts movement.

The collections from Roman to Medieval to Renaissance and Baroque represents the entirety of the history of art and as Peto placed these artefacts in the garden, drawing on the power of these images and the iconography as steadfast symbolic gestures, so too he felt that the presence of the arts in the garden should lead the mind to higher planes of contemplation. Peto's main desire in his designs was to capture the pleasure of the garden, inspired by classical ideals of Italianate gardens with cascading pools, terraces, fountains, walled gardens of medicinal herbs derived from medieval monasteries.

1.8.3.3 Horticultural Plant Collection

Garinish Island has a plant collection of international significance. Plant lists are held on file



Photo 36. Italian Garden sculpture, Fiona Lee 2016.



Photo 37. Marbles presented in Bryce House.

and are being checked and updated. The OPW is sourcing replacements for some species no longer present and this process will be undertaken over a number of years. Some of the notable plants are listed below⁶:

- A. North Bed – *Acacia baileyana*, *Acacia pravissima*, *Magnolia lilifolia* 'Nigra', *M. Denudata*, *M. Campbellii* 'Mollicomata', *Camellia* 'Donation', *C. 'Adolphe-Audusson'*.
- B. Lawn Border – *Melianthus major*, *Crinodendron*, *Piptanthus*, *Acradenia frankliniae*, and many varieties of *Ceanothus*, *Olearia*, *Magnolia* and *Pieris*.
- C. Italian Garden – *Abutilon* 'Cloth of Gold', *A. 'Ashford Red'*, *Cestrum*, *Bonasai* trees including a *Larix* said to be 300 years old, *Leptospermum* (including Champion tree), *Camellia*, *Callistemons*, *Myrtles* and many scented *Rhododendrons*, including *R. x 'Lady Alice Fitzwilliam'*.
- D. Cedar Bed – *Embothrium*, *Lomatica*, *Rhododendron*, *Phyllocladus toatoa*, *Cinnamomum camphora*, *Osmanthus delavayi*, *Magnolia rostrate*.
- E. Bog Bed – *Neopanax laetum*, *Pieris*.
- F. Temple Steps Bed – *Deutzia longifolia* 'Veitchii', *Azalea*
- G. South West Happy Valley – *Pinus thunbergii*, *Lagarostrobos franklinii*, *Rhododendron yakushmanum*.
- H. North West Happy Valley – *Eucryphia*, *Myrtus lechleriana*, *Drimys winteri*, *Eucalyptus urnigera*. many *Rhododendron* hybrids.
- I. South East Happy Valley – *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* 'Ellwoodii', *Cupressus arizonica*, *Cupressus cashmeriana*, many *Rhododendrons* including *R. fortune*, *R. iteophyllum*, *R. macabeanum*.
- J. North East Happy Valley – *Agathis australis*, *Rhododendrons* including *R. 'Romany Chal'*, *R. sinogrande*.
- K. The Jungle East Bed – *Camellia*, *Xanthorrhiza*.
- L. The Jungle West Bed – many *Rhododendron* varieties.
- M. The Jungle Middle Bed – many *Rhododendron* varieties and tree ferns.
- N. Walled Garden – Collection of climbing plants including *Clematis* 'Lasursten', *C. 'Nelly Moser'*, *C. 'Marie Boisselot'*, *C. 'Ernest Markham'*. Climbing roses including *Rosa* 'Chaplins Pink', *R. 'Francis B. Lester'*. Herbaceous perennials including *Aster*, *Centaurea*, *Delphinium*, *Erigeron*, *Lilium regale*. *Magnolia doltsopa*.
- O. Hard Court – *Beschorneria yuccoides*, *Viburnum plicatum* 'Lanarth', *Magnolia*, *Leptospermum*, *Azara*, *Ceanothus*, *Olearia chathamica*, *Grevillea sulphurea*, many varieties of *Rhododendron*, *Pieris*, *Camellia*, *Hydrangea* and *Fuschia*.
- P. East Garden – many *Rhododendrons* and *Magnolia*.
- Q. Dell – *Rhododendron*, *Erica*, *Fitzroya cupressoides*.
- R. South American Tree Collection
Over 200 of the world's 600 conifer species are currently listed as being of conservation concern. Principal threats include logging, uncontrolled forest fires, open-cast mining, and conversion of forests to pasture and arable land.

In 1991, the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh officially launched the Conifer Conservation Programme by sending expeditions out to collect seeds from threatened forests on all continents. The key purpose was to maintain genetic diversity among trees threatened or endangered in their native habitats. Garinish Island received a variety of coniferous trees of Chilean origin. The South American Tree collection is publicly accessible.



Photo 38. *Agathis australis* (rear)



Photo 39. *Drimys winteri* (rear)



Photo 40. *Griselinia* 'Bantry Bay'



Photo 41. *Magnolia doltsopa*



Photo 42. *Cyathea dealbata*



Photo 43. *Pieris* 'Murdo Mackenzie'



Photo 44. *Magnolia denudata*



Photo 45. *Rhododendron* and *Azalea*



Photo 46. *Rhododendron 'Fragrantissimum'*



Photo 47. *Dahlias*



Photo 48. *Abutilon 'Ashford Red'*, Fiona Lee 2016



Photo 49. *Rosa 'American Pillar'*



Photo 50. *Delphiniums*



Photo 51. *Clematis 'Early Sensation'*

1.8.4 Archaeology

The Martello tower (Section 1.8.2.1) is the earliest known structure on the island.

1.8.5 Coastline and Islands

The state lands at Shrone have extensive rocky and inaccessible coastline overlooking Garinish Island. The lands include Ellen's Rock pier and the adjacent garage building used previously to house Murdo MacKenzie's car. The lands include a number of small rocky islands.

1.8.6 Trees, Shrubs and Herbaceous Planting

1.8.6.1 Planting

The gardens contain a significant collection of tender plants of Southern Hemisphere origin (including Ethiopia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Australia, South America, Africa, Asia) and are regularly visited by international rare plant enthusiasts and specialist groups. Notable plants are listed in *Section 1.8.3.3*.

1.8.6.2 Shelterbelts

Extensive shelterbelts are planted around the perimeter of Garinish Island. The shelter belts cover an area of over five (5) hectares and have a reasonably varied age structure, with evidence of self-seeded trees of a range of ages in available spaces and openings. The predominant species are pine, notably *Pinus radiata* and *Pinus sylvestris* with occasional use of cypress, fir and spruce species. The mature trees have shed their lower branches (typical of the species) and shelter at the lower levels is now provided by extensive, vigorous stands of the evergreen *Griselinia*. Additional shelter belt planting was planted in 2014/15 in the centre of the Happy Valley following the loss of several large, mature trees in winter storms. The new planting consists of Pine and *Olearia* species.



Photo 52. Shelterbelt planting.

1.8.7 Natural Heritage - Geology / Climate / Ecology & Biodiversity

1.8.7.1 Geology and Soils

Garinish Island is underlain by Old Red Sandstone from the Devonian Period (circa 350 million years ago). Prior to the creation of the gardens, the island comprised mainly of mounds of rock with pockets of bog soil and a subsoil of boulder clay. To enable planting on the rocky island, holes were blasted in the rock in some areas to create planting beds and filled with a mix of

soil and compost. Peto annotated a “quarry for soil” in his garden plans for the island, and it is likely that compost was brought from the mainland to supplement this, as well as the use of seaweed collected from the rocky island shore. The environment and soil conditions at Ilnacullin are ideally suited to the cultivation of a wide range of rhododendrons and semi tropical plants which thrive on the moist, free-draining acidic loams and peats. However, it is possible that many of the mature plants are effectively ‘pot-bound’, rendering them susceptible to stresses due to changes in soil moisture - particularly during drought periods.



Photo 53. Garinish Island from the North, indicating local topography.

1.8.7.2 Climate

The warming impact of the Gulf Stream, a current of warm water flowing from the Gulf of Mexico towards Europe, supports lush almost sub-tropical vegetation in parts of South Kerry and West Cork. The moderating effect on temperatures of the moist, warm air moving in from the Atlantic Ocean, and the upward movement of the air over the mountainous coastline causing precipitation, are the two most important factors influencing the local climate. The prevailing winds are from the south-west, however Glengarriff Harbour is very sheltered. Winters are mild and frosts are usually light and of short duration. Average rainfall and humidity levels are high, the mean annual rainfall being around 1850mm with annual totals as high as 2540mm on record.

Many plants can be grown on Garinish Island that cannot be grown in other regions of Ireland and the UK. The warm, wet micro-climate supports the growth of sub-tropical vegetation and luxuriant foliage. However, the short summer often limits the flowering and fruiting of these Southern Hemisphere species.

1.8.7.3 Ecology and Biodiversity

The habitats present on the island are man-made consisting of ornamental species which were introduced to the island with the sole purpose of creating the gardens and shelter belts. Whilst there is a diversity of floral species present on the island they are almost exclusively non-native species introduced onto the island over the last 100 years.

Otter (*Lutra lutra*) and Common seal (*Phoca vitulina*) are qualifying interests for Glengarriff Harbour and Woodland SAC, which surrounds Garinish Island. Common Seal are also listed in Annex II of the Habitats Directive. Seals and otters are likely to use the sea and rocky shore around the island while otters may utilise further areas of the island. Evidence of Brown Long-eared Bats has been found by ecological surveys conducted on the island.

In recent years, Sea Eagles (a native species, recently re-introduced in 2010) have nested on the island. In 2016 a single chick was successfully raised and fledged.

Large sections of the island have trees as a major feature. These areas are heavily used by visitors, especially during good weather, but are equally important for nesting and foraging birds,

such as thrushes, blackbirds and tits. The plant mix includes native and mostly non-native species.

Flowerbeds and borders are valuable areas for pollinating insects, especially bees and butterflies.

Stone walls and other stone work, though manmade, can provide important habitats for invertebrates, small birds, mosses and lichens.

1.8.8 Paths and Accesses

There is one public access point to the island, off the main public slipway where ferry boats land. A works access is provided at the East Pier, a tidal pier that is used to accept deliveries and machinery.



Photo 54. Entrance area.

A network of pedestrian paths and trails runs throughout the island. Given the nature of the historic environment and the topography of the island, many of the paths are uneven with steep slopes and rock outcrops. Steps are natural stone, quarried from the island, and by their nature are uneven, steep and often without handrails. The Happy Valley, originally a grass glade, has a precast concrete mono-block paving which was installed approximately 20 years ago to cope with visitor pressure during wet conditions. Many of the paths are tar and chip, with a number of wood mulch and gravel routes, and also some stone paving. In many instances it is not possible to modify paths and accesses to enable compliance with current access guidelines without compromising the unique character, appearance and integrity of the historic designed landscape.

1.8.9 Signage and Furniture

Signage includes bilingual (Irish/English) interpretive panels with information relating to the Island's layout and features, opening & closing times and safety advisories. The interpretive panels are located at entrance areas and at the main features (e.g. Italian Garden, Grecian Temple, Martello Tower, Walled Garden, Lawn, Bryce House) and include a map of the island and its main features.

Sign boards are also located on the mainland at each disembarkation point. These signs include safety information for visitors. Directional signage is present throughout the island.

Fáilte go Garinis Welcome to Garinish Island



Oscailte gach lá: AIBREÁN –
DEIREADH FÓMHAIR (SAN ÁIREAMH)

Open daily:
APRIL – OCTOBER (INCLUSIVE)

Táillí isteach:

Duine Fásta	€5.00
Seanóir /Grúpa	€4.00
Páiste/Mac Léinn	€3.00
Teaghlach	€13.00

Gearann na báidóirí táille eile dá gcuid féin

Admission Charges:

Adult	€5.00
Senior Citizen/Group	€4.00
Child/Student	€3.00
Family	€13.00

A separate charge is imposed by boat operators

Is gairdín oileáin stairiúil ar leith é Oileáin an Chuilinn, a bhfuil cáil air ar fud an domhain. Bain sult as an áit iontach seo ach tabhair aire i gcónaí, le do thoil.

Innacullin is a unique historic island garden of international renown. Enjoy this wonderful place, but please take care at all times.

- Tá na coslín agus na cimeantaí ríte agus a gclomhaiceanna oscailte in áiteanna. Tá an dromchla crerach agus d'fhéadfadh go mbeadh sé deamhain uaireanta. Seachain clocha nach bíodál sócár agus crasbhacha ríde.
- Tá na ballaí, fóingimh agus déantáin kochailteach. Ná bí ag drepadh orthu le do thoil.
- Caith éadaí agus bróga oiriúnacha agus fán ar an gcosán i gcónaí.
- Coimeád stíl ghéar ar pháirtí. Fág scótar, rothaic, srl. ar an muintir le do thoil.
- Níl crad teacht i dtír ar Oileán an Chuilinn ach leis an lucht cradimáthe fíreantóireachta amháin. Níl crad teacht i dtír ach le lim an tséisir agus na hamaonra atá fógartha amháin.

- Paths and steps have steep gradients, uneven surfaces, unprotected edges and can be slippery. Be aware of loose rocks and low-hanging branches.
- Walls, structures and artefacts are very fragile, please do not climb them.
- Wear suitable clothing and footwear and stay on the paths at all times.
- Supervise children closely. Please leave scooters, bicycles etc. on the mainland.
- Landing on Innacullin is only permitted with the licensed ferry operators and during the advertised season and times.

Tuillfeadh colais le fáil ag www.heritageireland.ie

More information is available at www.heritageireland.ie

I gcás éigeandála glaoigh 999 nó 112 chun teacht ar na seirbhísí éigeandála (seirbhísí Doineáin, Otharchairr, Gardaí, Garda Costa).

In an emergency, please dial 999 or 112 to contact the emergency services (Fire, Ambulance, Gardaí, Coast Guard).



Figure 14, Welcome signage at disembarkation points

1.8.10 Depot Area

The OPW work depot is located adjacent and partially inside the walled garden. Access to the depot area is restricted by signage to staff only, however wheelchair users are permitted to pass through the area to access the gardens. The depot buildings include the following: canteen, staff toilets, tool shed, Foreman's office, Head Gardener's office, chemical store, potting shed, glass-house.

1.8.11 Utilities and Electricity

For many years, the island's inhabitants relied on a small power plant on the island that generated just 110 volts of electricity and barely met requirements. In December 1952, the island was connected to the full 220volt electrical supply from the mainland by means of an overhead cable slung between pylons over 200 yards of water. Currently, electricity is supplied by 3-phase cables laid on the sea floor.

1.9 Legal Framework & Policy Context

Development within the property is controlled by a range of legislation, particularly relating to planning, nature conservation and conservation of the built environment. The management of the site must also accord with the full range of relevant legislation including that governing building control, health and safety, and disability.

Garinish Island and the Lands at Shrone were bequeathed to the State in 1953 and entrusted to the care of the Commissioners of Public Works (Folio 28085). The lands were originally a gift to the state from Roland Bryce and were transferred to the Minister for Finance on 24th October 1966. The Bryce Will suggests that, in handing over the property to the State, the family intended that it should be kept intact, in perpetuity.

1.9.1 Protective Designations

1.9.1.1 Heritage Features

Garinish is included in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage, Co. Cork (Register number CO-85-V-935547).

The Florence Charter is applicable to Garinish Island. The ICOMOS-IFLA International Committee for Historic Gardens, meeting in Florence on 21 May 1981, decided to draw up a charter on the preservation of historic gardens which would bear the name of that town. The present Florence Charter was drafted by the Committee and registered by ICOMOS on 15 December 1982 as an addendum to the Venice Charter.

"A historic garden is an architectural and horticultural composition of interest to the public from the historical or artistic point of view". As such, it is to be considered as a monument.

1.9.1.2 Natural Features

Flora and fauna in Ireland are protected at a national level by the Wildlife Act, 1976 and Wildlife (Amendment) Act, 2000 and the Flora (Protection) Order, 1999 (SI 94/1999). They are also protected at a European level by the EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) and the EU Birds Directive (79/409/EEC) which are transposed into Irish law by the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 477 of 2011). Under this legislation sites of nature conservation importance are then designated in order to legally protect faunal and floral species and important/vulnerable habitats.

Glengarriff Harbour and Woodland SAC (Site code 000090) surrounds, but does not include, Garinish Island. The boundary of **Caha Mountains SAC** (Site code 000093) is approximately 650m from Garinish Island. Garinish Island is within and immediately surrounded on all sides by a proposed Natural Heritage Area.

Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) are designated under the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora Directive 92/43/EEC (Habitats Directive) which is transposed into Irish law by the EC (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (S.I. 477 of 2011). Special Protection Areas are legislated for under the Birds Directive (Council Directive 79/409/EEC on

the Conservation of Wild Birds). Collectively, SACs and SPAs are referred to as Natura 2000 sites. In general terms, they are considered to be of exceptional importance in terms of rare, endangered or vulnerable habitats and species within the European Community.

Under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive an Appropriate Assessment must be undertaken for any plan or program that is likely to have a significant effect on the conservation objectives of a Natura 2000 site. An Appropriate Assessment is an evaluation of the potential impacts of a plan on the conservation objectives of a Natura 2000 site, and the development, where necessary, of mitigation or avoidance measures to preclude negative effects.

Glengarriff Harbour and Woodland pNHA surrounds and includes the entire island. Natural Heritage Areas (NHA) are areas considered important for the habitats present or which hold species of plants and animals whose habitat needs protection. Under the Wildlife Amendment Act (2000), NHAs are legally protected from damage from the date they are formally proposed for designation. Proposed NHAs (pNHAs) were published on a non-statutory basis in 1995 but have not since been statutorily proposed or designated. Prior to statutory designation, pNHAs are subject to limited protection under various agri-environment and forestry schemes and under local authority planning strategies such as County Development Plans.

The Flora Protection Order 1999 lists the plant species currently protected by Section 21 of the Wildlife Act, 1976. It is illegal to cut, uproot or damage the listed species in any way, or to offer them for sale. This prohibition extends to the taking or sale of seed. In addition, it is illegal to alter, damage or interfere in any way with their habitats. This protection applies wherever the plants are found and is not confined to sites designated for nature conservation. If it is required to take specimens of these plants, or to interfere or alter their habitat it must be done under licence from National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS).

More information on Garinish Island's ecological designations, including site synopses and qualifying interests, is available in Appendix 5.

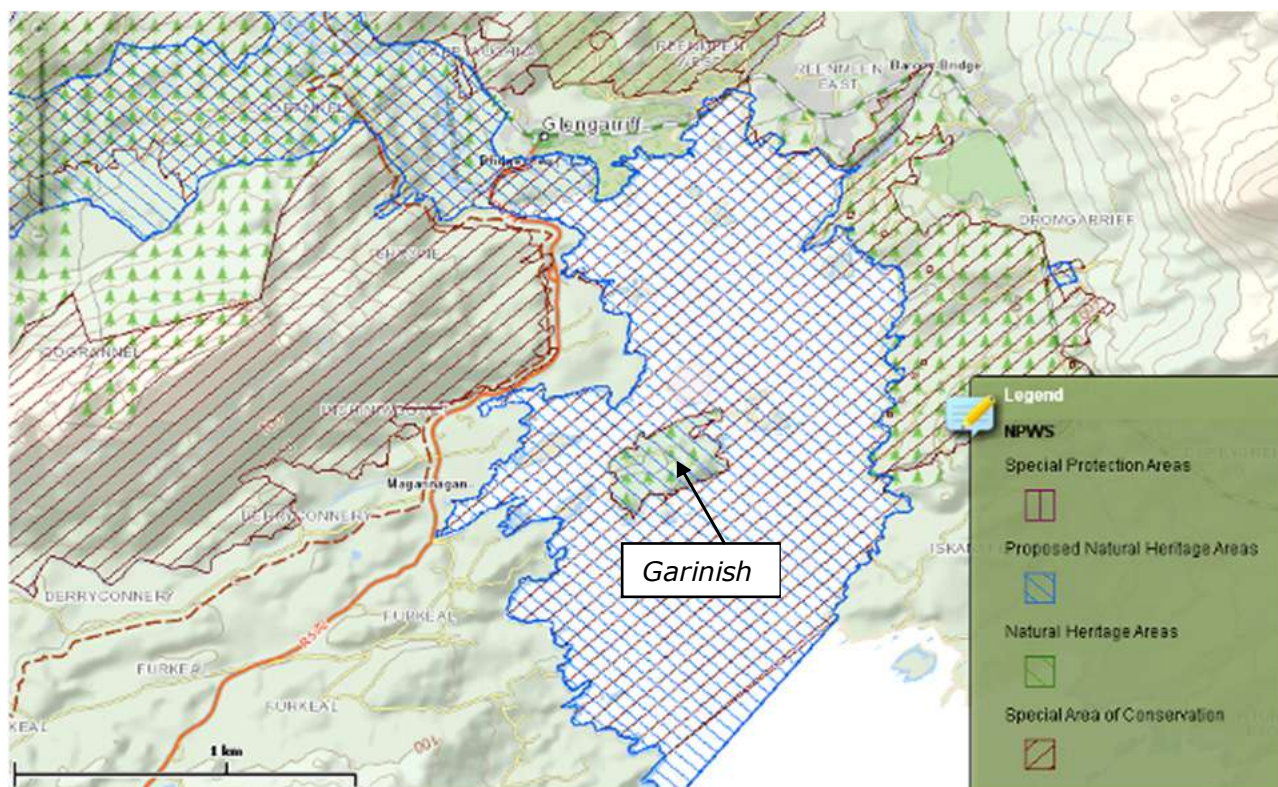


Figure 15. Nature Designations (SPA / SAC / pNHA)

Designation	Name	Site Code
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	Caha Mountains SAC	000093

Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	Glengarriff Harbour and Woodland SAC	000090
Proposed Natural Heritage Area (pNHA)	Glengarriff Harbour and Woodland pNHA	pNHA-000091

Figure 15, Nature Designations

1.9.2 Current Governance

Overall responsibility for Garinish Island is shared between the Minister of the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform (DPER) and the Minister for Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs. The Minister of DPER is responsible for operational policy and manages the property through the OPW, whilst the Minister for Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs is responsible for heritage policy, for implementation of the National Monuments Act and is a prescribed body under planning legislation for developments affecting architectural and archaeological heritage.

There are no known specific obligations relating to planning permissions, management agreements or retention policies for the property. Some of the Lands at Shrone are the subject of lease arrangements.

1.9.3 Planning and Development Legislation

Development in and around Garinish Island is subject to the requirements of the Planning and Development Acts 2000 – 2010. Under these Acts, planning permission must be sought from the relevant planning authority (in the case of Garinish, Cork County Council) and any proposed development will be assessed against the objectives and policies of their statutory Development Plan. The planning authority's decision can be appealed to An Bord Pleanála by a first party or by any third party who has made a valid submission during the planning process. In making a Development Plan, planning authorities have extensive powers to designate lands for specific objectives and policies, such as Special Amenity Area Orders, Architectural Conservation Areas, Landscape Conservation Areas, and Tree Preservation Orders in addition to powers for the statutory protection of certain structures and monuments.

Where a proposed development would impact upon the built heritage, the planning authority is obliged to notify a number of prescribed bodies including: the Minister for Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs; the Heritage Council; An Taisce; the Arts Council; and Fáilte Ireland. In relation to natural heritage, the prescribed bodies are the Minister for Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, The Heritage Council, and An Taisce.

Part IV of the Planning and Development Act 2000 deals with architectural heritage. Statutory guidance on the application of Part IV has been published by the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government in *'Architectural Heritage Protection – guidelines for planning authorities'* (2004) and reissued by the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht in 2011.

1.9.4 Cork County Development Plan, 2014

Cork County Development Plan recognises the importance and significance of heritage properties, their contribution to tourism and the need to protect them. It also recognises the importance of protecting ecology and dealing with invasive species.

Garinish Island is adjacent, but not within, an area of High Value Landscape. The Lands at Shrone are designated a High Value Landscape.

Garinish Island is adjacent, but not within, the landscape type: 'Rugged Ridge Peninsula, Type 4'. The Lands at Shrone are within the landscape type: 'Rugged Ridge Peninsula, Type 4'.

The Lands at Shrone straddle Scenic Route S113: Road between Glengarriff, Trafresk, Ardrigole and Castletownbere.

Scenic Route	Does Route Run Through or Adjoin High Value Landscape	Does the Route adjoin a NHA, pNHA, cSAC or SPA or pSPA	Landscape Type(s) Route Runs Through	Overall Landscape Value	Main Features of Land Cover	Description & General Views Being Protected	Structures of Historic or Cultural Importance Visible from Route	Key Characteristics of Land Use	Is There a Sense of Remoteness as you Travel the Route?	Rural Character
S113	Yes	pNHAs: Trafrask Bog, Leshill Bog & Glengarriff Harbour & Woodland & SAC: Glengarriff Harbour & Woodland	Type 4: Rugged Ridge Peninsulas	Very High	Mountainous rock landscape, grazing lands & mature woodlands.	R572 Regional Road between Glengarriff, Trafrask, Adrigole and Castletownbere Views of Glengarriff Harbour, Bantry Bay, Whiddy & Bear Islands, Bear Haven, Shrone & Hungry Hills, & the Gowloog, Sugarloaf, Cahla, Adrigole & Sileve Miskish Mountains	Curryglass Catholic Church, Adrigole House & Adrigole Garda Síochána Station, all protected structures & views of Bear & Whiddy Islands.	Agriculture, residential & port related activities.	Yes	Prevalent

Cork County Council County Development Plan, Volume 2, Table 5.1 Scenic Routes

County Development Plan Objective TO 2-1: Protection of Natural, Built and Cultural Heritage

Protect and conserve those natural, built and cultural heritage features that form the resources on which the County's tourist industry is based. These features will include areas of important landscape, coastal scenery, areas of important wildlife interest, historic buildings and structures including archaeological sites, cultural sites including battlefields, the Gaeltacht areas, arts and cultural sites and the traditional form and appearance of many built up areas.

8.5 Heritage Tourism

8.5.1 Heritage Tourism is a branch of tourism that involves visiting historical, industrial or natural sites, and which is oriented towards the cultural heritage of the location where tourism is occurring.

8.5.2 It is recognised as one of the most important and fastest growing aspects of the tourist industry....

8.6 Cultural Tourism

8.6.1 The Fáilte Ireland Holidaymaker Port Attitude Survey 2011 identified that 83% of tourists to Ireland are interested in experiencing this country's traditional culture and 46% highlighted an interest in Ireland's contemporary culture. County Cork has a wealth of cultural product to offer the visitor including traditional and contemporary music, a vibrant arts and crafts sector and numerous arts festivals.

8.6.2 Cultural tourism is a very broad term that encompasses a wide spectrum of cultural and heritage experiences that generally involve events, festivals, artistic performances, cultural activities, museums, galleries.

8.6.4 The Council will continue to support cultural tourism initiatives that aim to promote aspects of the county's cultural production or heritage. This may include modest building proposals that aim to meet specific accommodation needs for cultural/creative tourism providers.

Facilitating the development of infrastructure to meet the needs of visitors is fundamental to the effective delivery of a sustainable tourism product in County Cork.

8.9.2 The Council will seek to promote the development of tourism in a manner that is compatible with the conservation and enhancement of the environment. Examples include visitor attractions/centres; educational tourism facilities; wellness and self-development amenities and facilities; equestrian facilities; facilities for outdoor adventure activities and pursuits; facilities for boat hire in coastal areas and river trips.

County Development Plan Objective TO 9-1: Tourist Facilities

- Encourage tourism related facilities, including accommodation and other developments within existing settlements subject to normal site suitability considerations where they can best support the provision of services and the general economic vitality of the settlement.*
- Consider tourism - related developments outside settlements at an appropriate scale and balance having regard to the pertaining environmental conditions and sensitivities, scenic amenity and availability of services.*

1.9.5 Bantry Electoral Area Local Area Plan 2015

The local area plan includes land zoning objectives and other objectives for the proper planning and sustainable development of the region, including details on community facilities and amenities, and on standards for developments and structures. Some of the relevant policies are listed below:

6.1.5. The settlement of Glengarriff is principally a location for tourist related development, with a mix of hotels, tourist shops, pubs, restaurants, gardens, etc and a pier serving tourist ferries and fishing boats. It is the principal point for embarking on small ferries providing access to Garinish Island which is a significant tourist attraction to the area.

Employment & Economic Activity

6.2.13. Much of the employment in the village is associated primarily with the service industry in the form of visitor accommodation, restaurants and retailing. It is likely that this trend will continue into the future given the attractions of the location as a visitor destination. The range of employment associated with tourism needs to be expanded while recognising that the traditional forms of employment such as fishing also need to be nurtured and developed.

6.2.14. Under the 'Marine Leisure Infrastructure Strategy for the Western Division of Cork County 2007' Glengarriff is designated as a Secondary Hub which requires appropriate planning for marine related infrastructure and the provision of a Harbour Management Plan for the busy tourism season.

6.2.18. As detailed in the Draft Landscape Strategy 2008 Glengarriff is located in an area of the county where the landscape is deemed to be of very high value (scenic landscapes with the highest natural and cultural quality, areas with conservation interest and of national importance), very high sensitivity (vulnerable landscapes likely to be fragile and susceptible to change) and of national importance. The village is located within Landscape Type 11 – Rugged Ridge Peninsulas. These characteristics will assist in the visual impact assessment of large scale development.

6.3 Problems and Opportunities

6.3.2. It is also important that any future development maintains the integrity of the surrounding landscape. The entire local area including lands within the development boundary are included within the designated Scenic Landscape in the Cork County Development Plan 2009-2015. This requires that sensitivity must be exercised in the consideration of appropriate forms of development.

6.3.3. The woodlands around Poulgorm and access point to Garinish Island are an area in which development should be strictly limited while the land immediately north of the village development boundary contributes significantly to the scenic and visual amenity of the village. Any development in this area needs to be extremely sensitive to the setting.

6.3.5. The challenge is to further develop the role of Glengarriff as a tourist centre without compromising the scenic qualities which give it its character and attract visitors and investment. To advance this, in the village core, a Village Design Statement is proposed. An objective encouraging the development of a strong streetscape is also proposed. Glengarriff is heavily reliant on tourism and it is considered that the encouragement of marine related development in the village would enhance its tourist potential whilst simultaneously providing a broader employment and economic base for the settlement and its surrounding area. The expansion of community/tourist related facilities is encouraged within this key village. The area around the pier was earmarked during the last plan as an opportunity site for a community/tourism project. It is considered that the potential of the site still remains however it needs to be reinforced that any proposals should aim to respect the setting of the site.

General Objectives

DB01 (o) It is an objective to protect the sensitive setting of the village and the key characteristics and landscape features which make Glengarriff an attractive place. In particular, these areas include the coastal woodlands and gateway to Garnish Island and sensitive uplands including the ancient oak woodlands of Glengarriff.

(t) It is an objective to upgrade, where feasible, existing tourist infrastructure including the provision of public toilets at key tourist access points.

1.9.6 Other 'non-statutory' plans and policies:

1.9.6.1 Wild Atlantic Way



The Wild Atlantic Way, a Fáilte Ireland tourism initiative, is the world's longest defined coastal touring route (2,500km). From its northernmost point in Donegal to its southernmost in Cork, the Wild Atlantic Way offers one of the world's most diverse and spectacular coastlines. There are 188 Discovery Points along the route. Garinish Island is a Discovery Point on the Wild Atlantic Way route and is included in the Ring of Beara.

It is anticipated that the Wild Atlantic Way, and the designation of Garinish Island as a Discovery Point, will lead to an increase in visitor numbers, dwell time and spend at Garinish and the surrounding area of Glengarriff.

1.9.6.2 Glengarriff Tourism and Development Association (GTDA)

The Glengarriff Tourism and Development Association (GTDA) provides a forum for local tourism interests to meet and discuss matters relating to the betterment of Glengarriff as a tourist destination.

GTDA produces leaflets promoting Glengarriff and is involved in many other initiatives as well as being responsible for the Glengarriff's annual entry in the Tidy Towns Competition. The body liaises closely with local and national governmental organizations, including Cork County Council, the National Parks and Wildlife Service through the Wildlife Ranger for Beara and the Regional Manager, the Office of Public Works through the Park Superintendent for Garinish Island, the Forest Service of the Dept. of Agriculture, Food and the Marine with particular reference to the Neighbourhood Scheme; and the Dept. of Social Protection who administer the CES (Community Employment Scheme). GTDA also have close links with local officers of Fáilte Ireland.

1.9.6.3 Visitor Safety in the Countryside Group (VSCG)

OPW is a member of the VSCG. The VSCG was set up in May 1997. Since then the group has been meeting regularly to exchange information and develop ideas. In particular, they have looked at how to create safe access to the countryside in ways that do not spoil the landscape and heritage, or lessen the visitor's sense of exploration and adventure. VSCG members own extensive land and property and encourage public access. All are committed to protecting and enhancing the environment. The VSCG management group has day to day experience of visitor management and includes specialist safety advisers.

Irish members of the VSCG include the following organisations: The Office of Public Works; State Claims Agency; Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine; National Parks and Wildlife Service; Coillte; Inland Fisheries Ireland; Commissioners of Irish Lights; Mountaineering Ireland; Sport Ireland National Trails Office; Waterways Ireland.

VSCG Guiding Principles:

1. Fundamentals

- Take account of conservation, heritage, recreation, cultural and landscape objectives.*
- Do not take away people's sense of freedom and adventure.*
- Avoid restrictions on access.*

2. Awareness

- Ensure that your visitors know the risks they face.*
- Inform and educate your visitors about the nature and extent of hazards, the risk control measures in place, and the precautions that they should take.*

3. Partnership

- Recognise that people taking part in similar activities accept different levels of risk.*
- Recognise that risk control measures for one visitor group may create risks to others.*
- Work with visitor groups to promote understanding and resolve conflict.*

4. Responsibility

- It is important to strike a balance between visitor self-reliance and management intervention.*
- It is reasonable to expect visitors to exercise responsibility for themselves.*
- It is reasonable to expect visitors not to put others at risk.*
- It is reasonable to expect parents, guardians and leaders to supervise people in their care.*

5. Risk control

- Assess risks and develop safety plans for individual sites.*
- Risk control measures should be consistent.*
- Risk control measures should take account of wider benefits to society.*
- Monitor the behaviour and experiences of visitors to review visitor safety plans.*
- Make sure that your work activities do not expose visitors to risk.*

Garinish Island Ilnacullin and Bryce House Conservation Management Plan 2017-2022

Chapter 2 – Where are we now?



2 CHAPTER 2 – Where are we now?

2.1 Introduction

Through the delivery of resources, the OPW has made a long term commitment to continuous improvement in the protection, management and presentation of Garinish Island and Bryce House to the public. This chapter describes and reviews the current situation against the Green Flag criteria – identifying and exploring any issues and what is done to address and meet each of the criteria. This chapter examines all aspects of the property and the circumstances in which the services are currently delivered.

2.2 The Green Flag Award

The Green Flag Award scheme is a benchmark international standard that recognises and encourages good standards in the management of parks and green spaces. The scheme was launched in 1996, gave its first award in 1997 and was first piloted in Northern Ireland in 2008. The UK, Netherlands, Germany, New Zealand and Australia take part in the Scheme, with 1832 Green Flags awarded in 2016 for high quality parks and green spaces.

In 2014, Dublin City Council, Fingal County Council and the OPW agreed to pilot the Green Flag Awards scheme in Ireland. Six parks were put forward and all were judged to be of sufficient standard. In 2016, 22 parks nationally were awarded a Green Flag. The OPW received Green Flag Awards for St. Stephens Green, Grangegorman Military Cemetery, Derrynane National Historic Park, and National War Memorial Garden. It is intended that Garinish Island will be put forward for the award in 2017.

For ease of reference this section of the plan will outline the processes and issues that exist within Garinish Island and what is currently done to address and meet each of the criteria under Green Flag. Each of the criteria is explained at the beginning of each subsection. The criteria are:

- A Welcoming Place
- Healthy, Safe and Secure
- Well maintained and Clean
- Sustainable
- Conservation and Heritage
- Community Involvement
- Marketing
- Management



2.3 A Welcoming Place

The OPW aims for the overall impression of all visitors approaching and entering its parks, gardens and designed landscapes to be positive and inviting regardless of the reasons for which they are visiting.

2.3.1 Welcoming

The OPW will endeavour to ensure that there is:

- Good and safe access;
- Good signage and information for the property; and
- Equal access for all members of the community.

2.3.2 Good and safe access

Garinish Island is in a rural, coastal area that is busy during holiday periods, particularly Easter

and summer, and quiet at other periods. The site is accessible via privately operated ferries based in the village of Glengarriff, which is serviced by buses from Bantry and Cork. Day to day visitor numbers are heavily impacted by weather conditions. In order to ensure that access to the island is as safe as possible, public access is restricted to times when there are OPW staff onsite.

The island opens on 1st April or Easter, whichever date falls sooner, until 31st October. Opening times (in 2017) are as follows:

April – June	10am – 5:30pm
July – August	9.30am – 5.30pm (Mon – Fri, Sun) 9.30am – 6.00pm (Sat)
September	10am – 5.30pm
October	10am – 4.30pm
No visitor landings are permitted less than an hour before the island closes.	

Welcome signage on the Island outlines the potential inherent risks to visitors and sensitively placed barriers and signs discourage public access where necessary.

2.3.2.1 Priority zones

Zoning is a practice whereby the manager defines the site/ property according to levels of use. This practice prioritises the most used area of land, and by doing so contributes to a cost-effective approach to works, tree inspections etc. by focusing resources where most effective. Zoning contributes to sensible risk management and a defensible position in the event of an accident.

To ensure resources are directed to areas where there is potentially most risk to people or property each part of the site has been assigned one of four usage zones. The usage zones were designated as:

- Zone 1: Top priority zones include; near buildings, key areas of high traffic volumes such as main roads; high pedestrian occupancy, such as very busy tarmac footpaths, close to major public gathering areas i.e. '**high**' occupancy by people and buildings.
- Zone 2: Mid priority zones include areas of high occupancy, but not necessarily high volumes of pedestrians and vehicle usage. E.g. car parks, access points i.e. '**moderate**' occupancy by people and buildings.
- Zone 3: Areas of the island further away from roads and access points. It also includes minor footpaths, cycle lanes, bridle paths and woodlands in more remote areas of the park that may be used. In these areas the occupancy is lower as people tend not to linger. i.e. '**low**' occupancy by people and buildings.
- Zone 4: Areas with no access or restricted access. i.e. '**little or no**' occupancy by people or buildings.



Figure 16, Priority Zone map

2.3.2.2 Internal Roads, Footpaths and Trails

There is a network of internal walkways and trails with varying degrees of accessibility. The walking route from the ferry disembarkation point to Bryce House provides universal access to parts of the island.

Pedestrian trails are on tarmac and paved paths, grass and gravel paths, and informal paths through grassland, woodland and planting areas. These trails provide access to all notable points of the island. By its nature, the island has many uneven surfaces, steps, rocks, unprotected edges and a lack of handrails. Given the historic significance of the island and its sensitive character, it is not feasible or appropriate in many areas to intervene with provision of railings, hard surfacing etc.

2.3.3 Signage and interpretation

The island is well signposted by brown tourist signs and Wild Atlantic Way signage. Internal signage on the island was upgraded in 2015 and 2016.

Bilingual (Irish/English) welcome panels were installed in 2015 at the entrance to the island, and provide general information about the main features of the property, including mapping, safety information and opening times. Directional signage guides visitors around the island.

Bilingual (Irish/English) interpretation panels at the main features of the island provide

information on the horticulture, built heritage and designed landscapes of the island.



Photo 56, Interpretation Grecian Temple

Bilingual (Irish/English) signage at the ferry points on the mainland outline opening arrangements, safety advisory and entry costs to the island (figure 14).

2.3.4 Equal access for all

A network of pathways on the island provides access for all to the main formal garden areas (sunken garden, casita, lawns, walled gardens and Bryce House). However, due to the physical nature of the site, there are some parts of the island which are less accessible, for example the Grecian temple. Interpretation panels in these areas are located in more accessible locations in order to provide intellectual access to all visitors. Universal access is provided to the viewing point facing towards Glengarriff and the surrounding mountains, as well as to the courtyard to the rear of Bryce House.

Prior to the restoration works on Bryce House, the building was completely inaccessible. An access ramp now provides universal access to the ground floor and a lift (installed in 2015) provides universal access to most of the upper floor of the house. Toilet facilities have also been improved, with the provision of a fully accessible WC. The approach from the slipway to the house is a firm level surface, providing a direct route for wheelchair users.

An access audit of Garinish Island was undertaken in 2011 and the recommendations are being implemented where appropriate on a phased basis, with primary emphasis on the preservation of the integrity of the designed landscape and site characteristics.

2.3.5 'Something for everyone'

Garinish offers the visitor:

- Clean, well maintained heritage gardens in a beautiful location.
- Historic landscape and gardens open daily April to October inclusive.
- Historic house open from April to October inclusive.
- Trees, shrubs, flower beds and borders, including an important rare plant collection.
- Native wildlife and habitats (Sea Eagles).
- Path network.
- Cultural events e.g. Jim Dowling Uilleann Pipe Festival.

Walking is encouraged, however it would be highly inappropriate to provide any formal recreational facilities on Garinish Island given its unique character, historic significance and sensitivity.

2.4 Healthy, Safe and Secure

Under the provisions of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Application) Regulations 2007, the OPW has a duty to ensure that its employees and contractors have a safe, healthy and secure working environment. Specific measures are continually being developed, reviewed and monitored to ensure that Garinish is at all times a healthy, safe and secure. Close working partnerships have been developed with external agencies, e.g. Gardaí and the State Claims Agency. The OPW is a member of the Visitor Safety in the Countryside Group.

The following section describes how Garinish endeavours to provide:

- Safe equipment and facilities
- A secure place for visitors
- A place free from litter
- Appropriate facilities that are comfortable and safe
- Quality facilities

2.4.1 Safe equipment & facilities

Equipment while not in use is stored in designated locations. All machinery is serviced annually. Only trained staff can operate equipment.

Under the provisions of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005 and the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Application) Regulations 2007, the park's management is required to have a safety statement, risk assessments covering all activities and safe operating procedures for all staff. These are in place at Garinish and are regularly updated. Regular minuted safety meetings take place throughout the year.

Management and staff have a set of policies and procedures to help them provide a safer, better and healthier environment for workers and visitors. Grounds staff have Safe Pass and other appropriate training. The OPW have in place a comprehensive Child Protection Policy.

CCTV is provided for health & safety and security purposes within Bryce House and its environs, and in other areas of the site where/when necessary. Outdoor lighting is minimised to protect the dark skies in the location and to minimise impact on protected species such as bats.

Public toilets are provided a short walk from the reception/entrance area and at Bryce House. The toilets are inspected regularly.

In recognition of the threat of damage or harm to people or buildings during high winds, the OPW have developed and put in place a 'Checklist for Managing Access in High Winds & Storms' to deal with foreseeable emergencies that may occur in windy or stormy conditions.

Trees are vital to the character and appearance of Garinish Island, they provide essential shelter to the tender plant collection, enhance visitor enjoyment and well-being, and help contribute to national environmental policy. Trees provide us with many benefits, however they

are living organisms with potential to cause harm and damage. The OPW implemented its 'Tree Safety Management' policy in 2014 at National Historic Properties countrywide. The policy includes sections on the benefits of trees, potential risks trees can pose, surveying trees (how and when), deciding on the level of risk, site zoning and the hiring of professional tree surgeons, where required, through a detailed tender process. All mature trees at Garinish within falling distance of roads and main pathways (74 trees) were surveyed by an independent professional arboriculturalist in 2014 and again in 2016. Recommended works were subsequently carried out. A priority zoning plan has been developed for the property to inform the frequency and type of future tree surveys.

2.4.2 Personal Security - Visitors & Staff

The role of security and general supervision of activities are addressed by the visitor guide staff (at reception/entrance area and within Bryce House) and grounds staff (throughout the island). Site specific Safe Operating Procedures provide detailed guidelines in relation to the following:

- Monitoring of house and island.
- Locking up and opening (first locking and final locking of Bryce House and entrance gates).
- Lost and found.
- Working with minors.
- Interaction with members of the public.
- Monitoring events.
- Monitoring filming/photo-shoots.
- Implementing high winds and storms guidelines.
- Dealing with emergencies, fires and other incidents.
- Dealing with lost children.

The safety of visitors is a priority for management and the OPW is a member of the Visitor Safety in the Countryside Group (vscg.co.uk). While the property does not have its own insurance to cover public liability, if there is a situation warranting compensation, it will be processed through the State Claims Agency and if necessary the Courts.

2.4.3 Dog behaviour

A Code of Conduct for Dog Owners was introduced for OPW National Historic Properties in the Dublin region following a period of public consultation. The code of conduct covers dog fouling and also other issues (e.g. dogs and wildlife on OPW sites, details of locations where dogs are permitted off leash and where they must be on a leash). The OPW is developing similar guidance for National Historic Properties in the South West region. Local staff interact with dog owners and walkers as and when necessary. Bins on site accept general litter and dog waste. Visitors to Garinish are required to keep their dogs on a leash and pick up after their dogs. Dogs are not permitted inside Bryce House (except for assistance dogs) and visitors are not permitted to leave dogs unattended anywhere on the island.

2.4.4 Appropriate provision of facilities

Garinish Island caters for a wide range of visitors with wide-ranging needs and expectations. A range of facilities are provided to meet tourist and visitor requirements and expectations, including Bryce House, public tearooms, public toilets, interpretation and signage.

2.4.5 Quality of facilities

The condition of facilities throughout the island is inspected on a regular basis by the Foreman and issues are addressed as they arise. Facilities are upgraded and repaired when necessary, subject to resources, with the assistance of OPW Property Management services. New or replacement facilities are designed to current good practice principles.

2.5 Clean and well maintained

To ensure that the OPW successfully discharges its core remits at Garinish, the staff and management have developed and adopted detailed work practices including Safe Operating Procedures. To achieve and maintain the high standards of care expected at an internationally significant property, Annual Work Programmes (Appendix 6) have been developed for Bryce

House and for the island gardens. The programmes provide a framework for ongoing monitoring and maintenance and include but are not limited to the following:

- Waste and litter management;
- Maintain the grounds and plant collection to a high standard;
- Maintain a high standard of horticultural presentation;
- Maintain buildings and infrastructure;
- Maintain equipment in a safe and working condition.

2.5.1 Litter & waste management

Given the large number of annual visitors, adequate litter & waste management is essential to maintain high standards of presentation and a pleasant, inviting environment. General waste bins are located near the reception area and emptied daily by the tearoom staff. Litter throughout the gardens is collected by OPW staff and placed in the general waste bins. The provision of sanitary receptacles in toilets and disposal of sanitary waste is undertaken by a specialist company.

Garden waste (branches, wood, leaves, grass etc.) is composted or chipped and re-used on site as mulch, compost, informal woodland paths etc.

2.5.2 Grounds maintenance & horticulture

Refer to Appendix 6, Annual Work Programme for general maintenance approach.

2.5.3 Building & infrastructure maintenance

A detailed 3-5-year maintenance programme is being jointly developed for Bryce House (by OPW Architectural Services, OPW Property Maintenance Services and OPW Heritage Services) and it is intended that this will be undertaken by specialist contractors with the relevant expertise, appointed in accordance with public procurement requirements.

Local staff monitor furniture, buildings, signage/interpretive panels, condition of roads, paths and walls etc. on a day-to-day basis. Footpaths are kept clean. In particular, during the September-October period, leaf blowers are used to blow leaves to minimize the risks of slippery surfaces. These leaves are collected and composted.

Recent upgrades / repairs by OPW unless otherwise stated:

- Extensive conservation and improvement works to Bryce House (funded by Fáilte Ireland and OPW).
- Restoration and refurbishment of wrought iron and cast gates and metalwork in the walled garden and Italian garden.
- Replacement of wall capping to western wall of walled garden.
- Strengthening of east pier.
- Repair of slip way.
- Restoration works in walled garden, including drainage, path renewal, clearance, rejuvenation and reintroduction of plant species.
- Refurbishment of Martello Tower.
- Conservation of historic artefacts.
- Installation of extensive signage and interpretation.
- Repair and upgrading of public slipway.

2.5.4 Equipment Maintenance

Machinery & Equipment is maintained annually. Refer to Section 2.4.1.

2.6 Sustainability

Staff and management at Garinish have implemented policies and practices to enable the property to be managed on a more sustainable basis. This section will show how we endeavour to:

- Be more environmentally sustainable
- Minimise energy and resource usage
- Minimise and justify the use of chemicals and pesticides
- Reduce peat usage
- Continue best practice in arboriculture & woodland management

- Conserve natural resources

2.6.1 Environmental sustainability

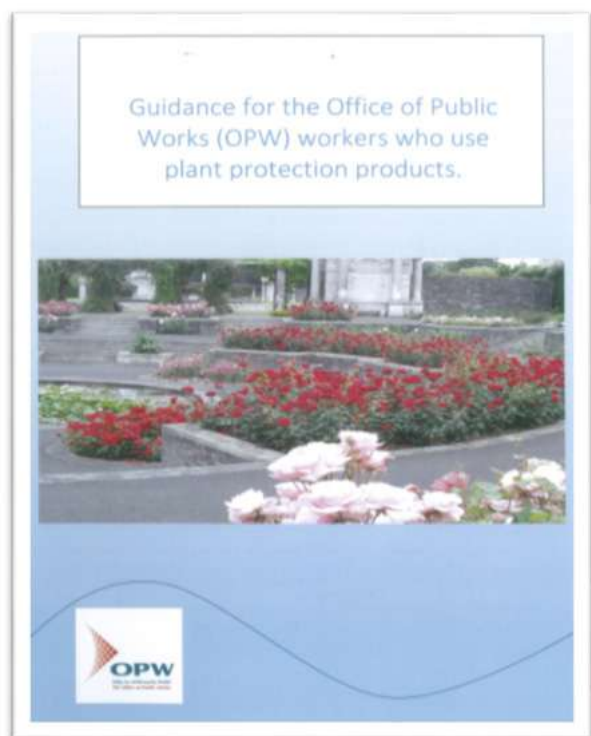
Garinish does not currently have a site specific environmental policy, however many of the ongoing practices and procedures are firmly rooted in environmental best practices which has helped Garinish be more sustainable. The property is an island and the importation and disposal of materials, waste and goods is costly and avoided where possible – sustainable waste management practices and minimisation of resource use have been practiced for decades due to necessity. Waste water is treated on site by two Biocycle treatment units.

2.6.2 Pesticide use

The EU 2009/128/EC Directive or the Sustainable Use Directive was transposed into Irish law in 2012. It requires members of the Community to reduce the use of pesticides (including herbicides) and those used should be used in a more sustainable manner. The Directive also requires member states to develop and implement a National Plan enabling the private and public sector to comply with the various rules. In 2013 the Department of Agriculture published the 'National Action Plan for the Sustainable Use of Pesticides'. The Directive also covers herbicides. The Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine states what chemicals may be used.

The use of herbicides is kept to a minimum and only where absolutely necessary. Organic methods of weed control are used where practical to help reduce chemical use e.g. hand weeding and hoeing. A small number of chemicals are currently used on site. Mulch is applied to shrub beds to reduce weed growth.

OPW's overall policy for plant protection product use on all its properties is to:



- To protect the health and safety of staff and the public.
- To ensure compliance with legislative requirements that control the use of plant protection products within EU member states, Ireland and Health and Safety legislation,
- To minimise pesticide use, and if practical and economic, adopt non-chemical methods wherever possible in the first instance and consider ways of minimising the problem in the future through appropriate cultural techniques and design features,
- If, as a last resort pesticides have to be used within OPW, because other options are ineffective, impractical or excessively costly, use the minimum amount of pesticides necessary to achieving effective control and
- Adopt this guidance as best practice for all work activities involving pesticide use within OPW.

The OPW has just completed working with the National University of Ireland Galway with regard to new policies and risk assessments and a document titled 'Guidance for the Office of Public Works (OPW) workers who use plant protection products' has been produced and is currently being rolled out across all of our sites, including Garinish Island.

Organic principles methods of weed control such as hand weeding and hoeing are used throughout the property to help reduce chemical use. All staff who are required to use, handle or advise on chemicals are trained to PA1 and PA6 levels, which are recognised by the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine. The use of herbicides is kept to a minimum and

is only used where absolutely necessary. Currently, a small number of chemicals are used on site. Mulch is applied to shrubberies as a weed suppressant whenever possible.

2.6.3 Peat use

Vegetation arisings and leaves are rotted down and used as compost and mulch. Peat is not used at the island unless it arrives in the containers of purchased plants.

2.6.4 Waste minimisation

Grass clippings are collected and composted. Leaves collected in the autumn/winter season are composted for leaf mould. Tree and shrub waste from maintenance work is chipped and/or composted on site and reused.

2.6.5 Arboriculture & woodland management

Trees are a vital economic, environmental and social resource. For thousands of years, trees have been grown and cultivated for shelter, food, timber, medicine, and for their intrinsic beauty. They are integral to our cultural heritage and have been worshipped, celebrated and revered in Irish folklore. The ancient Celts of Ireland centred their culture and laws around trees, and some of the letters of the Ogham alphabet, the first known written language in Ireland, were based on Ireland's native trees.

A high level of arboricultural standards is in place to ensure the historic integrity, retention of shelter belts, and visual amenity of Garinish Island. The adopted OPW Tree Safety Management Policy promotes best arboricultural practices at the site.

Soil testing was undertaken at the base of some of the most important trees in 2014 and measures were taken to improve soil nutrition and mulching. The impact of this approach is being monitored and it may subsequently be rolled out in other areas.

2.6.6 Resource and energy conservation

The plan includes objectives and actions to minimise energy usage. Outdoor lighting is kept to a minimum and only used where necessary for safety and security. Bryce House makes use of external insulation, low energy lighting, low-flow push button taps and dual flushing toilets.

Bryce House has a solar thermal system for heating water and was externally insulated where possible in 2015. Electricity for the Martello tower lighting is provided by solar panels, which were upgraded in 2016.

The drainage around the house is a sustainable drainage system. New appliance purchases will be of energy efficient types. An aged water main on the mainland was replaced in early 2017 to reduce leakage.

Mains water is provided to the island, however the emergency water supply for fire control purposes is provided by rainwater and stored. It is intended to explore the feasibility of collecting rainwater for other uses on the island.

2.7 Conservation and Heritage

2.7.1 Conservation of Biodiversity

Detailed information about the property's wildlife and habitats can be found in Section 1.8.7 and various objectives and actions can be found in chapters 3 and 4.

2.7.2 Conservation of landscape features

Detailed information on the property's main landscape features can be found in Section 1.8.1. To continue and improve appropriate landscape management, various actions have been identified and included in the 2017-2022 Action Plan (Chapter 4).

2.7.3 Conservation of buildings & structures

This plan outlines recent conservation work to a number of historic structures. A five yearly management survey takes place covering the buildings and structural features. This routine

helps to encourage the appropriate management of the buildings and structures.

2.7.4 Conservation of Collections

At Garinish, the OPW are responsible for collecting, interpreting and exhibiting appropriate and significant materials related to the Bryce family, plus the long-term preservation, security and accessibility of those materials. Conservation work to artefacts and collections is ongoing. Recent conservation works have included the following:

- Conservation and treatment of original timber furniture in Bryce house and Casita.
- Conservation of 10th - 17th Century marbles.
- Conservation of various paintings, portraits and photographs.
- Conservation of textiles, ceramics and metalwork.
- Sourcing rare plants that have previously been recorded on the island.

The plan includes objectives and actions to ensure the ongoing maintenance and conservation of the important cultural collections and artefacts that are housed and displayed within the property. Refer to section 1.8.3 and Chapters 3 and 4 for more information.

2.8 Tourism, Visitors, Community Involvement & Events

2.8.1 Tourism

Garinish Island has a unique combination of features and is a destination for local, national and international visitors for cultural heritage, the designed landscape, ecology (Sea Eagles and seals) and horticulture. There is potential to improve promotion and to fully realise tourism potential in the shoulder seasons (i.e. outside of peak visitor periods during which the island is nearing capacity).

Regional staff liaise on a regular basis with Fáilte Ireland, Cork County Council and the Glengarriff Tourism and Development Association.

Nearby visitor attractions include:

- The village of Glengarriff
- The Ring of Beara
- Glengarriff Nature Reserve (NPWS)
- The Ewe Experience Sculpture Garden
- Bamboo Park Glengarriff
- Glengarriff Golf Club
- The Caha Mountains
- Bonane Heritage Park
- Kenmare
- Bantry
- Bantry House and Gardens
- Dereen Gardens

2.8.2 Visitors

Garinish Island receives over 60,000 visitors annually. In recent years the number of annual visitors has increased by over 28% from 47,834 in 2012 to 66,553 in 2016. Of these, approximately 12,000 visited Bryce House in 2016. These visitors have a positive effect on local employment and provide income for hotels, restaurants, pubs, shops, and also the ferry companies who transport visitors to the island. In the 1980's, annual visitor numbers were above 80,000, which led to a decline in the sensitive fabric of the island.



Photo 57. Visitors waiting for Ferry.

The local community has a strong interest in Garinish Island, which is one of the main drivers of the local economy. Public feedback about Garinish Island is mostly positive. The commitment of staff, and the recent injection of OPW and Fáilte Ireland resources, has enabled extensive repairs, along with structural rejuvenation of the gardens, planting and infrastructure. This allows the OPW to present the island to a quality consistent with its international reputation.

Year	Annual Visitors	% Change year on year
2012	47,834	
2013	49,711	4%
2014	55,088	10%
2015	58,537	6%
2016	66,553	12%

Figure 17. Annual Visitor Numbers, Garinish Island.

2.8.3 Community involvement and provision

The local community has a keen interest in the property and a strong sense of ownership. There are many local links with the previous inhabitants of Garinish Island. There is a good relationship between the OPW and local stakeholders.

Informal discussions between the management and staff with the local community provide a platform where needs, wishes and issues are identified, discussed and resolved. Annual review meetings are held with ferry operators and the Glengarriff Tourism and Development Association after each tourist season. Achieving an appropriate balance between the conservation needs of a historic property and delivering the desired community expectations

and events.

There is a need for continued communication and links with Failte Ireland, Cork County Council, schools, local development groups, local businesses and the community.

2.8.4 Events

The property is open to the general public. No facilities or areas of the site can be provided or reserved solely for the use of events, organisations or other related activities to the detriment of visitors and the general public. The scope for commercially organised events at Garinish is and must remain very limited. The primary objective must be the conservation of Bryce House and the gardens of Ilnacullin. Large and medium scale events are not suited to Garinish due to access constraints, lack of indoor capacity, limitations imposed by Fire Regulations which restrict occupancy to Bryce House (refer to section 1.8.3) and the unique and sensitive special qualities of the island. Appropriate small events are confined to the limited areas of the property where minimal damage can be done to planting, structures, artefacts and the fabric of the island. Garinish Island's status as an internationally significant historic garden, and public amenity, must be at the forefront when proposals for commercial events are being considered.



Photo 58. Uilleann Pipe Festival,

Garinish hosts some small-scale appropriate events, such as music recitals (e.g. during the Jim Dowling Uilleann Pipe Festival). There is a full guide service during opening hours, and weekly horticultural tours can be facilitated by the gardeners and for specialist groups on request, subject to availability and resources.

Events that might be considered at Garinish include small-scale recitals, music, exhibitions and heritage events. The property is not suitable for weddings.

2.9 Marketing

Over 1.6million overseas visitors to Ireland visit gardens and parks. The OPW has continually strived to develop and implement policies to enhance and improve the quality and enjoyment experienced by visitors.

2.9.1 Marketing and promotion

Historic houses, parks and gardens are provided at a corporate level as 'a destination that provides a cultural and heritage tourism offering'. The OPW is developing an overarching marketing and promotion strategy. The key target audiences for Garinish are local residents, visitors and tourists.

The island is close to capacity during peak periods, however there is scope to market Garinish specifically to attract visitors **outside of the peak holiday periods**. There is an opportunity to co-promote the property with public and private attractions and facilities in the region, including other Wild Atlantic Way attractions and the Ring of Beara.

There is potential to promote the military history of the island (Martello tower, barracks) in conjunction with local or regional initiatives.

Garinish Island is listed in the West Cork Garden Trail, which comprises 15 beautiful open gardens in West Cork, Ireland. Information is available on the West Cork Garden Trail website:

www.westcorkgardentrail.com.

Garinish has a dedicated website (www.garinishisland.ie) and the OPW intends to develop a Facebook page. There is potential to explore further development of new technologies to improve the visitor experience and encourage visitors during quieter periods.

Faite Ireland has conducted extensive research into tourist segmentation (i.e. the grouping of tourists according to various criteria) and have developed a model categorising tourists into three main segments. These segments are:

1. Culturally Curious – independent thinkers with a craving for culture and history.
2. Social Energisers – travellers with a passion for 'wow' experiences.
3. Great Escapers – adventurous and committed to spending quality time in a breath-taking place.

The two segments most likely to be interested in Garinish Island are the Culturally Curious and the Great Escapers, and these are the segments that could be targeted by promotional activity.

2.9.2 Provision of appropriate information

Various methods are in use to provide information about the property:

- Interpretive panels located throughout the island and at ferry disembarkation points.
- Interpretation throughout the house.
- Information leaflets and booklets (gardens, Bryce House, Marbles etc.).
- OPW website giving information about the work and responsibilities of the government agency (www.heritageireland.ie)
- Garinish Island website (www.garinishisland.ie)
- Social networking – dedicated Facebook page (under development).
- Supervisor Guide who networks throughout the area.
- Guide service for the house and reception area staffed by expert tour guides.
- Daily interaction with visitors.

2.9.3 Provision of appropriate educational information

The educational role of Garinish Island is recognised and the OPW facilitates visits by colleges and universities on request. Educational material is available in the form of booklets and leaflets.

2.10 Management

2.10.1 Implementation of management plan

Sustaining a high standard of management and maintenance is critical to Garinish Island's continued success. The Conservation Management Plan 2017-2022 is linked to corporate and departmental business plans and objectives and addresses the range of issues that affect Bryce House and Garinish Island, its users and stakeholders. The plan will be subject to public consultation and reviewed, published and implemented during 2017/18.

Garinish Island Ilnacullin and Bryce House Conservation Management Plan 2017-2022

Chapter 3 – Where do we want to get to?



3 Chapter 3 – Where do we want to get to?

3.1 Introduction

This chapter will examine how Garinish Island should be presented today in light of its historical and cultural significance, and provide direction, guidelines and actions for its ongoing management.

This plan aims to balance the responsibility to protect, conserve and enhance Garinish Island's unique cultural, natural and built heritage with active and creative policies to facilitate access and increased opportunities for enjoyment, information, education, tourism and local employment now and into the future. The plan sets out a strategic vision, with broad objectives, for the conservation and management of Garinish and provides a framework for sustainable management of the property.

3.2 Vision and objectives for the 21st Century

The long-term vision for Garinish Island aims to ensure protection and conservation of the property for future generations while addressing the needs of the current generation within the context of an internationally significant historic garden.

The strategic vision for Garinish is:

"To protect and conserve the character and setting of the historic designed landscape of Garinish Island and its architectural and cultural heritage, whilst facilitating visitor access, education and interpretation, using resources sustainably, encouraging research and maintaining the island's unique sense of place and tranquillity."

This vision provides for the protection, conservation and restoration (where appropriate) of Garinish as a historically important cultural resource, while facilitating appropriate public access and the accommodation of change in a planned, rational manner. The goal is to realise this vision at a standard comparable to the best in the world.

The achievement of this vision requires a strong awareness and appreciation of the special qualities of Garinish Island, together with the provision of sufficient resources.

The delivery of all objectives is reliant on the availability of resources, which are prioritised on the basis of:

1. Addressing health & safety concerns and discharging statutory duties.
2. Sustaining operational needs and/or improving operational efficiency.
3. Enhancement and presentation of the property for visitors.

Strategic Objectives

The following strategic objectives will guide the conservation and management of Garinish. The measures outlined later in this plan expand on these objectives and detail how they will be achieved.

1. To protect, conserve and enhance Garinish Island's distinctive, diverse and unique combination of history, culture, architecture, horticulture, landscape and setting.
2. To protect Garinish Island's unique historic designed landscape and architectural heritage, in a manner consistent with the legacy of Harold Peto, John Annan and Violet Bryce, and Murdo MacKenzie.
3. To preserve, protect, interpret and present the historic collections of Garinish Island in a secure and accessible manner that sustains the authentic historical atmosphere and contributes to a coherent narrative.
4. To conserve Garinish Island's natural plant and animal species along with their habitats while improving biodiversity.

5. To avoid adverse impacts on the integrity of designated habitats and protected species.
6. To promote an increased understanding and appreciation of the architecture, landscape, horticulture and biodiversity of Garinish Island.
7. To preserve the peace and tranquillity of Garinish Island, and recognise the sensitivity of its unique fabric.
8. To facilitate appropriate public access and maximise visitor enjoyment in a manner that protects the sensitive landscape and infrastructure of Garinish Island, taking into account visitor pressure and carrying capacity.
9. To facilitate the use of Garinish Island as an educational and research resource and to promote appropriate interpretation.
10. To liaise and consult with interested and relevant parties and organizations in the achievement of the above objectives.
11. To secure the necessary resources to implement the policies and actions of this Conservation Management Plan.

3.3 Landscape, horticulture and arboriculture

Overall objective:

- To ensure the continued protection and conservation of the landscape and, where appropriate, its restoration and enhancement as an internationally significant historic designed landscape.

Specific objectives:

- To retain, protect and conserve the aesthetic qualities and significant landscape features on Garinish Island, including structures, gardens and designed landscape, topography, hydrology, natural landscape features and habitats.
- To raise awareness of the special qualities of Garinish Island through enhanced interpretation, education, and the publication of booklets, reports, studies and education packs.
- To protect and celebrate the character and setting of Garinish Island.
- To protect existing views and vistas and explore the potential for reinstating lost views.
- Develop a horticultural management strategy for the Island's plant collections, incorporating the following:
 - Root-zone management plan based on current good-practice (soil testing, decompaction, nutrient enrichment, mulching).
 - Phased rejuvenation and management of shelter belt planting to ensure long-term continuity of shelter.
 - Large-scale structural clearance of invasive species (such as *Griselinia*) to open up designed views and vistas, rejuvenate planting and restore original design integrity. Prioritise and develop a multi-year programme based on available resources.
 - Waste management plan for tree and shrub waste.
- Reinvigorate plant collection
 - Review plant collection in the context of historical plant lists and knowledge of which plants have succeeded over the years.
 - Rationalise planting to reinstate historic integrity of the collection and remove any inappropriate varieties, if present.
 - Develop an updated plant database in accordance with best practice botanical standards and the National Botanic Gardens (Glasnevin) guidance booklet 'Cataloguing and Record Keeping for Plant Collections'.
 - Review and update plant labelling and maintain formal numbering and labelling system.
 - Develop a plant accession strategy to guide new planting.
- Italian Garden:
 - Develop and implement a restoration scheme for Italianate Garden based on historic photography.

- Selectively rejuvenate and/or replant overgrown vegetation.
- Re-establish classical design proportions where appropriate.
- Review annual and herbaceous planting schemes.
- Provide interpretation.
- Rejuvenate metalwork.
- Repair and conserve paving, stone-work and statuary where necessary.
- Conserve pond and surround.
- Walled Kitchen Gardens
 - Develop and implement a restoration scheme works programme for the walled gardens, to incorporate the following:
 - Rationalisation of existing vegetation – tree and shrub rejuvenation, thinning, selective removal and re-establishment of lost views, rejuvenation of rose beds, hard prune and tie-back of climbers.
 - Establish new hedges in original locations and re-shape existing hedging.
 - Introduction of appropriate heritage fruit trees/bushes.
 - Rejuvenation of herbaceous borders.
 - Path renewal and drainage works.
 - Metalwork restoration/renewal.
 - Reintroduction of heirloom vegetables (consider Southern Hemisphere vegetables) and soft fruit.
- To undertake a heritage impact assessment for new works to ensure that any new features, services or facilities are appropriate and sensitive to the historic character of the park and the landscape setting of Garinish Island. New additions must be of appropriate location, design and scale, and must not unreasonably detract from the experience of other visitors, or from views or vistas.
- To encourage planning authorities to have regard to the landscape setting of Garinish Island.
- To undertake and encourage specialist research into the historic designed landscape and the island's botanical plant collection.
- To implement the OPW's adopted tree safety management policy including designation of priority zones and a programme of pro-active tree inspections.

3.4 Natural Heritage

Overall objective:

- To secure and sustain the natural heritage of Garinish Island, protect its key habitats and species, and enhance their status and condition.

Specific objectives:

- To raise awareness of the property's natural heritage through interpretation, education and suitably located vantage points in partnership with National Parks & Wildlife Service (NPWS).
- Encourage the development of professional and high quality electronic media, such as 'apps', to highlight and promote the property's natural heritage.
- To protect, enhance and monitor the ecological condition of rare and important species of flora and fauna, and their habitats, in conjunction with National Parks & Wildlife Service (NPWS).
- To minimise external lighting in order to protect the region's dark sky and minimise adverse impact on protected bat species.
- To develop a structured and pro-active approach to dealing with invasive species in accordance with current best practice and legislative requirements.
- To adopt the relevant targets and actions of the All Ireland Pollinator Plan 2015-2020, with the exception of areas of invasive species requiring eradication:
 - Target 1.2.1: Increase the area of public land that is managed in a pollinator friendly way, Actions A13, A14, A20: Encourage pollinator friendly management of National Parks and Nationally Designated sites (A13), Public parks and green-spaces (A14), and national monuments and historic properties (A20).
 - Target 1.2.3: Reduce the use of pesticides (insecticides, herbicides, fungicides) on public land, Action A33: Reduce pesticide application on roadsides and in public parks and green spaces. Action A34: Encourage safer application of pesticides.

3.5 Architecture, Built Heritage & Collections

Overall objective:

- To ensure the ongoing protection, conservation and management of Garinish Island's built heritage including its historic collections.

Specific Objectives:

- To record a comprehensive audit and inventory, with periodic reviews, of the full extent of Garinish Island's architectural and artistic heritage, including buildings, monuments, structures, artefacts and collections.
- To identify infrastructure and artefacts (including furniture, fencing, signage etc.) that are inappropriate to the setting of Garinish Island and, where appropriate, consider their removal and/or replacement with suitable alternatives in consultation with the relevant statutory authorities.
- To encourage and facilitate further studies of Garinish Island's architectural, cultural and artistic heritage and promote a better understanding of the importance and significance of this heritage.
- To promote and require high standards of conservation, architectural design, construction and craftsmanship in all developments within the property.
- The document *Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities* (2011) will guide all works within the property.
- To adopt best practice standards in the management of collections, as informed by the Museum Standards Programme.
- Comply with DoAHG requirements in the management of protected structures and their immediate environs.
- To present the house and collection to the best advantage, maintain an authentic historical atmosphere and sustain a coherent narrative for the site which allows visitors to learn about Garinish Island and the Bryce family in an accessible and engaging way.
- To minimise outdoor light levels where possible, taking into account safety and security, to protect the dark skies and nocturnal fauna.
- To maintain important structures on the island in an adequate state of repair.

3.6 Access and Public Use

Overall objective:

- To provide a world-class visitor experience within the setting of a historic island garden of international importance.

Specific objectives:

3.6.1 Access

- To promote the concepts of universal access where appropriate in the context of a national historic property.
- To review and rationalise visitor access and movements to provide a safer and more enjoyable visitor experience, particularly during peak holiday periods.
- To ensure visitors are aware of potential inherent risks through the provision of appropriate welcome signage.
- To provide a clean, healthy, safe and secure site by maximising staff presence and sense of ownership, by promoting healthy living through physical activity and healthy lifestyles, by implementing the property's adopted Health and Safety Plan and Safe Operating Procedures, and by complying with relevant Health and Safety legislation including review and monitoring.
- To formalise landing licences with existing ferry operators.
- To continue to open on either 1st April or Easter, whichever is sooner, each year.
- To promote improved access provisions for wheelchair users by ferry operators.
- To recognise that, due to the unique and sensitive fabric of the property, the island has a finite capacity for visitors both to Bryce House and to the gardens.

3.6.2 Events and recreation

- To maximise visitor enjoyment and protect the landscape and infrastructure of the property in a sustainable manner by limiting any formal recreation.
- To facilitate and encourage a greater public understanding of the national and

international significance of the property through continued research, publications and use of technology and social media.

- To ensure that all events demonstrate that they will minimise their carbon footprint within the property.
- To avoid large and medium scale events which are not suited to Garinish due to access constraints, lack of indoor capacity, isolation, access limitations (as an island site) and the unique special qualities of the property.
- To minimise events during the peak tourist season when the property is already at capacity, and encourage events during quieter seasons.
- To ensure that event management plans adhere to the restricted occupancies imposed by the Fire Regulations and Fire Services Act (refer to Section 1.8.3).
- To respect and conserve the layout and distribution of the designed facilities and features of the property.

3.7 Publicity, Promotion and Marketing

Overall objective:

- To promote increased understanding, awareness and appreciation of the special qualities of Garinish Island.

Specific Objectives:

3.7.1 Tourism, marketing and communication

- To collaborate with Failte Ireland, Cork County Council, and local and regional tourism organisations to capitalise on the designation of Garinish Island as a 'Discovery Point' of the Wild Atlantic Way.
- To encourage an increase in visitor footfall outside of the peak Easter and summer holiday seasons, which would have a positive impact on local employment and the local economy.
- To explore cross-promotion with other tourism providers and encourage visitors to spend more time in the area.
- To recognise that, due to the unique and sensitive fabric of the property, the island has a finite capacity for visitors both to Bryce House and to the gardens.
- To interpret the main features of the property, to enhance visitor experience and understanding.
- To use social media to promote the property.
- To encourage the development of professional, high quality media, such as 'apps', podcasts, brochures, booklets and other promotional material to highlight and promote the property and its special qualities.
- To provide an up-to-date website dedicated to the property.
- To proactively engage with partners both internally within the OPW and externally in key agencies such as Department of Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs.

3.8 Operational Management

Overall objective:

- To ensure the highest professional standards in the management and operation of Garinish Island.

Specific objectives:

- To promote detailed surveys and studies of the property's diverse features (horticulture, architecture, ecology, arboriculture, services/utilities) to identify important features, outline best practice management recommendations and enhance understanding.
- To maintain and support a dedicated team responsible for management and conservation of Garinish Island and Bryce House as a single unit, working to the objectives and actions as set out in this plan.
- To encourage and promote academic research to achieve a deeper understanding of Garinish, working to the objectives and actions as set out in this plan.
- To adopt the 'Green Flag' international benchmark standard for Garinish Island.
- To strive for the highest standards of environmental sustainable management and

ensure that the property's impact on climate change will be minimised.

- To ensure sufficient resources are available for the management of uses and activities, to avoid unsustainable damage to the sensitive historic and ecological fabric of the property.
- To encourage improvements in telecommunications coverage throughout the property, including email, mobile phone and broadband signals, and the provision of emergency telephone facilities.
- To review staffing complement and requirements on an annual basis to ensure the standard of maintenance expected of a National Historic Property and plan for continuity by progressing replacements for craft grades in advance of retirements, where possible, to allow adequate mentoring.

Garinish Island Ilnacullin and Bryce House Conservation Management Plan 2017-2022

Chapter 4 – How will we get there?



Photo 59. Horticultural garden tour

4 Chapter 4 – How will we get there?

4.1 Introduction

This chapter sets out a five-year action plan to be delivered during the life of this conservation management plan, with consideration of the financial and resource implications of the actions. The actions will support the Green Flag process. It is important that these actions are implemented in order to safeguard the integrity of Garinish Island.

4.2 Action plan 2017 – 2022

Public resources are finite and do not enable all desired tasks to be undertaken. It must be recognised that for everything that is done, something else is not being done, whether at Garinish Island, at other OPW properties, or elsewhere within the public sector. In light of this fact, all actions that are undertaken must be rational, proportionate, justifiable and achievable without adversely impacting upon the OPW's core remits at Garinish i.e. firstly the protection and management of the property for future generations and secondly the presentation of the property for the current generation.

The delivery of the activities, projects and programmes is necessary to meet public expectations, government and site objectives. The actions set out in this plan are based upon staff observations, internal advisors, research and studies undertaken to date, stakeholder consultation and OPW management. Public feedback is reflected in the actions.

Staff from OPW National Historic Properties will implement the actions with the support of the Conservation & Regional OPW Architects, OPW Engineer, OPW Property Maintenance and external providers.

This action plan is a live and flexible document which may be subject to further refinement, change and improvement as we take account of changing circumstances and increasing knowledge of the property over the next five years.

Project	Action	Resources	Timescale	Status
Landscape, Horticulture & Arboriculture				
Prepare a landscape plan for Garinish Island	Develop a landscape plan indicating: (a) topography, soil depths (where practicable), open space, enclosure, structures, views & vistas, that define the character of the property. (b) NB landforms, water features, archaeology, historical, cultural features & locations that characterise the site.	By internal staff when available resources allow	By end of 2018	
Conserve arboreal character to reflect historical design intentions	Survey mature trees within falling distance of main paths and undertake all recommended tree works.	Internal & external resources	Ongoing. Last completed 2016	
	Set priority areas as per OPW tree safety policy	Internal resources	Completed	
	Prepare ongoing tree surveys & undertake a programme of tree planting and maintenance as per OPW tree policy	Internal & external resources	As per tree safety policy	

	Rationalise existing shelter belts and structural planting to maintain a balanced age structure that allows for the continual recruitment of young trees and shrubs. This may require the removal of less valuable or poor specimens to make room for new planting	Internal & external resources	Ongoing	
Reinstate important views and vistas	Reinstate views from the elevated viewpoints throughout the island by selectively clearing overgrown vegetation.	In-house & external resources	During 2017/18/19	
Prepare a horticultural management strategy for Garinish	Root-zone management programme based on current good-practice (soil testing, decompaction, nutrient enrichment, mulching).	Internal & external resources	By 2018	
	Waste management plan for tree and shrub waste.	Internal & external resources	By 2018	
	Phased rejuvenation & management of shelterbelts and structural planting to ensure long-term continuity of shelter & setting.	Internal & external resources	Ongoing	
	Structural clearance of invasive species to open up designed views and vistas, rejuvenate planting and restore original design integrity. Prioritise and develop a multi-year programme based on available resources.	Internal & external resources	2017 – 2022	
Reinvigorate plant collection	Review plant collection in the context of historical plant lists and knowledge of which plants have succeeded over the years.	Internal & external resources	Ongoing - phased basis. 2 beds per year.	
	Review and update plant labelling and maintain formal numbering and labelling system.	Internal & external resources	Ongoing - phased basis. 2 beds per year.	
	Develop a plant accession strategy to guide new planting.	Internal & external resources	By 2019	
	Rationalise planting to reinstate historic integrity of the collection and remove inappropriate varieties.	Internal & external resources	Ongoing	
	Develop an updated plant database in accordance with best practice botanical standards and the National Botanic Gardens (Glasnevin) guidance booklet 'Cataloguing and Record Keeping for Plant Collections'	Internal & external resources	By 2022	

Develop and implement a restoration scheme for Italianate Garden	Provide interpretation.	Internal & external resources	Completed	
	Rejuvenate metalwork	Internal & external resources	Completed	
	Selectively rejuvenate and/or replant overgrown or unsuitable vegetation where appropriate.	Internal & external resources	Ongoing. By 2018.	
	Re-establish classical design proportions where appropriate, including the reintroduction of vertical accent planting.	Internal & external resources	Ongoing. By 2018.	
	Repair / conserve pond base, tiles and surround.	Internal & external resources	By 2018	
	Review annual and herbaceous bedding schemes.	Internal & external resources	BY 2018	
	Repair and conserve paving, stone-work and statuary where necessary.	Internal & external resources	By 2018	
Develop and implement a restoration scheme for Walled Gardens	Provide interpretation.	Internal & external resources	Completed	
	Rejuvenate metalwork	Internal & external resources	Commenced	
	Rationalise existing vegetation - thinning, rejuvenation, selective removal and reestablishment of lost views, rejuvenation of rose-beds, hard prune and tieback climbers etc.	Internal & external resources	Commenced	
	Commence introduction of appropriate heritage fruit trees / bushes.	Internal & external resources	Commenced	
	Establish new hedges in original locations and re-shape existing hedging.	Internal & external resources	By 2017	
	Path renewal and drainage works	Internal & external resources	By 2017	
	Rejuvenate herbaceous borders.	Internal & external resources	By 2019	
	Introduction of heirloom vegetables (including Southern Hemisphere vegetable collection) and herbs.	Internal & external resources	By 2019	
Grecian Temple	Consider the introduction of additional rare Agapanthus species to supplement and improve existing collection in this area.	External resources	By 2018	

	Re-establish columnar impact of vegetation in this area.	Internal & external resources	By 2018	
Happy Valley	Review existing drainage (engineer report)	External resources	Completed	
	Consider the introduction of sensitively designed and located seating.	Internal & external resources	By 2019	
	Repair/renew/upgrade drainage as necessary, subject to resources.	Internal & external resources	By 2020	
	Consider options for reinforcing grass areas and providing a safe, accessible walking surface with adequate drainage, subject to resources.	Internal & external resources	By 2020	
Port Rock	Explore potential for reopening access path to the Port Rock, subject to available resources and safety.	Internal & external resources	Aspirational	
East Garden	Inspect and arrange for remedial works to the rare plant collection in the area of the East Gardens and consider long-term potential for the area to be opened to the public as a garden, subject to staffing, capital works and available revenue.	Internal & external resources	Aspirational	
Staff facilities	Screen potting shed and staff buildings in walled garden.	Internal & external resources	Completed	
Natural Heritage				
Increase awareness of the property's natural heritage	Explore the provision of interpretation, viewing facilities and suitably located vantage points for viewing Sea Eagles in partnership with NPWS.	Internal & external resources	2017 / 18 / 19	
Protect appropriate species and habitats: Prepare an invasive species management plan	Develop an invasive species management plan for the property.	Internal & external resources	During 2018	
	Stage 1: Feasibility including survey, recommendations and priorities and 5-year treatment plan. Stage 2: Implementation of 5yr treatment plan.	Internal & external resources	During 2019	
All Ireland Pollinator Plan 2015-2020: Target 1.2.1: Increase the area of public land that is managed in a pollinator friendly way	Encourage pollinator friendly management of Garinish Island	Internal resources	Commenced	

All Ireland Pollinator Plan 2015-2020: Target 1.2.3: Reduce the use of pesticides (insecticides, herbicides, fungicides) on public land	Action A33: Reduce pesticide application in public parks and green spaces.	Internal & external resources	Commenced	
	Action A34: Encourage safer application of pesticides	Internal & external resources	Commenced	
Bees on Garinish Island	Promote research on the bees in the Casita to determine ecological significance	Internal & external resources	Aspirational	
Archaeology, Architecture & Built Heritage, Collections				
Prepare and maintain registers and inventories of assets	Maintain an asset register, updated on an annual basis, for fixed and moveable assets	Internal resources	Annually	
	Continue to maintain the electronic catalogue of important historic artefacts located in Bryce House	Internal resources	Annually	
Explore Museum Standards Programme for Bryce House	Investigate the participation of Bryce House in the Heritage Council Museum Standards programme	Internal & external resources	By 2018	
Bryce House Interpretative Plan	Review the aims of the Bryce House Interpretative Plan on a 5 yearly basis and update as necessary.	Internal & external resources	By 2022	
Create a Collections Policy, incorporating the following:				
Management of Collection (Bryce House)	Outline the nature of the current collection.	Internal & external resources	Completed	
	Identify the 'core' Bryce collection, comprising the inalienable parts of the collection that are integral to the house and/or the Bryce family, including but not limited to original furniture, books, artefacts, paintings.	Internal & external resources	Completed	
	Ensure that the 'core' Bryce collection is recorded as such in catalogues and/or asset registers.	Internal & external resources	Completed	
	Develop a Collections Accession Strategy that will set out what types of items will / will not be 'added' to the collection.	Internal & external resources	By 2019	
	Develop a Loans policy for the 'core' Bryce collection.	Internal & external resources	By 2019	
	Develop a Disposal policy for items in the collections (including non-core items).	Internal & external resources	By 2020	

	Develop an annual Collections work programme each year.	Internal resources	Annually	
Care of Collections (Bryce House)	Undertake a collections risk assessment – including but not limited to light/ humidity/ pests/ security/ fire prevention/ maintenance.	Internal & external resources	By 2018	
	Develop a collections care plan & house-keeping manual - pest control, environmental conditions - temperature/light/humidity etc., protection, handling & maintenance procedures, cleaning methods, storage & display, disaster mgt - fire, flood etc.	Internal & external resources	By 2019	
Security of Collections (Bryce House)	Undertake a comprehensive security review of the property to evaluate current security policies and procedures, identify areas of risk, and rank potential threats according to probability. The review should include the following:	Internal & external resources	By 2019	
	Internal & external areas - structural weaknesses, intrusion detection and signalling, lighting, sight-lines, locks, CCTV.	Internal & external resources		
	Current policies and procedures, including - access controls, room procedures, staff & visitor access to the collections, key control.	Internal & external resources		
	Response protocols, including out of hours monitoring and response times.	Internal & external resources		
	Storage methods for elements of the collection in storage, in transit and on exhibition.	Internal & external resources		
	Known issues and previously identified concerns.	Internal resources		
Continue to facilitate high standards of conservation, architectural design, construction and craftsmanship	Repair, enhance and conserve the Martello Tower to prevent further deterioration and enhance visitor comfort and experience	Internal & external resources	Completed	
	Install signage to discourage public access to areas beyond the Martello Tower.	Internal & external resources	During 2017	
	Upgrade main visitor slipway in keeping with historic character. Re-clad steeped access adjacent main entrance area.	Internal & external resources	Completed	

	Renew wall capping in walled garden to west wall and south wall.	Internal & external resources	Completed	
	Pilot opening up Casita to public access to enable it to be experienced as per original design intentions and to enable appreciation of its architectural quality. Monitor for damage.	Internal & external resources	Pilot ongoing	
	Medici House - repair the damaged and deteriorating ceiling and roof of the Medici House	Internal & external resources	Completed	
	Military Cottage - consider appropriate short, medium and long-term uses.	Internal resources	By 2018	
	Grecian Temple and approach - repair uneven paving and restore and conserve the Grecian Temple.	Internal & external resources	During 2017	
	Slipway, boathouse and welcome area - Develop programme of works to rejuvenate the welcome area, including repairs to railings, paving, structures, removal of inappropriate features, painting. Consider tying this in with upgrade of welcome facilities.	Internal & external resources	By 2020. Requires resource and budget availability.	
	Public toilets - upgrade to Part M accessibility requirements subject to resources.	Internal & external resources	Requires resource and budget availability.	
	Develop a phased drainage renewal strategy throughout the island.	Internal & external resources	Requires resource and budget availability.	
	Swimming hut and diving board - Assess condition and consider need for restoration work, subject to resources.	Internal & external resources	Aspirational	
Infrastructure maintenance programme	Develop and implement a 5 year annual maintenance programme for Bryce House and all architectural structures on the island, to coincide with the life of this plan, in consultation with OPW Property Maintenance, District Office	Internal & external resources	During 2017	
Access and public use – Access				
Monitor visitor numbers, patterns and trends.	Monitor visitors to ensure protection of the fabric of the island.	Internal & external resources	Ongoing.	

Access Strategy	Develop and access strategy for the island, which shall be informed by the 2011 Access Audit but will primarily ensure the preservation of the integrity of the designed landscape and site characteristics. The access strategy will be drafted in accordance with the principles of the Visitor Safety in the Countryside Group.	Internal & external resources	During 2022	
Staff transport	Consider all arrangements and options for provision of staff transport to ensure best value.	Internal & external resources	By 2019	
Public Access to island	Formalise agreements with existing ferry service providers to ensure certainty, continuity, consistency and quality of service for both the operators of the service and the custodians of the island.	Internal & external resources	By 2020	
Access and public use – Recreation, Events and Community				
Public usage & visitor services				
Upgrade visitor reception facilities on Garinish Island	Upgrade boathouse, reception area and tearooms to provide a more inviting, legible, logical and high quality visitor welcome experience, including the ability to co-promote nearby visitor attractions, display maritime heritage of Garinish Island and enhance visitor experience.	Internal & external resources	Reliant on resource and funding availability.	
Commence phased restoration of paths and surfaces.	Resource and commence phased repair and maintenance of paths and surfaces throughout the island having regard for historic character and design integrity.	Internal & external resources	Reliant on resource and funding availability.	
Prepare a code of conduct for dog owners	Develop a Code of Conduct for Dog Owners covering OPW National Historic Properties in the Southwest region. The code of conduct shall cover dog fouling and other issues.	Internal resources	Commenced, for completion during 2017.	
Leverage private enterprise where appropriate to optimise visitor experience	Review, update, promote and formalise, where appropriate, agreements/licences with service providers to enhance visitor experience, ensure certainty, continuity, consistency and quality of service for example downloadable apps, events, exhibitions, printed guides, retail opportunities, tea-rooms, tour operators etc.	Internal resources	Ongoing	

Update site signage and information	Provide welcome signage at main arrival point.	Internal & external resources	Completed	
	Provide welcome signage at each disembarkation point.	Internal & external resources	During 2017.	
	Provide new, consistent and appropriate signage and interpretation throughout the property	Internal & external resources	During 2017	
	Ensure that all signage complies with the Official Languages Act, i.e. bilingual Irish/English signage	Internal & external resources	During 2017	
Events, tours & trails				
Music Recitals	Explore the feasibility of hosting small-scale music recitals in the Italian Garden throughout the season to enhance visitor experience.	Internal & external resources	During 2017	
Coastal viewing area	Consider the development of a public viewing area on the mainland to provide views of Garinish Island, Sea Eagles and other wildlife, along with the provision of access and interpretation facilities in partnership with NPWS.	Internal & external resources	Reliant on resource and funding availability.	
Encourage appropriate events	Explore the potential for provision of revenue generating events, recitals etc.	Internal & external resources	Annually	
	Explore the feasibility of holding or facilitating events, temporary exhibits etc. during the shoulder season to encourage more visitors	Internal & external resources	Annually	
Garden tours	Consider the introduction of a weekly garden tour schedule	Internal resources	During 2017	
Tourism, Promotion, Marketing and Communication				
Prepare a marketing strategy and expand public knowledge & appreciation of Garinish Island	Promote Garinish at a local, regional and national level to encourage visitors during quieter seasons in conjunction with Fáilte Ireland and local tourism groups such as Glengarriff Tourism and Development Association and Destination Beara.	Internal & external resources	Commenced	
	Develop and use social media and digital marketing, including Facebook, to promote seasonal attractions at Garinish Island.	Internal & external resources	2017	
	Develop and launch a dedicated website for Garinish Island	Internal & external resources	2017	
	Ensure WAW video and logo is up on website and relevant promotional material	Internal resources	2017	

	Compile 'Hidden Gem' stories and experiences that can be had at Garinish in Spring and late Summer and communicate these to Failte Ireland for promotional purposes	Internal resources	By 2018	
	Explore connections to other WAW sites and site managers to co-promote each-other.	Internal resources	Commenced 2017	
	Support Garinish Island's continued inclusion in the West Cork Garden Trail.	Internal & external resources	Ongoing	
	Consider and encourage the creation and development of downloadable guides by the OPW and by private enterprise to enhance the visitor experience	Internal & external resources	Ongoing	
	Explore ways of marketing the visitor experience (product, customer service, story, narrative) to encourage visitors to visit outside of peak periods in conjunction with Cork County Council, Failte Ireland, GTDA and Destination Beara.	Internal & external resources	Ongoing. Liaise annually.	
	Review and update the Garinish Island site entry on the Discover Ireland website in conjunction with Failte Ireland	Internal resources	During 2017	
	Consider the potential for marketing visits to Garinish Island as part of a holiday package in conjunction with local hoteliers, restaurants and other service providers	Internal & external resources	By 2018	
	Update the Garinish Island visitor leaflet	Internal & external resources	During 2017	
	Update the Garinish Island gardens visitor information booklet	Internal & external resources	By 2018	
Stakeholder Communication	Formally engage with and foster links with Failte Ireland, Cork County Council, local development group, local businesses and the community on an annual basis, including an annual stakeholder meeting based at Glengarriff.	Internal & external resources	Ongoing	

Further Research, Surveys and Information Gathering

Undertake research and surveys during the life of the plan, to identify significant features and set out recommendations for incorporation into future management plans:				
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Infrastructure	Seek, map and collate services information – for the electrical and water supply and treatment networks	Internal & external resources	By 2018	
	Drainage / hydrology survey, including assessment of flood risk and drainage	External resources	By 2019	
	Topographical survey, including soil depths where practicable.	External resources	By 2020	
Horticulture	Undertake and commission specialist research necessary to deliver landscape plan and plant collection actions.	Internal & external resources	Ongoing	

Operational Management

Provide adequate staffing and resources	Allocate sufficient financial resources to maintain the property to the necessary high standard	Internal resources	Ongoing	
	Allocate sufficient staff resources to provide a safe and well maintained environment	Internal resources	Ongoing	
	Complete NHP Workforce Plan annually	Internal resources	Annually in October	
	Explore the provision of seasonal employment opportunities to horticultural students, job-bridge scheme and seasonal staffing arrangements, including volunteering	Internal and external resources	Ongoing	
	Ensure all staff are adequately trained to perform their duties safely and effectively, while taking reasonable and proportionate steps to ensure public safety	Internal and external resources	Annually. Review in September	
	Consider the procurement of emergency radio communication devices for staff	Internal & external resources	2017	
	Prepare and maintain SOP's, Risk Assessments, review timescales, training register/schedule	Internal resources	Annually. Review in January	
	Implement and update the annual work programme each year	Internal & external resources	Annually. Review in December	
	Ensure that succession planning is undertaken on an annual basis to ensure sufficient mentoring, protection of knowledge, and historic continuity can be sustained	Internal resources	Annually. Review in October	
Sustainability and Resource Conservation	Replace the section of water main on mainland.	Internal & external resources	By 2017	

	Develop a waste management strategy for the property including management approach to bins, litter, disposal of waste and approach to vandalism	Internal resources	By 2018	
	Consider the use of solar panels to power the Biocycle units	Internal & external resources	Undertake feasibility by 2021	
	Audit the current waste treatment system, establish its capacity and the need for any increase in capacity during the life of the plan.	Internal & external resources	By 2022	
	Install self-closing devices to all public water taps	External resources	By 2018	
	All new appliances are to be AA energy-rated	Internal and external resources	As of 2017	
	Continue to keep chemical usage to a minimum and trial the use of other methods of weed and pest control.	Internal and external resources	Ongoing	
	Audit energy usage and explore ways of reducing annual carbon emissions	Internal and external resources	Commence audit in 2018	
Map and investigate the condition of all services / utilities serving the property	Electricity (identify meter points, energy appraisal, annual costs, potential for savings)	Internal and external resources	During 2017	
	Security systems	Internal and external resources	During 2018	
	Gas tanks	Internal and external resources	During 2019	
	Water supply infrastructure and well	Internal and external resources	During 2020	
	Heating systems	Internal and external resources	During 2021	
	Drainage network - develop a drainage renewal strategy e.g. Walled Gardens (done), Happy Valley, Internal garden areas.	Internal and external resources	During 2020	
	Communications (phone lines, broadband etc)	Internal and external resources	During 2017	
Health & Safety	Implement OPW Health and Safety Policy to ensure visitor and staff safety	Internal and external resources	Ongoing. Annual audit/review.	

	Ensure visitors are aware of potential inherent risks through provision of welcome signage on island and at disembarkation points.	Internal and external resources	During 2017	
	Review ferry embarkation and waiting procedures, and clarify responsibilities.	Internal and external resources	During 2019	
	Install selectively placed signage to discourage public access in areas where inappropriate public access is known to be an issue.	Internal and external resources	During 2018	
Emergency telephone	Consider installation of emergency telephone in public area near slipway to enable ferry companies and emergency services to be contacted at any time in the event of emergency.	Internal & external resources	During 2017	
Best practice standards adopted	Implement actions in this plan and Green Flag Standards	Internal and external resources	Ongoing. Annual review.	
Improve efficiency	Automate applications for events, wedding photography and licences via the property's website	Internal resources	During 2017	

**Garinish Island
Innacullin and Bryce House
Conservation Management Plan
2017-2022**

**Chapter 5 – How will we know when we have
arrived?**



Photo 60. Italian Garden. Lawrence Collection.

5 Chapter 5 – How will we know when we have arrived?

5.1 Introduction

This Conservation Management Plan 2017-2022 is the first such document developed for Garinish Island. It will be reviewed regularly and amended over time to take account of changing circumstances and future developments. OPW Heritage Services staff will be responsible for the implementation, delivery and review of this plan under the leadership of the Director of National Historic Properties, Chief Park Superintendent, Commissioner and Chairman of OPW. This will ensure that the plan remains a valid and up-to-date document for the effective management and maintenance of Garinish. The Senior Management team recognises that monitoring and review of the conservation management plan are as important as its delivery.

The aims of monitoring and evaluating the plan are to:

- Ensure that operational activities, projects and programmes are being delivered in time and to budget;
- Ensure that the vision and objectives within the plan are being met;
- Ensure accountability and ownership;
- Review and improve the conservation management plan with ongoing data collection from the users;
- Pro-actively manage and measure performance.

5.2 Monitoring and evaluation

5.2.1 Conservation Management Plan

The content of the management plan will be reviewed annually by the Chief Park Superintendent in consultation with site-based staff, administrative staff and stakeholders. If necessary, the plan will be updated to take account of any changes or developments in the property or its context. Feedback from the annual Green Flags Awards inspection will also be taken into account, ensuring continuous improvement. New strategies, policies, research or procedures developed and implemented by the OPW during the life span of the plan will be incorporated as appropriate.

5.2.2 Conservation Management Plan – Action Plan

The Chief Park Superintendent will monitor the delivery of projects & activities outlined in the action plan during regular team meetings and monthly management meetings with the Director of National Historic Properties. The action plan may be updated on an annual basis following a complete review of the achievements identified and an assessment of the successes and failures to date.

5.2.3 Operational activities

Routine operational works will be monitored daily and weekly on site to ensure that maintenance standards and quality are being met. Skilled gardeners ensure that the standards of excellence in horticulture and landscape maintenance are sustained. Staff are pro-active and have a 'can do' approach.

Garinish Island Innacullin and Bryce House Conservation Management Plan 2017-2022

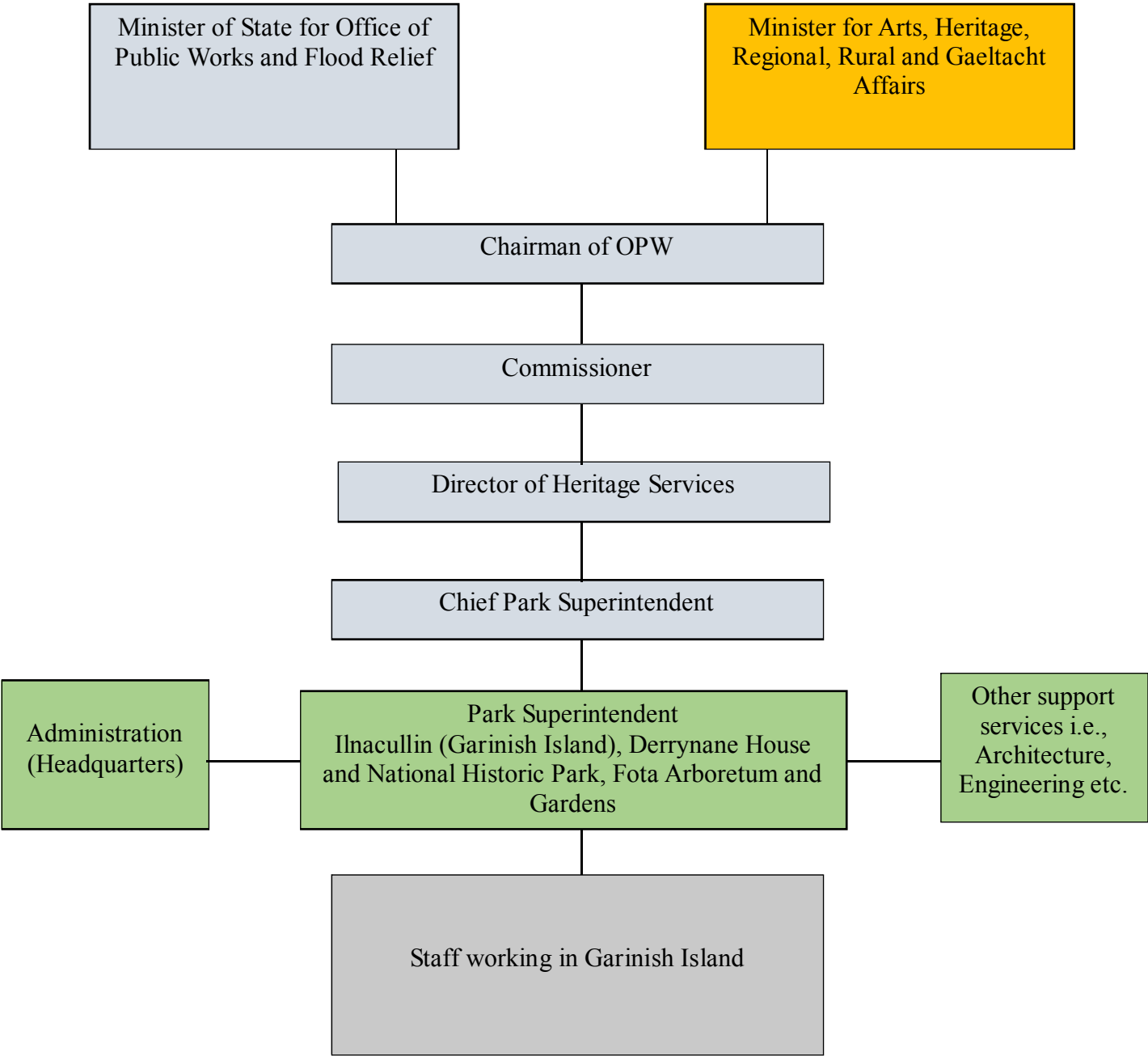
Appendices



Appendix 1: OPW National Historic Properties Countrywide

- *Derrynane House & National Historic Park*
- *Phoenix Park*
- *St. Stephen's Green*
- *Iveagh Gardens*
- *National Botanic Gardens Glasnevin*
- *Kilmacurragh National Botanic Garden*
- *Glebe Gallery*
- *St. Enda's National Park*
- *Rathfarnham Castle*
- *Fota Arboretum & Gardens*
- ***Ilnacullin – Garinish Island***
- *John F. Kennedy Arboretum*
- *Farmleigh Estate*
- *Castletown House & Demesne*
- *Kilkenny Castle & Demesne*
- *Dublin Castle*
- *Casino Marino*
- *Áras an Uachtaráin*
- *Oldbridge House & Demense*
- *Great Blasket Island & Visitor Centre*
- *National War Memorial Gardens*
- *The Garden of Remembrance*
- *Doneraile Court*
- *Emo Court*
- *Heywood Gardens*
- *Altamont House & Gardens*
- *Royal Hospital Kilmainham*
- *Grangegorman Military Cemetery*
- *Arbour Hill Cemetery*
- *Anne's Grove*

Appendix 2: OPW Organisational Chart



Appendix 3: References and Further Reading

Figures / Illustrations / Maps

Figure 1, Location Plan - OPW

Figure 2, Location Plan regional - OPW

Figure 3, Island Plan - OPW

Figure 4, Welcome Signage - OPW

Figure 5, Harold Peto garden plans

Figure 6 Harold Peto plan, Walled Kitchen Garden

Figure 7 Harold Peto sections, Walled Kitchen Garden growing houses.

Figure 8 Harold Peto plan, Walled Kitchen Garden growing houses

Figure 9, Harold Peto plan and elevations, Garden House structures

Figure 10, Walled Kitchen Garden restoration plan - OPW

Figure 11, Charles V Pavilion and Casita (sketches) - OPW

Figure 12, Ariadne Pavilion, Medici House (sketch) - OPW

Figure 13, Harold Peto plan and elevations, Medici Pavilion

Figure 14, Welcome signage at disembarkation points - OPW

Figure 15. Nature Designations (SPA / SAC / pNHA) - NPWS

Figure 16, Figure 16, Priority Zone map - OPW

Figure 17, Annual Visitor Numbers, Garinish Island – OPW

Photographic Images

All photographic images are attributed to the OPW (Chris O'Neill) except where stated otherwise.

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Appendix 4: Chronology (Bryce & Garinish Timeline)

<i>1910</i>	<i>John Annan and Violet acquire the island.</i>
<i>1913</i>	<i>Garden buildings by Harold Peto are complete.</i>
<i>1917</i>	<i>Bryce fortune lost.</i>
<i>1922</i>	<i>AE Russell stays with Bryces.</i>
<i>1923</i>	<i>G.B. Shaw writes St. Joan.</i>
<i>1923</i>	<i>John Annan Bryce dies 25th June 1923.</i>
<i>1923</i>	<i>Violet L'Estrange Bryce moves into Bryce House.</i>
<i>1934</i>	<i>Roland Bryce takes up residency in Bryce House.</i>
<i>1939</i>	<i>Violet dies.</i>
<i>1940s</i>	<i>Letitia Marion Hamilton paints on the island.</i>
	<i>Douglas Hyde visits.</i>
<i>1947</i>	<i>Horticultural Society of Ireland Gold Medal</i>
<i>1953</i>	<i>Roland Bryce dies 4 December 1953 aged 64.</i>
<i>1953</i>	<i>Garinish Island and collections bequeathed to the State.</i>
<i>1966</i>	<i>Agatha Christies visits Bryce House in May 1966.</i>
<i>1970s</i>	<i>President Hillery stays in Bryce House.</i>
<i>1980's</i>	<i>Murdo MacKenzie, head gardener since 1928, dies.</i>
<i>1990's</i>	<i>Margaret (Maggie) O'Sullivan, housekeep since 1926, dies.</i>
<i>2010</i>	<i>Centenary of Bryce's acquisition of the island.</i>
<i>2014</i>	<i>Restoration of gardens commences.</i>
<i>2015</i>	<i>Restored Bryce House opens to the public.</i>

Appendix 5: Ecological Designation & Site Synopsis

Site Name: Glengarriff Harbour and Woodland SAC

Site Code: 000090

Located to the south and north-west of Glengarriff Village in west Cork, this site consists of a glacial valley opening out into a sheltered bay with rocky islets. The valley contains old oak woodland and alluvial forest. The underlying rock of the area is Old Red Sandstone, with the soil varying from acid brown earths to alluvial brown earths and peat.

The site is a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) selected for the following habitats and/or species listed on Annex I / II of the E.U. Habitats Directive (* = priority; numbers in brackets are Natura 2000 codes):

[91A0] Old Oak Woodlands
[91E0] Alluvial Forests*
[1024] Kerry Slug (<i>Geomalacus maculosus</i>)
[1303] Lesser Horseshoe Bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>)
[1355] Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)
[1365] Common (Harbour) Seal (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>)

Glengarriff woodland consists of a sizeable area of broadleaved semi-natural woodland comprised of oak (*Quercus* sp.) and Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), with much Downy Birch (*Betula pubescens*) and Rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*). A little Yew (*Taxus baccata*) occurs and Strawberry Tree (*Arbutus unedo*) is scattered through the woods. The most frequent ground plants are Heather (*Calluna vulgaris*), Great Wood-rush (*Luzula sylvatica*), Bilberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*) and the ferns *Pteridium aquilinum*, *Blechnum spicant* and *Dryopteris aemula*.

Wet woodland occurs along parts of the Canrooska and Glengarriff rivers. This is dominated by willows (mainly *Salix cinerea* subsp. *oleifolia*) and Downy Birch, with Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) also frequent. A rich herb layer is found, characterised by such species as Bugle (*Ajuga reptans*), False Brome (*Brachypodium sylvaticum*), Meadowsweet (*Filipendula ulmaria*) and Wood Sanicle (*Sanicula europaea*). The rivers flood regularly, depositing silt within the woodlands.

However, there is much small-scale variation in the habitat from heathy places with Heath Bedstraw (*Galium saxatile*), Star Sedge (*Carex echinata*) and Purple Moor-grass (*Molinia caerulea*), to rocks with Goldenrod (*Solidago virgaurea*), Navelwort (*Umbilicus rupestris*) or Filmy-fern (*Hymenophyllum* sp.). Common woodland herbs include Bugle, Enchanter's-nightshade (*Circaea lutetiana*), Irish Spurge (*Euphorbia hyberna*), Common Cow-wheat (*Melampyrum pratense*) and Foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*).

Although this is the site of an ancient woodland, it was once part of an estate and much of the oak was planted around 1807-1810. Some exotic species were also introduced, such as Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) and Rhododendron (*Rhododendron ponticum*). The latter has invaded parts of the woodland, posing a serious problem. However, it is being systematically removed. Other areas within the woodland have been planted with conifers including Sitka Spruce (*Picea sitchensis*), Scots Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) and Western Hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*).

In addition to the woodlands, the harbour is of great interest. This sheltered inlet of Bantry Bay has a rocky shore vegetated with brown seaweeds (*Pelvetia canaliculata*, *Fucus* spp. and *Ascophyllum nodosum*). The inlet also features rocky islets.

Adding to the diversity of the site is a wet meadow, adjacent to the woodlands, which supports species such as Ragged-Robin (*Lychnis flos-cuculi*). Smooth Brome (*Bromus racemosus*), an uncommon grass which is listed as 'Vulnerable' in the Red Data Book, occurs within this habitat.

The site is notable for the presence in the woodlands of several rare species of Myxomycete fungus, namely *Echinostelium colliculosum*, *Cribraria tenella*, *Arcyria affinis*, *Stemonitis nigrescens*, *Symphytocarpus impexus*, *Fuligo muscorum*, *Diderma deplanatum* and *D. lucidum*.

Overall, the site supports a diversity of fauna. The rocky islets in the harbour support the largest colony of Common Seals in the south-west of Ireland (maximum count of 151 in the all-Ireland survey of 2003). This legally protected species is listed on Annex II of the E.U. Habitats Directive. Lesser Horseshoe Bat, also an Annex II species, were formerly recorded in high numbers in Glengarriff Castle (e.g. 300+ recorded during summer 1985, 268 in winter 1989). However numbers decreased at the Castle from the late 1990's onwards. Since then, summer roosts within the SAC boundary have been found in three buildings. The highest combined counts for the three summer sites were taken in July 2002 with a total of 228 bats. Bats have also been confirmed hibernating in one of the buildings and have used two purpose-built hibernacula. A total of 114 hibernating bats were counted in winter 2002/2003. This site is of international importance for both summer roosting and hibernating Lesser Horseshoe Bats. Given the combination of winter, summer and foraging sites, the site is one of the most important for the species in the south-west. An important roost of approximately 100 Long-eared Bats (*Plecotus auritus*) is also present within the site. Both bat species are listed on Annex IV of the E.U. Habitats Directive. The woods, and the river flowing through it, are home to a range of other mammal species, including Otter (listed in Annex II of the E.U. Habitats Directive), Stoat, Red Squirrel, Badger and Sika Deer. Bird life is also diverse, with species such as Sparrowhawk, Peregrine, Long-eared Owl, Woodcock, Heron, Jay, Dipper, Willow Warbler, Chiffchaff and Wood Pigeon.

Invertebrates, too, are well represented. Species found include the Kerry Slug (*Geomalacus maculosus*) a legally protected species, listed on Annex II of the E.U. Habitats Directive; damselflies, such as the Beautiful Demoiselle (*Calypteryx virgo*, Order Zygoptera), and butterflies (Order Lepidoptera), such as Silver-washed Fritillary (*Argynnis paphia*), Green Hairstreak (*Callophrys rubi*), Purple Hairstreak (*Quercusia quercus*), Large Heath (*Coenonympha tullia*), Holly Blue (*Celastrina argiolus*) and Wood White (*Leptidea sinapis*). Freshwater Pearl Mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*) has been recorded from rivers in the site. Other invertebrates reflect the ancient nature of the woodland. For example, Ireland's only arboreal ant (*Lasius fuliginosis*, Order Hymenoptera), a longhorn beetle (*Laptura aurilenta*, Order Coleoptera) and a hoverfly (*Microdon analis*, Order Diptera). Meanwhile, the association between woodland and bog provides the necessary requirements for species such as the Large Marsh Grasshopper (*Stethophyma grossum*, Order Orthoptera) and a horse-fly (*Hybonutria mohlfeldi*, Order Diptera).

Most of the woodlands are a National Nature Reserve and as such are primarily managed for nature conservation and amenity purposes. However, some commercial forestry still occurs within the site. The harbour supports mariculture (rope grown mussels) and tourism (boats visiting Garinish Island) industries. Neither activity appears to have affected seal numbers, although increased disturbance may pose a threat. One of the main threats to the site, however, is housing developments within the woodland.

This site is of importance because it is the only sizeable area of old oak woodland remaining in west Cork and is considered second only to Killarney as an example of Oceanic Sessile Oak/Holly woodlands. Furthermore, the site supports populations of a number of animal species listed on Annex II of the Habitats Directive.

Site Name: Caha Mountains SAC

Site Code: 000093

The Caha Mountains consist of Old Red Sandstone and form part of the dramatic backbone of the Beara Peninsula, between Turner's Rock (on the Glengarriff-Kenmare Road) and the Healy Pass. Within the site there are a series of peaks and ridges up to 630 m high, radiating out from Caha Mountain itself. The southerly directed ridge forms a broad boggy plateau studded with small lakes - at about 420 m. The area also features glacial valleys and corries, such as the one within which Barley Lake occurs. Generally, the terrain is rocky with many of the slopes featuring rock faces interspersed with grassy shelves. Substantial cliffs are present in the north-western half of the site. The site is of high scientific interest due to the presence of a number of habitats listed on Annex I of the E.U. Habitats Directive, including one priority habitat.

The site is a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) selected for the following habitats and/or species listed on Annex I / II of the E.U. Habitats Directive (* = priority; numbers in brackets are Natura 2000 codes):

[3110] Oligotrophic Waters containing very few minerals
[3160] Dystrophic Lakes
[4010] Wet Heath
[4030] Dry Heath
[4060] Alpine and Subalpine Heaths
[6230] Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> Grassland*
[7130] Blanket Bogs (Active)*
[8110] Siliceous Scree
[8210] Calcareous Rocky Slopes
[8220] Siliceous Rocky Slopes
[1024] Kerry Slug (<i>Geomalacus maculosus</i>)
[1421] Killarney Fern (<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>)

The best examples of blanket bog in the site occur on the Glenlough plateau and in the saddle to the east of Knockastumpa. Knockastumpa bog has been described as one of the best saddle bogs in the country, due to its level of intactness, deep peat and wetness, little evidence of erosion, diversity of habitats and diverse flora. Glenlough Bog occupies an undulating plateau sprinkled with small lakes. The terrain is rocky but there are many patches of shallow, flushed peat and occasional ombrotrophic domes on the more even slopes. There are some very wet areas ponded against ridges and on these, scraws have developed. At the east of this area

of bog some of the lakes are surrounded by a *Sphagnum* (bog moss) carpet where the shelter allows it. The bog areas support typical blanket bog vegetation, including the three Sundew species (*Drosera rotundifolia*, *D. anglica* and *D. intermedia*) and Bog Sedge (*Carex limosa*), with several noteworthy mosses (*Sphagnum austinii*, *S. molle*, *S. magellanicum* and *Campylopus shawii*).

Plant species of alpine heath, and the rocky slopes and screes, are associated with the summits and include Heather (*Calluna vulgaris*), Roseroot (*Rhodiola rosea*), Hard Fern (*Blechnum spicant*), Fir Clubmoss (*Huperzia selago*), Brittle Bladder-fern (*Cystopteris fragilis*), Bell Heather (*Erica cinerea*), Crowberry (*Empetrum nigrum*), St. Patrick's-cabbage (*Saxifraga spathularis*), Heath Bedstraw (*Galium saxatile*), Dwarf Willow (*Salix herbacea*) and Viviparous Fescue (*Festuca vivipara*). Of particular note in these habitats are the following plants, which are considered rare or restricted in their distribution: Recurved Sandwort (*Minuartia recurva*), Wilson's Filmy-fern (*Hymenophyllum wilsonii*), Green Spleenwort (*Asplenium viride*), and the moss *Cyclodictyon laetevirens*.

Wet heath is frequent at the site and occurs as a mosaic, often in association with blanket bog and upland grassland. The heath is often wet in character and has Cross-leaved Heath (*Erica tetralix*). Heather, Sedges (*Carex* spp.), Rushes (*Juncus* spp.), Milkwort (*Polygala serpyllifolia*) and Tormentil (*Potentilla erecta*) are also found.

The upland grassland is dominated by Purple Moor-grass (*Molinia caerulea*) but other grasses present include Mat Grass (*Nardus stricta*), *Festuca* spp. and *Agrostis* spp.

Lakes are frequent throughout the site and especially on the Glenlough Mountain plateau. Most of the small lakes which occur within the bog and wet heath habitats are dystrophic in character. These have peat bottoms and often peat-stained water. Plant species are few, with White-beaked Sedge (*Rhynchospora alba*), Common Cottongrass (*Eriophorum angustifolium*), Bogbean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*) and bog mosses being the main species. The larger lakes, including Barley Lake, Glenkeel Lough, Lough Shanoge and Lough Dereenadarodia are typical oligotrophic systems. Plant species found in these lakes include Shoreweed (*Littorella uniflora*), Quillwort (*Isoetes lacustris*), Bog Pondweed (*Potamogeton polygonifolius*), and Branched Bur-reed (*Sparganium erectum*).

The site contains Killarney Fern (*Trichomanes speciosum*), a species listed on Annex II of the E.U. Habitats Directive. It also supports the only known population of Recurved Sandwort within Ireland and Britain. Both of these species are listed in the Irish Red Data Book and are legally protected under the Flora (Protection) Order, 2015.

Kerry Slug (*Geomalacus maculosus*) and Otter, species listed on Annex II of the E.U. Habitats Directive, are found within the site. Other important species present within the site include the Irish Hare, Common Lizard and Frog. Brown Trout occurs within some of the lakes of the plateau. These lakes were originally stocked by Lord Bantry in the 19th century but the populations have naturally maintained themselves.

A number of bird species listed in Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive occur: Peregrine Falcon, Hen Harrier and Chough. The Peregrine breeds within the site, while the others probably breed. All these species are listed in the Irish Red Data Book, as is another bird found within the site, the migratory Ring Ouzel.

The main land use within the site is sheep grazing, with over-grazing noticeable on many of the slopes, especially in the western edge of the site. Other land uses are generally small-scale and localised in nature. They include angling, water abstraction, drainage and peat extraction.

This large site is of outstanding scientific interest due to the diverse range of good quality habitats which occur, including blanket bog, heaths, screes, rocky slopes, lakes and grasslands over a range of altitudes. Many rare species of plant and animal occur here, a number of which are legally protected at national and European level.

Appendix 6: Annual Work Programme

Annual Work Programme: Garinish Island

Island-wide - Mechanical & Electrical: External resources.

Biocycle inspection and annual service (6 monthly). March, Aug.

Fire alarm inspection/service. Annually.

Burglar alarm/service. Annually.

CCTV inspection/service. Annually.

CCTV & Fire Monitoring – Annually.

Lift maintenance contract. Annually.

Annual inspection / emptying of grease trap (tea-rooms). November.

Heating inspection & service (boilers etc.). Bryce House, workshop, office, glasshouse. November.

Lighting inspection and maintenance. November – March.

Inspect tea-rooms equipment etc. November.

Island-wide – Utilities: Internal and external resources.

Replace water main at Shrone. December 2016/ January 2017 – done.

Check for leaks - take twice daily meter readings for 4-day period. Monthly.

Depot facilities.

 Empty, clean and tidy tool-shed. Review tools/replace as necessary. 2016/17.

 Empty, clean and tidy boat-house. 2017.

Inspect drainage – each location. Gullies, outfalls, pipes, ditches, drains. November.

Clean drains, gullies, outfalls, ditches & empty silt-traps. November.

 Reception area. November.

 Walled gardens. November.

 Bryce House.

Island-wide – Structures – Bryce House, Public Toilets, Boat-House, Reception area.

Internal and external resources:

Check structures for damage. Late February, or after major storms.

Clean gutters (when necessary after main leaf-fall).

Clean toilets (daily during open season, and as necessary).

Paint furniture / railings / seating / bins. Annually. March.

Treat as necessary for algae/moss/weeds. Annually and as necessary. March.

Apply woodstains. August.

Paint gutters (5 yearly) - March

Paint window and door frames (5 yearly) - March

Island-wide: Internal and external resources.

Check for litter – daily during open season.

Empty litter bins – weekly or more often as necessary during open season.

Clean exterior of litter bins – fortnightly or more often as necessary during open season.

Clean staff toilets, washing areas etc. – as necessary.

Assess pathways, fencing, walls, seats, bins, steps for winter repairs. October – November.

Repairs before winter gales. October – November.

Tree inspections Priority A – annually. October.

Tree inspections Priority B – every 3 years. October.

Tree inspections Priority C – every 3 years. October.

Tree works – annually. October – February.

Waste management – skip-hire as necessary for litter. Annually.

Check security. November. Test alarms, CCTV etc.

Anchor, cover or take-in statuary. November.

Island-wide - Chemical usage: Internal resources.

Review chemicals: quantities, dates, storage, Safety Data Sheets, disposals, ordering new. Rate of usage over the year.

Island-wide - Ground-care: Internal and external resources.

Soil analysis. Take in January. Use to inform feeding etc.

Grass cutting: Amenity grass, Happy Valley, Lawn area, Path verges by walled gardens

Scarifying grass areas. Every 5yrs. 2018 onwards.

Turf aeration / verti-draining? Every 5yrs. Happy Valley, Lawns. March. 2018 onwards.

Top dressing. Every 5yrs. Happy Valley. 2018 onwards.

Strimming.

Feed lawns. April.

Spike worn areas, feed, water, weed lawns. August.

Overseed / turf repairs. August.

Collect leaves from lawns and grass areas once volume has amassed. Late October.

Path maintenance: gravel path, replenish annually if necessary. March.

Path maintenance: access condition. Annually. October.

Path maintenance: all paths, treat for weeds. Annually, as necessary.

Path edging: edging tool, strimmer, shears. Annually.

Island-wide - Hard surfaces: Internal resources.

Clean leaves from surfaces (when necessary)

Treat pavings for algae/moss/weeds (monthly or as necessary). November. February - March.

Treat slipway for algal growth. Monthly or as necessary.

Re-pointing, re-laying loose paving (annually. Nov-Mar).

Sweep hard surfaces. Weekly or as necessary.

Power-wash/clean hard surfaces. Bi-annually / when necessary.

Path edging. Lawn areas either side of walled garden and paths. When necessary.

Island-wide – Vegetation: Internal resources.

Prune back vegetation from structures – November – February.

Toilets

Reception area, tearooms, boathouse

Casita & Medici House

Temple

Martello Tower. Also prune back vegetation from solar panels.

Bryce House (Contractor)

Military Cottage

Structural Griselinia/Gaultheria clearance and treat for regrowth.

Viewing area and slope between walled gardens.

Temple.

Formative pruning

Prioritise Italian Garden and Walled Garden.

Check/adjust/remove tree guards, ties, stakes.

Prioritise Italian Garden and Walled Garden.

Trim groundcover planting.

Prune shrub borders: Annually. Hard prune every 3-5yrs.

Dead heading: roses.

Pruning: ornamental shrubs.

Prune shrubs that have finished flowering. June.

Remove fading blooms from Rhododendron. June.

Pruning: roses.

Pruning and tying in: climbers

Pruning: removing excess growth adjacent to walls and buildings.

Pruning: remove epicormic growth.

Lifting: bulbs, tubers/corms, herbaceous plants, hoeing & depositing for replacing.

Bulb planting. September – October.

Herbaceous plants: Temp staking and tying.

Herbaceous plants: Cutting down spent growth.

Herbaceous plants: Clearing arisings, removing stakes to store.

Lift and divide spring flowering bulbs. June.

Hand-weeding: Shrub beds.

Hand-weeding: Herbaceous beds.

Dead-heading: Herbaceous beds.

Spreading: Compost, mulch, processed bark to depth of 75mm on shrub beds.

Clearing: Clearing cultivated areas of winter leaf fall using hand implements and removal to stockpile.

Take-in or protect tender plants from weather. Early November or as per forecast.

Tree ferns

Dahlias

etc.

Pests:

Check for Vine Weevil grubs – January.

Bedding – disinfect production areas to minimise disease/pest attack. February.

Deal with slugs.

Island-wide – Bedding Maintenance

Lifting, hoeing and disposing.

Cultivation.

Hand weeding.

Spreading: Compost, Mulch to depth of 75mm on shrub beds.

Clearing: Clearing cultivated area of leaves, litter and other debris using hand implement.

Bedding changeover: Spring, Summer.

Island-wide – Hedge Maintenance

Annual hedge cutting

Island-wide – Rootzone management

Walled Garden – Magnolia delavayii and shrub bed – done.

Italian Garden – Agathis bed – done.

Walled Garden – Cupressoides fitzroya – done.

Happy Valley – Pieris – done.

Happy Valley – Dacrydium franklinii – done.

Check/adjust/remove tree guards, ties, stakes.

Formative pruning of recently planted shrubs and trees.

Formative pruning / removal of young trees.

Entrance Area (including toilets, path to Bryce House) – specific tasks

Shrub beds to rear of boathouse and tea-room courtyard

Structural pruning shrubs.

Label existing plants.

Re-planting as necessary.

Mulch beds.

Italian Garden and paths between entrance steps and Happy Valley - specific works.

Structures

Casita – repair steps, repair roof.

Medici House – repair roof. Done Jan 2015.

Statuary – survey and clean. Chemical free. Gentle clean but leave patina.

Railings – treat and paint.

Walls – survey and recommendations for repairs.

Replace Celery Pine sign – dual language. 2017.

Remove heather pots – replace with Bonsai specimens. 2017/18.

Utilities

Repair/reinstate water tap. Replace with self-closing tap.

Drainage

Locate and inspect drainage.

Clean silt-traps and flush drainage runs.

Pond

Pond – empty, clean annually.

Top up pond. August.

Remove old water lily leaves. October.

Conserve tiles, outlet, surround. 2017.

Vegetation – shrubs/trees

Prune shrub borders/specimens: Annually.

Hard prune every 3-5yrs.

Reduce Drimys by Casita. Done 2015.

Yew hedging – trim. Annually.

Yew hedging – top, gap-up yew hedging southern boundary. March 2015.

Yew hedging – top, gap-up yew hedging remaining southern boundary. Dec 2015.

Yew hedging – halve yew hedging west boundary. March 2016.

Mulch yew hedges.

Source and plant columnar corner specimens.

Source and plant instant Yew hedge plants.

Source and plant Bonsais.

Implement root-zone management recommendations in vicinity of Agathis – done.

Mulch shrub beds in vicinity of gardens (route from reception area to Italian Garden).

Stool, mulch and tidy shrub bed in vicinity of fallen Cedar.

Stool, prune, tidy shrub bed opposite fallen Cedar. Prepare for re-planting and mulch. Prune Clethra arborea – done.

Un-tie rock rose, clean rock, re-tie and prune. Feed. Annually.

Prune around Celery Pine to open up view.

Propagate Pieris.

Root-zone management Pieris.

Vegetation – bedding

Prepare beds. Plant Myosotis. Spring annually.

Maintain beds. Weeding, dead-heading. etc. April – September.

Summer bedding changeover. By June bank holiday depending on weather. May/June.

Happy Valley, Temple, Martello Tower and Viewing points – Specific Tasks

Structures

Martello – repairs, improvements. Done 2016.

Temple – paving and conservation works. 2017

Utilities

Repair/reinstate water tap. Replace with self-closing tap.

Drainage

Locate and inspect / survey drainage.

Clean silt-traps and flush drainage runs.

Vegetation – shrubs/trees

Prune back around Agathis.

Process fallen timber near pond and remove off island. Done Feb 2015.

Process fallen timber other areas (bog garden etc.) and remove off island. Done Feb 2015.

Create space for replanting shelterbelt. Done Jan 2015.

Cultivate and replant shelterbelt. Done 2016.

Structural Griselinia clearance – viewing point over walled gardens. Treat for regrowth.

Structural Griselinia clearance – Temple. Treat for regrowth.

Frost protection – tree ferns.

Grass

Grass areas. Inspect, repair, reconstruct, worn areas.

Consider installation of mesh.

Walled Gardens – specific tasks

Prepare compost bays. February.

Prepare compost bays for receipt of new material. October.

Hedges

Lightly trim box hedging. May.

Source replacement for Box (blight). 2017.

Source replacement for corner topiary (Box blight). 2017.

Herbaceous beds

Clean, cut down etc. Nov. Annually.

Reorganise into groups of 5. Relocate tall plants back from edge.

Finish dividing. March.

Fill gaps in borders. June and as necessary.

Sow perennials/biennials. June.

Cut back hardy geraniums. August.

Provide extra support/staking as needed. Ongoing as necessary.

Dahlia's

Prepare for lifting / pine needle protection. October.

Lift for storage when leaves blackened. November.

Fruit trees

Feed. Slow release fertiliser. March.

Summer pruning. August.

Winter pruning. November.

Climbers

Pruning and tying in: climbers

Pruning: removing excess growth adjacent to walls and buildings.

Beds

Feed beds – slow release fertiliser. March.

Mulch entrance shrub beds.

Nursery area

Propagate Arbutus

Propagate Michelia (both Michelias)

Veg bed – wigwam beans, artichokes, ornamental cabbage

Cultivate vegetable ground as it is cleared. October – November.

January – prepare runner bean trenches. Incorporate organic matter.

March – sow beans.

April – sow successional beans.

April – sow Sweet Peas.

Plant fruit beds – black, red, white currants. Geo-textile. March.

Feed fruit beds Nitrogen dressing. April.

Prune fruit. September.

Winter pruning. November.

Rose beds:

Feed. March and August.

Dead-heading. July – August.
Pruning.
Rose beds – renewal with path.
Train roses. August.

Structures

Clean steps leading up hill. Tidy/prune shrubs either side.
Remove redundant metalwork for opening paths.
Path renewal / topping works.

Architectural works

Wall capping
Metalwork finish

Glasshouse

Take semi-ripe shrub cuttings. August.
Take hardwood cuttings. December.