

HERITAGE ASSET AUDIT

UPPER LOUGH ERNE:
FOCUS ON 6 WARDS

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Communities

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Heritage Asset Report

Upper Lough Erne - Lisnaskea



L-R Holy Trinity C o I, Lisnaskea, Maguiresbridge Catholic Church (1820-2), Castle Balfour, Lisnaskea photographs by Marianne O’Kane Boal

Methodology

The audit area of Upper Lough Erne (Lisnaskea) saw a relatively comprehensive methodology applied. Six wards were selected for study and audit purposes in the Fermanagh region. These reflect a concentrated area of Upper Lough Erne and are namely; Lisnaskea, Newtownbutler, Brookeborough, Maguiresbridge, Donagh and Roslea. Although desktop survey was a crucial and informative method of research, it was quickly identified that desktop survey in isolation would yield a limited perspective the area. The consultants combined field survey and site visits with desktop survey from the outset and this element of primary research began in December 2017 in anticipation of the project initiation (and before the start up meeting 11 January 2018) with site visits. It was felt at this stage that site visits to the ward areas of the audit were the fundamental core of the project and the best indication of the current state of potential assets. It also gave the consultants first-hand information and knowledge of the area so that observations and strategic recommendations could be asserted with increased authority in the final audit report. Site visits were conducted in the Upper Lough Erne (Lisnaskea) area in January and February 2018 in Lisnaskea, Maguiresbridge, Newtownbutler, Crom and Brookeborough.

Desktop survey and site visits were recorded by the consultants through taking an extensive range of photographs within the wards of the audit area. Over the period of 3 months a broad catalogue of photographs has been acquired which are an important primary resource in themselves. It was decided at the outset with NIEL and HED that the best way of recording the heritage assets within the audit area was through a range of predetermined wards. Six wards were selected for the audit area. The majority of research carried out centres on these wards. There is, however, some discussion, when appropriate of assets and heritage opportunities outside the selected ward areas.

These asset examples are kept to a minimum and only cited when of importance to the audit areas or as examples of best practice that cannot be ignored.



Selected Wards <http://www.ark.ac.uk/elections/lgfermanagh.htm>

Another important element of the methodology was consultation. This aspect was initiated by NIEL through its online survey and it quickly became apparent that consultation with individuals in each audit area as well as with organisations would give an important added dimension to the final report. This consultation would also indicate a sense of opportunities and challenges on the ground locally from a variety of perspectives. Consultation and feedback proved fascinating in the Upper Lough Erne area with representatives from local history organisations such as Lisnaskea Historical Society providing key insights and knowledge. Vicky Herbert from Lisnaskea was invaluable in terms of advice, phone calls, emails, primary research, writings and support and many others also provided feedback and assistance. Other organisations that gave feedback included Fermanagh and Omagh District Council, Fermanagh County Museum, Fermanagh Genealogy Centre, the Mummings Centre, Derrylin, Brookeborough Historical Society, Newtownbutler Historical Society and MAG, the Ministerial Advisory Group for Architecture and the Built Environment. Without this crucial feedback from organisations and individuals the audit report would lose richness and grounded purpose.

Heritage: Economic and Community Value

It is important to outline some strands of the economic and community value of heritage for the purposes of this audit and the context of Upper Lough Erne. MAG: The Ministerial Advisory Group for Architecture and the Built Environment issued a paper in 2017 entitled 'Regeneration – The Value of our Built Heritage'. This was in line with the fact that 'Heritage' is one of MAG's three guiding principles. Within the paper it was highlighted that heritage is not only an inheritance of the past but primarily a legacy for the future. The paper set out the potential economic value of heritage. Part of this is the reuse and adaptive use of buildings to add vibrancy to towns and cities.

At the MAG Seminar 'Talking Places – Heritage: Attracting Investment' Derry, April 2018, Paul Mullan, Head of Heritage Lottery Fund in Northern Ireland outlined his key views on heritage in its broadest sense. These views also related directly to the work of Heritage Lottery Fund in conjunction

with the Department for Communities. Mullan talked of the centrality of local communities to understanding the power of heritage; “The key element of heritage is people – without this connection to people, we miss the point of our built environment and heritage beyond. It is crucial we make this connection continually between people and place, buildings and landscape. Community is essential. Experts are important, but they are there to point out the assets around us so that we can all be part of unlocking their potential”. Mullan cited the 19th century Enniskillen Workhouse as an important building to demonstrate the potential of heritage regeneration and attracting investment. (This building is very similar in style and potential to Lisnaskea Workhouse which is contained in this audit). He talked about its series of uses since it was built in the 1840s. It started as a workhouse and later became part of Erne Hospital. It is currently being developed as a new educational campus with funding from HLF. Part of the development is a featuring of the story of Enniskillen contained within the building and this reconnects the people of the town with the past. It was from the base of these narratives that investment flowed when Mullan approached potential stakeholders in London for the necessary capital for this project. The project demonstrates the power of community ownership and local people’s stories. It also provides a strong exemplar for other buildings of this type and could be used to inspire renewed plans for adaptive reuse of Lisnaskea Workhouse, where the local community and Lisnaskea Historical Society are already engaged. Mullan also noted that in terms of investment and regeneration, the Heritage Enterprise Model appears to be largely hotels in Northern Ireland. Elsewhere, however, this might be arts centres, enterprise hubs and education centres.

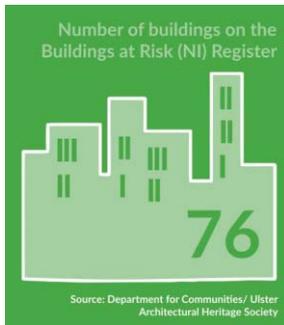
Overview of the Audit Area of Upper Lough Erne (Lisnaskea)

In the Community Plan for Fermanagh and Omagh, heritage is centrally placed under the Aim – ‘To promote positive action on climate change, sustainable management and enhancement of the natural, built and cultural environment’. The outcome is stated ‘Outcome 7: Our outstanding natural environment and built cultural heritage is sustainably managed and, where possible, enhanced progress will be measured against these indicators:...Number of buildings on the Buildings at Risk (NI) Register is 76’ (Fermanagh and Omagh District Council Community Plan, 27).

The Upper Lough Erne area is rich in heritage, particularly archaeological heritage for which the area has been acknowledged. It also has a very rich built heritage and the realisation of this area of potential has not been achieved in the main. There are some exceptions but they are largely in private ownership – Colebrooke Estate, Crom Estate, Belle Isle Estate (just out of the audit area), and individual vernacular or thatched privately owned properties. In terms of economic value this is largely realised through holiday lettings and bespoke accommodation. There are also other ventures such as a spa and cookery school in the heritage buildings. These privately owned heritage assets provide good examples for the heritage assets in state or community ownership that show excellent potential.

It is important to note the sense of connections between buildings and areas, whether these be stylistic such as the Gibbs surrounds in the catholic church at Maguiresbridge and those of Moate Church Lisnaskea. Sometimes the use of buildings is connected; Christ Church (C of I) at Maguiresbridge was built as a chapel of ease for Aghalurcher Parish Church. A sense of the dark shadow of the past can be felt at times – A Maguire killed a kinsman on the altar of Aghalurcher Church in 1484 and the Rev Andrew Magonnel died in a fall from the scaffolding of the Catholic

Church in Maguiresbridge while it was being built. The importance of the Maguires is knitted into the history and heritage of the Lisnaskea area, through name 'Maguiresbridge' as a village, through history Aghalurcher Parish Church and other buildings that are connected to it and through commemoration and celebration to the Moate, that remarkable archaeological feature close to Lisnaskea. Traditionally this was the inauguration mound of the Maguire Lords of Fermanagh and is an early Celtic site. (Maguire weekend, annual event, schools involved etc)



Archaeology and Landscape

'Fermanagh's archaeology provides a record of cultural change through time, of how different societies adapted to and modified the difficult physical environment. Its perimeter of mountains, its hills, lakes, lowland bogs and forests were hard to cross, routes were easy to defend and within Fermanagh one could simply get lost in thickly-wooded lowland'. (*Fermanagh – Its' Special Landscapes*, 14). There are some key aspects of archaeology, scheduled monuments and remains in the Upper Lough Erne area. Some of this is in private land such as The Moate, Cornashee and Sheebeg Fort, Lisnaskea – both in close proximity and potentially could be linked through a trail.

At Wattle bridge, three miles from Newtown-Butler, on the banks of the Finn, are the remains of a Druidical temple. Known as 'Annaghmore Glebe: Passage-tomb kerb' at H 426 200, the description from Irish Megaliths reads; 150 metres SW of Wattle Bridge, like a prehistoric frontier observation-post (overlooking three counties) on top of a drumlin (glacial hillock), 'The Druids' Temple' is a kerb of some 67 stones, some 35 metres in diameter surrounding a destroyed round cairn. Originally, the stones (some of them massive and up to 2 metres high) would have been contiguous as at Tops passage-tomb in county Donegal, but most have now fallen. It was described in 1712 as "a mighty heap of stones, the bases encircled with very large stones standing on end...has been removed to pave our ways... Under the cairn were some urns found in stone coffins." From it there is a fine view of 19th century Crom Castle.



Some of the large contiguous stones of this passage-tomb, Image from www.irishmegaliths.org.uk

Also nearby a more minor example of a standing stone near Newtownbutler - 10 km N, easily accessible in Cloghagaddy (H 430 302), is Legaun (Irish liogán = standing-stone), a handsome monolith some 2.3 metres high - but in 2002 entirely covered with ivy.



Cloghagaddy, Standing Stone, Image from www.irishmegaliths.org.uk

Black Pig's Dyke – Archaeologists describe them as 'linear earthworks' and within Britain and Ireland some of the oldest examples in Europe can be found. 'Around a dozen individual linear earthworks that occur across the width of the north midlands and south Ulster have been grouped together as 'the Black Pig's Dyke'. This name comes from a folk tradition that the earthworks were torn into the landscape by the angry marauding of a giant mystical school-teacher-turned-pig'.

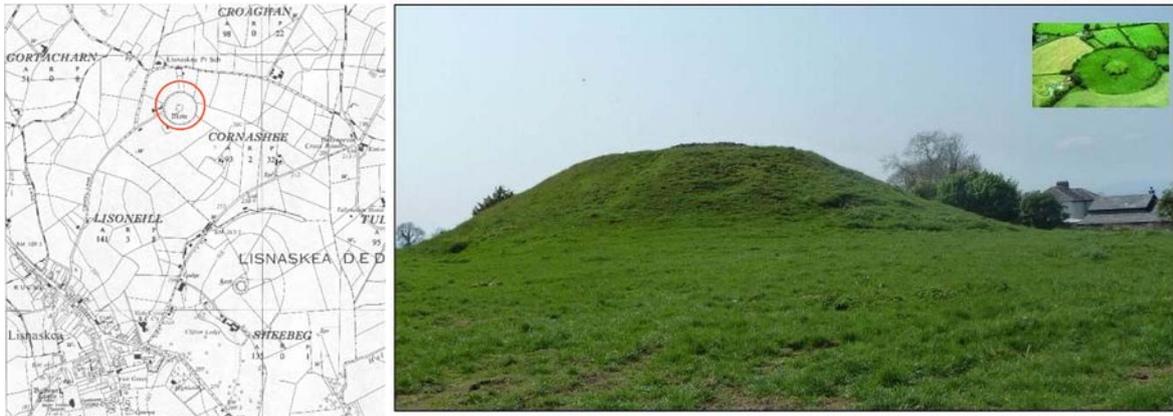
www.blackpigsdyke.ie

Two sections of linear earthwork at Lislea and Mullynavannogue in Fermanagh may represent the continuation of the west Monaghan linear artworks. Both stretches were documented using LiDAR by Claire Foley and Ronan McHugh and were shown to comprise a single massive bank, up to 50m wide in places. Although separate, the two probably originally joined to form a c. 1.5km-long linear earthwork. No excavations have been carried out on the Fermanagh sections. Other locations of this phenomenon include; Armagh/Down, Cavan, Donegal, Longford, Monaghan and Roscommon. There is potential to link these counties through a linear earthwork trail.



Cemetery Cairn on Summit of Topped Mountain, Black Pig's Dyke, Fermanagh, Images from Irish Megaliths

There are other sites such as Castle Balfour and Aghalurcher Church and Graveyard that are state owned and more accessible. Galloon Island, near Newtownbutler is an important monastic site with well researched remains and along with Aghalurcher this was identified as a key heritage asset in a planned bid for World Heritage Status in the eighties. Beyond recorded and named sites, there are a proliferation of archaeological remains including; raths, crannogs, enclosures, forts, round towers etc in the Upper Lough Erne area and County Fermanagh generally. Indeed the county has the highest concentration of archaeological remains in Northern Ireland and should be celebrated as a destination for this aspect of heritage and historic value.



The Moate, Cornashee



Cornashee, Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork Interpretation, from Geophysical Survey Report, No. 13, by Dr. Steven Trick, 2007

‘...they have all the same character and appearance: that of circular mounds of earth a little hollowed at the top and surrounded by a fosse. None of these have been opened; indeed the peasantry have a superstitious notion that turning up even a sod of them would draw down some evil; upon their families...’ O.S. Memoirs 1834-5

In *Fermanagh – Its Special Landscapes*, each area of the county is described as having its own special landscape character and particular features of interest. It is divided into sixteen distinct landscapes within Fermanagh. The selected wards for Upper Lough Erne (Lisnaskea) occupy four of these landscape areas that are described as; ‘The Erne Lakeland’, ‘Newtownbutler and Rosslea Lowlands’, ‘Carnrock and Coonen Hills’, ‘Colebrooke and Tempo River Valley’. The islands and lough shores are ‘particularly rich in Early Christian monuments and the group of ecclesiastical sites is the most important in Northern Ireland: Ruins of castles of Plantation period: Estates and country houses: Sites in State Care include, ...Castle Balfour and Aghalurcher Church: Estates at...Crom Castle managed by the National Trust: Numerous Listed buildings ranging from estate properties and churches to small houses and bridges’. (43)

Revisiting the World Heritage Status Bid

In Sarah Gormley’s document, *Built Heritage Audit and Opportunities Report – Lough Erne Landscape Partnership*, there is an interesting note on a world heritage bid submitted 32 years ago. ‘In 1986, in recognition of this important heritage, 14 sites on the shores and islands of Lough Erne were collectively selected for nomination by the Historic Monuments and Buildings Branch (HMBB) of the DOE to UNESCO for World Heritage status. Currently the only other World Heritage locations are the Giant’s Causeway, Bru na Boinne and Skellig Michael. Although it is not clear why, it would appear that this process stalled, despite the completion of a nomination document in 1986. It is proposed that the ecclesiastical sites on Lough Erne are the subject of an LELP project, revisiting the HMBB nomination document to ensure that this aspect of Fermanagh’s heritage receives appropriate recognition and promotion. It is proposed that an assessment of all the work undertaken over the past 30 years, with the aim of updating and synthesising all of the relevant research undertaken in relation to the ecclesiastical and monastic sites on the Lough islands and shores’. (103-4) Out of the 14 sites, 2 of these important sites are within the selected ward areas, namely;

FER246:054 Church of St. Ronan, Aghalurcher Church, Early Monastic Site, State Care

FER261:031 Galloon, 6th C Monastery, Multiperiod church site, graveyard, two cross shafts & bases, Scheduled

Battle sites

Thematically linked to archaeology at a range of points are the battles fought in the audit area - A number of important battles were fought in the Upper Lough Erne (Lisnaskea) area. The most famous is the ‘Battle of Newtownbutler’ – (From Derry and Enniskillen in the Year 1689 by Thomas Witherow www.libraryireland.com) The battle took place near Enniskillen on 31 July 1689 and was part of the Williamite War in Ireland between the forces of William III and Mary II and those of King James II. There were 2,000 killed and 400 officers captured. Also outside the audit area but of importance in terms of the Maguire connection is the ‘Battle of the Biscuits’ fought at Drumane (Ford of the Biscuits) on 7 Aug 1594. It was fought between Maguire/O’Neill and Duke/Herbert.

Collections of Interest

There are a number of collections of documents and objects which are of regional and wider significance. The Pat Cassidy collection is an important gathering of objects and artefacts that is currently housed in Fermanagh County Museum at Enniskillen Castle. It is a considerable folk life collection. Cassidy ran a pub in Lisnaskea and created a small museum entitled the 'Corner House Museum' at the premises. It was established in the eighties and centred on farming, storytelling and folk life. The Annals of Ulster was written on what is now Belle Isle, and is one of the most important sources for Irish Medieval history, with manuscripts in Trinity and the Bodleian Library in Oxford. One particularly notable object is the Corrad Torc, an important Bronze Age gold object, discovered near Belle Isle and now in the collections of National Museums NI.

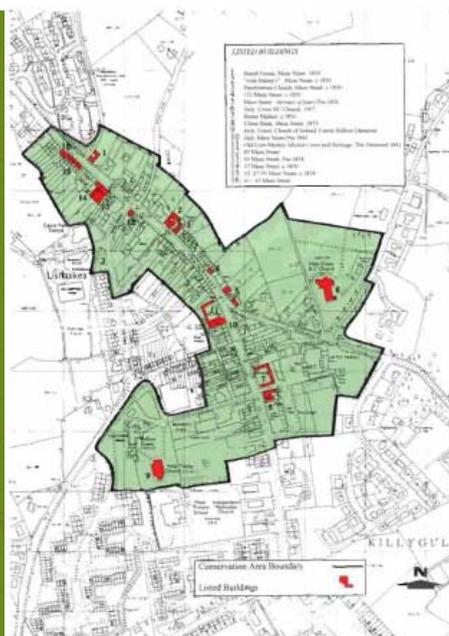
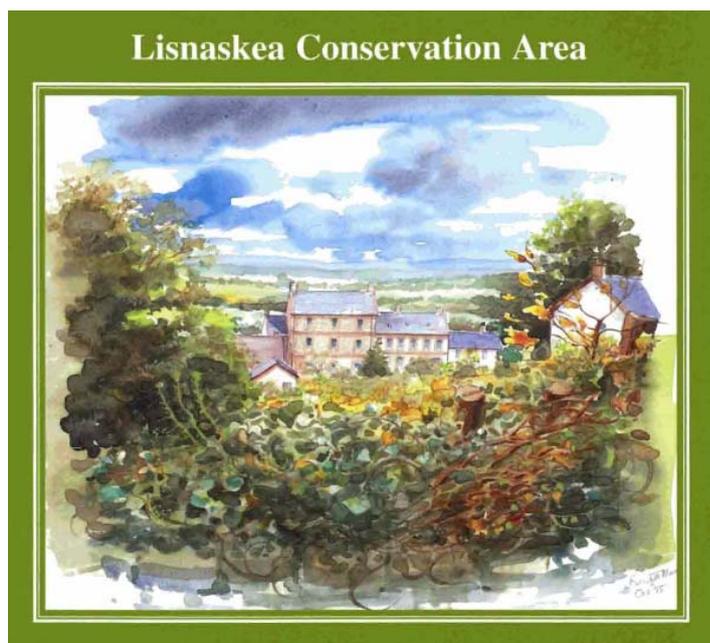
There is further information on collections in the Appendices.

Lisnaskea

Lisnaskea meaning 'the fort of the shield' was once the seat of the Maguire Clan. The Maguires were crowned at the inauguration site, Skeagowra, on the Moat Fort in Cornashee townland, just outside the town. Sir Michael Balfour took control of the town during the Plantation of Ulster. In 1618, he oversaw the building of Castle Balfour. In 1821 the village came under the control of the Earls of Erne. They established the market in the town whilst bolstering and controlling development around the high street. Lisnaskea Workhouse was built on a six-acre site on the south side of the town. It was built to accommodate 500 paupers, and the first inmates were admitted on February 25th 1843. Lisnaskea Workhouse continued to house the homeless and destitute until the 1940s. The Famine memorial, located in what has become known as the 'Paupers Graveyard', was erected by Lisnaskea Historical Society, and marks the site where large numbers were buried during the height of the Famine. The Corn Market Yard in Tudoresque style dates back to 1841. There is a carved High Cross depicting Adam & Eve beneath a tree. The Cross is taken from an early monastery and provides a striking centre point to the village. <https://cloneserneeastpartnership.com/things-to-do-in-the-region/heritage/>

Conservation Area

Lisnaskea was designated a Conservation Area on 11 January 1998. Conservation Areas are designated areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. Conservation Area Consent is required under the Planning Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015, before demolishing an unlisted building within a conservation Area. There are currently 63 conservation areas in Northern Ireland.



Lisnaskea Conservation Area as of 11 January 1998, courtesy of DOE, HMSO.

Appendix II: Listed buildings

NUMBER ON MAP	REF NO	BUILDING AND DATE OF ERECTION	COMMENT	BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE
1	12/3/24	Beech House, Main Street, 1850	A 2 storey, 3 bay detached dwelling in late Georgian tradition with late 19th century fittings.	OS 1907
2	12/3/17	"John Birney's", Main Street, c.1850	A 2 storey, 3 bay dwelling and shop. Coursed rubble stonework and Tudor detail.	
3	12/3/16	Prebyterian church, Main Street c.1850	Single storey, Gothic hall, in rubble stone with gable onto the street.	Rowan, "Buildings of Ireland", p.359
4	12/3/11	132 Main Street, c. 1830. Architect: W D Butler	Single storey, cut stone pavilion; all that is left of the Market House, destroyed by fire in 1971.	Brett, "Court Houses and Market Houses of the Province of Ulster", pp.80-82
5	12/3/10	Main Street	Two storey stone terrace including a shop (middle unit destroyed and now demolished)	OS 1834
6	12/3/26	Holy Cross RC Church, 1907 Architect: T F McNamara	Gothic hall with transepts and sanctuary. The steepled tower flanks the entrance on the east side.	Dedication notice. Rowan "Buildings of Ireland", p.358
7	12/3/8	Butter Market, c. 1856. Architect: John S Mulvany	Two storey block with single storey wings on 3 sides of a court. Cut stone with simple Gothic detail.	Rowan, "Buildings of Ireland", p.360
8	12/3/27	Ulster Bank, Main Street, 1875. Architect: Thomas Jackson	Double-fronted, 2 storey, 5 bay, stone, bank building with single storey side extension. Staircase approach to ground floor entrance.	"Decades of the Ulster Bank, p.100. Rowan, "Buildings of Ireland", p.360
9.	12/3/35	Holy Trinity Church of Ireland, Castle Balfour Demesne	Gothic Hall with sanctuary and off-set tower, replacing a church of 1814, itself on the site of a 1622 church, close to the present church yard entrance gates.	Memoirs, Rev Flanagan, Rowan, "Buildings of Ireland", p.358

The Selected Wards

Lisnaskea



The Workhouse Lisnaskea, photographs by Kenneth Allen Geograph

In North West Ulster Rowan comments; 'In 1837 described by Lewis as 'consisting chiefly of comfortable houses and shops', and much the same applies today. It is one long street with a curve half-way up, lined by stone-built houses with just sufficient of three storeys to give the place a distinct, if brief, urban air'. (Rowan, 259). The key buildings in Lisnaskea are identified as; Lisnaskea: Holy Trinity (C of I) 1852-65 designed Joseph Welland, Church of the Holy Cross 1902-7 designed by T. F. McNamara, Castle Balfour – ruins of a T-shaped tower house built in 1618. He also lists the following as important architectural examples;

Old Hotel, later a Police Barracks

Methodist Church and hall mid 19th century

Presbyterian Church, mid 19th century

Market House c1830 apparently by W.D. Butler of Dublin (bombed in 1971) similar to Market House of Newtownbutler

Cornmarket of 1841 apparently by George Sudden who worked for Lord Erne at Crom

Lisnaskea Cross, carved with Adam and Eve on one side

Butter Market designed 1856 by John S. Mulvany

Ulster Bank by Thomas Jackson, 1873

Bank of Ireland by A.G.C Millar, 1924

Union Workhouse (later a Hospital) with the monogram VR, 1851



L-R Old Hotel, later a Police Barracks, Cornmarket (now Archdale Centre), photographs by Marianne O’Kane Boal

Surrounding Neighbourhood

Also highlighted by Rowan are a range of buildings and sites in the area...

The Moate, 1.5km N – The hill-fort that gives this place its name is a circular earthwork consisting of a bank and low ditch of a diameter of about 400ft. Inside is a large mound, now grass-grown, but apparently composed of stones, which are exposed at the top. Traditionally this was the inauguration mound of the Maguire Lords of Fermanagh and is an early Celtic site.

Moate House, early 19th century T shaped villa with Tudor detailing

Moate Old School, a little to the N, originally Moate Catholic Chapel, a modest harled six-bay hall of about 1820

Lisnaskea Rectory, 1.5km NW, 1829, small two-storey three-bay house with a central fanlight door

Clifton Lodge, 0.5km E, A big classical villa of about 1830, three-bay, two-storey, with a Tuscan aedicule to the main door. Includes Gate Lodge with lattice panes and diagonal chimneys

Nutfield, 4km NNE, a substantial mid to late 18th century farmhouse built by the Brooke family

Aghalurcher Old Church, 2.5km S c9th century dedicated to St Ronan. ‘Thos Maguire put a French roof on the church in 1447 and another Maguire killed a kinsman on the altar in 1484, which act of sacrilege may have led to the abandonment of the church’. (361)

Newtownbutler

Writing on the area in 1979, Alistair Rowan observed; ‘In many ways this small Fermanagh village is a typical Ulster microcosm, with a representative building for most denominations, a court house, a hotel, a market house and a station...and the village can boast some attractive Regency cottages as well as a Tudor-style school’. (Rowan, 437) He continues with a description of the village’s prosperity and its decline; In the c19 Newtownbutler benefitted considerably from the improved communications in the area, first by the Ulster Canal lining Lough Erne and Lough Neagh, and then in 1859 by the Irish North West Railway linking Dundalk and Enniskillen. Both are now defunct’. (Rowan, 438)



L-R Newtownbutler Church Hall, Lanesborough Arms Newtownbutler, photographs by Marianne O’Kane Boal



‘Former Station House’, Newtownbutler, photograph by Marianne O’Kane Boal

This building was described by Rowan in 1979 as; ‘a little east of the village, it is in the E. E. manorial style, L-shaped, with a shouldered arcade of two bays as an entrance porch. Now a nicely maintained private house’. (Rowan, 438) Currently 39 years later the house lies empty and deteriorating and we were told by Lisnaskea Historical Society that the ladies living in, and maintaining the house, moved away some years ago and are now deceased. This is a building at risk of rich architectural value that is an important element of Fermanagh’s industrial heritage representing the disappearing railways. It should be protected and maintained and investigated for potential community use by the local authority at the earliest opportunity.

Crom

Description of Crom from property website; Crom Estate is a nature conservation site owned by the National Trust. There are almost 2,000 acres of woodland, farmland and parkland. The Visitor Centre gives an overview of the history of the estate.



L-R Crom Castle West Wing for rent, Image from website, Crom Cottages photograph by Marianne O’Kane Boal

The present Crom Castle (private except for the West Wing) was built for the Third Earl of Erne in the 1830s and was designed by the English architect Edward Blore who was responsible for sections of Buckingham Palace. The castle was built in a neo-Tudor style using local dark sandstone. The estate includes many features of times past including the old farmyard, the boathouse, once the home of Lough Erne Yacht Club, the tea house, the church, schoolhouse etc. The grounds also contain the ruins of the Old Crom Castle, originally built in 1611 by Michael Balfour and acquired by the Crichtons in 1655. The estate also includes Crichtons Folly, and is linked to important local author Shan Bullock.

Brookeborough:



Brookeborough Heritage, photographs by Eddie O’Kane

Brookeborough is a 19th century village of ‘painted, cement-rendered houses along one main street. It would be improved by tree planting’. (Rowan, 150). Of some architectural significance, Brookeborough station house is located on the west side of Brookeborough. It was built in 1887 and served as part of the Clogher valley railway. In 1994 it was decided that the station house would make an excellent community resource and a good venue to set up a local playgroup.



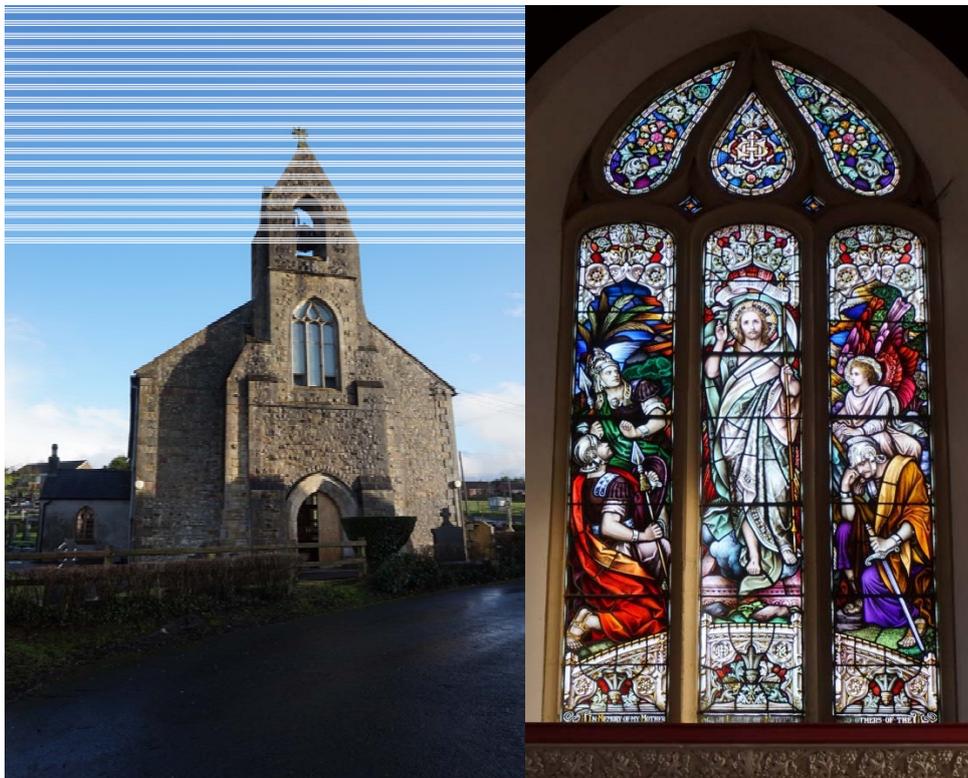
'Brookeborough Former Train Station' photographs by Eddie O'Kane

Maguiresbridge

Listing of Important Buildings

In 1979, Rowan observed the key buildings in the village as below...

Catholic Church (1820-2), built for the Rev Andrew Magonnel, who died from a fall from the scaffolding while the church was being built. Original design possibly by Robert Shepherd. Four-bay hall with large Georgian-Gothic shaped windows on the s side, in somewhat meagre Gibbs surrounds like those at Moate Church, Lisnaskea.





Catholic Church, photographs by Marianne O’Kane Boal

Christ Church (C of I) (1841) Built as a chapel of ease for Aghalurcher parish church

Methodist Church (1842) Three-bay harled Gothic hall with Georgian-glazed sash windows. Unnamed 18th century house, on the long street of the village before the bridge, n of the river. Its’ gable end terminates the view up the main street better than anything modern would do. The house has quoins and pronounced voussoirs to its windows and doors with a carriage arch and stabling behind. It is at time of writing empty (Rowan, 417).

Market House (c1830), three-bay, two storey, with an arcaded ground floor with iron gates.



‘Former Market House’ Maguiresbridge 1835, photograph Kenneth Allen, Geograph

Orange Hall – almost opposite the Market House, originally an early 19th century church with plain Y-tracery – possibly the Presbyterian meeting house noted by Lewis in 1837.

Station – Former Station w of the village, red brick with segment-headed windows in yellow and black brick trim.

Drumgoon Manor, 1.5km SW. A large square house built by the Graham Family about 1770. Three-bay, two-storey front with diamond-cut quoins and square rusticated panels that frame the main door. The house sits high on a basement, partly brick-vaulted and is approached by a long flight of steps. Inside, lugged door surrounds, a simple deep cornice in the hall and an c18th stair. (Rowan, 416-417)

Donagh

‘A collection of houses by an ancient burial ground with some traces of the walls of a medieval church’. (Rowan, 235). Donagh is an area that is small and has been identified as increasingly under threat in terms of dereliction and buildings at risk as demonstrated by the article below by Cormac Campbell and the deteriorating condition of Donagh House, also shown.

‘From cradle to grave: The buildings that share our lives’ by Cormac Campbell, 9 November 2015



Three buildings at risk in Ballagh, Fermanagh (Photographs left and right Cormac Campbell, centre UAHS)

Manor Court House, Ballagh Cottage and Estate Cottages, Lisnaskea, Fermanagh Listing: Grades: B1, Degree of Risk: Critical, Date added to BHARNI: 2003-2005

Located near the village of Donagh outside Lisnaskea, the striking structures are all listed on BHARNI. In 1979 Alistair Rowan wrote of the charm of the buildings in his book *North West Ulster*: “By the road below Armagh Manor three highly picturesque gabled and mullioned buildings, erected by Mr Haire. Further up the hill is the Court House, 1853, with a slender square tower and a lavish supply of bargeboards. Its E end is a two-storey cottage. Next a twin two-storeyed cottage with four gables to the road, and, at the bottom, the most elaborate of all, a cottage orné of 1857, worthy of Nash, with grouped high chimneys, winking oriel windows, and a timber veranda at the front.” Sadly, BHARNI records the now faded glory. “Much of the detail that once imbued these cottages with such charm, has been lost, despite the buildings featuring several times in the Buildings at Risk catalogues. Since that time their condition has worsened.” Indeed, current inspection reveals the cottages to be barely visible behind plant growth. ‘From cradle to grave: The buildings that share our lives’ by Cormac Campbell, 9 November 2015

COUNTY FERMANAGH



**DONAGH HOUSE,
DONAGH**

The O.S. Memoirs of the 1830s noted several good dwelling houses with farms attached in the Parish of Galloon. Donagh House was one such dwelling and at that time it was unoccupied following the death of the owner, a William Noble Esquire. A two-storey, five-bay, double-pile country house with an attractive Gibbsian door surround, it has been empty since the 1970s and is in a very poor condition. Reminiscent in many ways of Rosconor House (see p. 63), it occupies a very prominent, elevated position and could assume pride of place once more.

Ref:
O.S. Memoirs of Ireland, *Parishes of County Fermanagh I*, Vol. 4, p. 91

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT
Ulster Architectural Heritage Society, tel: 028 9055 0213
Environment and Heritage Service, tel: 028 9054 3145
Enniskillen Sub-Divisional Planning Office, tel: 028 6634 6555

LOCATION
*In Donagh Village, between
Linaskea and Newtownbutler*

O.S. MAP NUMBER
27

GRID REFERENCE
398 302

STATUS
Listed

BARNI Ref. No. 12030003

Roslea

Rowan 'A small village built around a T-junction; redeveloped in 1970 by Storie, Lynch and Partners. Near the w end is a nice two-storey terraced house of c.1820 with a good Ionic door case. The Old School is of 1852, a stone-built hall'. (Rowan, 478-9)



Roslea Heritage Centre from the centre website

Asset Assessment Categories

The categories chosen for the Heritage Asset Audit and the assets chosen were as follows –

- **Listed Buildings**

Clifton Lodge, Linsaskea

Linsaskea Workhouse

Armagh Manor, Ballagh

Ballagh Cottage, Ballagh

Colebrooke Park, Brookeborough

- **Sites and Monuments**

Aghalurcher Church and Graveyard

Castle Balfour, Lisnaskea

The Moate, Cornashee

Sheebeg Fort, Lisnaskea

Galloon Island, Newtownbutler

- **Industrial**

Water Pump, Courtyard, Clifton Lodge, Lisnaskea

Former Brookeborough Train Station

- **Parks and Gardens**

Rosslea Manor, Spring Grove, Rosslea

Manor Waterhouse, Rosslea

Colebrooke Kitchen Garden & Glasshouse, Brookeborough F-010 – Former use Walled Garden Structure B1

- **Defence**

Observation Post/Airshaft to a Nuclear Shelter, Lisoneill, Grid Ref H36453422

- **Battle sites**

Dreach: Dragh, 1379, Battle between Niall More O’Neill and Philip Maguire

Drumane (Ford of the Biscuits), 7 Aug 1594 (outside ward areas but of interest)

Battle of Newtownbutler, 30 July 1689 (Asset form)

Battle of Lisnaskea, 30 July 1689

Crom Castle, Two Battles, 20-23 Mar 1689 & 28-31 Jul 1689

- **Conservation Areas**

Lisnaskea

Information collated from the RSA Heritage Index 2016

RSA Heritage Index 2016		
Table Adapted from Material in RSA Heritage Index		
Category	Fermanagh & Omagh	
		At Risk
Grade A Listed Buildings	10	
Grade B+ Listed Buildings	47	5
Grade B Listed Buildings	622	41
Scheduled Monuments	391	
Sites & Monuments	3,034	
Industrial Heritage	1,387	
Country/Forest Parks	12	
Historic Parks & Gardens	4,099	
Special Areas of Conservation	14,071	
Blue Plaques	6	
Conservation Areas	3	

Potential for Assets

‘Vernacular buildings and thatch are under pressure more widely, and the Lough Erne Landscape Partnership LELP area has a group of valuable and significant thatched houses remaining, particularly in the Upper Lough Erne LCA, which is not the case for many other areas in Northern Ireland. This is a dwindling resource, as established through the Audit; however, there are clear opportunities to address this’. (*Built Heritage Audit and Opportunities Report – Lough Erne Landscape Partnership, 2017, 99*). There are examples of best practice in Fermanagh in terms of reuse and renovation of existing buildings of heritage value (stone, thatched, historic, vernacular); providing accommodation utilising heritage buildings, particularly for self-catering.

CONSULTATION

List of Consultees for Heritage Asset Audit – Upper Lough Erne (Lisnaskea)

Completed online surveys	Vicky Herbert, Lisnaskea Historical Society Adrian Farrell, Lisnaskea, Property Owner Jim Ledwith, Mummers Centre, Derrylin Michael McPhillips, Newtownbutler Historical Society Tom Donnelly, Brookeborough Historical Society Frank McHugh, Fermanagh Genealogy Linda Swindle, Chair of Lisnaskea Historical Society, Genealogy Interest One survey completed anonymously (Strabane/Lisnaskea)
Interviews – Telephone	Vicky Herbert, Lisnaskea Historical Society Sarah McHugh, Museum and Heritage Manager, Fermanagh and Omagh District Council
Discussions	Linda Swindle, Chair of Lisnaskea Historical Society Adrian Farrell, Lisnaskea, Property Owner Mrs Creighton, Interested in textiles and lace tradition

Consultation and Events

Over two months of consultation in the Upper Lough Erne audit area informed the project. Consultation was initiated at a public event. In Lisnaskea this event was a talk by Adrian Farrell who grew up locally in the area, his childhood home is Clifton Lodge (with the archaeological remains of Sheebeg Fort located on the grounds of his homeplace). He gave a talk on the genealogy of the Farrell family and historic connections in the area. This was the monthly event of the Lisnaskea Historical Society and was well attended with over 30 people in the audience. The talk was preceded by a discussion session between consultants Marianne O’Kane Boal and Eddie O’Kane and Lisnaskea representatives – Linda Swindle, Chair, Adrian Farrell and Mrs. Creighton.



Lisnaskea Talk on Genealogy & Lisnaskea – The Farrell Connection, photos by Marianne O’Kane Boal

Online Survey

An online survey was created by NIEL to consult within the audit areas. This survey contained 25 questions and was found to be completion-friendly to organisations. Following the realisation that individuals from the audit areas had not completed the survey, Marianne O’Kane Boal compiled a

shorter 6 question survey based on the original survey to send out to individuals. There was an increase in responses from individuals and their feedback is recorded.

Other Methods of Consultation

A range of other methods of consultation were employed, where telephone interviews, face to face interviews and discussions were conducted with a range of organisations and individuals. This helped to augment the information gathered from the online surveys. It was clear that different people were comfortable with discussing their experience in a variety of ways and the consultants employed this range of methods to maximise on comprehensive responses.

Upper Lough Erne Insight from Sarah McHugh

Sarah McHugh, Museum and Heritage Manager, Fermanagh and Omagh District Council, provided excellent information on the audit area early in the project (16 January 2018). The council are currently working on a Heritage Plan. This is a document that has not been previously produced. Currently the projects in existence are being drawn together and documents are being drafted. The strategic overview is very important and how the Heritage Plan fits within the Community Plan. It is felt that there is huge untapped potential in the Upper Lough Erne area. Some key sites highlighted by McHugh include- Cornashee – the Maguire inauguration site, Lisnaskea Workhouse, Castle Balfour, Aghalurcher Church, Crom, and Roslea Heritage Centre. McHugh also noted that there were a number of locally important museum collections (see pp 8 and Appendices). She noted too the importance of some local books – including John Reihill's works on island living and the Derrylin songbook; and the significance of recent history with a lot of work being undertaken through the Decade of Commemorations, emphasising the relevance of history today in the area. She also noted that some elements of local history is frequently overlooked, citing both the Headhunters Railway Museum in Enniskillen and the Lough Erne Heritage Society with its focus on local boat building.

Learning from Online Surveys

Most important Historical Sites & Assets

Organisations list the most important sites and assets as; the churches, Crom Castle, the Fair and Markets' properties in Lisnaskea, Aghalurcher graveyard, the workhouse, assorted ring forts, various privately owned properties some of which are listed, Enniskillen Castle; local graveyards; Fermanagh Trust; Enniskillen Library; Local National Trust properties; Centre for Migration Studies; local churches, 13 -16th century Fermanagh Ruling Gaelic Family sites and Brooke Family plantation state plus ancestry homes of famous successful American emigrants, Cornashee (the Moat Ring) crowning place of the Maguires. Balfour Castle, originally a fortification of the Maguires but then granted to the Balfours from Scotland in the Plantation after 1607, the Victorian Market buildings constructed by the Earls of Erne when they bought Lisnaskea, such as the Butter Market, Corn Market Yard, with Cross, Crichton Loan Fund building (opposite Corn Market Yard) Lisnaskea Workhouse (now owned by a developer company, Stoneypath Ltd.) Armagh Manor with a whole lot of other estate buildings, school, church, dwellings, Clifton Lodge and its Sheebeg archaeological site. There are many forts in the area, Crom Estate, Newtownbutler (National Trust).

Individuals list the most important sites and assets as; Aghalurcher Old church ruins & graveyard; Moat Ring at Cornashee aka Sgiath Gabgra; Balfour Castle; Lisnaskea Workhouse; Victorian cottage

in Main Street previously served as workhouse dispensary now often referred to as Pop Clarke's; Market Yard buildings; Corn Market Yard and old cross; Clifton Lodge; Munville House; church buildings - RC, COI, Methodist and Presbyterian; Crichton Loan Fund Building; Armagh Manor (Haires); Manorwaterhouse; Famine Graveyard; terraced Victorian buildings in Main Street, churches, factories, traditional houses, the huge stone circle above wattlebridge orange hall its commanding position and scale are unsurpassed in Fermanagh / Omagh, those associated with the industrial heritage of the district and those examples of vernacular architecture (domestic) at greatest risk of loss, Lisnaskea Workhouse. Galloon Monastic Grave yard, The Druids Temple Wattlebridge, The Black Pigs Dike at Clontivern Newtownbutler, The battle site of The Battle of Newtownbutler 1689.

Main Opportunities for Heritage in the Area

Organisations list the main opportunities as; There is a big tourist opportunity as more and more travellers with an interest in genealogy and ancestry visit. There is an opportunity to increase chances for visitors to spend more money by having a trail of built heritage. Working with Enniskillen Castle; partnerships with other heritage organisations in local area. Local buildings and historic sites can be developed to promote our area and general tourism. To use the Corn Market Yard for events and festivals (Fairs and Markets protected) Lough Erne Heritage events. Use of Facebook to engage with a younger audience. Trying to help protect Lisnaskea Workhouse from being wasted.

Individuals list the main opportunities as; local festivals and events, more opportunities are needed to allow owners open up the sites we have already to the public in a safe and fun way, to restore and improve those sites currently not viable to open to the public eye to safety or lack of adequate facilities, cost will be a huge factor. Development of trails to encompass different sites, access agreements, engagement with leisure seekers, walkers etc., local historians and schools to employ aspects of the local heritage to enhance and add value to their leisure/learning experience, to promote the area as potential tourist zone with sites well promoted and advertised.

Biggest Issues Facing Heritage

Organisations list the biggest issues as; financial, maintaining the upkeep of these old buildings. This area sometimes neglected from a tourism point of view being away from the 'hub' of activity in Enniskillen and the Lower Lough, getting young people interested. Pressures on funding at local council level - the bureaucracy associated with funding applications, Lack of research and funding Not enough money to repair and keep the buildings in community use. Disrespect of Youngsters / people for heritage property. The powers that be are less interested in places west of the Bann. People think that money should be spent on more 'useful' things (housing health, which of course, is a valid point). People who have worked in this sector for years are getting older and running out of steam.

Individuals list the biggest issues as; It's a rural area badly affected by the recession. Businesses and tourists harder to attract to the area. Difficulty obtaining financial assistance and guidance to improve existing sites and facilities. Some heritage sites privately owned are therefore not as easily accessible to the public, e.g. The Moat Ring no signage and off the beaten track. Public need to be educated more in what we have, Preservation of buildings and sites, Apathy, indifference at statutory level and ignorance to some extent at local level, Lack of information about the heritage value of properties provided to owners, or their lack of adherence to best practice. Lack of up keep and preservation of our sites and promoting the rich heritage we have in the area

Vision for Heritage in the Area

Organisations state that vision should be; to embrace and link the wonderful heritage we have through all platforms highlighting the wonderful built heritage we have and in those cases such as the Workhouse, which needs significant monies to restore it, a large quantity of investment. We should be looking at all opportunities to attract back families previously associated with the area who would have worked there in years past or even the US military who were based in the area during WW2. Utilise every possibility and not be shy about shouting about heritage that is as good as anywhere on these islands, Led by local council and local groups; partnerships; heritage is a major asset in the area and needs to be developed further by the local council. This is happening. Improve sites and work with NI tourism and local council, To use the buildings for the use/training (apprenticeships in old trades in building techniques) of the community so that the community will not feel left out of our heritage.

Individuals on vision and appreciation of heritage; It's a matter of making the sites safe, accessible with appropriate signage and education/publicity which will make them appreciated locally, regionally and nationally. Far more could be made of what we have on the archaeological front. People generally don't see the value of older building in particular until they are lost. Greater value and relevance must be demonstrated to the general public for them to appreciate potential.

Asset Assessment Forms

Asset name/number	Aghalurcher Church Ruins and Graveyard, Date of construction Pre-1447, HB/SMR Ref: FER246:054
Heritage type	Sites and Monuments/Archaeology
Location	Located in the townland of Aghalurcher Glebe and within two miles (3 km) west of Lisnaskea
Protection status	State Care, managed by the Environment and Heritage Service
'Aghalurcher Church Ruins and Graveyard', photograph by Marianne O'Kane Boal	
Condition/ Sensitivity	Ruin of church, North wall survives to a good height, with barrel vault. Sandstone blockwork is in reasonable condition but with evidence of surface roughening primarily through granular disintegration and resultant loss of architectural definition
Ownership	State Care, managed by the Environment and Heritage Service
Brief description	<p>St. Ronan is said to have founded a pre-Norman church here in the 7th century. The ruins currently visible are from the medieval period. The Maguires, the chieftains of Fermanagh, patronised this church. Aghalurcher comes from the Irish Achadh Urchair, the field of the cast or throw, taking its name from the old tradition handed down of St Ronan throwing a stone to determine the site of his church. The church may have fallen into ruin in the 17th century, but the graveyard continued to be used and appears to still be in use.</p> <p>Church composed of Buff-Pink Sandstone with the primary stone type of Fermanagh Carboniferous Sandstone. Buildings in the area of the same stone type include; Armagh Manor, Ballagh, Lisnaskea and Ballagh Cottage, Ballagh, Lisnaskea.</p>
Context/Setting	The church situated in the heartland of the Maguire territory was an important site in medieval times, members of the family appear as clergy in the records, and it was their chief burial place, there are

	many gravestones in the cemetery bearing the family name.
Site appraisal	The site is well contained marked by a gated entrance. The church ruins and graveyard are in good condition surrounded by mature trees. It is an atmospheric and historic site. Access is difficult however, where the entrance is located at the bend of a busy secondary road.
Benefits/potential	The site is steeped in history and there is potential to harness this history through educational visits, field study, tours etc.
Audience	This is one of a number of key monuments in state care in the area. It is well promoted on various websites for Fermanagh. It is a popular site for visiting and the current tourist audience and local interest audience could be expanded.
Partnerships	Currently promoted by Lisnaskea Historical Society and Fermanagh and Omagh District Council. Also there are some stones and materials from Aghalurcher preserved at the museum in Enniskillen Castle
Learning	Major potential for historic learning and genealogy research in conjunction with Enniskillen Museum. It is recorded in the Annals of Ulster that in 1447 'This year a French roof was put on the church at Aghalurcher by Tomas Maguire, younger, king of Fir Manach, in honour of Tigernach and Ronan, and it was he who built the east gable of the church.' In the churchyard are many headstones bearing the names of plantation families such as the Balfour's of Castle Balfour and the Galbraith's of Rathmoran.
Community impact (involving communities)/regeneration/volunteering	Excellent potential
Financial Implications – potential income opportunities and investment requirements	Unknown – Investigate in conjunction with the Department, local council
Viability/constraints	Investigate with local council
Comments	Excellent primary heritage asset in the area
General recommendation	Recommend there is more that can be done to maximise potential of asset through partnership.

Asset name/number	Lisnaskea Workhouse, Former District Council Offices, East Block, Former Poor Law Hospital HB12/03/037
Heritage type	Listed Building
Location	Lisnaskea Village.
Protection status	B
'The Workhouse' Lisnaskea, photograph Kenneth Allen, Geograph	
Condition/ Sensitivity	On the Buildings at Risk Register BARNI 12/03/004. Condition is very poor and current risk is critical status.
Ownership	Lisnaskea Work House Trust managed the Workhouse for a number of years. A business development bought it from the Council c2008 and did not respond to approaches by the Trust. Most of the Trustees have resigned and the matter is now under the umbrella of Lisnaskea Historical Society
Brief description	Alastair Rowan in 1979 described the 1851 workhouse at Lisnaskea as being "One of George Wilkinson's standard Elizabethan designs, unusually well preserved". Tudor style former workhouse. Rounded arch central doorway with hood mould, 2 square windows, 1 either side. Above, 3 central square topped rectangular windows with hood mould and 1 on either side, on each projecting gable, crow-stepped gables above each window and projecting bays. The infirmary building has been demolished.
Context (Setting)	Located to the south of Lisnaskea village at the west side of the Newtownbutler Rd. Originally erected on a 6 acre site
Site appraisal	Workhouse is in critical need of attention. Windows are broken or boarded up, vegetation is growing on the structure and endangering the masonry. Otherwise the site itself is relatively clear and accessible.
Benefits/potential	There is huge enthusiasm for this building locally on the part initially of Lisnaskea Work House Trust and currently Lisnaskea Historical Society. Ideal

	opportunity to realise potential as stewardship and those to oversee are in place.
Audience	Tourism potential is excellent here due to the scale, history and accessibility of building.
Partnerships	Lisnaskea Work House Trust, Lisnaskea Historical Society, Fermanagh and Omagh District Council.
Learning	An excellent site for learning and heritage platforming for the area. Can tie in well with local heritage centres, historical societies, Enniskillen Museum and council.
Community impact (involving communities)/regeneration/volunteering	Major community interest and potential. It is imperative that this is responded to.
Financial Implications – potential income opportunities and investment requirements	Council formerly occupied the building as council offices and if funding was available this would make an ideal museum/heritage centre for Lisnaskea
Viability/constraints	This is perceived as a viable option for local, regional and international funding. There are few constraints in terms of accessibility.
Comments	A wonderful opportunity for restoration, heritage development and showcase in the area.
General recommendation	Requires urgent attention, funding and full asset potential should be realised.

Asset name/number	Castle Balfour 1620, FER246:057, grid ref: H3622 3369
Heritage type	Listed Monument – Castle
Location	Located at the edge of the parish graveyard just west of Main Street in the Centre of Lisnaskea. The village originally grew up around it.
Protection status	State Care Historic Monument
Condition/ Sensitivity	Ruined Castle, interior not accessible
Ownership	State Care
Brief description	Castle Balfour was built around 1620 for Sir James Balfour of Glenawley. It was one of many castles designed to secure the Plantation of Ulster during the 17th century. It was built in the Scottish style of fortified houses. The village of Lisnaskea grew up around it. During the Irish Rebellion of 1641, Castle Balfour and the village were burnt but later reoccupied. In 1689 the castle was again badly damaged by the Jacobite armies but was repaired after the Williamite victory at Limerick.
Context	Around 1780 Castle Balfour was passed on to the Creightons of Crom, after the Balfours left Fermanagh. The last person to possess and inhabit the Castle was James Haire (1737-1833) who leased the castle from Earl Erne. James Haire and his family ceased to occupy the castle after it was destroyed by an arson-based fire in 1803. His mother, Mrs. Phoebe Haire, was killed by the fire. It is believed that the perpetrator of the fire was a member of the Maguire clan. The castle remained a ruin ever since.
Site appraisal	Sited alongside the Holy Trinity Church of Ireland, Castle Balfour is an attractive and well preserved ruined castle. The Castle is well signposted and accessible to view as a heritage asset. The interior cannot, however, be explored as it is gated and locked.
Benefits/potential	The building is worth visiting and an important part of any architectural heritage/history tour for Lisnaskea.
Audience	The local community, visitors to Lisnaskea, scholars of the plantation.
Partnerships	Lisnaskea Historical Society, local authority.
Learning	Very important part of history and excellent example of 17 th century architecture. Important locally and nationally with an interesting context.

Community impact (involving communities)/regeneration/volunteering	In the 1960's the castle ruin was in a dangerous condition and thus it was consolidated. Further conservation work was completed in the late 1990's. Castle Balfour is situated in the town graveyard. The graveyard is freely accessible but the interior of the castle ruin itself cannot be visited.
Financial Implications – potential income opportunities and investment requirements	Donegal Castle in Donegal Town has realised its potential as a tour site managed by the Office of Public Works. It has annual events for demonstrating weaponry, children's fancy dress, medieval re-enactments. Similar potential could be explored for Castle Balfour.
Viability/constraints	Viable asset due to level of accessibility and centrality in the local Lisnaskea town
Comments	Range of prospects worth exploring
General recommendation	<p>Donegal Castle in Donegal Town has realised its potential as a tour site managed by the Office of Public Works. It has annual events for demonstrating weaponry, children's fancy dress, medieval re-enactments. Similar potential could be explored for Castle Balfour.</p>  <p>'Castle Balfour' Photograph by Marianne O'Kane Boal</p>

Asset name/number	Cornashee the Moate
Heritage type	Mound
Location	Lisnaskea Village.
Protection status	Scheduled
Condition/ Sensitivity	Good condition. Well surveyed. Bell's Field Recording Form of 2011 states that there is evidence of digging at the top of the Mound and some a vandalism at the. The land is good well fenced pasture
Ownership	Private
Brief description	Cairn and Enclosures – Inauguration Site: Mote. Neolithic, Prehistoric, Medieval and Late Medieval periods. On the summit of a large, high ridge. This is part of a complex with FER 246:002 & 003. This site is a steep sided mound, 8.8m high & 45.5m x 45.2m diam. at the base, tapering to 14.5 x 15.5 at the summit. It has the appearance of a large passage tomb & 3 large boulders visible at the base may be kerbstones. It has also been suggested as an inauguration mound for the Maguires. The remains of 2 small platforms lie near the mound, which may be small satellite passage tombs.
Context	Site is one of an important range of early monuments situated in the locality.
Site appraisal	Site is accessible from Moat Road. A wooden kissing gate opens on to a gently sloping path through private land. The site lies 100 m south.
Benefits/potential	This site is well integrated in the community. It is used by the local school as part of its learning programme.
Audience	Visitors, Local community, schools.
Partnerships	Maguire Family History groups. Moat Primary School. Lisnaskea Historical Society
Learning	Used as part of local school curriculum for poetry and creative writing
Community impact (involving communities)/regeneration/volunteering	See above. Lisnaskea Historical Society features the site in their promotional material and they are involved in an annual Maguire Inauguration celebration.
Financial Implications – potential income opportunities and investment requirements	Private owner. Any commercial proposals would have to have owner's agreement.
Viability/constraints	Private ownership but owner is willing to allow access by prior arrangement.
Comments	The site has rich archaeological significance and has the potential to be a major heritage attraction for Lisnaskea. Currently there is annual use of the site for Maguire inauguration celebration.

General recommendation	Further potential of the site should be explored through discussions with the owner and the local authority to realise year round possibilities.
	 <p data-bbox="810 936 1238 967">Images from Cornashee website</p>

Asset name/number	Clifton Lodge, Lisnaskea, BT92 0HQ HB/SMR Ref: HB12/03/001A
Heritage type	B1 Country House c1830
Location	Lisnaskea
Protection status	Country House Date of construction: c1830
Condition/ Sensitivity	Excellent. Restored by owner
Ownership	Private Mr Ronnie Farrell
Brief description	<p>Two storey over basement, 3 bay country house with Classical style gabled porch. Recessed squared door with pilasters and pediment, 2 stone urns sit in front. 1 tripartite and 1 canted bay window either side of main door, 3 square sash windows above. Pitched hipped roof with single row of 11 chimney pots. Was rendered until 9-10 years ago, now with stone exposed</p> <p>Stone Database</p> <p>“A big classical villa of about 1830, three-bay, two-story, with a Tuscan aedicule to the main door, flanked by a square and a canted bay-window on the ground floor. Low hipped roof, supported on large mutules at the eaves. Gate Lodge with lattice panes and diagonal chimneys” Alistair Rowan, Buildings of North West Ulster</p> <p>“A big classical villa of about 1830, three-bay, two-story, with a Tuscan aedicule to the main door, flanked by a square and a canted bay-window on the ground floor. Low hipped roof, supported on large mutules at the eaves. Gate Lodge with lattice panes and diagonal chimneys” Alistair Rowan, Buildings of North West Ulster</p>
Context	<p>The visually important parkland setting of Clifton Lodge and its outbuildings which are both listed buildings. The main gateway entrance to the property is also listed. There are a large number of mature trees in and along the boundaries to the property. This includes dense vegetation along the minor laneway access to the outbuildings.</p> <p>Fermanagh Area Plan 2007</p>
Site appraisal	<p>This is a country house that has been restored tastefully by its owners. It is part of a complex of heritage assets and includes Clifton Lodge, the Gate Lodge, the Stable Yard, the Water Pump and Sheebeg Fort on the property grounds. A range of historic listed buildings, industrial archaeology and an archaeological fort.</p>

Benefits/potential	The CAF – Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork at Queens University Belfast have already investigated Sheebeg Fort and written a substantial report. The range of assets here have significant potential for tourism but this would need to be explored in a manner suitable to the owners’ interests.
Audience	Local community, public and tourists, nationally and internationally in a limited way that maintains owners’ privacy.
Partnerships	Local community, local authority and Lisnaskea Historical Society
Learning	Excellent potential for historians, archaeologists, students, schools etc
Community impact (involving communities)/regeneration/volunteering	Excellent potential for community again in conjunction with the owners.
Financial Implications – potential income opportunities and investment requirements	Unknown – explore in conjunction with the owners
Viability/constraints	Private ownership – limited access
Comments	Superb range of assets
General recommendation	<p>Recommend investigation of potential in conjunction with the owners.</p>  <p>Clifton Lodge, Image Stone Database</p>  <p>Gate Lodge, c1850 Image Stonedatabase</p>

Asset name/number	Sheebeg
Heritage type	Bowl, Barrow
Location	Lisnaskea Village. Grid Reference: H3693034210
Protection status	Protection: Scheduled
Condition/ Sensitivity	Substantial Remains (Vast majority definable)
Ownership	Private Mr Ronnie Farrell
Brief description	On a N-facing slope of a drumlin 80m N of a possible prehistoric enclosure [FER 246:007]. This circular mound of earth & stone, 15.8m N-S x 15.5m E-W, stands 1.7m high. The perimeter of the mound is largely intact, but the central area has been dug into relatively recently, with this disturbance extending almost to the edge of the mound at N. This may be a barrow. Possible Bronze Age
Context	Part of a complex of sites spanning 4000 years
Site appraisal	Extant remains with perimeter of mound largely intact.
Benefits/potential	To be discussed in conjunction with owners
Audience	Visitors, Local community, schools.
Partnerships	Local authority, schools and owners of Clifton Lodge property.
Learning	Should be linked with the Moate, Cornashee due to proximity and archaeology theme.
Community impact (involving communities)/regeneration/volunteering	To be discussed in conjunction with owners
Financial Implications – potential income opportunities and investment requirements	To be discussed in conjunction with owners
Viability/constraints	To be discussed in conjunction with owners
Comments	The site has rich archaeological significance and has the potential to be a heritage attraction for Lisnaskea.
General recommendation	Further potential of the site should be explored through discussions with the owner and the local authority  <p>From DfC website</p>

Asset name/number	Spring Grove, (also known as Rosslea Manor), Rosslea, Lisnaskea, County Fermanagh, Northern Ireland Record Id: 3034
Heritage type	Gardens
Location	Rosslea, Lisnaskea, County Fermanagh H541313 Ten miles east of Lisnaskea via the A34, then the B36, then off a minor road south from Rosslea.
Protection status	Register
Condition/ Sensitivity	The house is now gone but remains of gardens exist. Extensive walkways for local community.
Ownership	Some buildings in private ownership and NI Forestry Service manage much of the remainder of the site.
Brief description	The house built before 1835 is now gone. There are mature trees, including exotics, vestiges of rectangular ponds amidst forest planting and woodland walks by the River Finn.
Context	<p>ROSSLEA MANOR or Spring Grove, County Fermanagh, was a Georgian mansion of two storeys over a basement. It was enlarged and altered in the mid-19th century by John Madden, when a third storey was added as well as a substantial single-storey wing. This wing contained a dining-hall, which doubled up as a ballroom 90 feet long.</p> <p>The central section is of five bays and two storeys, the central bay breaking forward and surmounted by a bell cote, beneath which is a half-lunette window. On either side, single-storey extensions, each with a central, tall, square lantern. On one side of the yard is a two-storey, three-bay house with a large one-storey projection at the front containing the entrance door. The house was destroyed by accidental fire in 1885.</p> <p>This building is adjacent to the site of the Manor House (now a field within the woods). The walled garden - interior a jungle - remains: It measures, by estimation, 70 by 150 feet. Very few trees of interest remain: Three old larch, one now dead; several Irish yew; a monkey puzzle; and a small number of beech and oak.</p>
Site appraisal	Much of the heritage site is available to the local community
Benefits/potential	The site provides an important amenity for local community and visitors to the area.

Audience	Local community and visitors. Walkers.
Partnerships	Private ownership, Ni Forestry Service and local community interaction
Learning	Remaining vestiges of the estate provide experience of early garden design and layout.
Community impact (involving communities)/regeneration/volunteering	Site is open to the public. Part of the importance of this site today is its proximity to Rosslea village. Woodland walks can be enjoyed along the meandering River Finn
Financial Implications – potential income opportunities and investment requirements	This site is working as an accessible heritage site as it is. If an interpretive site with further learning possibilities were too be considered considerable financial expenditure would be involved.
Viability/constraints	Management of various strands of ownership responsibilities and community interaction
Comments	<p>Various branches of the Madden Family have owned the estate over the years. Extensive records for the Madden family reside at PRONI. Other Madden records, specifically relating to ROSSLEA MANOR or Spring Grove, are kept at to the Harrowby Manuscript Trust, Sandon Hall, Staffordshire. The late Ian Madden, of Auckland, was a considerable family historian and left diaries, albums and other family records to that Trust. The Maddens live today at their ancestral home, Hilton Park, near Clones, County Monaghan. Information based on online resource Timothy Belmont January, 2010. Images from that site.</p> <p>www.parksandgardens.org and http://lordbelmontinnorthernireland.blogspot.ie/2014/12/rosslea-manor.html</p>
General recommendation	<p>Recommend increased promotion of the range of established walks that are available to the public on this estate.</p>  <p>Former Rosslea Manor, destroyed by fire Images from Lord Belmont website</p>

Asset name/number	HB Ref No: HB12/03/001 C Pump, The Courtyard, Clifton Lodge, Sheebeg, Co. Fermanagh
Heritage type	Industrial
Location	Courtyard of Clifton House IG Ref: H3687 3392 Townland: Shebeg OS Map No: 246/1
Protection status	B1 Extent of Listing: Pump
Condition/ Sensitivity	Very good condition
Ownership	Private Mr Ronnie Farrell
Brief description	Date of Construction: 1880 – 1899
Context	A pump is shown in the courtyard behind the house on the 1907 OS 25 inch map (PRONI OS 10/4/34/7/1). Further particulars in EHS Report 'Water Pumps in Northern Ireland: A Preliminary Survey' by Fred Hamond, January 1997, Pump No 7.
Site appraisal	An unusual open head pump, set in a courtyard to the rear of Clifton Lodge which is also listed.. It has a cast coat of arms and the makers name - possibly 'MALLET....DUBLIN'. The pump is sited over a large well.
Benefits/potential	Part of a complex of sites and monuments covering thousands of years on one private owner's property.
Audience	Local community, public and tourists, in a limited way that maintains owners' privacy.
Partnerships	Local community, local authority and Lisnaskea Historical Society
Learning	Excellent potential for historians, archaeologists, students, schools etc
Community impact (involving communities)/regeneration/volunteering	Excellent potential for community again in conjunction with the owners.
Financial Implications – potential income opportunities and investment requirements	Unknown – explore in conjunction with the owners
Viability/constraints	Private ownership – limited access
Comments	A well maintained unusual design of water pump, situated in the courtyard of a listed house.

General recommendation



'Water Pump' at Stable Yard, Clifton Lodge,
Image from Stonedatabase

Recommend looking at potential for this asset
with the owners as part of the overall estate,
including house and Sheebeg Fort.

Asset name/number	Armagh Manor, 1865, HB12/01/041
Heritage type	Listed Building
Location	Ballagh
Protection status	B1
Condition/ Sensitivity	Good
Ownership	Private
Brief description	Scottish Baronial style country house with central attached turret facing SE, containing main doorway. Section to the left has canted bay window, 3 small sash windows above and bartizan on SW corner. Right hand section has 2 sets of 3 sash windows (ground and 1st floor), and 2 to the left. Crow-stepped gables. Crow-stepped archway into courtyard with outbuildings attached. Dressing less tooled than main stone. Buff-Pink Sandstone, Fermanagh Carboniferous Sandstone
Context	Armagh Manor is above the road that features the following buildings erected by Mr Haire. Manor Court House, Ballagh Cottage and Estate Cottages, Lisnaskea: Located near the village of Donagh outside Lisnaskea, the striking structures are all listed on BHARNI.
Site appraisal	The building was unfinished after the nearby quarry was flooded by a spring and the contractor went bankrupt
Benefits/potential	Important example of architectural heritage in the area particularly as a suite of buildings in close proximity to range of buildings on at risk register.
Audience	This aspect needs explored
Partnerships	Explore current private owners of other listed buildings on road below. Is there an appetite for partnership?
Learning	Could be part of a trail of listed sites but this needs exploring with the owners of this suite of buildings that includes Armagh Manor, Manor Court House, Ballagh Cottage and Estate Cottages, Lisnaskea
Community impact (involving communities)/regeneration/volunteering	If a trail is viable this aspect can then be explored. There is potential.
Financial Implications – potential income opportunities and investment requirements	For exploration, depending on owner’s interests
Viability/constraints	Private Ownership
Comments	NA

General recommendation



'Armagh Manor' Image from Stonedatabase

Recommend looking at potential for this asset with the owners. Perhaps this property could be open to the public for a limited amount of days each year.

Asset name/number	Colebrook Park, Brookeborough, Co. Fermanagh, HB12/04/010
Heritage type	Country House
Location	Colebrooke Demense, Brookborough H4094 4468
Protection status	
Condition/ Sensitivity	Property in excellent condition
Ownership	Private
Brief description	The ancestral home of the Brooke family, stands in 1000 acres, a short distance from the village of Brookeborough on the A4 Enniskillen to Belfast road. A grand triumphal arch marks the entrance to the private estate. The travel writer Robin Bryans described his arrival in 1964. 'The parkland is perfect. It is neither too wild nor too tame with the hoary oaks, trout stream and cattle sleek with summer grasses.' The Brooke family have owned lands in Fermanagh since Elizabethan times, when Captain Thomas Brooke was granted almost 30,000 acres as a reward for his part in quelling insurrection during the 1641 rebellion. The original house was built sometime between 1641 and 1700 and was named after Thomas Brooke and his wife Catherine Cole. When Sir Henry Brooke commissioned the present building in 1824 Colebrooke was built with local red sandstone quarried at Altawark.
Context	Located near Brookeborough Village
Site appraisal	Extensive concentration of assets.
Benefits/potential	The estate is being run as a commercial enterprise.
Audience	Tourists, local community
Partnerships	Colebrooke has links with Riverbrooke, a cross border organisation which twins Brookeborough with Rivertown in County Sligo.
Learning	The wide range of heritage assets provides multiple opportunities for learning.
Community impact (involving communities)/regeneration/volunteering	The estate is open to the public. The owners are to share the facility with the community.
Financial Implications – potential income opportunities and investment requirements	The estate has utilised its wide ranging facilities for accommodation in the main house, self-catering in the Gate lodge and big game shooting on the estate land. There is also a Spa.
Viability/constraints	The site is in private ownership. Accommodation, Spa and game shoots on the estate are well established.
Comments	Colebrooke Park is part of a comprehensive range of heritage assets all within the estate. Information based SMR Database and Culture NI Article 'To The Manor Born: Colebrooke Park' Jenny Cathcart 24 May 2010

	http://www.culturenorthernireland.org/features/heritage/manor-born-colebrooke-park
General recommendation	There is a wide range of experience available for visitors. Every effort should be made to increase community and general awareness to support the owners aspirations for Colebrooke

Asset name/number	Conservatory and Kitchen Garden, Colebrook, Brookeborough, Co. Fermanagh, HB12/04/010 A Historic Parks, Gardens and Demenses Reference F-010
Heritage type	Glass House
Location	Colebrooke Demense, Brookborough H4094 4468
Protection status	A
Condition/ Sensitivity	The conservatory is being refurbished. The walled Garden is being restored.
Ownership	Private
Brief description	The conservatory is believed to be one of the earliest examples of William Turner's work. Turner later created the magnificent curvilinear range conservatories in Kew and the Botanical gardens in Belfast and Dublin.
Context	<p>The Glass House, walled garden and parkland are part of the Colebrooke Estate. Site rich in heritage. Other listed assets included in the estate - HB 12/4/2 - House; HB12/4/11 - iron bridge; HB12/4/7 - dower house. Other assets in the estate from the Sites and Monuments record include – Fer 213:9 & 10 - Raths ; 213:11 – Enclosure; 213:13 - Standing Stone; 213:14 - Tree Ring ; 213:15, 47, 48 & 49 - Raths; 213:59 - disused gravel pit ; 213:68 - site of Church. There is a small enclosed herb garden situated near the conservatory adjoining the house. Community involvement is very much encouraged and the garden is open to the public.</p> <p>The ancestral home of the Brooke family, stands in 1000 acres, a short distance from the village of Brookeborough on the A4 Enniskillen to Belfast road. A grand triumphal arch marks the entrance to the private estate. The travel writer Robin Bryans described his arrival in 1964. 'The parkland is perfect. It is neither too wild nor too tame with the hoary oaks, trout stream and cattle sleek with summer grasses.' The Brooke family have owned lands in Fermanagh since Elizabethan times, when Captain Thomas Brooke was granted almost 30,000 acres as a reward for his part in quelling insurrection during the 1641 rebellion. The original house was built sometime between 1641 and 1700 and was named after Thomas Brooke and his wife Catherine Cole. When Sir Henry Brooke commissioned the present building in 1824 Colebrooke was built with local red sandstone quarried at Altawark.</p>
Site appraisal	Extensive concentration of assets as detailed above.
Benefits/potential	The estate is being run as a commercial enterprise.
Audience	Tourists, local community

Partnerships	Colebrooke has links with Riverbrooke, a cross border organisation which twins Brookeborough with Rivertown in County Sligo.
Learning	The wide range of heritage assets provides multiple opportunities for learning. “As well as the production of fruit and vegetables for the house, the garden will be used as an educational facility for Craig Sands, the head gardener, has experience of delivering courses in all aspects of horticulture.”
Community impact (involving communities)/regeneration/volunteering	The estate is open to the public. The owners are to share the facility with the community.
Financial Implications – potential income opportunities and investment requirements	The estate has utilised its wide ranging facilities for accommodation in the main house, self-catering in the Gate lodge and big game shooting on the estate land. There is also a Spa.
Viability/constraints	The site is in private ownership. Accommodation, Spa and game shoots on the estate are well established.
Comments	The glass house and gardens are part of a comprehensive range of heritage assets all within the estate. Information based SMR Database and Culture NI Article ‘To The Manor Born: Colebrooke Park’ Jenny Cathcart 24 May 2010 http://www.culturenorthernireland.org/features/heritage/manor-born-colebrooke-park
General recommendation	There is a wide range of experience available for visitors. Every effort should be made to increase community and general awareness to support the owners aspirations for Colebrooke

Asset name/number	Ballagh Cottage, 1857, HB12/01/040
Heritage type	Listed Building
Location	Ballagh, (near village of Donagh) Lisnaskea, BT92 5DJ
Protection status	B1 - Degree of Risk: Critical, Date added to BHARNI: 2003-2005
Condition/ Sensitivity	In derelict state
Ownership	Private
Brief description	Derelict Elizabethan style 2 storey rambling house. Walls partly rendered but most render has fallen off. Pitched slate roof with carved bargeboards. Tooled sandstone quoins. Projecting window over central square topped door. Advanced wings at right, and as a garage on left. Concrete extension/adaptation on South face. Fermanagh Carboniferous Sandstone and Limestone
Context	Manor Court House, Ballagh Cottage and Estate Cottages, Lisnaskea: Located near the village of Donagh outside Lisnaskea, the striking structures are all listed on BHARNI. In 1979 Alistair Rowan wrote of the charm of the buildings in his book North West Ulster: "By the road below Armagh Manor three highly picturesque gabled and mullioned buildings, erected by Mr Haire. Further up the hill is the Court House, 1853, with a slender square tower and a lavish supply of bargeboards. Its E end is a two-storey cottage. Next a twin two-storeyed cottage with four gables to the road, and, at the bottom, the most elaborate of all, a cottage orné of 1857, worthy of Nash, with grouped high chimneys, winking oriel windows, and a timber veranda at the front." Sadly, BHARNI records the now faded glory. "Much of the detail that once imbued these cottages with such charm, has been lost, despite the buildings featuring several times in the Buildings at Risk catalogues. Since that time their condition has worsened." Indeed, current inspection reveals the cottages to be barely visible behind plant growth. 'From cradle to grave: The buildings that share our lives' by Cormac Campbell, 9 November 2015
Site appraisal	Overgrown site with a derelict property in a critical state of deterioration.
Benefits/potential	Important example of architectural heritage in the area particularly as a suite of buildings in close proximity all on the buildings at risk register. Worthy of investment and restoration.

Audience	This aspect needs explored
Partnerships	Explore current private owners and their interest in the building. Is there an appetite for partnership in terms of development and restoration of this B1 listed building.
Learning	Could be part of a trail of listed sites but this needs exploring with the owners of this suite of buildings that includes Armagh Manor, Manor Court House, Ballagh Cottage and Estate Cottages, Lisnaskea
Community impact (involving communities)/regeneration/volunteering	If a trail is viable this aspect can then be explored. There is potential.
Financial Implications – potential income opportunities and investment requirements	For exploration, depending on owner's interests
Viability/constraints	Private Ownership
Comments	NA
General recommendation	<p>Explore current private owners and their interest in the building. Is there an appetite for partnership in terms of development and restoration of this B1 listed building.</p>  <p>'Ballagh Cottage', 1857 Image Stonedatabase</p>

Asset name/number	Galloon Church (site of), graveyard, two cross-shafts and bases, grid ref: H3907 2266
Heritage type	Listed Monument – 6 th C monastery, multi-period church site, graveyard, two cross shafts and bases.
Location	Galloon Island, Newtownbutler
Protection status	SMR: - FER261:031, Ecclesiastical Site, Scheduled. Period: Med/L. Med; Post-Med, E. Christ.
Condition/ Sensitivity	This is the site of an early monastery which later became a medieval parish church. The remnants of this church are within an ancient graveyard in which there are 2 cross shafts with bases, plus parts of 2 cross heads. The monastery was founded by Tigernach in the 6 th century. The early history of the site is otherwise obscure. The medieval church is shown on a 1609 map as roofed, with a round tower. Local tradition holds that it was destroyed by Cromwell. The remnants are overgrown, but traceable. A geophysical survey was carried out on the site in 2003 with Magnetometer & Resistivity Meter. The main area of survey was within the graveyard, to ascertain whether the earthwork covered the church remains. Both surveys produced readings which might be due to buried features or remains of the early Christian monastery. The area of the Medieval church was confirmed by the resistivity [H. Mytum, U. of York, July 2003].
Ownership	State – Scheduled
Brief description	Galloon Island was once the site of a monastic church. It had four high crosses but only remnants of the shafts remain. The churchyard contains some fascinating 18th century gravestones. There was also a holy well on the island which was said to turn the hair grey.
Context	Galloon island and parish O.S. 42; H/391226. Founded by Tigernach of Clones (died 549-50). Latin life of Tigernach refers to foundation of Galloon. Early history otherwise obscure, but large, important medieval parish (plebania) with 12th century church. O.S. 1835 Memoir reported local tradition of link with Drummully... Church with tower shown in 1609 map, but ruined by 1622. Very neglected graveyard, reported by O.S. formerly to have been larger (burials in adjoining fields)
Site appraisal	Church site traceable but very overgrown. Site under 200ft, on E-facing hill slope, very close to shore in S. part of large island. Burials would

	make excavation difficult, but site would repay through clearance.
Benefits/potential	Architectural fragments; many loose stones in graveyard, including ashlar. One cusped moulding clearly late medieval, but some fragments probably Romanesque – window head, single stone 1ft high and 1ft thick worked into rounded head of narrow window, window sill, single stone... Crosses, all with figure carving and all of sandstone. Two shafts with bases, parts of two cross heads and one ring fragment. East Cross – shaft 4ft 1in high. Biblical scenes carved into each side. West Cross – shaft 4ft 4in high. Overall height with base 6ft 1in. More scenes carved upon cross. Cross Head fragments and cross head reused as a gravestone.
Audience	Major potential to develop this site as part of an archaeological heritage trail. Already identified in the 1980s as a key site in the World Heritage status bid.
Partnerships	Newtownbutler Historical Society and the local authority are aware of the importance of Galloon and local historian Michael McPhillips actively promotes it. There is major potential to develop partnerships locally, regionally and nationally.
Learning	The OS Memoir of 1835 – ‘The only remains of any building are the foundations of 3 parallel walls, north, centre and south’. In 1934, Lwry-Corry noted that all that remained of the graveyard were two cut stones in the graveyard – one stone was the head of an ancient round-headed window, while the other stone was the sill (166). As an ancient site this island and its remains acts as an important site for learning and is promoted as such by local historian, Michael McPhillips.
Community impact (involving communities)/regeneration/volunteering	The site provides fertile ground for this category with major archaeological and historical research already undertaken by University of York, O.S. Memoir and others. This should be built upon with further community involvement.
Financial Implications – potential income opportunities and investment requirements	This site could be promoted at limited expense or sensitively developed as part of a destination trail at more significant expense.
Viability/constraints	Island location so some constraints. Already the subject of tours and some promotion – develop further.

Comments	A site of significant importance. Major research has been undertaken over many years.
General recommendation	<p>Recommend comprehensively examining site and developing potential through partnership and in discussion with Newtownbutler Historical Society.</p>  <p>Photograph from NISMR</p>

Asset name/number	Battle of Newtownbutler 30/07/1689 Side A Mountcashel: Jacobite Side B Wolseley: Williamite Victory Side B
Heritage type	Battle site C17TH
Location	H420246
Protection status	NA
Condition/ Sensitivity	NA
Ownership	Battle took place across a wide area
Brief description	The battle site is the location of a major battle between the Jacobite and Williamite forces in the aftermath of the Siege of Derry. The Jacobite forces seemed to have the advantage. A siege had been laid by them to Crom Castle but that siege had been lifted. Through confusion in the battle the Jacobite forces withdrew and the Williamite forces took the initiative. The Jacobite commander Mc Carthy and many of his officers were taken prisoner. More than 2000 Jacobite soldiers were killed with light losses on the Williamite side.
Context (Setting)	The battle site is one of a series of engagements which took place at this period. Many of the Jacobite losses took place at Lough Erne. Because they did not know the area, they tried to escape in that direction and about 500 died in the Erne.
Site appraisal	Inclusion of the battle site augments the educational and recreation value of the area
Benefits/potential	Potential to develop a range of battle sites
Audience	Local community, tourists, students.
Partnerships	Local authority, community groups, education.
Learning	Together with the rich natural resource surrounding the Newtownbutler area the incorporation of the battle site provides an extension of the learning resources available for schools and visitors.
Community impact (involving communities)/regeneration/volunteering	Potential as part of a community based tourist trail.
Financial Implications – potential income opportunities and investment requirements	Dependant on available resources, level of interest and potential investment. Could be part of a learning pack for financing or a range of sites for tourist visits- trail.
Viability/constraints	Quite a range of sites, difficult to contextualise and finalise extent of trail. Potential to market

Comments	<p>One of the Jacobite officers at the battle, Anthony Hamilton, was wounded in the early stages of the battle and escaped. He later became a famous writer, whose work was admired by Voltaire and Sir Walter Scott. His work was in French and later translated into English.</p> <p>The decisive outcome of the Battle of Newtownbutler meant no more engagements took place in Ulster and the war moved southwards.</p>
General recommendation	Recommend potential exploration of site as part of a battle sites trail and destination.

Self-Catering Properties in Fermanagh – Belle Isle Lisbellaw



Belle Isle Castle Lisbellaw



Coach House Cottage 1856 Belle Ilse



Belle Isle Coach House



Belle Isle Courtyard Apartments



Colebrook Estate Brookeborough



Triumphal Arch Lodge Colebrook Estate Self Catering Brookeborough



Run by the Irish Landmark Trust



Whitehill Cottage Colebrook Estate Self Catering Brookborough



Woodcock Corner, Colebrook Estate

Other Properties in Region



Old Rectory Roslea



Coach House old rectory Rosslea



Lakeview Old Rectory, Rosslea



Hidden Gem Cottages Rosslea



The Gate Lodge, Lurganbane, Brookeborough

SWOT Analysis

STRENGTHS

Strong heritage resources

Superb range of heritage sites and assets, many in very good condition

Presence of Heritage experts and mentors in the locality

Strong Local History Organisations in small towns and villages, invaluable resource – frequent talks, promotion, partnerships with local organisations and schools, annual events and projects that extend the heritage offer beyond society membership

A mainstay of regular heritage events and annual projects – the annual Old Tyme Market Day where re-enactments in costume are performed. Also annual celebration of the Maguire's inauguration at Cornashee.

Council committed to heritage support and development in partnership and through documentation

A diverse range of listed buildings in the locality, some at risk that should be preserved.

Lisnaskea is a Conservation Area, one of a limited quantity in Northern Ireland. Further awareness of this status should be extended and the potential through tours etc maximised.

Fermanagh and Upper Lough Erne have rich archaeology, some of Northern Ireland's best examples and a range of types. This is not widely known and is a major strength for the area.

WEAKNESSES

Decline in industry and increasing unemployment

High levels of deprivation and hardship

Emigration of many particularly the young

Heritage is not a high priority in terms of public expenditure and funding.

Upper Lough Erne is a rural area badly affected by the recession. Businesses and tourists harder to attract to the area.

Difficulty obtaining financial assistance and guidance to improve existing sites and facilities.

Some heritage sites privately owned are therefore not as easily accessible to the public, e.g. The Moat Ring no signage and off the beaten track. Public need to be educated more in what we have, preservation of buildings and sites.

Lack of a dedicated community based heritage centre/museum to provide a focus for the whole area.

Lack of heritage education for young people

Lack of awareness of the employment creation potential of heritage

OPPORTUNITIES

Development of trails to encompass different sites, access agreements, engagement with leisure seekers, walkers etc.

The recent devolved responsibility of planning to local authorities should allow local input to increase interest in heritage sites that they have knowledge of.

Networks can be established through these heritage audits. People from different communities can share their experiences and successes with each other.

Examples of best practice in the area can be highlighted in order to show the wider community what can be achieved. Small and not so small success stories can indicate a way forward.

More opportunities are needed to allow owners open up the sites we have already to the public in a safe and fun way, to restore and improve those sites currently not viable to open to the public eye to safety or lack of adequate facilities

A structured heritage mentoring system would enable local community associations to avail of this support as their programs require.

Tourist opportunity to promote genealogy and ancestry

Corn Market Yard in Lisnaskea explored further as a venue for events and festivals.

Engagement with a younger audience through Facebook and social media.

Partnerships potential throughout the Upper Lough Erne Area needs explored – joined up thinking in conjunction with local towns, villages, history societies and council.

Breadth of heritage in the area including communications and transport – through groups such as Headhunters Railway Museum (although located outside audit area) and Lough Erne Historical Heritage Society.

THREATS

For organisations the biggest threats are financial, maintaining the upkeep of these old buildings.

Challenge of getting young people interested.

Pressures on funding at local council level - the bureaucracy associated with funding applications, Lack of research and funding

Not enough money to repair and keep the buildings in community use.

Disrespect of young people at times for heritage property.

Lack of information about the heritage value of properties provided to owners, or their lack of adherence to best practice.

Lack of up keep and preservation of our sites and promoting the rich heritage we have in the area

General Findings

- The SWOT analysis has identified some of the key opportunities and challenges in terms of the audit area. There is clearly a significant degree of interest from those already engaged with the assets and a desire to further spread this interest in the wider community. Increased awareness and information on the value of heritage through tangible assets has been identified as a key area for development and promotion. Engaging young people, increased financial support and strategic development in partnership are the primary means of achieving heritage goals according to the SWOT analysis.
- Asset Assessments Discussion
 - There is a wealth of diverse assets in the Upper Lough Erne area, some of the strongest are in the categories of archaeology and built heritage.
 - Upper Lough Erne is part of the country's highest concentration of archaeological remains with assets such as Cornashee Moate and Sheebeg Fort identified as key sites for further activation.
 - There are remarkable built assets in the area including; Aghalurcher Church and Graveyard, Castle Balfour, The Corn Market, the Butter Market, Lisnaskea Workhouse, Clifton Lodge, Armagh Manor, Brookeborough Train Station, and Rosslea Heritage Centre.
 - There are also many privately owned estates of interest that provide exemplars on how to develop and manage heritage sites – Colebrooke Estate for example. Crom Estate (National Trust and Private Ownership) and Spring Grove / Rosslea Manor, although the house is now gone, has significant grounds that are publically accessible and managed by the NI Forestry Service.
 - Galloon Church and Graveyard on an island near Newtownbutler is the site of an early monastery which later became a medieval parish church. The monastery was founded by Tigernach in the 6th century. This site, along with Aghalurcher Church was part of the World Heritage Status Bid in the 1980s.
- Surveys & Discussion
 - The online surveys conducted with individuals and organisations proved invaluable. These provided first-hand feedback from those in the locality from a variety of contexts (special interest groups, community groups, local history societies) and informed the audit through their views on principle assets and sites of interest, main challenges, opportunities and heritage vision. The surveys gave a key indication of those representing the heritage community and demonstrated knowledge from years of observation and engagement. See Consultation and Events section and SWOT Analysis for further detail on survey feedback.
 - Discussion was recorded at an early event in the audit area and at a short meeting in advance of the event with members of Lisnaskea Historical Society. Both of these discussions were very helpful to the process of understanding the area through the eyes of the local people of this special interest historical group.
- Lisnaskea Historical Society is a living example of a small society which has a direct impact on the local village from which it gets its name. There has been a remarkable

impression made by the efforts of the society on Lisnaskea in terms of advocacy, scholarship, publishing, promotion, tours, learning, talks and information. Representatives such as John Reihill, Vicky Herbert and Linda Swindle have all made significant contributions.

- There are also active history societies locally Newtownbutler Historical Society and Brookeborough Historical Society. These groups, like Lisnaskea, represent a wealth of expertise, interest and enthusiasm. They also have members who are naturally authorities on their local area which is worth its weight in gold.
- The restoration and preservation of heritage buildings for accommodation, particularly self-catering, represents best practice in terms of County Fermanagh and Upper Lough Erne. There are pictorial examples of these restorations within this report. Belle Isle is outside the confines of the ward area but demonstrates an example of a variety of heritage being used for different purposes and is relevant. Other featured examples are within the ward areas.
- Major potential for historic learning and genealogy research at Aghalurcher Church and Graveyard in conjunction with Enniskillen Museum. Currently promoted by Lisnaskea Historical Society and Fermanagh and Omagh District Council. Also there are some stones and materials from Aghalurcher preserved at the museum in Enniskillen Castle

Recommendations

- Revisit the World Heritage Status Bid as advocated in Sarah Gormley's document, *Built Heritage Audit and Opportunities Report – Lough Erne Landscape Partnership*. The world heritage bid was drafted 32 years ago and could be revisited and submitted as this crucial work should be built upon and represents a remarkable opportunity.
- Lisnaskea is a Conservation Area and the range of heritage in the village is broad and has a wide appeal. It is recommended that Lisnaskea be celebrated for its heritage value and tourism potential as a Conservation Area destination. It could become similar to Gracehill near Ballymena consequently. In celebrating this conservation status, heritage aspects will become increasingly more appreciated, better maintained and more central in the local mind-set.
- Recommend that Lisnaskea Historical Society is further empowered in terms of partnership and advocacy working in conjunction with local council, other local history societies, Historic Environment Division and regional tourism.
- Recommend a volunteer network is established within the Upper Lough Erne villages and connected to the historical societies where expert members train local interested individuals of all ages in the heritage attractions of their area. This will not only allow tours to be developed but will also ensure that knowledge is passed to others and subsequent generations in the community.
- In March 2015, Ballymena Borough Council through Rosalind Lowry established the Arts Ambassadors Programme. This saw in excess of 70 volunteers representing all denominations in the borough come together for arts training so that they could promote a piece of art from the Methodist Art Collection temporarily on show at their local church. It was a highly successful programme and provides a model that

can be adapted and applied elsewhere. Suggest using this format to link interested individuals to a range of examples of archaeology and built heritage. Training could be given on sites and buildings by local historians and then tours provided by the volunteers.

- Lisnaskea Workhouse – Tourism potential is excellent here due to the scale, history and accessibility of building. Requires urgent attention, funding and full asset potential should be realised. There is huge enthusiasm for this building locally on the part initially of Lisnaskea Work House Trust and currently Lisnaskea Historical Society. Ideal opportunity to realise potential as stewardship and those to oversee are in place.
- Upper Lough Erne area and County Fermanagh have the highest concentration of archaeological remains in Northern Ireland and should be celebrated as a destination for this aspect of heritage and historic value.
- Crom Castle and Estate through the National Trust have stated that they are eager to become more connected to the local area and work in partnership further with Newtownbutler, Lisnaskea and the local towns and villages. They aim to be part of a heritage experience/visit and not an unconnected one-off destination. This should be explored in conjunction with the local authority and the history societies of Newtownbutler and Lisnaskea.
- Donegal Castle in Donegal Town has realised its potential as a tour site managed by the Office of Public Works. It has annual events for demonstrating weaponry, children’s fancy dress, medieval re-enactments. Similar potential could be explored for Castle Balfour. They could also work in partnership and host events at both venues in tandem.
- Further potential of Moate, Cornashee should be explored through discussions with owner and the local authority to realise year round possibilities. At present there is an annual celebration with local primary schools in conjunction with Lisnaskea Historical Society celebrating history and creative writing. This could be extended.
- In estates such as Colebrooke Park and Spring Grove Gardens at Rosslea Manor, there are various activities and heritage elements that are well-established but the offer is not necessarily well known. There is a wide range of experience available for visitors. Every effort should be made to increase community and general awareness to support the owners’ aspirations for Colebrooke and awareness of the walks available at Spring Grove through the wooded areas.
- Recommend comprehensively examining Galloon monastic site and developing potential through partnership and in discussion with Newtownbutler Historical Society, particularly Michael McPhillips
- Recommend making heritage more family friendly – see 100 Heritage Week Ideas from Heritage Council at Appendix 2

**Report Authored by Marianne O’Kane Boal, 2018,
Edited by Marianne O’Kane Boal & Eddie O’Kane**

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Appendix 1

Questionnaires

26 question online questionnaire sent out initially

Q1 Organisation Details

- 1 Property owner 2/5/2018 6:11 PM
- 2 Fermanagh Genealogy Centre 2/3/2018 7:48 PM
- 3 Brookeborough Historical Society 2/1/2018 11:24 PM
- 4 Lisnaskea Historical Society 1/27/2018 4:20 PM

NAME

- 1 Adrian Farrell 2/5/2018 6:11 PM
- 2 Frank McHugh 2/3/2018 7:48 PM
- 3 Tom Donnelly 2/1/2018 11:24 PM
- 4 Vicky Herbert 1/27/2018 4:20 PM

EMAIL

- 1 adrianger@yahoo.co.uk 2/5/2018 6:11 PM
- 2 fgc2012@hotmail.com 2/3/2018 7:48 PM
- 3 tom.donnelly@megganet.com 2/1/2018 11:24 PM
- 4 ivherbert48@gmail.com 1/27/2018 4:20 PM

Q2 Organisation Details – Location

Fermanagh 100% 4 respondents

Q3 Did you participate in NIEL's "Investing in Northern Ireland's Heritage" programme?

No 100% 4 respondents

Q4 What sort of organisation are you? (Tick all that apply)

- Charity 1
- Voluntary organisation 2
- Constituted Interest Group 2
- Other 1 (On the list to become a charity, not called yet)

Q5 How many staff do you employ?

0 100% 4 respondents

Q6 How many volunteers do you have?

- 1 1
- 2 25

3 15

4 3 on committee, 4 tea ladies, 6 helpers

Q7 Tell us about the kind of heritage that you are involved with

Community Heritage 3

Other (please specify) 1 Family History /Genealogy

Q8 Tell us what your main aims are

1 to research and document oral histories of individuals who have had family links with Lisnaskea and its area

2 To promote the history and heritage of Fermanagh and the public and private study of family history by engaging in educational and research activities and assisting people who wish to research their own family history. To promote the preservation, transcription, indexing and dissemination of, and public access to, genealogical records, data, information, resources and related material and to create a genealogy archive of documents, artefacts and other material relating to Fermanagh and surrounding areas. To promote cross community relations, cultural exchange and cultural tourism in Fermanagh and surrounding areas.

3 To explore and educate locals on our past local and National History

4 To involve the people of Lisnaskea and the wider catchment area in learning about their local history and their land, to get everyone to appreciate where we live.

Q9 Can you summarise your biggest achievements (please include dates)

1 Between 2014 and the present, have travelled across the British Isles meeting and documenting stories of life in the latter part of the 1800s and early 1900s and have scanned over 2000 photos

2 Free consultation service for visitors to Fermanagh, assisting them with their family history enquiries. 2013 - 2017. Over 300 people have been helped in that time. Regular talks programme 2009 - 2017 Organised two family history fairs (2012 & 2014) completed first journal (2016) opportunities for 25 volunteers to engage in social worthwhile activity (2013 - 2017) regular email enquiry service (2013 - 2017. Over 250 people have been helped in that time.

3 Producing and publishing our book ' The Brookeborough Story. Researched 2003 - 2005. and published 2005

4 2007 - re-enactment of the crowning of the Maguire chieftains at Cornashee by bring 4 local primary schools from across the community together to play parts in the drama. (cross community). Annually bringing the primary schools together to re-enact the Market Days in Lisnaskea (cross community). Arranging monthly meetings with talks by local speakers (and some not so local) to highlight topics of historical importance and interest. Having annual trips to places of historical importance. Having an annual dinner at the end of the year to bring people together. April 2017 - facilitating a meeting together of older people with secondary school children with talks and demos of history and music and dancing. May 2017- extra visit to a Georgian House in Lisnaskea.

Q10 Tell us about the kinds of activities that you undertake (please tick all that apply)

Exhibitions 25% 1

Education/Learning 50% 2

Outreach and community programmes 50% 2

Research 50% 2

Tours 50% 2

Talks/lectures 100% 4

Other 50% 2 (one on one sessions with individuals & Annual old Tyme Market Day with local schools)

Q11 What kind of facilities do you provide? (please tick all that apply)

Temporary exhibition 25% 1

Learning or Community Space 50% 2

Other 50% 2 (online resource & talks programme in Enniskillen Library, free consultations in Enniskillen Castle, email enquiry service, volunteer training programme)

Q12 Do you require financial resources to run your organisation?

Yes 100% 4

Q13 If you answered "Yes" to the above, what are the main sources of your income?

NI Government Grants

EU Funding 25% 1

Local Government 50% 2

Trusts and Foundations 25% 1

Earned income 25% 1

Membership 25% 1

Donations 50% 2

Other 75% 3 (personal income pooled with colleagues & volunteer funding programmes & monthly charge for talks)

Q14 Are your main sources of income increasing or decreasing?

Increasing 25% 1

No change 75% 3

WHAT DO YOU THINK WILL HAPPEN IN THE FUTURE?

1 costs to stay broadly similar to now

2 Prospects are good; lots of opportunity for funding; don't agree that the sector is overly reliant on government funding. Government funding is part of the mix.

3 If our audience continues to increase if we continue to obtain grants, we will be able to maintain our activities.

Q15 How much financial reserve do you have? Is it enough for...

1-3 Months 25% 1

4-6 Months 25% 1

More than a year 50% 2

Q16 What kind of fundraising capacity do you have in your organisation?

Volunteer 75% 3

Other 25% 1 (personal income – sole source at present)

Q17 What are the main obstacles to fulfilling your ambitions?

Staff 50% 2

Other 50% 2 (not enough time to carry out research, working full-time & reliance on a small number of volunteers)

Q18 What kinds of support would help you to achieve your targets?

Income generation support 25% 1

Human Resources 75% 3

More connections with the heritage sector and other sectors 75% 3

Other (please specify) 25% 1 Happy with the support available. We are achieving our targets).

Q19 What sort of partnerships do you have? Who are your key partners?

1 Colleagues online from overseas plus links with groups such as Old Lisnaskea Past and Present and also Fermanagh Genealogy. Some local churches have proved to be good partners

2 partnership with Enniskillen Library (talks programme); partnership with Fermanagh Trust (volunteer training and trustee meetings at Fermanagh House - they have also supplied us with funding; partnership with Fermanagh and Omagh District Council - assistance with funding; we are the genealogical services partner for the council. We have also worked with Ulster History Circle to promote a blue plaque for a local writer. Major partner is Enniskillen Castle where our genealogy consultations take place.

3 Brookeborough Community Association

4 Lough Erne Heritage (a waterways charity). Other History Societies such as Brookeborough and Newtownbutler. Bawnboy Workhouse Group. Lisnaskea Workhouse Trust.

Q20 What are the main opportunities for heritage in your area?

1 Big tourist opportunity as more and more travellers with an interest in genealogy and ancestry visit. There is an opportunity to increase chances for visitors to spend more money by having a trail of built heritage

2 working with Enniskillen Castle; partnerships with other heritage organisations in local area.

3 Local buildings and historic sites which can be developed to promote our area and general tourism

4 To use the Corn Market Yard for events and festivals (Fairs and Markets protected) Lough Erne Heritage events. Use of Facebook to engage with a younger audience. Trying to help protect Lisnaskea Workhouse from being wasted.

Q21 How would you define your geographic area of work or influence?

1 Lisnaskea and Crom

2 Fermanagh and Omagh District Council area

3 Historic area in Irish political terms

4 Town environment, stretching out to the country.

Q22 What do you consider to be the most important historical sites and organisations in your area?

1 The churches, Crom Castle, the Fair and Markets' properties in Lisnaskea, Aghalurcher graveyard, the workhouse, assorted ring forts, various privately owned properties some of which are listed

2 Enniskillen Castle; Local graveyards; Fermanagh Trust; Enniskillen Library; Local National Trust properties; Centre for Migration Studies; local churches

3 13 -16th century Fermanagh Ruling Gaelic Family sites and Brooke Family plantation state plus ancestry homes of famous Successful American emigrants.

4 Cornashee (the Moat Ring) crowning place of the Maguires. Balfour Castle, originally a fortification of the Maguires but then granted to the Balfours from Scotland in the Plantation after 1607. Aghalurcher Church, Maguires old burial place and church. The Victorian Marketbuildings constructed by the Earls of Erne when they bought Lisnaskea, such as the Butter Market, Corn Market Yard, with Cross, Crichton Loan Fund building (opposite Corn Market Yard) Lisnaskea. Workhouse (now owned by a developer company, Stoneypath Ltd.) Armagh Manor with a whole lot of other estate buildings, school, church, dwellings etc. Clifton Lodge and its Sheebeg archeological site. There are many forts in the area, too many to list here. Crom Estate, Newtownbutler (National Trust).

Q23 What do you think are the biggest issues facing heritage in your area?

1 Financial, maintaining the upkeep of these old buildings. This area sometimes neglected from a

tourism point of view being away from the 'hub' of activity in Enniskillen and the Lower Lough

2 getting young people interested. Pressures on funding at local council level - the bureaucracy associated with funding applications.

3 Lack of research and funding

4 Not enough money to repair and keep the buildings in community use. Disrespect of

Youngsters / people for heritage property. The powers that be are less interested in places west of the Bann. People think that money should be spent on more 'useful' things (housing health, which of course, is a valid point). People who have worked in this sector for years are getting older and running out of steam.

Q24 What do you think should be the vision for heritage in your area?

1 to embrace and link the wonderful heritage we have through all platforms highlighting the

wonderful built heritage we have and in those cases such as the Workhouse, which needs

significant monies to restore it, a large quantity of investment. We should be looking at all

opportunities to attract back families previously associated with the area who would have

worked there in years past or even the US military who were based in the area during WW2.

Utilise every possibility and not be shy about shouting about heritage that is as good as anywhere on these islands

2 Led by local council and local groups; partnerships; heritage is a major asset in the area and needs to be developed further by the local council. This is happening.

3 Improve sites and work with NI tourism and local council 2/1/2018 11:24 PM

4 To use the buildings for the use/training (apprenticeships in old trades in building techniques) of the community so that the community will not feel left out of our heritage.

Q25 Would you be willing to share your experiences as a case study for others to learn from? Yes

1 adrianginger@yahoo.co.uk 2/5/2018 6:11 PM

2 fgc2012@hotmail.com 2/3/2018 7:48 PM

3 tom.donnely@megganet.com 2/1/2018 11:24 PM

4 ivherbert48@gmail.com 1/27/2018 4:20 PM

6 question online questionnaire sent out subsequently to individuals

Q1 Which area are you responding on?

5 Upper Lough Erne (Lisnaskea)

Q2 What do you consider to be the most important historical buildings/sites in your area?

1 Aghalurcher Old church ruins & graveyard; Moat Ring at Cornashee aka Sgiath Gabgra; Balfour Castle; Lisnaskea Workhouse; Victorian cottage in Main Street previously served as workhouse dispensary now often referred to as Pop Clarke's; Market Yard buildings; Corn Market Yard and old cross; Clifton Lodge; Munville House; church buildings - RC, COI, Methodist and Presbyterian; Crichton Loan Fund Building; Armagh Manor (Haires); Manorwaterhouse; Famine Graveyard; terraced Victorian buildings in Main Street

2 Churches, factories, traditional houses 2/13/2018 6:45 PM

3 undoubtedly the moat Lisnaskea ie. Cornashee the most ancient of inauguration mounds with prehistoric precedence and the huge stone circle above wattlebridge orange hall its commanding position and scale are unsurpassed in fermanagh / omagh

4 Those associated with the industrial heritage of the district and those examples of vernacular architecture (domestic) at greatest risk of loss 2/12/2018 11:46 AM

5 Lisnaskea Workhouse. Galloon Monastic Grave yard. Aghalurcher Monastic graveyard. The Druids Temple Wattlebridge. The Black Pigs Dike at Clontivern Newtownbutler. The battle site of The Battle of Newtownbutler 1689. 2/12/2018 10:27 AM

Q3 What do you think are the biggest issues facing heritage in your area?

1 It's a rural area badly affected by the recession. Businesses and tourists harder to attract to the area. Difficulty obtaining financial assistance and guidance to improve existing sites and facilities. Some heritage sites privately owned are therefore not as easily accessible to the public, e.g. The Moat Ring no signage and off the beaten track. Public need to be educated more in what we have

2 Preservation of buildings and sites 2/13/2018 6:45 PM

3 Apathy, indifference at statutory level and ignorance to some extent at local level 2/12/2018 3:18 PM

4 Lack of information about the heritage value of properties provided to owners, or their lack of adherence to best practice. 2/12/2018 11:46 AM

5 Lack of up keep and preservation of our sites and promoting the rich heritage we have in the area 2/14/2018 7:04 PM

Q4 What are the main opportunities for heritage in your area?

1 Currently main opportunities are local festivals, events. More opportunities are needed to allow owners open up the sites we have already to the public in a safe and fun way, to restore and improve those sites currently not viable to open to the public eye to safety or lack of adequate facilities. Cost will be a huge factor

2 Development of trails to encompass different sites 2/13/2018 6:45 PM

3 Access agreements 2/12/2018 3:18 PM

4 Engagement with leisure seekers, walkers etc., local historians and schools to employ aspects of the local heritage to enhance and add value to their leisure/learning experience

2/12/2018 11:46 AM

5 To promote the area as potential tourist zone with sites well promoted and advertised

2/14/2018 7:04 PM

Q5 Do you feel the area's heritage is appreciated locally and regionally? Please explain your answer.

1 I feel some of our heritage is appreciated but others aren't simply through lack of knowledge that such sites exist, since they are not currently on the public radar. Usually we find local people are

keen to know more but somehow can live nearby places of significance and simply never have heard of them. I feel it's a matter of making the sites safe, accessible with appropriate signage and education/publicity which will make them appreciated locally, regionally and nationally.

2 Low sense of appreciation - lack of leadership 2/13/2018 6:45 PM

3 far more could be made of what we have on the archaeological front ie. Mountdrum 2/12/2018 3:18 PM

4 No. Not fully. People generally don't see the value of older building in particular until they are lost. One cannot, nor should one try to, prevent modernisation. However greater value and relevance must be demonstrated to the general public for them to appreciate the potential for built heritage in the same way as perhaps we understand threat to non-material heritage. 2/12/2018 11:46 AM

5 When you live in an area you sometimes don't appreciate what heritage you have till you leave or go to an area who promote and cherish their heritage and its only then that you realise the rich heritage you live among. 2/14/2018 7:04 PM

Q6 Can we put your name down as a consultee for this project?

3 yes

2 no

TOTAL 5

Consultees

1 Linda Swindle. lindasw@btinternet.com. My colleague Vicky Herbert would be a much more able consultee than me, as I still work full time so have time constraints.

3 jimledwith@btconnect.com 2/12/2018 3:18 PM

4 Michael Mc Phillips. MMcphi3645@aol.com. 028 67738579 2/12/2018 10:27 AM

Appendix 2 – 100 Heritage Week Ideas



FOR EXPLORERS

- 1 Plan an urban wildlife tour. Look at seagulls, foxes, pigeons, and even rats in a new light!
- 2 Take a spin on a cycling tour. Use a city bike scheme if available to encourage people who do not own bicycles.
- 3 Plan a guided walk or cycle along one of Ireland's beautiful greenways.
- 4 Bring a group on a guided hiking tour of a national park.
- 5 Visit a Nature Reserve or Special Area of Conservation near you.
- 6 Create a selfie scavenger hunt. Prepare a list of photos participants must take e.g. with an oak tree, with a seal etc.
- 7 Organise a group trip to a (safe) wild swimming location at the sea, river or lake.
- 8 Early risers can organise a sunrise walk to hear the dawn chorus.
- 9 Discover bats, owls, moths, stargazing etc. on a night walk.
- 10 Create a 'Secrets of...' tour. Focus on little known facts and places.
- 11 Bring a group for a guided running tour. See how many birds you can spot along the way!
- 12 Follow a river or canal from one town to another exploring history and nature along the way.
- 13 Explore our coast and visit one of the hundreds of islands around Ireland or on a boat tour.
- 14 Plan a day out in the bog. There are nearly 150 protected raised and blanket bogs in Ireland.
- 15 Organise a canoe, kayak or SUP tour on the sea, rivers or canals.
- 16 Take a walking coastal tour. Explore rock pools and sand dunes.
- 17 Plan an astronomy night.
- 18 See how many wildflowers you can find and identify on a wildflower walk.
- 19 Explore what's in the hedgerows on a hedgerow walk.
- 20 Plan a bumblebee hunt. Did you know there are 20 species of bumblebee in Ireland?

21 Build bird boxes or bat boxes at a workshop.

22 Create a butterfly garden in your community. Have a weekend of volunteering to dig, plant and decorate the garden.

23 Get a knitting workshop together to learn skills and knit a local wildlife scene.

24 Paint a biodiversity mural in your town. Speak with your local council, schools or businesses to find a suitable wall.

25 Have a clean-up day for your area around a local monument, a section of the river etc.

26 Take part in the Bumblebee Monitoring Scheme. Record bumblebees along a 1-2km fixed route walk of your own choosing once a month from March until October. Aim to have record numbers of people at the Heritage Week walk.

27 Build a bee hotel or bug hotel.

28 Make a patchwork quilt. Ask people in the community to make one square each based on a different animal. Get different groups involved e.g. schools, Scouts, ICA etc.

29 Organise a beekeeping demonstration with your local beekeeping group.

30 **Bioblitz.** Use maps and species check sheets to survey how many species of plants, insects, birds and animals can be found in your area.

31 Plan a nature photography workshop followed by a photography walk.

32 Organise craft demonstrations and workshops e.g. thatching, hedgerow laying, mud wall building.

33 Bring a heritage expert and artist together to host a sketching tour.

34 Plan a Dark Skies night in your town or village and educate people about light pollution.

35 Organise a workshop on collecting and storing wildflower seeds.

36 Identify as many trees as you can within a certain area within 30 minutes.

37 Plan a geology trip to one of Ireland's many interesting geological sites.

38 Run a Forest School. Learn survival skills, woodcraft and how to identify plants and animals.

39 Create a self-guided nature trail on paper or record it as a podcast.

40 Organise a foraging walk followed by a cookery workshop. Be sure to have an expert involved for identification!



FOR DOERS

61 Create a nature hunt using a page of local flora and fauna and the children can tick a box as they find them. Or let them try [this quiz](#).

62 Go wild in the woods and learn about wildlife on a family campout.

63 Organise a scooter tour. Encourage children to bring their scooters so you can cover longer distances.

64 Create dioramas wildlife dioramas with leaves, moss and other natural finds.

65 Encourage children to become nature detectives. They have to solve clues together on their visit to a wood, beach etc.

66 Bring children pond dipping – provide nets and buckets and identify the finds.

67 Plan a leaf hunt. See how many different leaves children can find and create leaf rubbings.

68 Work with an artist to run a wildlife drawing workshop.

69 Plan simple nature craft workshops e.g. make a pop up landscape or a birdbath.

70 Ask your local library to do a display of Nature books and have a storytelling morning.

71 Organise a Lego building competition. Build a native Irish animal.

72 Run an art competition for children culminating in an exhibition during Heritage Week.

73 Build a play garden, a special space just for children to dig and plant in.

74 Print out a colouring competition for younger children.

75 Create a fairy door trail or use an existing one as the route for a woodland walk.

76 Host a fancy-dress competition with prizes for the best wildlife costumes.

77 Listen to nature. Encourage children to identify wildlife sounds on a nature walk.

78 Host a teddy bear's picnic in a park or woodland.

79 Bring magnifying glasses and identification sheets for a mini-beast hunt.

80 Plan a scavenger hunt. Prepare a list of items e.g. oak leaf, dandelion etc.

Wednesday 23rd August is Wild Child Day and is dedicated to wild children everywhere... plan some special events for young people on the day!



FOR THINKERS

- 41 Bring together a panel of historians, scientists, philosophers, and ecologists to discuss the value of nature.
- 42 Plan a talk on Ireland's relationship with nature throughout history.
- 43 Host a seminar on the identification of birds, plants, insects etc.
- 44 Ask local ecologists, historians or academics from the nearest university to give a talk.
- 45 Explore the history of trees in Ireland and their significance in religion and folklore.
- 46 Explore lesser known Irish animals e.g. dormice or lizards in a talk or exhibition.
- 47 Host a discussion panel on biodiversity and farming.
- 48 Talk about creating more biodiversity in your garden.
- 49 Run a wildlife quiz based on the wildlife of your local area.
- 50 Listen to nature. Create a sound exhibition of wildlife calls.
- 51 Create a pop-up exhibition about local wildlife.
- 52 Organise an evening looking at how nature has inspired writers of poetry and prose.
- 53 Invite your local radio station to record a special Heritage Week show with speakers, music and chat at a heritage venue.
- 54 Organise a Heritage Week talk in your workplace. Can you make your business more pollinator-friendly?
- 55 Talk about how individuals can improve biodiversity when living in an apartment.
- 56 Approach your local library or heritage site to co-host your event.
- 57 Organise a talk in an unusual location. A castle, a lighthouse, or even a cave!
- 58 Explore the links between Irish nature and folklore through a talk or exhibition.
- 59 Run a photography or art competition on the theme of Nature. Ask the public to submit their artwork in advance. Ask your local paper to print the winning entries.
- 60 Organise a meeting of local businesses and groups to see what you can do as a community to support nature e.g. GAA club, golf club, businesses, etc.



FOR FAMILIES



FOR EVERYONE

- 81** Heritage Week is part of **European Heritage Days**. Connect with heritage groups in other countries and see if there is scope to work together on projects from shared migratory birds to a history of trading together.
- 82** Plan a **Dark Skies** night in your town or village. Encourage everyone to turn off their lights and go stargazing!
- 83** Make your community pollinator-friendly. Take the **10 pollinator challenges**.
- 84** Make everyone welcome with wheelchair, sign language, or **autism-friendly** events.
- 85** Ask language students to give your tour in different languages.
- 86** Plan lunchtime events so that office workers can come along.
- 87** Reach out to new audiences with interesting connections e.g. **surfers and marine conservation, builders and bat conservation, golfers and sand dunes.**
- 88** Bring Heritage Week to those who cannot come to it e.g. events in retirement homes.
- 89** Ask local businesses to sponsor events, give access to their archives or allow special tours of their buildings or lands.
- 90** Celebrate one aspect of nature important to your community e.g. the river or an old tree.

- 91** Create a nature trail around your local area.
- 92** Where possible try to make your event wheelchair accessible.
- 93** Organise a festival celebrating nature in your local area.
- 94** Plan a shopfront trail. Ask local shopkeepers to explore the history of their business with a window display e.g. a chemist could display old bottles, ledgers and advertisements.

95 Organise a community picnic in the park.



- 96** Encourage people to bring along unwanted plants to a plant-swap.
- 97** Find other event organisers in your area and work together e.g. Tidy Towns or Men's Sheds.
- 98** Create a new online resource with the help of your community e.g. online database of local wildlife, fieldnotes or photos.
- 99** Write a play and involve local community groups in producing it.
- 100** Work together with a neighbouring town to organise a nature walk between your two towns. Even better, choose a town on the other side of a hill or woodland, make it a challenge!

Appendix 3 – Buildings at Risk – Upper Lough Erne Area

ID	HB Num	Council ID	Ward ID	Address	Type
249	HB12/01/042	Fermanagh	Rosslea	Estate Cottages 178-182 Ballagh Road Ballagh Lisnaskea Co. Fermanagh BT92 5DJ	House
663	HB12/01/017	Fermanagh	Rosslea	McElgunn's Cottage 17 Mountdarby Road Killyfole Rosslea Co Fermanagh BT92 7QB	House
667	HB12/01/039	Fermanagh	Rosslea	Manor Court House 176 Ballagh Road Lisnaskea Co. Fermanagh BT92 5DJ	Church
248	HB12/01/040	Fermanagh	Rosslea	Ballagh Cottage Ballagh Lisnaskea Co. Fermanagh BT92 5DJ	House
250	HB12/02/026	Fermanagh	Newtownbutler	44 High Street Newtownbutler Co. Fermanagh BT92 8JD	House
740	HB12/02/049	Fermanagh	Newtownbutler	Cottage Drumlone Newtownbutler Co. Fermanagh BT92 8BU	House
821	HB12/02/074	Fermanagh	Newtownbutler	House Clontivrin Newtownbutler Co. Fermanagh BT92 6FR	House
608	HB12/02/083	Fermanagh	Newtownbutler		House
742	HB12/02/091	Fermanagh	Newtownbutler	Canal Warehouse Gortnacarrow Newtownbutler Co Fermanagh BT92 8GW	Canal Structure
826	HB12/02/096	Fermanagh	Newtownbutler	Farmhill Cloncallick Newtownbutler Co Fermanagh BT92 6DA	House
605	HB12/02/105	Fermanagh	Newtownbutler	THATCHED HOUSE CLONSHANNAGH NEWTOWNBUTLER CO.FERMANAGH	House
669	HB12/02/108	Fermanagh	Newtownbutler	Railway watch house Derrygoas Newtownbutler Co Fermanagh BT92 8GD	House
827	HB12/02/111	Fermanagh	Newtownbutler	House Sandholes Newtownbutler Co Fermanagh BT92 8LW	House

668	HB12/02/115	Fermanagh	Newtownbutler	39 Killycarnan Rd Leitrim Newtownbutler BT92 6HT	House
552		Fermanagh	Lisnaskea	Urban Vernacular House Cross Street Lisnaskea	
251	HB12/03/003 A	Fermanagh	Lisnaskea	CENTRAL AND NORTH BLOCK, FORMER POOR LAW HOSPITAL CASTLE BALFOUR LISNASKEA CO.FERMANAGH	
252	HB12/03/003 B	Fermanagh	Lisnaskea	SOUTH BLOCK, FORMER POOR LAW HOSPITAL CASTLE BALFOUR LISNASKEA CO.FERMANAGH	
293	HB12/03/037	Fermanagh	Lisnaskea	FORMER DISTRICT COUNCIL OFFICES, EAST BLOCK, FORMER POOR LAW HOSPITAL BLOCK CASTLE BALFOUR LISNASKEA CO.FERMANAGH	
253	HB12/03/043	Fermanagh	Lisnaskea	DONAGH HOUSE DONAGH LISNASKEA CO.FERMANAGH	
943	HB12/03/049	Fermanagh	Lisnaskea	124 Keady Road Derryad Co. Fermanagh BT42 0DF	House
966	HB12/04/017	Fermanagh	Brookeborough	COLEBROOK FIVEMILETOWN LODGE CORRALONGFORD Brookeborough CO.FERMANAGH	
810	HB12/04/092	Fermanagh	Brookeborough	Cooneen Old Church Cooneen Co Fermanagh	Hall
627	HB12/05/006	Fermanagh	Maguires Bridge	OLD MARKET HOUSE 45 MAIN ST. MAGUIRESBRIDGE CO.FERMANAGH	

Appendix 4 – Items from National Museums NI Collection

<i>OBJECT NAME</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Site</i>
Sword, Leaf-shaped, Class, 4		Upper Lough Erne
Sword, Leaf-shaped, Class, 4		Upper Lough Erne
species : Nitella mucronata (A. Braun) Miquel	ALGAE	Upper Lough Erne
species : Chara globularis Thuill.	ALGAE	Upper Lough Erne
species : Chara contraria A. Braun ex Kutz.	ALGAE	Upper Lough Erne
species : Chara globularis s.s.	ALGAE	Upper Lough Erne
species : Chara globularis s.s.	ALGAE	Upper Lough Erne
species : Nitella flexilis f. opaca	ALGAE	Upper Lough Erne
species : Myriophyllum verticillatum L.	VASCULAR PLANT	Bellanaleck Quay (west of jetty)
species : Potamogeton natans L.	VASCULAR PLANT	narrow inlet of Upper Lough Erne
species : Myriophyllum verticillatum L.	VASCULAR PLANT	
species : Potamogeton obtusifolius Mert. & Koch	VASCULAR PLANT	Upper Lough Erne
species : Potamogeton obtusifolius Mert. & Koch	VASCULAR PLANT	Upper Lough Erne
species : Potamogeton lucens L.	VASCULAR PLANT	
species : Potamogeton lucens L.	VASCULAR PLANT	
species : Oenanthe fistulosa L.	VASCULAR PLANT	Upper Lough Erne
species : Thelypteris palustris Schott	VASCULAR PLANT	
species : Callitriche obtusangula Le Gall	VASCULAR PLANT	Upper Lough Erne
species : Cicuta virosa L.	VASCULAR PLANT	Upper Lough Erne
species : Potamogeton natans L.	VASCULAR PLANT	Upper Lough Erne

species : <i>Ranunculus peltatus</i> Schrank	VASCULAR PLANT	Upper Lough Erne
species : <i>Rorippa palustris</i> (L.) Besser		
subsp. <i>palustris</i>	VASCULAR PLANT	Upper Lough Erne
species : <i>Myriophyllum verticillatum</i> L.	VASCULAR PLANT	Upper Lough Erne
species : <i>Myriophyllum verticillatum</i> L.	VASCULAR PLANT	Upper Lough Erne
species : <i>Myriophyllum verticillatum</i> L.	VASCULAR PLANT	Upper Lough Erne
species :		
<i>Schoenoplectus lacustris</i> (L.) Palla	VASCULAR PLANT; common	Club-rush
species : <i>Sium latifolium</i> L.	VASCULAR PLANT; Great	Water-parsnip
species : <i>Rorippa palustris</i> (L.) Besser	VASCULAR PLANT; Marsh	Yellow-cress
species : <i>Mentha arvensis</i> L.	VASCULAR PLANT; Corn	Mint
species : <i>Mentha arvensis</i>	VASCULAR PLANT	Upper Lough Erne
species : <i>Aster</i> sp.	VASCULAR PLANT	Upper Lough Erne
species : <i>Carex elata</i> All.	VASCULAR PLANT	Upper Lough Erne
species : <i>Schoenus nigricans</i> L.	VASCULAR PLANT	Upper Lough Erne
species : <i>Salix alba</i> x <i>S. fragilis</i> (?)	VASCULAR PLANT	Upper Lough Erne
species : <i>Salix</i> x <i>sericans</i>	VASCULAR PLANT	Upper Lough Erne
species : <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i> Pallas, 1764	BIRD EGG; Little Grebe	Upper Lough Erne
species : <i>Sterna hirundo</i> L. 1758	BIRD EGGS; Common Tern	
species : <i>Sterna hirundo</i> L. 1758	BIRD EGGS; Common Tern	
species : <i>Sterna hirundo</i> L. 1758	BIRD EGGS; Common Tern	
species : <i>Botaurus stellaris</i> L.	BIRD MOUNT; Bittern	Upper Lough Erne
species : <i>Anisus (Disculifer) vortex</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	SHELL	Upper Lough Erne
species : <i>Chrysogaster cemiteriorum</i> (Linne)	FLY	
species : <i>Donacia bicolora</i> (Zschach)	WATER BEETLE	
species : <i>Laccophilus minutus</i> (Linnaeus)	WATER BEETLE	Lady Craigavon Bridge

species : Dytiscus circumcinctus (Ahrens)	WATER BEETLE	Upper Lough Erne
species : Dytiscus circumcinctus (Ahrens)	WATER BEETLE	Upper Lough Erne
species : Donacia bicolora	BEETLE	
species : Donacia bicolora	BEETLE	
species : Donacia clauipes	BEETLE	
species : Donacia simplex	BEETLE	
species : Donacia impressa	BEETLE	Inishmore
species : Calocons norvegicus	BUG	Inishmore
species : Capsus ater	BUG	Inishmore
species : Calocons norvegicus	BUG	Inishmore
species : Calocons norvegicus	BUG	Inishmore
species : Asciodema obsoletum	BUG	Inishmore
species : Asciodema obsoletum	BUG	Inishmore
species : Psallus	BUG	Inishmore
species : Saldula	BUG	
species : Saldula	BUG	
species : Salda littoralis	BUG	Inishmore
species : Salda littoralis	BUG	
species : Limnopus rufoscutellatus	BUG	Upper Lough Erne
species : Salda littoralis	BUG	
species : Anthocons confusus	BUG	
Map	VLTONIAE / ORIENTALIS. / PARS	

Photographic Print

photographic negative

photographic negative

photographic negative

PHOTOGRAPH; Lantern slide	Crom Castle; Upper Lough Erne
Photographic print	Lough Erne
Photographic negative : Photographic print	
Photographic negative : Photographic print	
Photographic print	Upper Lough Erne
Photographic print	Upper Lough Erne from Carrybridge)
Photographic print	Crom Castle : Upper Lough Erne
Photographic print	Crom Castle : Upper Lough Erne
Photographic print	Upper Lough Erne
Photographic negative	Upper Lough Erne
Photograph	Upper Lough Erne
Postcard, view of Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh	Lower Lough Erne
Postcard, view of Evening, Upper Lough Erne, near Brookeborough, Co. Fermanagh	Upper Lough Erne
Postcard, view of Upper Lough Erne from Killyheulin, Co. Fermanagh	Upper Lough Erne
Postcard, view of Upper Lough Erne from Derrychara, Enniskillen	Upper Lough Erne
Postcard, view of Upper Lough Erne from Derrychara, Enniskillen	Upper Lough Erne
Postcard, view of Craigavon Bridge, Upper Lough Erne near Brookeborough, Co. Fermanagh	Craigavon Bridge

Postcard, view of The New Bridge, Upper Lough Erne, Co. Fermanagh	Craigavon Bridge
Postcard, view of The "Lady Brooke" Bridge, Upper Lough Erne, Co. Fermanagh	"Lady Brooke" Bridge
Postcard, view of Enniskillen from Portora Royal School	Portora Royal School
Postcard, 5 views of Co. Fermanagh	Lough Erne; Lough Melvin
Postcard, 7 views of Co. Fermanagh	Castle Coole; Lough Melvin; Lough Erne; Florencecourt
Postcard, 5 views of Co. Fermanagh	Lough Erne; Lough Melvin
Postcard, 5 views of Co. Fermanagh, with centre view in the shape of a shamrock	Florence Court; Manor House Hotel; Upper Lough Erne; Lough Erne
Postcard, 7 views of Enniskillen	Castle; Portora Royal School; Cross; Lough Erne; Devenish Tower; Castle Coole; Watergate
Postcard, 5 views of Co. Fermanagh, with centre view in the shape of a shamrock	Florence Court; Castle Coole; Upper Lough Erne; Lough Erne; Manor House Hotel
Postcard, 5 views of Co. Fermanagh	Lough Erne; Lough Melvin
Postcard, 7 views of Co. Fermanagh	Castle Coole; Lough Erne; Florence Court; Lough Melvin
Postcard, 5 views of Co. Fermanagh, with centre view in the shape of a shamrock	Florence Court; Upper Lough Erne; Lough Erne; Manor House Hotel; Castle Coole
Postcard, 5 views of Co. Fermanagh, with centre view in the shape of a shamrock	Florence Court; Castle Coole; Lough Erne; Upper Lough Erne; Manor House Hotel
Postcard, 7 views of Enniskillen	Castle; Castle Coole; Portora Royal School; Devenish Tower; Lough Erne; Cross; Watergate
Postcard, 5 views of Co. Fermanagh	Lough Erne; Lough Melvin
Postcard, 7 views of Co. Fermanagh	Castle Coole; Lough Erne; Florence Court; Lough Melvin
Postcard, 5 views of Co. Fermanagh	Lough Erne; Lough Melvin
Postcard, 7 views of Enniskillen	Castle; Castle Coole; Portora Royal School; Devenish Tower; Lough Erne; Cross; Watergate
Postcard, 4 views of Co. Fermanagh, with centre view in the shape of a shamrock	Florence Court; Castle Coole; Upper Lough Erne; Lough Erne; Manor House Hotel
Postcard, 4 views of Co. Fermanagh, with centre view in the shape of a shamrock	Florence Court; Lough Erne; Upper Lough Erne; Castle Coole; Manor House Hotel
Postcard, 7 views of Enniskillen	Castle; Castle Coole; Portora Royal School; Cross; Lough Erne; Devenish Tower; Watergate

Postcard, 7 views of Co. Fermanagh Castle Coole; Lough Melvin; Lough Erne; Florence Court
 Postcard, 5 views of Co. Fermanagh Lough Erne; Lough Melvin
 Postcard, view of Upper Lough Erne from Killyheulin (Killyhevlin), Enniskillen Upper Lough Erne
 Postcard, view of Upper Lough Erne
 Photographic negative
 Photograph: Fermanagh (Lough Erne) Blaney Bay.
 B&W/ Negative
 Photograph:
 B&W/ Negative Fermanagh (Lough Erne), Transporting Cattle by Cott,
 Photograph:
 B&W/ Negative Fermanagh (Lough Erne) from Killadeas
 Anc. Mon. (Carved Stones) Fermanagh Inishkeen Island (Upp Lough Erne) the 'Antlered God' carving on an ancient cross shaft. Label reads 'The 'Antlered God' - carving on an ancient cross-shaft in a graveyard surrounding a ruined church on Inishkeen Island,
 Photograph: Upper Lough Erne, Co. Fermanagh. Cernunnos, a god with horns, was one of the Celtic pantheon
 B&W/ Negative
 Photograph:
 B&W/ Print Fermanagh (Enniskillen)
 Photograph;
 glass plate
 negative UPPER LOUGH ERNE FROM KNOCKNINNEY HILL, CO. FERMANAGH
 Photograph;
 glass plate
 negative UPPER LOUGH ERNE

Appendix 5 – Overview Notes Accompanying the Fermanagh County Museum Collections List

The current Collections Management Policy for Fermanagh & Omagh District Council Museum & Heritage Service has been developed within the wider framework of The Community Plan's vision for the area:

"Our Vision is of a welcoming, shared and inclusive Fermanagh and Omagh district, where people and places are healthy, safe, connected and prosperous, and where our outstanding natural, built and cultural heritage is cherished and sustainably managed".

Fermanagh County Museum works towards the overall vision by:

"Safeguarding the history of the local area, its people and its places, as a source of enjoyment, education and culture for all."

As a fully Accredited Museum, the overall strategic objectives are to:

- Preserve past and present local collections, knowledge and memories for the future
- Act as a heritage gateway to the area, inspiring audiences locally and internationally
- Engage with all communities, abilities and faiths, promoting inclusion, understanding and wellbeing
- Develop world-class visitor experiences, managing resources effectively and in a sustainable way

The objectives apply to the Museum's Collections Development Policy including collecting strengths and priorities relating to the geographical area relevant to the Upper Lough Erne Heritage Asset Audit. Fermanagh & Omagh District Council's Museum & Heritage Service manages a significant collection of material – documents, textiles and objects - relating to the specific wards focused within the Heritage Asset Audit. An outline list of the Museum's collections relating to Lisnaskea, Newtownbutler, Brookeborough, Maguiresbridge, Donagh and Roslea has been collated and is attached.

The Museum's key collection of rural life relating to the Heritage Asset Audit is the Pat Cassidy Collection. Pat Cassidy ran the Corner Pub in Lisnaskea and set up his own museum of 'the things your granny threw away'. He donated the collection to the Museum in 1981 along with volumes of his detailed diaries. The Pat Cassidy Collection was formerly on display in Lisnaskea Library; elements are now included in the 'Fermanagh Hearth Gallery' at Enniskillen Castle. The rural life collection has been enhanced by the recent donation of the Johnny McKeagney's Folklife archive of drawings, reminiscences and photographs some of which have been reproduced in the publication, 'In the Ould Ago' (<http://www.folklorebook.com/>). The Museum owns a collection of straw craft and Mumming costumes. The history of Mumming is kept alive locally by the Aughakillymaude Mimmers.

Other key themes relating to the collections and the area include the history of the waterways encompassing traditional boats and island living. The Lough Erne Heritage Society (<https://en-gb.facebook.com/lougherneheritage>) has undertaken considerable work in generating interest and recording heritage relating to the subject. John Reihill of the Lisnaskea Historical Society has recorded his life on the island of Inishcorkish, Upper Lough Erne in 'Reflections of an Islander'. John

is an important source of information regarding the important musical manuscript, the Gunn Song Book.

The textile industry is an important part of local heritage from Clones Lace produced in the border areas to Arkwrights Cotton Factory, Lisnaskea, set up in 1956 and disbanded in 2001. Some themes within the Museum collections are priorities rather than existing strengths including more recent history such as the creation of the border and 'The Troubles'. Although the Museum owns artefacts relating to the history of the railways as well as some postcards and photographs, life on the border and living with the Troubles is not well represented. The history of the railways is interpreted in more depth within the Headhunters Museum (<http://www.headhuntersmuseum.com/>). There are a number of active local groups sharing and recording more recent history on social media such as <https://www.facebook.com/OldLisnaskeaPastPresent/>

and the recording of the Lisnaskea Workhouse records:

<https://www.facebook.com/LisnaskeaWorkhouse/>

Not represented significantly within Museum collections but within displays and programming is medieval Maguire heritage. The Biannual Maguire History Weekend includes field trips to Sgiath Gabhra, the inauguration site of the Maguire Chieftains; Knockninny, site of the original stronghold of the ruling Maguires; Aghalurcher Graveyard, important Maguire burial site; and Balfour Castle, the remains of a Plantation Castle on the site of a former Maguire settlement. The Weekend includes family history workshops for local people and visitors alike, keen to research their roots. Also covered during the weekend and in displays is the heritage of the Annals of Ulster, one of the most important sources of Irish medieval history. The original manuscript was written on Belleisle under the patronage of the Maguires. Although just outside the area of the Heritage Audit in Lisbellaw, the significance of Belleisle and The Annals of Ulster is such that it is important to include. A further source for Maguire heritage and later histories of the area can be found in the journals of the Clogher Historical Society (www.clogherhistory.ie).

Appendix 6 – Fermanagh County Museum Collections

See below for an example of some of the items in the Fermanagh County Museum Collections

Maguiresbridge Artefacts

UPPER STONE OF ROTARY QUERN	FCM_1980_094		Gift	stone (sandstone)
MAP OF FERMANAGH (LEWIS 1832)	FCM_1982_002		Purchase	paper
PLAN OF MAGUIRESBRIDGE RAILWAY STATION	FCM_1982_008		Purchase	paper and textile (canvas)
POSTER, SALE OF LICENSED PREMISES, MAGUIRESBRIDGE 1930	FCM_1983_003K		Purchase	paper
DOUBLE TRIGGER REVOLVER	FCM_1983_075	Donor from Maguiresbridge	Gift	metal (iron)
HARNEN STAND	FCM_1984_035	Donor from Maguiresbridge	Gift	metal (iron)
FIREPLACE CROOK	FCM_1984_036	Donor from Maguiresbridge	Gift	metal (iron)
HARNEN STAND	FCM_1984_038	Donor from Maguiresbridge	Gift	metal (iron)
FIREPLACE CRANE	FCM_1984_039	Donor from Maguiresbridge	Gift	metal (iron)
CAST IRON WHEEL	FCM_1984_040	Donor from Maguiresbridge	Gift	metal (iron)
POT HOOKS	FCM_1984_041	Donor from Maguiresbridge	Gift	metal (iron)
GROCERY BAG, MICHAEL LYNCH, MAGUIRESBRIDGE	FCM_1986_035	McCaw,Stevenson and Orr	Purchase	paper
DOCUMENT, RAILWAY SIGNALMAN'S LOG BOOK	FCM_1992_120		Gift	paper
BINDED BOOKLET ON THE LIFE OF 'LUCY 1883-1985'	FCM_2003_026	Donor from Maguiresbridge	Gift	Paper, plastic binding/cover
Photograph: Maguiresbridge Camogie Team	FCM_2006_195	Mr. Shay Nethercott	Gift	Paper
Photograph: Maguiresbridge Gaelic Football Team	FCM_2007_033	Mr. Shay Nethercott	Gift	Paper
Photograph: Maguiresbridge Gaelic Football Team	FCM_2007_034	Mr. Shay Nethercott	Gift	Paper

Photograph: Maguiresbridge Intermediate Final	FCM_2007_035	Mr. Shay Nethercott	Gift	Cardboard and paper
Letter, Ulster Volunteer Medical Organisation	FCM_2011_145A	Author from Maguiresbridge	Purchase	Paper
Booklet, 'Health Memoranda for Soldiers'	FCM_2011_145B	Previous Owner from Maguiresbridge	Purchase	Paper, card, staples
Medal Token, 'Best Pullet' Egg Laying Test. Dept of Agriculture 1929	FCM_2013_059	Florence Cathcart	donation	Wood, Material, Bronze
Medal Token, 'Best Pullet' Egg Laying Test. Dept of Agriculture 1931	FCM_2013_060	Florence Cathcart	donation	Wood, Material, Bronze
Medal Token, 'Best Pullet' Egg Laying Test. Dept of Agriculture 1940	FCM_2013_061	Florence Cathcart	donation	Wood, Material, Bronze
Medal Token, 'Best Pullet' Egg Laying Test. Dept of Agriculture 1932	FCM_2013_062A	Florence Cathcart	donation	Wood, Material, Bronze
Newspaper Cutting, 'Egg Laying Tests' Results	FCM_2013_062B	Florence Cathcart	donation	Paper
Open Pony Cart Tub	FCM_2015_032	Pat Monaghan	donation	Metal, wood, iron

NB: Due to the size of this listing, further information can be accessed on request. There are other listings detailing the Lisnaskea Artefacts, the Pat Cassidy collection, the Newtownbutler, Rosslea and Brookeborough collections.