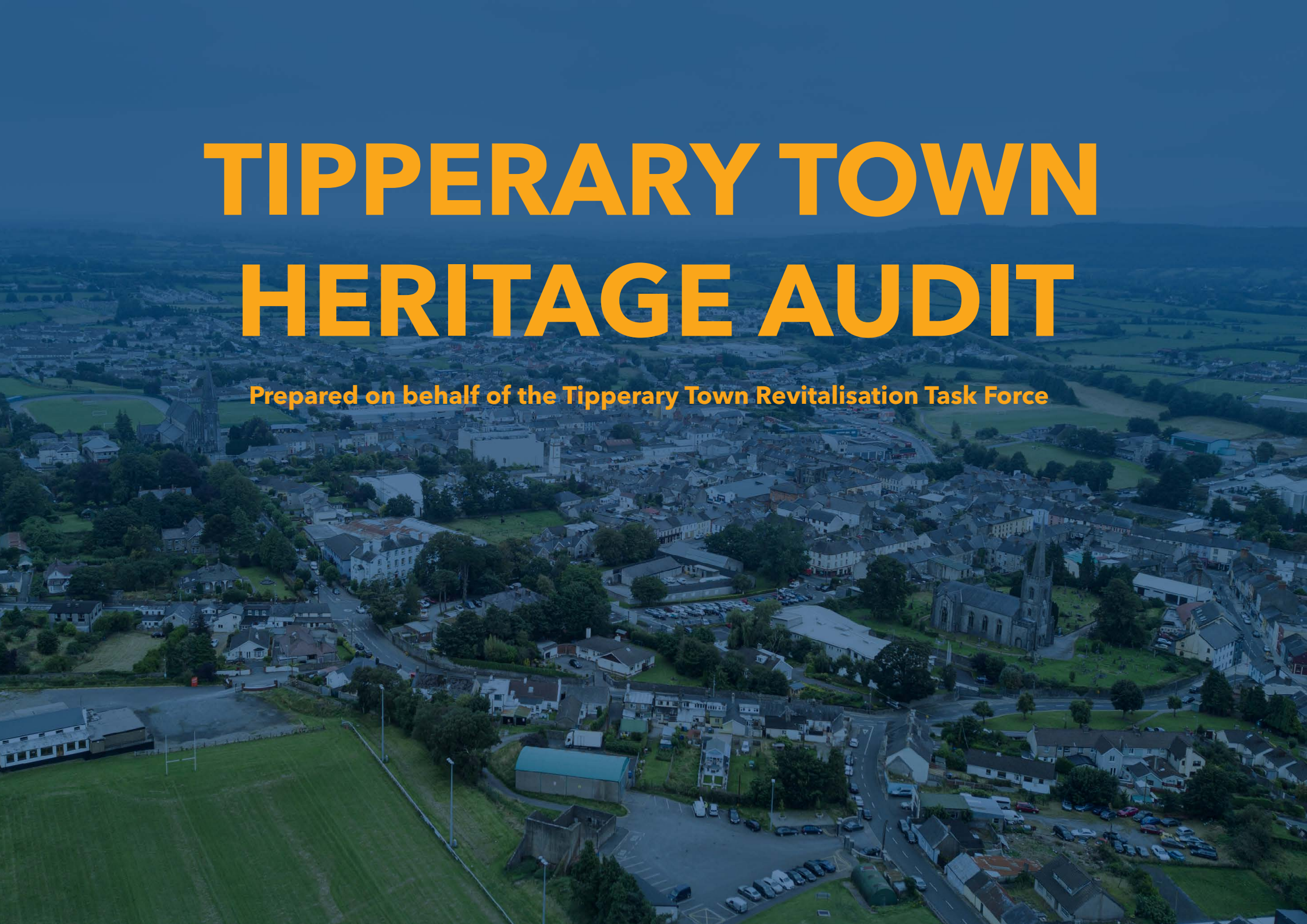# TIPPERARY TOWN HERITAGE AUDIT

Prepared on behalf of the Tipperary Town Revitalisation Task Force

TIPPERARY TOWN HERITAGE AUDIT

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By Abarta Heritage

December 2021

Acknowledgements

"It's a long way to Tipperary" sculpture, Market Place, Tipperary Town.

CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

The Tipperary Town and Environs Heritage Audit has surveyed and reviewed the town's built, natural and cultural heritage. The information gained during the audit has been recorded and packaged into a usable database which can act as a rich resource for the area. In the future, this may also serve as a valuable framework for developing interpretative, educational and heritage resources for local people and visitors to the locality. It is hoped that this project will foster a greater awareness, knowledge and civic pride in Tipperary Town's fantastic heritage.

1.1 Project Background

The origins of this project lie in the recommendations of the Tipperary Town Heritage Action Plan 2020-2022. That plan made a number of essential recommendations for the town, including commissioning a Historic Landscape Characterisation Audit and a Conservation and Management Plan for the Court House and other landmark buildings.

Following these recommendations, the Tipperary Town Revitalisation Task Force put the project to carry out a Heritage Audit out to tender. Abarta Heritage successfully responded to that tender, and the project began in May 2021.

1.2 About Abarta Heritage

Abarta Heritage are an award-winning heritage company based in County Tipperary. Founded in 2012, Abarta Heritage have assisted many national institutions, local authorities, community development organisations and the private sector in identifying, interpreting, conserving and promoting their heritage. We focus on comprehensive research to discover the meaningful stories associated with sites. This in turn empowers communities to take an active role in promoting and managing their local tourism assets in a way that sustainably benefits our monuments and heritage as well as the local communities.

1.3 Constraints of the Report

The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic have challenged all heritage work undertaken in 2021, including this Heritage Audit. Due to Government advice and restrictions on work and movement, the community meeting/story-sharing events were held outdoors with members of the Tipperary community and the Tipperary Town Revitalisation Task Force. Covid safety briefs were given, attendees were encouraged to socially distance, and the email addresses and phone numbers of the attendees were recorded for contact tracing in accordance with GDPR.

St Bridget's well, Tipperary Town.

Kickham statue, Tipperary Town,

2.0 BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

2.0 Background and Context

County Tipperary has many historical attractions and scenic landscapes. From the famous Rock of Cashel to the stunning peaks of the Galtee Mountains, so much of what makes County Tipperary special is located either on the doorstep of Tipperary Town or within a thirty-minute drive.

Though there is much to see and do within Tipperary Town and its environs, various factors have meant that the town has not fully capitalised on its wealth of history and attractions. To begin to examine the significant potential for developing heritage tourism in Tipperary Town, it is worth considering the broader tourism context in Ireland and at a regional level.

2.1 Tourism in Ireland and County Tipperary

In general, prior to the pandemic of 2020/2021, tourism in Ireland had shown signs of strong recovery since the economic recession beginning in 2008. Overseas visitor numbers increased year on year from 6.8 million in 2013 to 11.3 million in 2019.[1] Revenue from overseas visitors grew from €3.6 billion to €5.9 billion over the same period. Domestic tourism performance, i.e., Irish people holidaying within Ireland, increased, from 8.4 million domestic trips in 2013 to 16 million in 2019, spending over €2.3 billion.

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1   https://www.tourismireland.com/TourismIreland/media/Tourism-Ireland/Research/TI_FactsandFigures_2019.pdf?ext=.pdf

Rock of Cashel, Co. Tipperary.

This upward trend can also be seen in Fáilte Ireland's 'Midwest' area, which comprises counties Tipperary, Clare and Limerick. According to Fáilte Ireland's reports, the most significant tourist market for the 'Midwest' is the domestic or Irish market.[2] In 2019, over 1.1 million domestic visitors came to the 'Midwest' region and spent €217 million during their stay.[3] Following the domestic market, the next biggest visitor group to the 'Midwest' region is the North American tourist group (522,000 visitors who spent €212 million). Then the Mainland European tourist group (456,000 visitors who spent €122 million).[4]

Most of these visitors used the internet as their primary source for choosing where to holiday. This switch from traditional methods to the internet means that it is vital for towns to have their own websites to market themselves, their businesses and tourism offerings in one easy to find place. Tipperary Town has developed tipperarytown.ie, a website that offers information on places to stay and things to see and do in the area.

Though the website is visually appealing and easy to navigate, more information could be provided for tourists who are visiting the town for the first time. The new information on sites in the area could be extracted from the database accompanying this report.

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2   https://www.failteireland.ie/FailteIreland/media/WebsiteStructure/Documents/3_ Research_Insights/4_Visitor_Insights/KeyTourismFacts_2019.pdf?ext=.pd
3   https://www.failteireland.ie/FailteIreland/media/WebsiteStructure/Documents/3_ Research_Insights/4_Visitor_Insights/KeyTourismFacts_2019.pdf?ext=.pdf
4   https://www.failteireland.ie/FailteIreland/media/WebsiteStructure/Documents/3_ Research_Insights/4_Visitor_Insights/KeyTourismFacts_2019.pdf?ext=.pdf

Ormonde Castle, Carrick on Suir in Ireland's Ancient East.

2.2 Ireland's Ancient East

Tipperary Town is part of Ireland's Ancient East, a brand proposition by Fáilte Ireland that seeks to specifically promote heritage tourism. It covers a broad geographical area and it encompasses sites and stories from Irish history with a chronological focus from prehistoric times, through the early Christian period, the arrival of the Vikings and Normans, the Plantations, and early modern Ireland right up to the landlords and big houses of the 19th century. These periods are categorised into themes or 'Signature Stories' (see table below).

The brand promise is "5,000 years of history in lush, green landscapes with stories told by the best storytellers in the world". This brand concept is almost a perfect fit for the offerings of Tipperary Town with its rich history and stunning landscapes. Therefore, it should be possible to develop a tourism identity that aligns with some of the brand's key principles to ensure better potential for funding and promotional support from Fáilte Ireland in the future.

Irelands Ancient East Signature Story	Core focus of theme	Representative sites in Tipperary Town
Ancient Ireland	Prehistoric Ireland, from the Neolithic period up until the Iron Age.	There are some examples of standing stones in the fields surrounding the town. These include a fine example in the townland of Springfield, which could date back to the Bronze Age or even the Neolithic period.
High Kings and Heroes	This theme focuses on Ireland's wonderfully rich tales and sagas of myth and legend. The Táin looms large, as does stories of Fíonn Mac Cumháill.	The King's Well where Brian Boru washed his hands after the Battle of Sulcoit. Though the exact site of the great battle is unknown, the general location is close to Tipperary Town, as is the well where one of Ireland's greatest heroes washed his hands.
Sacred Ireland	Ireland played a leading role in the development of Christianity. Ireland's early monasteries were famed across Europe as places of learning and worship, art and craft.	St Mary's Church of Ireland is believed to stand on the site of a medieval church. The reconstructed arch on the grounds of the Abbey School is connected to the 13th century Augustinian Abbey, and in the east of the town, there is also a holy well dedicated to St Bridget.
Vikings	In the eighth, ninth and tenth centuries people from Scandinavia first arrived as raiders but then began to settle and founded Ireland's first cities such as Dublin, Limerick, Cork and Waterford.	The King's Well where Brian Boru washed his hands after the battle of Sulcoit. Though the exact site of the great battle is unknown, the general location of the fight and the well are close to Tipperary Town.
Castle and Conquests	After the Norman invasion of the late twelfth century, Ireland saw a number of strong castles and forts established across the landscape. Today they are iconic reminders of the past struggle for power.	The motte and bailey on Tipperary Hills and the motte and bailey in nearby Donohill fit beautifully into this theme.
Big houses and Hard Times	During the 18th and 19th centuries many grand estates and fine houses were constructed as homes for the gentry, in stark contrast to the poverty and harsh existence of many.	Tipperary Town has many sites which fit this theme, including the workhouse and the famine burials in St Johns graveyard. There is also the fantastic story of New Tipperary and the sites around the town, such as Church Well and the Clock Tower that were built by the town's wealthy landlords. The remains of previous landlords wealthy estates can also be found around the town, including the surviving walled garden of Sadlier's estate.
Maratime Gateway	Ireland's role in international trade, commerce and exploration. This theme also encompasses the sad tale of emigration and partings.	Tipperary Town has a vibrant history of trade. Its butter market was second only to Cork. O'Shaunassey's House tells a positive story of immigration from Tipperary Town. The town's train station is also a key part of the emigration story.
Ireland Mystical Waterway	The River Shannon has played a key role in the story of Ireland. It served as a highway that allowed ideas and trade to flourish, but it also provided an artery for raiders to plunder.	The River Ara, which feeds the great River Suir, is Tipperary town's key waterway. The new walk along its banks could fit into this category.

Despite fitting into so many of Ireland's Ancient East's themes and having updated Ireland's Ancient East branded signage in the town, the sites and stories of Tipperary Town are not promoted on the Ireland's Ancient East website. This website is viewed by a worldwide audience who may think the lack of information on Tipperary Town indicates that there is nothing of interest in the area. As a result, potential tourists may choose to stay in other Tipperary locations, which have a more prominent presence on the Ireland's Ancient East website.

2.3 The Munster Vales

Another brand that is very relevant for the promotion of Tipperary Town is Munster Vales. This tourism initiative was launched in October 2017 and covers the mountain ranges of central Munster, including Slievenamon, the Comeraghs, the Knockmealdowns, the Galtees, the Ballyhoura Hills and the Nagles. It complements Ireland's Ancient East, as it highlights the region's ancient history and beautiful scenery. The initiative is led by the local authorities and local development companies in counties Tipperary, Limerick, Waterford and Cork.

The concept covers over 1,000 km of walking trails, and it is particularly suitable for experiential tourism. In 2019, hiking was the number one activity that overseas visitors undertook in Ireland. During that year, over two million visitors put their hiking boots on and spent days exploring the rich mountain scenery of the island. With Ireland's highest inland mountain range, the Galtees, within a twenty-minute drive of the town, Tipperary should be benefiting from their ideal location.

The Munster Vales brand is not entirely focused on hiking; in fact, it promotes the unique heritage of the towns and villages it encompasses. The website also features a 'Taste the Vales' food trail that the restaurants and gastro-pubs of Tipperary Town could easily feature on. We recommend that the Excel Centre liaise with the Munster Vales brand to expand upon the offering in the Tipperary area. It would also be beneficial to supply updated content about Tipperary to update the Munster Vales website.

Glen of Aherlow, Co. Tipperary.

2.4 Existing Regional Attractions

Besides awe inspiring scenery and enthralling hiking trails, Tipperary Town is also surrounded by a number of top tourism destinations. Within a thirty-minute drive, visitors can reach the famous Rock of Cashel, one of the most iconic heritage sites in Ireland. The Rock of Cashel is now the fourth most popular fee-paying OPW site in the country and has even surpassed the UNESCO site of Brú na Bóinne in terms of visitor numbers.[5]

Other attractions which tourists staying in Tipperary Town could easily enjoy include Cahir Castle, the Swiss Cottage, the walled town of Fethard and the Fethard Horse & Country Experience and the dark depths of Mitchelstown Cave. Slightly further away but still within an hour drive are Ormond Castle, Limerick City, the walled town of Kilmallock and Doneraile House, to name just a few. By forming connections with these sites, Tipperary Town could benefit from a boost in tourism.

In Tipperary Town, the Tipperary Excel Heritage Co. Ltd. is a key amenity for both the local community and tourists. Inside visitors can find a cinema, theatre, family research centre and gallery. The permanent exhibition, *Tipperary 1913 - 1923: War & Revolution*, gives visitors a great insight into the history of the town, as does the *Photographs of the War of Independence* from the Imperial War Museum. The Excel Centre also provides leaflets on town trails, hosts an annual heritage festival and provides guided tours during the summer months.

Not far from the Excel Centre is Dalton House, a restored building from the famous 'New Tipperary'. Visitors to Dalton House can find out more information about the town as well as viewing historic items. Talks are also held in this atmospheric building.

There are also a number of signposts in the town that mark the route of the *Raparee Drive* and the *Beara-Breifne Way*. Unfortunately, many of the signs for these trails are missing, and ones that do survive can cause confusion to visitors.

Swiss Cottage, Co. Tipperary.

A number of panels and maps were erected in the town in 2020 to highlight the main sites of interest in Tipperary Town. This new signage is connected to the Ireland's Ancient East historic town trail. Though the trail is of great interest, it is unfortunately not yet featured on the Ireland's Ancient East Website. A full audit of the town's existing attraction signage would be beneficial in assisting with the future management of the heritage resource (see Section 6.1).

5   https://www.gov.ie/en/press-release/1ea89c-minister-boxer-moran-welcomes-strong-tourism-figures-at-key-opw-visi/

2.5 Tipperary Town

The historic town of Tipperary is notable for its stunning location near the Galtee Mountains, its history of conquest and revolution, and for its beautiful 19th and 20th-century architecture. The wonderful architecture which can be seen on Tipperary's streets is an asset that has been lost in many other Irish towns.

The landscapes visible from the town are imbued with mystical tales and folklore. For example Slievenamuck Hill, named after a sow called Beo who terrorised the locality, can be seen to the South-West. According to legend, one of Ireland's great heroes Finn McCumhall, came to this area and asked a local smith to create two spears for him, which he used to slay the fearsome sow.

To the immediate north-west of the town are the Tipperary Hills, which were shaped by glaciers over ten thousand years ago and reshaped by the Anglo-Norman's in the 13th century. These Anglo-Norman invaders discovered the strategic location of the hills offered clear views of the surrounding countryside. They set about shaping the hills to create their imposing wooden fortifications known as motte and baileys. Though the wooden fortifications have rotted away, the eye-catching shape of the motte can still be seen. Known to locals as the 'Cup and Saucer', the motte and the hills are now used as a park. This park is a unique public area and it is an extremely important asset to the town. With its panoramic views and prominent, readily accessible historical elements, the hills provide an opportunity to tell the story of Tipperary from the Anglo-Normans to the revolution and beyond.

Along with its neighbours Cashel, Fethard, Cahir and Clonmel, Tipperary is one of fifty-six known walled towns on the island of Ireland. The walling of the town by the Anglo-Norman settlers allowed them to control trade and established markets. Hundreds of years later, the town was still known for its markets in the 19th-century. At that point in time, Tipperary had the second most important butter market in the United Kingdom.

Besides the busy markets which allowed farmers from the surrounding rich agricultural land to sell their goods, the town also has a strong history of revolution. There are numerous plaques and statues that mark the homes of nationalists and revolutionaries. Some of the most interesting revolutionary features in Tipperary Town include the large RIC barracks and the remains of New Tipperary, a town outside the old town which tenants moved to in revolt against their landlord.

Though the town's medieval walls are gone, other fine architectural features that have replaced them, are equally impressive. From the tall spires of St Mary's and St Michael's churches to the decorated shop fronts, which are almost a time capsule of 19th and 20th-century architecture, there is something truly special about walking around Tipperary Town.

St Michael's Church, Tipperary Town.

Aerial image of Tipperary Town.

3.0 PROJECT METHODOLOGY

3.0 Project Methodology

3.1 Defining Tipperary Town and Environs

As requested, the Heritage Audit of Tipperary Town and its Environs was limited to an area of 10 kilometres, with the Main Street of Tipperary Town acting as the epicentre. Over one hundred and forty sites of archaeological, architectural, cultural, and historical significance were identified within that ten kilometres.

During the course of the audit, other sites of consequence just outside of the boundary came to light. These sites were of such note and value that they were later included in the audit.

3.2 Desk-Based Research

As an initial exercise, all of the historical, archaeological and architectural sites of Tipperary Town (within the 10 km area) were identified using the following sources: The Heritage Council's Map Viewer (www.heritagemaps.ie), the National Monuments Service's Archaeological Survey of Ireland (www.archaeology.ie), the Record of Protected Structures for County Tipperary, the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage, Ordnance Survey Maps (www.osi.ie), and aerial imagery (Bing Maps and Google Maps).

Bridewell, Tipperary Town.

Further information about these sites and their locations was uncovered using the Placenames Database (loganim.ie), the Geological Survey (www.GSI.ie), Biodiversity Maps (www.maps.biodiversityireland.ie), The Urban Archaeological Survey, the Irish Newspaper Archive and the British Newspaper Archive.

Tipperary Studies provided excellent information on the history of the town, and valuable information was gained from the Research on Military Buildings by Brendan Wright and historian Dr Denis Marnane's work. The Schools Folklore Collection (www.Duchas.ie), the Dictionary of Irish Biography (www.DIB.ie) and many other academic publications were also consulted in the production of this audit.

3.3 Site Visits

After examining the database, a number of Points Of Interest (POI) were identified. These POI's were visited throughout the months of July and August (weather and Covid restrictions permitting). The POI's were assessed for suitability for their potential to become recreational and tourism resources.

The exact locations of the sites were logged using GPS and photographed in high-resolution using state-of-the-art DSLR cameras. For detailed information on the selection criteria, please see section 4.1 below.

3.4 Public Meetings

Two story-sharing evenings were held in Tipperary Town to encourage the local community to share their knowledge, memories, and stories. The meetings were advertised in the local newspapers (The Tipperary Star and The Nationalist) and promoted on Eventbrite and social media sites connected to Abarta Heritage and the Tipperary Town Revitalisation Task Force. In addition, two radio interviews were conducted with Róisín Burke and Dr Damian Shiels on Tipp Mid West Radio on Thursday the 5th of August 2021 and Tuesday the 21st of September 2021.

3.4.1 Story-Sharing Evening (11th of August 2021)

Róisín Burke and Tara Clarke of Abarta Heritage met members of the Tipperary Town Revitalisation Taskforce and the community on Wednesday 11th of August 2021. The meeting began at the clock tower beside Tipperary Excel Heritage Co Ltd. The nature of the project was explained to the community, and the survey sheets connected to the Heritage Audit were handed out. Current Covid-19 restrictions were acknowledged, and appropriate measures were taken to socially distance and record contact details.

The event route took in St Mary's and St Michael's churches, the Main Street, the R.I.C barracks and the town's key statues. The community were very informative and contributed lots of valuable information to the report.

3.4.2 Story-Sharing Evening (23rd of September 2021)

Dr Damian Shiels and Tara Clarke of Abarta Heritage met members of the Tipperary Town Revitalisation Taskforce and the community on Thursday, the 23rd of September, 2021. The event began at the Remembrance Arch, where members of the community got the chance to point out the names of family members and friends. Again the nature of the project was explained to the community, and the survey sheets were handed out. Current Covid-19 restrictions were acknowledged, and appropriate measures were taken to socially distance and record contact details.

The story-sharing evening brought people to the location of the former barracks, the workhouse, soldiers houses, former military hospital and train station. Both story-sharing evenings provided an excellent opportunity to inform interested members of the public about the Heritage Audit and hopefully helped to foster a shared appreciation for the heritage and stories of Tipperary Town. The level of attendance at these public meetings indicates a strong local interest in the heritage and history of Tipperary Town.

Tipperary Story-Sharing Event.

Tipperary Military Story Sharing Event.

4.0 EVALUATION OF HERITAGE SITES

4.0 Evaluation of Heritage Sites

4.1 The Process of Evaluation

Over one hundred and forty archaeological, historical and architectural sites were identified within the catchment area of this audit (see section database). These sites were narrowed down to 30 key interest points identified as worthy of further detailed investigation and site visits. Each of these POI's were evaluated to assess tourism potential and suitability according to the following criteria:

Consent – Is there consent from the landowner (such as County Council, Coillte, relevant church authority, Office of Public Works, private landowner) for public access to the point of interest?

Safety and Access – Is there safe access or parking for vehicular transport? Is the accessthrough agricultural lands? Are there issues with livestock? Are there existing signposts or waymarkers? Is the site structurally safe? Will the point of interest itself be put at risk through increased footfall by inclusion on tourism trails?

Environmental Impact – Will the inclusion of the site as a point of interest negatively impact upon flora or fauna habitats? What can be done to mitigate the impact? Will the increased footfall cause erosive damage to the point of interest?

Visual Aspect – Is the point of interest (or journey to it) likely to excite and enthuse visitors?

Story – Does the particular point of interest have an engaging story? Does it fit within the developing 'brand' of Tipperary Town?

Following these inspections, a number of the original 30 were deemed unsuitable due to access and/or visual appeal. Below we have created a table of the suitable key points of interest within Tipperary Town and its environs.

4.2 Key Points of Interest

Site Name	Consent	Safety & Access	Environmental Impact	Visual Aspect	Story	Total
Remembrance Arch	5	5	5	5	5	25
Kickham Monument	5	5	5	5	5	25
Excel Centre	5	5	5	4	5	24
Church Well	5	5	5	5	4	24
St Michael's Church	5	5	5	5	4	24
St Michael's Cemetery	5	5	5	4	5	24
Maid of Erin Statue	5	3	5	5	5	23
Railway Station footbridge	5	5	5	5	3	23
Clock Tower	4	4	5	5	5	23
St Bridget's Well	5	5	5	4	3	22
St Mary's Church of Ireland and graveyard	4	4	4	5	5	22
Donohill motte and graveyard	5	3	4	5	5	22
Post Boxes	5	4	5	4	3	21
Soloheadbeg Ambush Site	5	3	5	3	5	21
Courthouse and bridewell	4	3	5	4	5	21
Cup and Saucer Motte and Bailey	5	3	3	4	5	20
Water Tower	4	4	5	4	3	20
School/Community centre	3	3	5	5	4	20
Remains of RIC Barracks	4	3	5	3	5	20

Site Name	Consent	Safety & Access	Environmental Impact	Visual Aspect	Story	Total
St John's Graveyard	5	3	5	2	5	20
Presbyterian Church	1	3	5	5	4	18
Tipperary Work House	2	1	4	5	5	17
Creamery	1	1	5	5	5	17
O'Leary House	1	3	5	3	5	17
Railway Station	1	2	5	4	4	16
Officer Houses	1	1	5	5	4	16
Standing Stone	1	3	2	5	4	15
St Vincents Health Centre	1	1	5	4	4	15
Supposed site of King John's Castle	5	4	3	1	2	15
School (abbey arch, Erasmus school)	1	1	5	2	5	14
King's Well	1	1	1	1	5	9

A number of recommendations for the key POI's were noted and are recorded in the table below. Further recommendations for all sites can be found on the database

Site Name	Recommendations
Remembrance Arch	This fantastic feature, which is the heart of the military complex, does not get as much attention due to its isolated location outside the town. By including it within the military landscape of the town or on a possible military trail (see below) it may attract more visitors and highlight the town's and the country's military sacrifices. It would be interesting to do a community research project on some of the Tipperary names recorded on the Remembrance Arch. The information gathered in the research may provide interesting stories for the town or create new connections to other places, which could feature in a video or audio guide track for this site. Besides being on the military trail, the arch (which is a protected structure) could also be part of a new *Slí na Slainte* route, which would create better access to all military sites in this area.
St Vincents Health Centre	Though this is an impressive building with a fascinating history, it is currently used as a vital community health centre. No heritage interpretation should interfere with the good work conducted here. However, it may be worthwhile erecting a panel that compliments the IAE board at the top of the road or perhaps include it on a military trail of the town so long as visitors know not to enter the building or block access.
Military Officers Houses	These lovely stone buildings are both protected structures and private houses. Though they could potentially be part of the military and architectural trails (see below), owners and occupants of the houses should not be impeded by tourism. We recommend that a panel that discusses the houses and the history of the military barracks be erected near the surviving barrack wall at the playground. This panel could also feature a reconstruction drawing or photograph of what the barracks looked like when it was in use.
Tipperary Workhouse	The NIAH believe Tipperary's workhouse (a protected structure) forms a significant reminder of Ireland's social history. Due to its dilapidated state, this building of significant historical value urgently requires a conservation report and management plan. Special efforts should be made to link up with the Irish Famine Museum and tie this site to other famine sites in the town, e.g. St John's famine burial ground. Community research projects could look into the immigration from Tipperary due to famine. Over time, Tipperary could potentially become a place where the diaspora from the entire county is represented, celebrated, researched, and discussed. This imposing building could also feature on town trails connected with architecture, rural/market life and the military (see below). The workhouse could also be part of a new Slí na Slainte route, which would create better access to all heritage sites in this area.
Military Water Tower	This protected structure is a great place to get an idea of the scale of the military barracks. A panel with the history of the barracks and a reconstruction drawing would be helpful here as it would attract the attention of anyone attending matches in Sean Tracey Park. The tower could also benefit from being part of the Heritage Council's Adopt A Monument Scheme. This scheme aims to empower local communities to take an active role in understanding, engaging with and protecting their local heritage and could be highly beneficial to both the water tower and the local community. The water tower could also easily be part of any architectural, military and revolutionary trails in the town (see below).

Site Name	Recommendations
Railway Station	The railway station, which is a protected structure, has connections with all of the town's key themes (architectural, communications, rural/ market life, revolutionary and military) and could therefore feature on many future heritage trails. Artwork or sculpture on the platform could act as a unique advertisement for the town to any commuters travelling on the Limerick line.
Railway Station Footbridge	This fantastic protected structure should be a highlight on any future architectural trails in the town. The bridge provides visitors with a great viewing platform of Tipperary Town and its surrounding environs. Once loose wires and broken lamps near the bridge are tidied up, a panel could be installed which identifies natural and manmade features visible in the area.
Post Boxes	The postboxes in Tipperary, which date back to the reign of Queen Victoria and King Edward, are protected structures. One of them is also located in the town's architectural conservation area. Both postboxes could feature in future town trails based on themes such as communication and architecture. In addition, it would be nice to do a community project on the life of the postboxes. Using the 1901 and 1911 census, the community could look into what kind of letters were sent by the people who lived nearby, e.g. soldiers, revolutionaries, emigrants, etc. This could later form an exhibition in the Excel Centre. Perhaps artwork silhouettes of previous users e.g. soldiers, could be installed at the wall behind the railway postbox to attract attention.
Mutton Pie/Cup and Saucer Motte and Bailey	This recorded monument is one of the town's key heritage sites. It offers spectacular panoramic views of the town and nearby mountains and is a great local amenity. We strongly recommend implementing a clear development plan for the motte and the Tipperary Hills, which deals with short, medium, and long-term development. In addition, this fantastic site requires an interpretive plan and community strategy, which ensures that any future work here is both cohesive and worthwhile. Clear parking and signage for this site are critical, particularly for those passing through the town. We also recommend improving the steps to the IRA memorial and turning that area into a more atmospheric place.
St John's Graveyard	This is an important site in the town with a history connected to the famine and revolution. As such, it could feature on any revolutionary and rural/market life trails which may be developed in the future (see below). Though a panel gives information on this unassuming sites powerful history, it may be beneficial to erect another panel that displays the location of graves. Any grave maps that have been previously done for St Johns should also be made available on the Tipperary Town website. t may be nice to re-construct the large Celtic cross which once stood here. This could act as a fitting memorial to the victims of the famine and as a significant visual symbol for the area, which could be seen from the N24.

Site Name	Recommendations
King's Well	Due to access and visibility issues, visitors will not be able to visit this site regularly. Though the Sadlier Estate house and ornamental pond are gone, the farmer has done a lot of conservation work to the stables and walled garden. It would be worthwhile contacting the farmer who owns the land and is interested in history about making the site open once a year. This could be done through a town open day or perhaps during Heritage Week or Culture Night. This open day would be intriguing to locals and visitors alike who could see the remains of the well and the Sadlier estate.
Tipperary Co-Operative Creamery	This protected structure is a private functioning creamery meaning that access to the public is not available. However, it is visible from the road and could form part architectural and rural/market life trails based in the town.
Abbey School (abbey arch, Erasmus school)	This school has a fascinating history that many visitors would be interested in learning about. The re-constructed arch, which is a protected structure and a recorded monument, could feature on future military and archaeological trails in town. Since the arch is on school grounds, visitors should be encouraged to view it from a distance. Due to its deep history, we recommend that the Abbey school be part of a video or audio guide; this could be created with help from the Abbey's students.
Supposed site of King John's Castle	This recorded monument should be archaeologically examined. A conservation report should be created if deemed to be of archaeological significance.
St Bridget's Well	The condition of this protected structure and recorded monument should be inspected when the well is next opened. Directional signage will need to be installed for visitors to find the site. An interpretation panel will also be required if the well is to feature on an archaeological town trail. The blank wall behind the well is ideal for creating a mural that would make the site more visually appealing and a good talking point online.
O'Leary House	This house is connected to a prominent figure in the town and is located within the architectural conservation area. O'Leary's former house would be a poignant stop on any revolutionary town trail. If the owners were willing, some of O'Leary's famous quotes could be painted or projected onto the house's external walls. This would be an attractive bit of street art that would capture people's attention as they passed through the town.
Kickham Monument	This protected structure could feature on numerous themed trails, including the architectural and revolutionary trails. Though the statue is located in the town's architectural conservation area, more could be done to improve the setting, including relocating the bin. Some of Kickham's famous quotes could be painted or projected around Kickham Place to draw intrigue. It would also be beneficial to give the statue its own track on a revolutionary audio guide where he could come to life and talk to the visitor about his life and work.
Former Presbyterian Church	This building is a protected structure within the town's architectural conservation area. Interpretation is already displayed at the site, so there is no need for additional physical signage. We recommend that the TTRTF keep an eye on the level of commercial signage attached to the former church to ensure that it is not damaging the fine stonework. We also recommend that this site be featured as a highlight on any future architectural trails developed in the town.

Site Name	Recommendations
Maid of Erin Statue	This is a protected structure located within the architectural conservation area of the town. Good interpretation signage attached to the IAE route has been erected here already. If possible, it would be nice to have the gate to the statue remain open during the day so people can step in away from the traffic. We recommend that this statue become a key feature on any revolutionary, military and architectural trails around the town. If an audio guide were created, the Maid of Erin statue could feature on a track telling the story of the Manchester martyrs in detail.
St Mary's Church of Ireland and graveyard	St Mary's is a protected structure and a recorded monument. Like many Church of Ireland churches across the country, St Marys is experiencing a decline in its congregation. Strong links between the church and community should now be promoted to encourage its upkeep and use. Examples of this can be seen in Bansha, where the Church of Ireland hosts a community bake sale. It would be great to open the church for visitors to see the stained glass windows and the Erasmus school role. Having a Church of Ireland building open for visitors to explore has been successfully done at St Carthage's in Lismore, Co. Waterford. Conservation works may be needed for some of the burials, especially those with iron railings. In addition, excess vegetation may need to be cut back. It might be a nice touch to sow poppies around the graves of the WWI soldiers so that they are easier to find. Many people will have an interest in discovering who is buried in this cemetery. We recommend that the survey of the burials in the graveyard is available on the Tipperary Town website and that a physical panel with this information should be erected in the graveyard. We also recommend that this site be featured on any future archaeological, architectural and rural/market life trails in the town.
Church Well	This could be a key feature on any architectural, communications and rural/market life trails in the town.
RIC Barracks	This protected structure is a fantastic site that could feature on any town architectural, military and revolutionary trails. Signage already exists for the site, but it would be beneficial to create an audio-guide track for the interesting history connected to this place.
Clock Tower	The clock tower, which is a protected structure, should be a focal point for tours and markets in the town. It should act as one of the key symbols of Tipperary town. We recommend contacting Aldi and seeing about establishing a mini gallery at the bottom of the tower. In addition, old photographs of the ballroom could be displayed on the blank space behind the reconstructed wall. We also recommend that this site should feature on any architectural and rural/market life trail within the town.
St Michael's Church	This protected structure should feature on any revolutionary, military, communications, architectural and rural/market life trails for the town.
St Michael's Cemetery	This cemetery which is the final resting place of IRA men, British soldiers and the RIC officer killed in Soloheadbeg, should feature on any military and revolutionary trails of the town. We recommend that a panel showing the exact location of those buried in the graveyard be erected at the entrance to the cemetery to help visitors find the military graves. This panel would also be beneficial for any descendants or diaspora working on their family history.

| Site Name	Recommendations
Courthouse and Bridewell	These protected structures should feature on any architectural, military and revolutionary themed trails the town decides to promote in the future. Ideas have already been put forward for the future use of these buildings in the 'Tipperary Town Courthouse and Bridewell Reimagined Options Analysis'. We recommend that options such as the Bookstore, Remote Working Space & Interpretative Gardens be considered for this space as other projects with a large reliance on technology can be quite costly and quickly date.
Soloheadbeg Ambush Site	This site is hugely significant to Ireland's history and independence. It could attract much attention if it were promoted on a revolutionary trail from Tipperary town. It might be worth putting Soloheadbeg forward for the Landscapes of Revolution Project. This project has successfully examined other sites in Tipperary and Cork connected to the War of Independence.
Donohill Motte, Graveyard and holy well	We recommend that these sites be included on an archaeological and/or revolutionary trail from Tipperary town. Much work has been done at these sites recorded monuments to make them accessible to the public. Still, the promotion of their location is needed.
Standing Stone	This recorded monument could be featured on an archaeological trail from the town. Though it is on private land, it is visible from the road and just a short walk from other archaeological sites such as the motte on the Tipperary Hills. If the landowner was willing, a small sign could be attached to the field fence explaining the history and significance of the site.
Excel Centre	The Excel Centre is a fantastic well run amenity for the town, but visitors may not realise all it offers. We recommend commissioning large banners for the west gable of the building, alerting people to the presence of the free exhibition, guided tours and family research, to name just a few. The centre's permanent exhibits should also feature on any military and/or revolutionary themed tours in the future.

Springfield standing stone, Co. Tipperary

Maid of Erin Startue. Tipperary Town.

Workhouse, Tipperary Town.
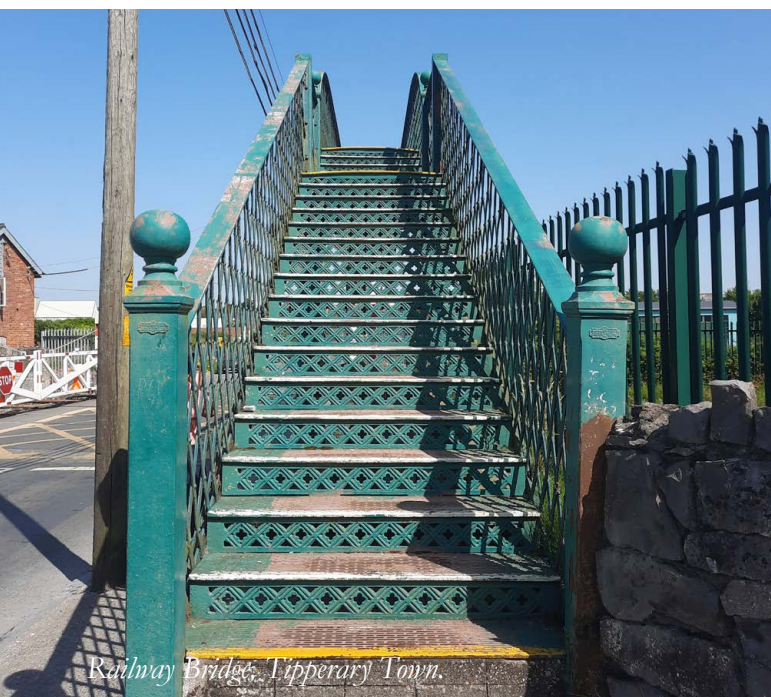
Railway Bridge. Tipperary Town.

Sign for former Tipperary Presbyterian Church.

Lamppost, Tipperary Town.

5.0 HERITAGE AUDIT THEMES

5.0 Heritage Audit Themes

Due to the significant number of sites the town and its environs have to offer, we deemed it prudent to group some of the POI's and sites from the database into themes, or ways of visualising these extensive historic landscapes .

Six key themes were identified: Archaeological, Architectural, Communications, Market/Rural Life, Military, and Revolutionary. However, these are purely suggestive — other themes which highlight the immense depth and range of heritage in Tipperary may also be developed over time.

These themed groups could be developed into tourists trails (walking and cycling), walking tours and audio guides that would attract visitors to the town. These trails should not be heavily signposted, but rather maps, audio recordings and videos should be made available online for tourists to discover before they visit. This could be easily promoted on the town's website, on big brand websites like Ireland's Ancient East and the Munster Vales, and by local accommodation providers.

By using this online format, the trails could be regularly developed, supplemented and expanded to keep them vibrant. Tipperary town should consistently be looking to "freshen up" its offering to continue to attract local as well as regional and international tourism with new offerings.

Another helpful way of breaking up the significant heritage of Tipperary Town in a way that is manageable and attractive to visitors is by the time it would take to enjoy the experience. For example, prospective tourists may only have thirty minutes, one hour or half a day to spend in the town, so it might be useful to group together different sites that can be seen within such timeframes.

Below we examine some of the themed groups and demonstrate how they could be developed into tourist trails. We also look at what sites could be visited during a one hour and three hour visit around the town. A number of tours and public engagement projects have carried out by individuals in Tipperary over the years, celebrating the built and natural heritage of the town as well as the history. The trails we propose here are designed to build on the heritage of the town and tours and talks that have been delivered in the past.

5.1 Archaeological Trail

Location & Description:

Tipperary is a historic town with many points of interest of archaeological value. Dating back to prehistoric times, the town is surrounded by impressive Bronze Age standing stones, barrows and fulacht fia. There are also a number of natural springs that were used as wells in prehistoric and medieval times. One of the most interesting is King's Well, where the famous Brian Boru supposedly washed his wounds after the Battle of Sulcoit. Unfortunately, this well is on private land and so is deemed unsuitable for an all year round trail. However, its inaccessibility doesn't prevent Tipperary from telling the story of the battle or making use of those links in other ways. For example, if a living history program were developed at Tipperary Hills, it would allow the audience to imagine the battle, and for this crucial period of history to be featured as part of the town's heritage identity.

The trail should make use of sites that are easily accessible such as St Bridget's Well in the town centre and the Anglo-Norman motte fondly known as the 'Cup and Saucer'. To see the full list of sites and extent of the trail, see the list and map on page 56

Access, Visitor Experience and Promotional Presence:

The Archaeological trail intends to help visitors experience this historic town's story. Since many archaeological sites are no longer visible, e.g., the Augustinian Abbey or St Mary's medieval church, it would be wise to create videos or audio guides that can facilitate the provision of more detail and description than is possible with traditional information plaques.

Another strategy that could be employed to develop the archaeological element of the town's story is the use of reconstruction drawings on plexiglass to evoke views or aspect of the towns ancient and medieval past. Mural artwork could also be created around the town to help the visitor envision the past. For example, at St Bridget's Well, a mural could be created which depicts the saint, or how the community in the past used the well.

The Archaeological trail could be promoted at local tourist information sites and nearby historical sites to encourage visitors to see more of Tipperary Town on their day trips. Local artists could contribute to the trail map and include reconstruction drawings of what the place may have looked like. These maps could then be available in print format but should also be downloadable from the town's website.

Where possible, visitors should be encouraged to walk or cycle much of the trail. This may involve encouraging local businesses to consider including bike hire in their offerings.

Points for Consideration

- Create an archaeological trail map using artwork by local artists.
- Create a webpage on the town's website which offers information on the various trails, including the archaeological one.
- Erect sensitive way-marking that avoids signage clutter to help visitors navigate the route.
- Design brochures and make them available in multiple languages at the tourist venues and accommodation both in and near the town.
- Consider creating murals that help tell the town's story.
- Consider installing information plaques with reconstruction drawings at select sites around the town.
- Examine the potential of regular guided walks that highlight different elements of the town's archaeological heritage at different times. For example, medieval churches could be looked at one day and mottes on another.
- Look into having expert talks at the sites on significant days to keep the trails and their history vibrant and renewed. Each year slightly new perspectives should be drawn on to achieve this.

Springfield Standing Stone, Co. Tipperary

5.2 Architectural Trail

Location & Description:

Tipperary Town's fantastic architecture is located primarily in the town centre. The majority of the sites can be found either on the main street or side streets leading from here. From tall churches to impressive shopfronts, this route has so much to offer. The extent of architectural survival in Tipperary is remarkable, and should be heavily promoted as one of the town's unique selling points.

The architectural trail could focus specifically on this aspect of the town, which is often overlooked. By following the map, locals and visitors alike could uncover the wealth of design, decoration and imagination apparent in the town's historic building stock. Since the town clock would be one of the architectural trail's key features, it may be prudent to utilise the space surrounding it to accentuate this element of the town's story. This could take the form of a a gallery on the bottom floor or a display of old images of the town nearby. You can view the complete trail list and map on page 58.

Access, Visitor Experience and Promotional Presence:

This trail is heavily based on private businesses and residences, so interpretation panels are not suitable outside every shop and house with interesting features. Instead, we recommend promoting the trail on a map that can be downloaded from the town's website with specifications on where to find the architectural features.

Some of the features could be promoted on signage displayed inside derelict shopfront windows. This would not only provide interesting information but would take attention away from the empty shop.

Information could also be presented on an audio guide or podcast, which visitors could download. This could feature interviews with conservation architects who explain how the feature was created and where it can be found. It could also feature local voices, and the statues could come to life to guide the visitor around the town.

The local community could be encouraged to undertake a project such as 'Who Lived in This House?'. Families and historic figures who once called these buildings home could be identified, and the information gained could be used as raw material for future efforts to promote this heritage. There could also be nationally linked architectural appreciation weekends, open houses (e.g. see the 'Open House Limerick Festival') and even architectural orienteering routes (e.g. see Cork City Council's 'Cork Urban Orienteering'). The orienteering challenge would be a fantastic way for people to navigate the town, with a variety of challenges that suit different age groups and bring people back to try the next one.

Since this trail is predominantly in the town centre we recommend that it is walked.

Points for Consideration

- Create an architectural trail map using artwork by local artists.
- Create a webpage on the town's website which offers information on the various trails, including the architectural one.
- Design brochures and make them available in multiple languages at the tourist venues and accommodation in and near the town.
- Consult with conservation architects who appreciate the town's architectural legacy and create an audio guide or podcast with their insights.
- Look into creating fun architectural orienteering trails which are suitable for adults and children.
- Perhaps have older images of the town displayed in disused shopfronts to show what the town once looked like. Also, consider putting up information signs in disused shopfront windows.
- Talk with Aldi about creating a permanent photo exhibition of what the town looked like (or specifically the old town hall) at the bottom of the clocktower or behind the reconstructed wall.

St Mary's Church, Tipperary Town.

5.3 Communications Trail

Location & Description:

The Communications Heritage Trail could lead visitors around Tipperary Town encouraging people to think in new ways as to how people interacted with the landscape around them in the past. Beginning at Tipperary Hills, where mass gatherings and speeches were held and ending at the train station. This trail could explore how the community living in Tipperary communicated with each other and the outside world. Encouraging people to think in new ways about the historic landscape surrounding them, such a tour could examine traditional forms of communication, i.e. post boxes, but also look at some of the houses and statues associated with people who gave rousing speeches to the public. See the complete trail list and map on page 60.

Access, Visitor Experience and Promotional Presence:

Many of the sites on this trail are freely available for the public to access, e.g. the post boxes and statues. Some of the sites are private property, such as the houses of the O'Leary siblings. However, in such instances there is no need for the visitor to view the interior, as the exterior of the house provides a good sense of the heritage site.

To promote this trail, an enticing map and brochure could be created by local artists explaining the concept of the trail. Online versions of the map should be publicised on the town's website and be free to download. To reduce the amount of interpretive signage around the town, it would be beneficial to create a free audio guide. This could guide listeners around the town, allowing them to hear some of the great speeches and feel a sense of dramatic atmosphere. Members of the local community of Tipperary Town could be brought in to lend their voices to the recording of these speeches.

Points for Consideration

- Create a communications trail map using work by local artists.
- Create a web page on the town's website that offers information on the various trails, including the communications one.
- Erect sensible way-marking to help visitors navigate the route.
- Design and print brochures in multiple languages, which can be found at tourist

venues and accommodation in and near the town.

- Create a free downloadable podcast or audio guide where visitors can hear the speeches and forms of communication around Tipperary Town.
- Consider creating artwork or murals around the town that display some of the key phrases in the speeches to attract attention, e.g. Kickham 'is the captive Ireland doomed to tug at its chains for ever'?
- If funding allows, consider investing in unique ways for the community to access the speeches, e.g. Listening posts found in Anglesey Wales. These could be positioned in places like the Tipperary Hills, where Kickham gave a famous speech.

Post Box, Tipperary Town.

5.4 Market and Rural Life Trail

Location & Description:

The Market and Rural Life Heritage Trail is envisaged as a walking trail that brings visitors around the town centre beginning at the workhouse and ending at the site of New Tipperary. Such a trail could focus on Tipperary's impressive agricultural history and reminds visitors that the town had the second most important butter market in the United Kingdom. See trail list and map on page 62.

Access, Visitor Experience and Promotional Presence:

This trail would be easily accessible as it is based on pedestrian streets in the town and we would recommend encouraging visitors to walk and cycle the route. Local businesses could also be encouraged to set up bike rentals for visitors.

The local community could get involved in this trail in a number of ways, including researching the trades and businesses that once dominated specific streets in the past.

It would be fantastic if, over time, this route could be developed into a food trail. Visitors could pay to taste some of Tipperary Town's fresh produce, and local restaurants could offer experiences or classes in creating dishes. This could be promoted through the Munster Vales 'taste the vales' brand, and at future farmer's markets the town might revive.

Points for consideration

- Create a market and rural life trail map using work by local artists.
- Create a web page on the town's website that offers information on the various trails, including the market and rural life.
- Erect sensible way-marking to help visitors navigate the route.
- Examine the potential for various forms of interpretation.
- Approach local food producers about developing the trail into a more experiential journey.
- Encourage and establish fresh food markets in the town to attract foodies.
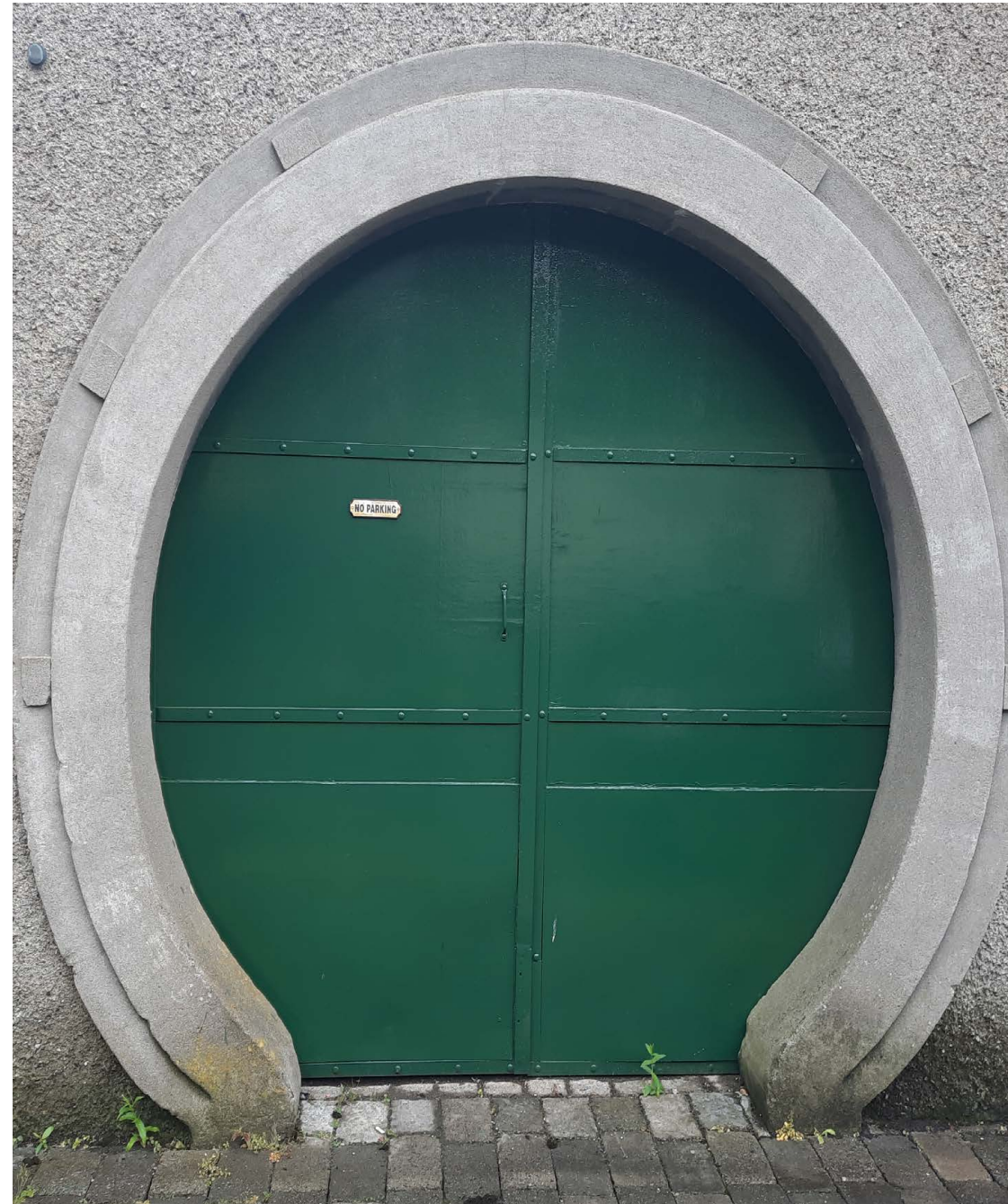
Blind Street Doors, Tipperary Town.

5.5 Military Trail

Location & Description:

The Military Trail could lead visitors around approximately eighteen points of interest across the town and its surrounding environs. Beginning at St Vincent's Health Centre (the former military hospital), from there the trail journeys through the military quarter of the town, the town centre stopping at the Excel Centre to see the permanent exhibition Tipperary 1913-1923: War and Revolution before finishing at St Michael's Michael's cemetery.

Each of the sites on this trail has a deep connection to the town's military history. Visitors taking it could hear about military events from the 20th-century and further back in time. They would see the site of the former Erasmus School; an area that was once occupied by the forces of William of Orange. This army helped defeat the last Catholic King of England, fought at the great Battle of the Boyne and changed Ireland irrevocably with the signing of the Treaty of Limerick. For full details of the route, see trail list and map on page 64.

Access, Visitor Experience and Promotional Presence

Some of the sites on the trail, including the officers' houses and the Abbey School, do not offer full access to visitors. However, these sites can be enjoyed from the outside and do not require efforts to make them open to the public.

Visitor experience can be heightened by creating attractive maps and brochures and an audio guide that offers more information without cluttering the sites with signage. All maps, brochures and audio guides should be made freely available from the town's website and in hardcopy format at visitor centres. Though we don't recommend the creation of many new panels, it would be beneficial to have panels that offer historical images or reconstruction drawings that give visitors a better understanding of the site. This would be ideal at the now-demolished Military barracks.

A fun way to bring this trail to life and to increase the visitor experience would be to organise re-enactments on specific days of the year. These could become large events in the future that draw in visitors from around the world. A large part of the re-enactments and the promotion of the military trail should be based around the song 'Its a long way to Tipperary' which is well known throughout the world and highly connected to the military. The trail should also be promoted on the Ireland's Ancient East website and other military themed heritage sites throughout Tipperary and its neighbouring counties.

Since this trail is relatively long, visitors may wish to drive it as well as walk and cycle.

Points for Consideration

- Create a military trail map and brochure using work by local artists.
- Create panels to display old photographs and reconstruction images for visitors.
- Consider animating the trail by creating an accompanying video or audio guide.
- Create a web page on the town's website which offers information on the military trail: downloadable maps, brochures, audio guides, videos of enactments, etc.
- Erect way-marking to help visitors navigate the route.
- Organise events such as re-enactments to promote the trail.

World War I Headstone, St Michael's Cemetery.

5.6 Revolutionary Trail

Location & Description:

Tipperary has been a centre of revolutionary thought and action over the centuries, from agrarian unrest to political revolt. This trail is designed to bring visitors to some of the key revolutionary locations in Tipperary Town and its surrounding environs, building on the extensive research work that has been taken into these activities within the town of Tipperary.

Such a trail could guide visitors past the graves of revolutionaries, the statues that honour them and through iconic battlegrounds such as Soloheadbeg, where the 'first shots of the War of Independence were fired'. The trail could also take in the permanent exhibition at the Excel Centre: Tipperary 1913-1923, War and Revolution and photographs from the War of Independence.

Soloheadbeg ambush site, Co. Tipperary.

Some of these revolutionary sites are currently featured on other trails, such as the Ireland's Ancient East trail, Beara-Breifne Way and the Rapree trail, but we believe that it is essential to incorporate all of these sites into one easy-to-follow route which can be cycled, walked or driven from Tipperary town. See the full trail list and map on page 66.

Access, Visitor Experience and Promotional Presence:

This trail would allow the visitor to experience a myriad of settings within the town as it brings them through the town centre, up the Tipperary Hills and out to Donohill. This experience would be improved with consistent way-marking, detailed maps and interpretation (through audio guides, panels or tour guiding).

Maps and route information should be promoted online using the town website and through large marketing brands, as mentioned in section two. Tipperary's longstanding links with Irish nationalism through the 19th century offers an opportunity to tell Ireland's revolutionary story through sites like the courthouse and RIC barracks. We also recommend that organised events such as reenactments and commemorations be held throughout the year to really promote the significance of the trail.

Points for Consideration:

- Create uniform signage for the route.
- Have local artists design maps for the route.
- Create a webpage on the town's website which offers information on the various trails, including the revolutionary one.
- Examine the potential for various forms of interpretation, e.g., audio guides or videos, which could provide a more immersive experience with additional information offered.
- Consider events such as re-enactments held throughout the year on key dates and anniversaries connected to the revolutions.
- Create wall art in the town to acknowledge where great speeches were given by revolutionaries, e.g., Parnell's speech at the site of the former glove factory.

5.7 Timed Visits

Many visitors to Tipperary Town may have a set amount of time which they can spend in the area. They may not have the ability to go on a themed tour but would still like to see all the highlights either in an hour or a half-day visit. These nutshell tours are very popular across Europe. Below we have created a table with some of the sites which could be recommended to visitors with limited time on their hands. These should be high impact sites that leave the visitor wanting to come back and visit Tipperary again.

One Hour Visit	Half Day Visit
Excel Centre exhibitions	Excel Centre exhibitions and guided walking tour of the town
One hour guided tour of some key sites e.g. Kickham statue, St Mary's Church of Ireland and New Tipperary	Excel Centre exhibitions and exploration of the Tipperary Hills

Tower, Tipperary Town.

6.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.0 Conclusion and Recommendations

During the creation of this audit, it became clear that there is a true wealth of heritage to explore within Tipperary Town and its Environs. That rich heritage is perfectly matched by the people who are committed and passionate about the stories and heritage of their locality, and who want to see Tipperary enjoyed by visitors again.

It is our hope that the Heritage Audit and the accompanying database will prove to be a useful information resource for the local authority, communities and visitors to the area. The database and the audit should be used as a solid foundation for the future development of Tipperary Town's tourism potential. Since the town is not fixed in time but continues to grow and create a new history, the database should not be considered a finished product. Instead, it is a working document that can be expanded in the future as more information comes to light..

While working on the database, a number of recommendations came to light which are laid out below. Implementation of these recommendations will rely largely on local community endeavour, with the support of public agencies, local authorities and local development companies where appropriate. These recommendations are not necessarily listed in order of priority.

Recommendation 1 - Community Involvement

Fantastic communities live in Tipperary Town and its surrounding environs who are incredibly passionate about revitalising their town. By harnessing this passion and enthusiasm, more information could be added to the current database, and more sites or history could be rediscovered.

Recommendation 1.1- Rediscovering the Town's Street Names

Over time the names of the roads, lanes and streets of Tipperary Town have changed. This is often due to change of use but also came about as a result of Ireland gaining independence and wanting to replace names associated with British aristocracy. Many street names that contained references to landlords or previous uses were renamed after republican figures. We think it would be an engaging community project to get the townspeople to look into the name changes, when they occurred and what previous names tell us about the history and use of historic locations within the town. Many details with respect to the name changes can be found through an examination of Ordnance Survey mapping and in the Tipperary County Archives, particularly the town's Urban District Council (UDC) minutes. These minutes could also produce insights into life in Tipperary Town between 1850 and 1960, which may in turn inspire further community projects.

Recommendation 1.2- Rediscovering the Town's Diaspora

Tipperary, like many other towns in Ireland, has suffered from large levels of emigration. At the town's train station, families would have waved off their loved ones as they journeyed on to pastures new. Meanwhile the town's Workhouse stands in testament to the awful conditions that led many to believe the only option was the emigrant boat. In the 19th century, thousands of Tipperary people sought to escape poverty and the pull of the Workhouse through emigration. In 1841 Tipperary was the third most populous county in Ireland, and large numbers of that community ended up living out their lives abroad. Recent research has shown that approximately 70,000 people left Tipperary for New York alone between 1846 and 1854, roughly 16% of the entire population of the county. Between the summer of 1851 and 1920, over 220,000 people left Tipperary for all corners of the globe.[1]

Though thousands physically left Tipperary and its surrounding environs, they did not leave behind their love and connection to the town. This large diaspora made monetary contributions to Tipperary over the decades. Though this has somewhat faded away, we think that the link should be resurrected. We believe a community outreach program would be a fantastic way to reconnect to the diaspora's decedents. Building on the town's genealogical service based in the Excel Centre, Tipperary town could seek to become a centre for research into the county's diaspora. The nature of emigrant records often means that many of those who left cannot be identified to a specific locale, but rather are generally situation as being from "Tipperary". Given that the town gives its name to the county, it would be the ideal locale to develop and expand on explorations, examinations and celebrations of the story of the county's global diaspora.

A key way of developing such links would be through community-driven projects. For example one such initiative could look the online U.S. passport archives, where the local community could rediscover the faces of the people who once lived in the town. In addition, they could look into the people from the USA and Australia who sponsored and funded the creation of New Tipperary. The community may enjoy this particular project as it might reconnect them with long lost relatives. It will also encourage the community to use the family research centre in the Excel, which they may not have been aware of before.

In later years a 'gathering' event could be organised to encourage the descendants of the diaspora to come back and rediscover Tipperary.

Excel Centre, Tipperary Town.

1   Tyler Anbinder & Hope McCaffrey, "Which Irish men and Women Immigrated to the United States during the Great Famine Migration of 1846-54" in Irish Historical Studies 39 (156), 620-642; Kerby Miller 1985, Emigrants & Exiles: Ireland and the Irish Exodus to North America, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 570-1).

Recommendation 1.4- Rediscovering the Famine

Again, working with local historians, using newspaper accounts and the town's Urban District Council (UDC) minutes, the community could look into the buildings/places used to house and care for victims of the famine, particularly with respect to the auxiliary workhouses. These buildings and their stories could be noted and later incorporated into a themed trail, or an exhibition could be created in the Excel Centre.

Recommendations 1.5-Rediscovering the Military

The community could also seek to conduct further work on identify ing the specific buildings within the town associated with the First World War; for example those used for the care of wounded soldiers, those used for recruitment, the locations of fundraisers and balls, speeches or where groups met to carry out work to support the war effort.

Such an initiative could be combined with an exploration of the training activities of the military in and around Tipperary during the First World War. The heritage related to this period has not been systematically identified or protected in Ireland, yet Tipperary has significant potential to develop an archaeological project exploring this aspect of their First World War past. In addition to the remains of the Tipperary Barracks itself, aspects of the Ballyglass Range survive nearby, though they have never been archaeologically surveyed or explored. In addition, contemporary aerial photographs suggest that significant remnants of the temporary First World War encampment at Scalaheen survive in a largely Greenfield site to the west of the main barracks. Again the community could seek to develop an ongoing public archaeological project to examine these three sites and the town in tandem, bundling in the process both more tourist potential and contributing significantly to national awareness and knowledge of such heritage.

All the outputs of this research could be uploaded to the town's website, where it can be made available to the database and any interested parties/researchers.

The information could later act as a basis for future exhibitions in the Excel Centre, or the community could consider outdoor exhibitions. For example, the early passport photos of the town's diaspora could be projected onto key buildings in the town to create a powerful evening attraction. Something similar has been successfully undertaken in Kells to commemorate the 1500th anniversary of St Colmcille's birth.

Republican graves, St Michael's cemetery, Tipperary Town.

Recommendation 1.3 Rediscovering Revolutionaries

The town has a strong revolutionary past which could be examined further by the local community. This includes the well-researched activities of the 3rd Tipperary Brigade during the War of Independence and Civil War, extending back through the Fenian and agrarian movements of the 19th century. By working with local historians and using newspaper accounts and resources such as the military archives, the community could seek to identify key buildings in the town used for revolutionary meetings, and uncover where significant revolutionary events took place within the town. This would enhance the current knowledge and give the community a sense of connection to these sites.

Tower, Tipperary Town.

Tipperary Hills Bench, Tipperary Town.

Recommendation 2 - Ongoing Community Heritage Survey

In conjunction with the community research, the practical survey sheets created for this project could continue to capture information and the community's thoughts on future endeavours. Perhaps the Tipperary Town Revitalisation Task Force could host a survey where the community records what they know about the street they live on.

Survey sheets could also be given to school children around the town and its environs to conduct a type of mini Schools Folklore Collection for the twenty-first century.

The survey sheets should be available in physical form at key venues such as the Excel Centre and be easy to download from the town's website.

Recommendation 3 - Create Themed Heritage Trails

As part of the audit, the heritage sites in Tipperary Town and its surrounding environs have been grouped into themes. These themes could form exciting trails that lead visitors around the town in unique ways. Instead of the traditional single historical trail, visitors could choose to explore different aspects of the town's past on multiple visits. By offering multiple themed routes, visitors are encouraged to spend more time exploring the area. The themes would also attract a new type of visitor, mainly enthusiasts interested in a particular topic, e.g. architecture or military history.

For the trails to be successful, they need to be marketed to a broad audience. Tipperary Town can reach a larger international audience by connecting more with Ireland's Ancient East and the Munster Vales brands. The trails should also be promoted on the town's website, where visitors can discover high-quality images, beautifully designed maps/brochures and videos/podcasts and audio guides which will entice them.

The town will also need to invest in signage and consider creating events based on the trail themes. For example, the market/rural life trail could have a monthly farmers market set up at one of the sites, or there could be re-enactments for the revolutionary trail. In addition, artwork could be created to highlight the themed routes, e.g., a mural at St Bridget's Well or famous quotes painted along the communication trail.

Recommendation 4 - Tour Guide Training

All of the information gathered by the community and the development of themed trails should be undertaken in conjunction with the training of tour guides. Though the town offers fantastic guided tours from the Excel Centre and trail guide books by Dr Denis Marnane, it would be beneficial to both the community and visitors to expand on these services.

Guided tours should be at regular times on the weekend and during the week in the holiday seasons, e.g. Easter and Summer. The tours and times should be advertised online, particularly on the Tipperary Town website. Having regular guided tours gives visitors a reason to stay in Tipperary Town longer. Local tour guides also offer the all-important locals' perspective and help visitors uncover stories and sites they might not find on their own

The clocktower is an ideal location to start and finish the tours as it is a central area with parking nearby.

Recommendation 5 - Rediscover the Town Walls

Tipperary Town is one of 56 known walled towns on the island of Ireland. Though it appears to have no surviving physical remains, it is worth exploring the potential of rediscovering the wall circuit as it was once a significant part of the town's history and development.

A first step would be to join the Irish Walled Town's Network (IWTN), which the neighbouring towns of Fethard, Carrick-on-Suir, Cashel and Clonmel are already members of. The Irish Walled Towns Network is an initiative of The Heritage Council of Ireland and was created to unite the efforts of local authorities and community groups across the island to preserve, protect and promote walled towns. Membership of the IWTN is a collaboration between the local authority and community group. The first step is to discuss membership with the Tipperary County Council Heritage Officer and to review the IWTN webpage about joining the Network here: https://irishwalledtownsnetwork.ie/how-to-join-the-irish-walled-towns-network/

Membership of the IWTN affords member towns the opportunity to apply for grant funding through the two schemes: Interpretation/Events and Capital/Conservation projects. In 2021, a grant fund of €359,000 was available for projects. Tipperary could use the funding to create signage and even host medieval walled town days, which have been so successful in Fethard. Before this begins, an archaeological survey to identify upstanding remains of walls and the overall town wall circuit should be completed.

In later years the town could potentially conduct a large scale geophysical project to aid in uncovering the wall circuit. The geophysical survey could involve the community along with professionals. Perhaps even a small amount of licensed archaeological excavation work could be undertaken, which again would be open for the community to see or get involved in. This would be an impressive project that could attract a lot of attention, particularly if the town made it available to television networks, e.g, Channel 4's The Great British Dig: History in Your Garden.

Old Military Barracks Walls, Tipperary Town.

Church Well, Tipperary Town.

Recommendation 6 - Celebrate the Town's Architecture

One of the most impressive aspects of Tipperary Town is its architecture. Traditional shopfronts, old churches and fine plasterwork are to be found on every street. This fantastic heritage resource is becoming increasingly rare in Ireland as many towns have lost their 19th and 20th-century architecture through development.

We recommend showcasing the town's uniquely preserved architecture. Both visitors and the community should be made aware of its importance by having events that celebrate it. This could include having an architect do weekly talks on the radio or the local newspaper about unique features. A Conservation Architect could also walk the architectural trail on designated dates pointing out features to listeners or offer more advanced talks in the Excel Centre.

Such is the extent of what the town has to offer in this regard that it might consider seeking to develop an architectural festival on a designated weekend every year. This would serve to attract new visitors and audiences to the town, and could combine a celebration of the town's architecture with architecturally focused events, talks and displays that could take place throughout the locality. Such a festival could combine celebrations of historic architecture in Tipperary and beyond with a showcasing of more contemporary home and architectural elements- for example presentations and events with presenters of major architectural and home-orientated television programming. As well as offering Tipperary a potential economic boon at a specific time each year, such an event would help to promote awareness of the architectural resource in the town, and provide local businesses with an opportunity to draw directly on the benefits town's heritage on an annual basis.

Increasing understanding of the town's rich architectural heritage could be a source of community pride. Over the years, this could develop into initiatives such as an annual competition for the best shopfront. This would make the community more aware of what they have and of its upkeep.

In addition, it would be beneficial to explore the development of an architectural orienteering trail throughout the town. This has been successfully done in Cork City and is an effective way for the community and visitors to get off the beaten path and really scrutinise what's around them.

Facade of the Former Ballroom, Tipperary Town.

Recommendation 7 - Regeneration

Many historical buildings around Tipperary Town have become disused or dilapidated over the last number of years. In some cases, such as with the courthouse and bridewell, plans to renovate, improve and utilise these disused buildings are in motion. Nevertheless, it is likely to remain a significant issue in the town into the short and medium term.

Tipperary Town should consider improving the current condition of the old workhouse. This fine building is of national importance and has significant potential, as can be seen from the successful utilisation of these buildings in other such as Kilmacthomas, Co. Waterford, Dunfanaghy, Co. Donegal and Carrickmacross, Co. Monaghan. We recommend that the conservation management needs of the workhouse complex be established through the undertaking of a Conservation Management Plan, which also sets out a clear path towards the proper management, governance and oversight of the Tipperary Workhouse.

Besides the large public historic structures, private homeowners should be incentivised to regenerate and maintain the impressive historical features of their buildings. As noted above, since there has not been the same rate of 20th and 21st-century development in Tipperary Town, many of its buildings may harbour fantastic pieces of architectural heritage dating back to at least the 19th-century, e.g. O'Connor's shopfront sign.

An example of a successful private regeneration of a historic house can be seen in the work undertaken by Sheehan and Barry Architects at 130 Thomas Street, Dublin. Inside this dilapidated building, a 17th-century staircase was discovered and restored with the help of a Structures at Risk Grant, funded by the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.

In addition to exploring incentives and local grants for regeneration, developers and planners in the County Council should consistently seek to insure that historic architecture features are preserved during the development process within the town.

Recommendation 8 - Tipperary Hills

On the edge of the town stand the fantastic Tipperary Hills, a natural group of hills formed during the last Ice Age. They have also been sculpted by the actions of the Anglo-Normans, later historical events and quarrying, centuries of layered history which has left them with a truly fascinating story.

This area is already a well-used amenity for the townspeople, but more could and should be done. The proximity of such a rich historic and archaeological landscape in public ownership—with its stories of Anglo-Normans, the Famine and the War of Independence, offer significant tourism potential for the town if properly developed.

Though the hills are immediately impressive for anyone entering the town from the Limerick side, it is not obvious how you reach them. It is also not immediately apparent that they are free and accessible to the public. We recommend installing clear road signage to the hills and creating a connecting path between the popular Tipperary Town Plaza and Tipperary Hills.

On top of this, limited parking to the Tipperary Hills and St John's graveyard is problematic. We recommend that the town looks into establishing parking for this site which does not affect the visual appeal of the place. For example, it may be suitable to create an enticing path from the shopping centre and the Tipperary Town Plaza to the hills which would allow people to leave their cars in the already established carparks.

Though the hills have benches and paths, they are not uniform and, in some cases, are neglected. For example, the steps near the IRA memorial need to be improved, and signage throughout the hills needs to be consistent in style. Interpretive and development plans should be created for the Tipperary Hills as a priority. These should outline key priorities in the short, medium and long term, and facilitate the targeting of a cohesive future vision for the area. They would help ensure that the hills get continuous attention and maximise its potential to develop into a truly integral part of Tipperary Town's tourism offering.

As well as interpretive and development plans, it is vital that the Tipperary Hills have a complimentary communication strategy put in place that will help the hills become a central heritage space for the local community.

The plan and communications strategy should focus on practical aspects such as maintenance, signage, parking, and events that could make the site a wonderful place to visit. For example, reenactments of some of the speeches given on the hills could be conducted on anniversaries, or the natural amphitheatre shape of the hills might be used to hold small concerts and performances in the future.

Tipperary Hills M otte, Tipperary Town.

Recommendation 9 - Biodiversity

Biodiversity is now a crucial component of Irish towns and villages. It creates a better ecosystem for the environment, visually enhances the area, makes the place more appealing to visitors and creates an ideal place for families to live.

Tipperary Town has done excellent work on biodiversity in the past, as evidenced by the Tipperary Hills Improvement Programme winning "Best Environmentally Friendly Initiative" in the Local Authority Members Association Awards in 2011. There is also a project underway that aims to ecologically reanimate approximately 1 km of the Ara River. In addition, Tipperary County Council supports the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan for 2021-2025.

We think an increase in biodiversity and outreach programs would be a great addition to the Tipperary Hills area. By working with professional landscapers, a stunning wildflower area could be created in the large swaths of grassland that exist on the hills. This would make the area both visually attractive to visitors and create much-needed food for pollinators. 'Plant walks' could be developed, and medieval shrubs and flowers could be planted near the motte. This would be an appropriate way to mark the history of the area. Before planting, it would be worth liaising with Rothe House in Kilkenny City, who have done an excellent job on a similar project which now attracts many tourists.

Additional homes for creatures such as birds or insects could be built on the hills, e.g., birdhouses and bug hotels. It may be worth considering installing wildlife cameras at the birdhouses or bug hotels for people to see what is happening on the hills when they are not around. This would also provide a compelling educational resource for local school children to learn about the biodiversity in their area.

In addition, it might be possible to create community gardens in certain portions of the town, such as the land surrounding the old courthouse or workhouse. Similar projects have proven popular with the public elsewhere, such as the garden in nearby Knockanrawlrey Resource Centre. Any of these projects would improve Tipperary Town's biodiversity and give the local community something to work on together.

Butterfly on flower.

Recommendation 10 - Town Art and Street Furniture

Creating new visual stimulants as people drive through the town could entice them to stop and explore their relevance and meaning. Visual impacts can come in many forms; one highly effective example being street furniture connected to the town's history. For example themes such as butter firkins or milk churns could be drawn on to form benches, a nod to the town's strong agricultural connections.

If the circuit of the town's medieval walls are uncovered, its line could be indicating using markers on the footpath and road that show where the walls once stood. This has been successfully achieved in Dublin and Kilkenny cities.

Besides investing in street furniture, making a visual impact through art is also becoming increasingly popular. This has already been achieved at the Ryan Academy of Music and Noel Ryan's pub to great effect, but it could be taken a step further. For example inspiration could drawn from the speeches and writings of great people from the town, e.g. Manchester Martyr, William Philip Allen's speech from the dock 'I will die proudly and triumphantly in defence of republican principles and the liberty of an oppressed and enslaved people' (Nation, 9 November 1867). Or W.B. Yeats' poem that references John O'Leary: Romantic Ireland's dead and gone it's with O'Leary in the grave.

Quotes could be painted on buildings, with the owners' permission, but could also be written on portable signs that could be displayed in vacant shopfronts, or the quotes could be sprayed on walls using a pressure washer which is not permanent and will fade over time.

Ryan's Academy of Music, Tipperary Town.

Recommendation 11 - Tipperary Open Day

Many sites within the Tipperary Town Heritage Audit have a fascinating history but are not accessible to the public. By hosting their very own 'Open Day' or 'Culture Night', Tipperary's stunning properties could proudly display their fine architecture and history.

We would recommend that this 'Culture Day' focus on a couple of key properties each year and not show everything at one time. Such properties could include the banks, St Mary's Church of Ireland (which some younger members of the public avoid) and Kings Well.

This type of display has been successfully undertaken before at Openhouse Limerick, but Tipperary could take it a step further by having an evening market with live music to attract people to the town on the specific night.

Recommendation 12 - Event Development

Though Tipperary Town and its environs have a wide variety of heritage sites for visitors to enjoy, it is important to remember that a huge part of what draws visitors is not just the site itself but rather the events connected to them.

Throughout the audit, we have recommended a number of events such as open days, re-enactments, walking tours, lectures, etc. It takes a lot of planning and organisation to run these in a successful manner, so it would be ideal if the Tipperary Town Revitalisation Task Force took charge of the town's event development to ensure quality.

It is important that tourists view Tipperary Town as a destination and not just a place to pass through, therefore it is important to have town focused offerings that are regularly updated and supplemented by key events throughout the year.

Adopt a Monument Open Day at Gallowshill, Dungarvan

Living History with Déise Medieval, Woodstown Open Day 2018

Ireland's Ancient East signage in Tipperary Town.

Recommendation 13 - Signage Audit

Tipperary town has a variety of directional and interpretation signs for visitors. Some of the signs have become obsolete due to degradation and vandalism. In other cases, the sign is facing the wrong way, something that can prove challenging for visitors.

Before any new directional or interpretation signage for heritage is created, we recommend that a sub audit of the town's signage be completed. Once this has been reviewed, it would be prudent to remove any unnecessary signage and replace damaged signs with something more cohesive. The sub audit should also limit the number of future signs to avoid unnecessary clutter. In addition, QR codes should be added to new interpretation signs so that visitors can find additional and consistently updated information.

Recommendation 14 - Artefacts

There are currently a number of historic artefacts in public spaces within the town, with the most significant assemblage currently being housed in the Excel Centre. We recommend that an audit be conducted of the historical material currently held outside the Excel Centre, such as that in the Sean Tracey Memorial Swimming Pool, with an eye towards ensuring it is both properly recorded and properly stored. A catalogue of material, together with an indication of whether it has been given on loan or permanently to the town should be maintained. Details of the donor/loanee should also be recorded. It would be advisable that this material be consistently monitored for degradation so that no historic artefacts are damaged or lost over time. Maintaining such a record will also facilitate funding applications in the future for appropriate storage and display equipment, such as those that are currently in place at the Excel. Recourse should be taken to the Heritage Council's Museum Standards Programme for best practice in the recording and storage of historic artefacts.
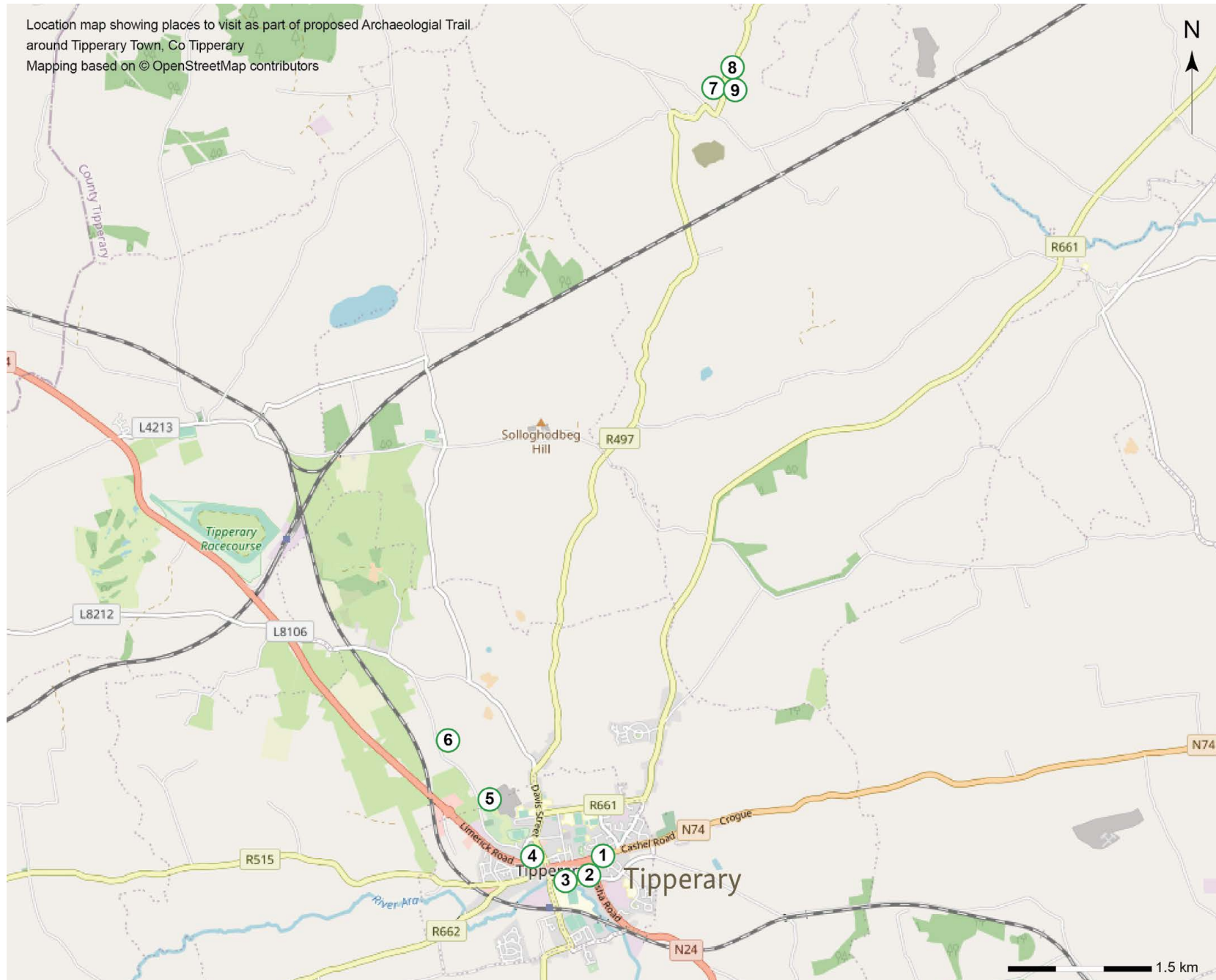
APPENDICIES, MAPS & TABLES

Appendix 1

Tables and Maps for the suggested themed heritage trails

These are guideline trails based on the key themes for the town. Tipperary has more examples of similar sites that could be included in these trails, more details of heritage sites in and around Tipperary can be found in the database which was produced as part of this project.

Tipperary Town Suggested Archaeological Trail

Site Number	Site Name	Site Description	Co-Ordinates
1	St Bridget's Well	Ritual site and holy well dedicated to one of Ireland's three patron saints: St Bridget.	52.4741, -8.1547
2	Supposed site of King John's Castle	Once thought to be part of a castle connected to King John, this masonry feature may be of archaeological interest.	52.4726, -8.1570
3	The Abbey School Arch	Former site of Augustinian Abbey, Erasmus school and where the Williamite army are believed to have camped.	52.4723, -8.1595
4	St Marys Church of Ireland	Site of medieval church which may have been within the walled town.	52.4743, -8.1644
5	Tipperary Hills	Site of Anglo-Norman Motte in the 12th/13th centuries.	52.4794, -8.1704
6	Springfield Standing Stone	Prehistoric standing stone.	52.4841, -8.1762
7	Donohill Motte	Site of Anglo-Norman Motte in the 12th/13th centuries.	52.5404, -8.1384
8	Donohill Well	Ritual site and holy well dedicated to St James. According to local folklore, O'Sullivan Beare quenched his thirst here.	52.5417, -8.1359
9	Donohill Church and Graveyard	Remains of church and graveyard which may date back to at least the 12th century.	52.5405, -8.1358

Tipperary Town Suggested Archaeological Trail Map (showing locations listed in table)

Location map showing places to visit as part of proposed Archaeologial Trail around Tipperary Town, Co Tipperary

Mapping based on © OpenStreetMap contributors

Tipperary Town Suggested Architectural Trail

Site number	Site Name	Co-Ordinates
1	Court House and Bridewell	52.4769, -8.1594
2	St Michael's Church	52.4764, -8.1593
3	19th century former school built by James K Fahie	52.4751, -8.1593
4	19th century building with beautiful mask key stones and timber/render shopfront. Reg. No. 22108065, currently known as Taste of Asia	52.4744, -8.1592
5	Impressive red brick 19th century building which diplays high quality craftsmanship. Re. No. 2210890, currently known as O'Dwyer Brothers.	52.4738, -8.1589
6	Reconstructed arch located on the grounds of the Abbey school	52.4723, -8.1595
7	Cast-iron Victorian post box.	52.4701, -8.1606
8	Mid 19th century railway foot bridge.	52.4700, -8.1604
9	Water Tower	52.4689, -8.1596
10	Work House	52.4681, -8.1600
11	19th century building with stunning timber and render decoration on shopfront, windows and chamfered corners. Reg. No. 22108079, currently known as Self help Africa.	52.4735, -8.1619
12	Edwardian pillar post box.	52.4732, -8.1632
13	Maid of Erin Statue	52.4732, -8.1637
14	19th century building which displays fine craftsmanship, particularly in the highly ornate shopfront. Reg. No. 22108069, formally known as Loughmans.	52.4735, -8.1645
15	Church Well	52.4737, -8.1653
16	St Marys Church of Ireland	52.474, -8.1645
17	Former Presbyterian Church, now currently known as Webster Insurance.	52.4738, -8.1632
18	19th century building with fine architectural features including carved bull head consoles. Reg. No 22108080 currently known as Ladbrokes.	52.4735, -8.1615
19	19th century building displaying fine craftsmanship/ Reg. No. 22108081, currently known as Nellie O'Briens.	52.4736, -8.1612
20	Kickham Monument	52.4738, -8.1602
21	Clock Tower	52.4749, -8.1605
22	Former RIC Barracks	52.4760, -8.1633
23	Fine example of colonial style architecture. Of particular note is the cast iron lace work on the building and the decorated gates. Reg. No. 22108009.	52.4762, -8.1634

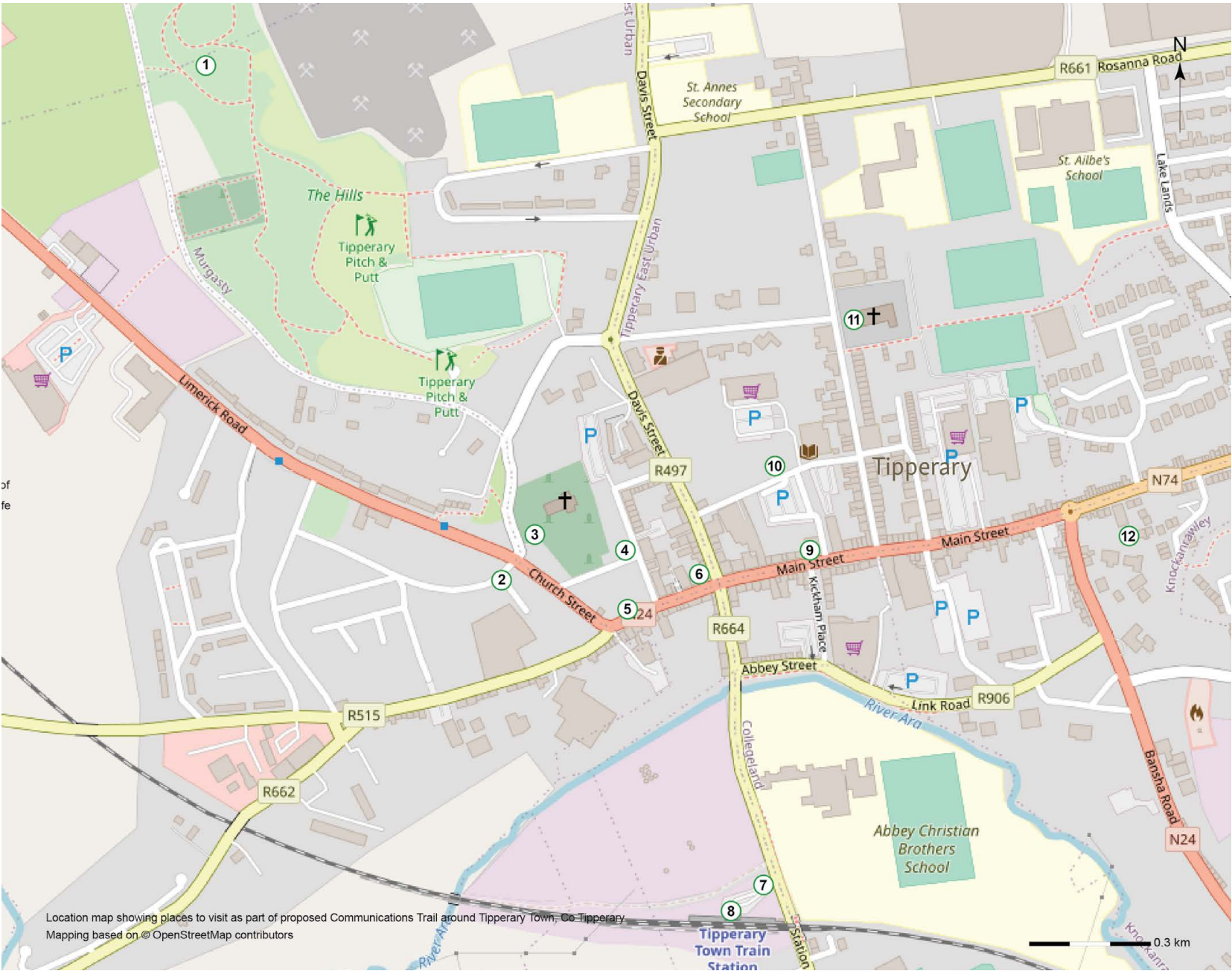# Tipperary Town Suggested Architectural Trail Map (showing locations listed in table)

Location map showing places to visit as part of suggested Architectural Trail around Tipperary Town, Co Tipperary
Mapping based on © OpenStreetMap contributors

Tipperary Town Suggested Communications Trail

Site number	Site Name	Site Description	Co-Ordinates
1	Tipperary Hills	The hills have been used to hold talks and vigils, e.g. torchlight procession on the anniversary of the Manchester Martyrs deaths. Also, mass meetings and bonfires were held here after Charles Kickham was defeated in the 1870 election.	52.4794, -8.1704
2	Church Well	Communities often gathered at wells to collect water but also to share stories and information.	52.4737, -8.1653
3	St Marys Church of Ireland	Speeches were often given from the pulpit. This is also the final resting place of the poet Ellen O'Leary.	52.4740, -8.1642
4	Former Irish National Foresters Building	Charles Stewart Parnell gave a speech to the community from a window of this building.	52.4739, -8.1633
5	Edwardian Post box	Letters sent around the world from this post box from the early 1900s.	52.4701, -8.1606
6	The O'Leary House	John O'Leary was an Irish revolutionary and noted orator. His sister Ellen was a poet..	552.4736, -8.1620
7	Victorian post box	Letters sent around the world from this post box from the late 1800s.	52.4732, -8.1632
8	Railway Station	Mail to and from the town's residents was often carried by train.	52.5417, -8.1359
9	Kickham Monument	John O'Leary gave a rousing speech here at the unveiling of the statue.	52.4738, -8.1602
10	Town Hall	Many meetings and dances were held here where the community gathered to share information.	52.4749, -8.1605
11	St Michael's Church	Redmond gave a speech from the window of the parochial house connected to the church.	52.47269, -8.15705
12	Bridget's Well	Communities often gathered at wells to collect water and share stories and information.	52.4741, -8.1548

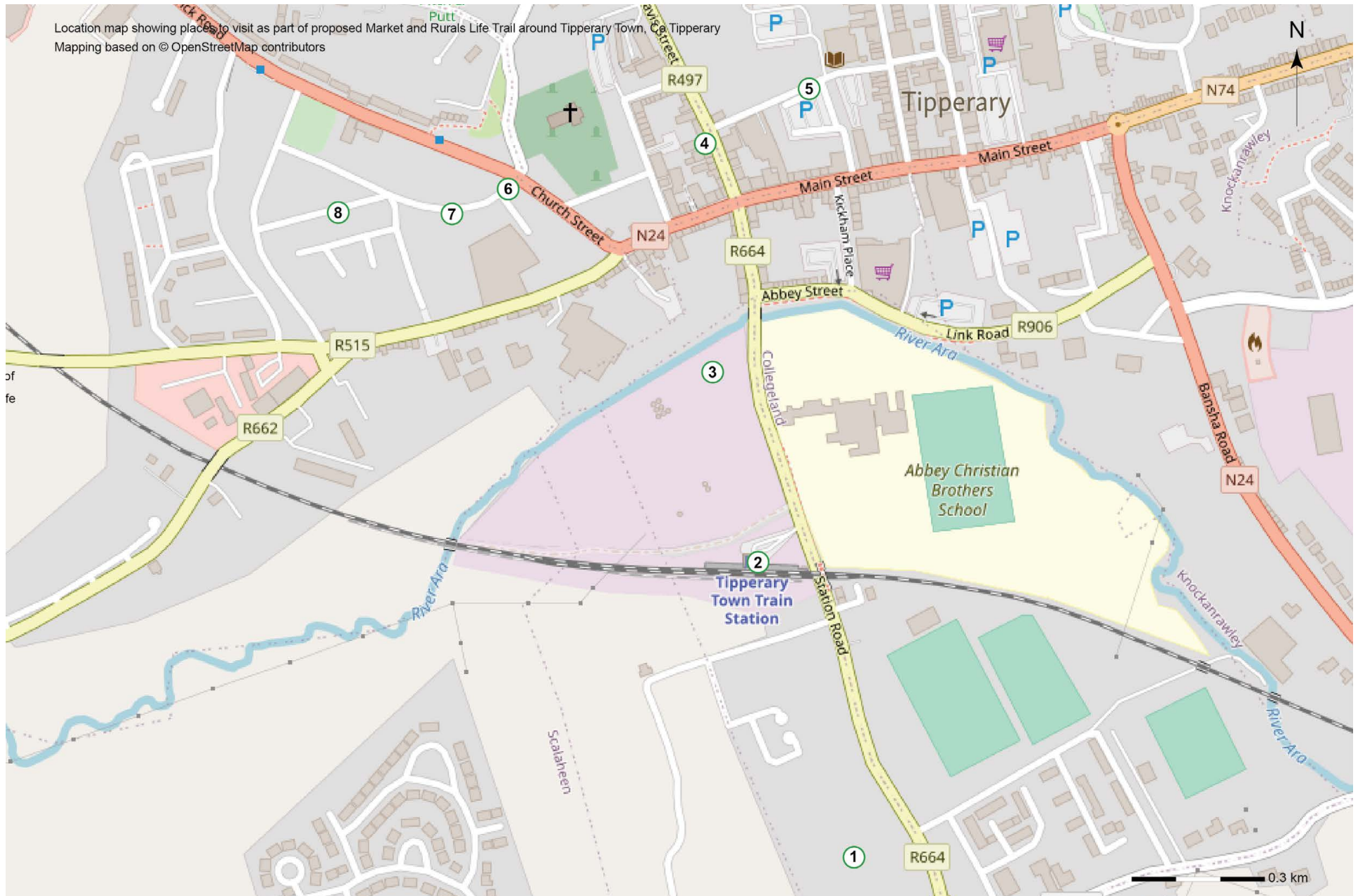# Tipperary Town Suggested Communications Trail Map (showing locations listed in table)

Location map showing places to visit as part of proposed Communications Trail around Tipperary Town, Co Tipperary
Mapping based on © OpenStreetMap contributors

Tipperary Town Suggested Market and Rural Life Trail

Site number	Site Name	Site Description	Co-Ordinates
1	Workhouse	Place where many people from the town and its rural surroundings ended up when the potato crop failed.	52.4674, -8.1599
2	Railway Station	Crops and animals were often moved by train from the town. Also, a local fair used to be held near here.	52.4702, -8.1615
3	Creamery	Site of former Cleeves creamery.	52.472, -8.1622
4	Site of Granary	Granary formally located here.	52.4742, -8.1623
5	Town Hall	Markets used to be held outside this building.	52.4748, -8.1607
6	Church Well	Place where the people would have gathered to get fresh water.	52.4737, -8.1653
7	Sadlier's Bank	When this bank closed, it had a devastating impact on many farmers and business owners in the area.	52.4735, -8.1662
8	New Tipperary	An arcade was built here by the people to sell their goods.	52.4735, -8.1679

Tipperary Town Suggested Market and Rural Life Trail Map (showing locations listed in table)

Location map showing places to visit as part of proposed Market and Rurals Life Trail around Tipperary Town, Co Tipperary
Mapping based on © OpenStreetMap contributors

Tipperary Town Suggested Military Heritage Trail

Stop Number	Site Name	Site Description	Co-Ordinates
1	St Vincent's Health Centre	This fine building was once used as a military hospital.	52.4672, -8.1564
2	Tipperary Remembrance Arch	Memorial to Irish men and women who fought in wars around the world.	52.4673, -8.1582
3	Officers Houses	These houses were used by military officers in the barracks.	52.4680, -8.1559
4	Location of Barrack's Walls	Limited remains of the barrack's walls.	52.4686, -8.1563
5	Work House	Sometimes this building was used to house soldiers.	52.4674, -8.1600
6	Water Tower	Water tower used to supply water to the barracks.	52.4690, -8.1596
7	Railway Station	Used by the military to bring soldiers in and out of the town.	52.4702, -8.1615
8	Erasmus School	Land used as the headquarters of the Williamite army in the 17th century.	52.4716, -8.1599
9	Maid of Erin Monument	Nationalist monument which Black and Tans tried to pull down.	52.4733, -8.1637
10	St Mary's Church of Ireland	The graveyard contains a number of graves for WWI soldiers and a stained glass window dedicated to Captain Robert Bell, who died during the Battle of the Somme	52.4743, -8.1647
11	St Johns Graveyard	Contains three known graves of British soldiers who died between 1918-1919.	52.4774, -8.1704
12	Tipperary Hills	Anglo-Norman Motte with a military presence in the 11th and 12th centuries. Later dragoons came here during a political protest.	52.4794, -8.1704
13	King's Well	Brian Boru is said to have washed his wounds here after the battle of Sulcoit (968AD) between the Dál gCais and Ivar of Limerick.	52.4865, -8.1549
14	Royal Irish Constabulary Barracks	Large barracks to deal with the large Fenian threat in the town and surrounding environs.	52.4761, -8.1634
15	Courthouse	Large police and military presence here during the riot and political trials.	52.4769, -8.1596
16	Prison/bridewell	Police and military presence here.	52.4769, -8.1589
17	St Michael's Roman Catholic Church	Stained glass window to Major John Carlon Markes, who fought at the battle of the Somme.	52.4764, -8.1594
18	Excel Centre	Inside visitors can find military themed exhibitions.	52.4749, -8.1601
19	St Michael's Cemetery	Final resting place of members of the British Army and James McDonnell one of the RIC men who were killed in Soloheadbeg.	52.4773, -8.1444

Tipperary Town Suggested Military Trail Map (showing locations listed in table)

Location map showing places to visit as part of proposed MilitaryTrail around Tipperary Town, Co Tipperary
Mapping based on © OpenStreetMap contributors
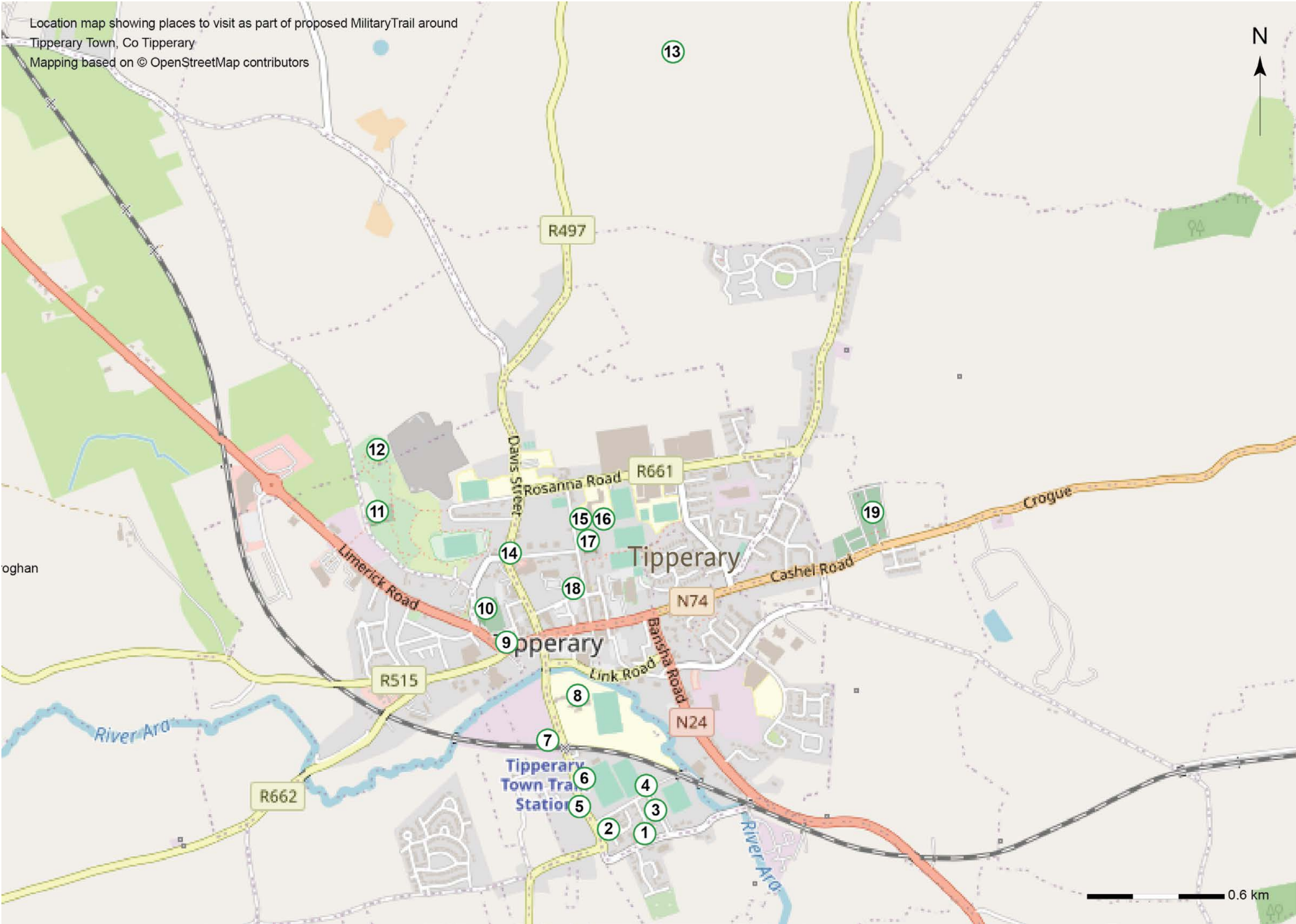
Tipperary Town Suggested Revolutionary Trail

Stop Number	Site Name	Site Description	Co-Ordinates
1	St Michael's Cemetery	Final resting place of members of the Tipperary IRA.	52.4773, -8.1444
2	Sean Allen's House	Home of Sean Allen, captain of the IRA who was executed in Cork.	52.4748, -8.1592
3	St Michael's Roman Catholic Church	John Redmond stayed at the parochial house and made a speech to the people from the upper window. Also, there is an altar connected to Patrick Pearse's father.	52.4764, -8.1594
4	Courthouse	A huge court case was held here against John Dillon and William O'Brien, which involved 175 extra police being drafted into the town.	52.4769, -8.1596
5	Prison/bridewell	Revolutionary prisoners have been held here.	52.4769, -8.1589
6	Presbytery	Isaac Butt, Charles Stewart Parnell, John Redmond, William O'Brien and John Dillon were entertained here.	52.4779, -8.1601
7	Excel Centre	Inside visitors can find revolutionary themed exhibitions.	52.4749, -8.1601
8	Kickham Monument	Kickham was a revolutionary, and when his statue was unveiled in 1898, other revolutionaries gave speeches here including John O'Leary.	52.4738, -8.1602
9	Railway Station	Charles Stewart Parnell arrived by train and gave a speech at the nearby green.	52.4702, -8.1615
10	Military Barracks	Revolutionaries were held here, and some were killed trying to escape. The barracks was later taken over by Anti-Treaty IRA who burned it to the ground.	52.4690, -8.1588
11	Maid of Erin Monument	Nationalist monument dedicated to the Manchester Martyrs, built on the site of a house which was burnt by the British Army.	52.4733, -8.1637
12	Irish National Foresters	Once held by the Irish National Foresters who were sympathetic to nationalist causes, and helped erect a memorial to the Manchester Martyrs. Charles Stewart Parnell spoke from a window of this hall in 1880.	52.4739, -8.1633
13	St Mary's Graveyard	Final resting place of the families of revolutionaries Robert Emmet and John O'Leary.	52.4743, -8.1647
14	Royal Irish Constabulary Barracks	Large barracks to deal with the large Fenian threat in the town and surrounding environs. Building was later burned by the Anti-Treaty IRA.	52.4761, -8.1634
15	Tipperary Hills	Informer for the IRA was killed by British soldiers and left here.	52.4794, -8.1704
16	Soloheadbeg	Attack on RIC is one of the major events that begins the War of Independence.	52.4686, -8.1563
17	Donohill Graveyard	Final resting place of Dan Breen.	52.54059, -8.1362

Tipperary Suggested Revolutionary Trail Map (showing locations listed in table)

Location map showing places to visit as part of proposed Revulutionary Trail around Tipperary Town adn environs, Co Tipperary
Mapping based on © OpenStreetMap contributors

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