



NEWSLETTER

NUMBER 37

AUGUST 2007

Iontaobhas Oidhreacht Mianadóireachta na hEireann

Mining Heritage Trust of Ireland

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MHTI PROGRAMME OF EVENTS 2007

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

Sat 1st – Sunday 2nd September 2007

Sea, sand and soapstone in Co Donegal

Fieldtrip led by Alastair Lings. See outline programme inside.

Sat 1st September 2007

Glendalough Mining Seminar and Field Trip

SEE INSIDE FOR MORE DETAILS

Sat 15th – Sunday 16th September 2007

Historical Metallurgy Society Annual Conference, National Museum of Ireland Dublin, jointly with MHTI.

SEE INSIDE FOR MORE DETAILS INCLUDING FIELDTRIPS ON FRIDAY 14th and MONDAY 17th Sept.

20-24th April 2008

Green Mines Conference

Nenagh, Co. Tipperary

See preliminary details on page 11/12

EDITORIAL

This newsletter should reach you in time to provide details of several MHTI events in the near future. We would encourage you to participate if you are able – as they should all be interesting and rewarding.

Work is underway on producing the 2007 Journal of the Mining Heritage Trust of Ireland (no. 7) which is a benefit of your membership, and a lasting record of mining heritage matters and research. If you have any articles, surveys, maps, original source material that would interest other readers, then please get in touch. Material is needed soon as it will be issued in November with your subscription renewal for 2008.

Matthew Parkes

Please continue to send Newsletter items to the Editor:

Des Cowman, "Knockane", Annestown, Co. Waterford. ☎ (051) 396157 ✉ dcowman@iol.ie

WWW.MHTI.COM

DONEGAL FIELDTRIP SEPTEMBER OUTLINE PROGRAMME

Alastair Lings has kindly offered to lead a fieldtrip to Donegal on the 1st/2nd September 2007:

Sea, sand and soapstone in Co. Donegal

This field trip will examine talc mines around Loch Gartan and Crohy Head, and the silica sand quarry on Muckish Mountain. Lead mines and trials will be visited if time permits. All the sites are mentioned in Legg I.C. et al, 1985, Mineral localities in the Dalradian and associated igneous rocks of Co. Donegal, Republic of Ireland and of Northern Ireland. Geological Survey of Ireland, 87 pp, 4 maps.

Saturday 1st September 2007 am

Meet at 10:00 near the Post Office in Church Hill (C 070 158), Discovery sheet 6.

-Carrowtrasna Talc Mine, 1860-1940s. Mill, millstones and very limited access to workings. (C 065 189)

-Warrentown Lead Mine, and Ardaturr trial.

-Inniskill Talc Mine. Flooded levels, subsidence, old mill (?). (C 020 125)

-Carrickatimpan trial. Open adit (unexplored). (C 012 118)

BRING A PACKED LUNCH

Saturday pm

Meet in the Supa Valu supermarket carpark, in Dunglow at 14:15 (B 774 116), Discovery sheet 1.

-Crohy Talc Mine, pre 1863-1940s. Mill (B 710 075), very limited access to workings (B 707 078), but spectacular views. A hand line will be provided to facilitate access to the beach. Adventurous (insured caving) members may try to access some of the workings by sea, using wet-suits, helmets, safety lines etc. Low tide is at 15:34.

Sunday 2nd September 2007 am

Meet at 10:00 at the small quarry (parking area) near the head of the tarred road on the north side of Muckish Mountain (B 999 293, 290m AOD), Discovery sheet 2.

-Gortnaleck / Carrownmaddy / Muckish Mountain Silica Sand Quarry, 1940s-1950s. Remains of washing plant (B 999 291, 350 m AOD), quarry with fixed and mobile plant (C 001 287, 585 m AOD). A hand line will be provided to facilitate access to some of the machinery. Members may wish to continue up to the summit of Muckish Mountain (666 m AOD).

-Keeldrum Lead Mine, 1826-1860s. Engine House and other surface remains. (B 904 263), Discovery sheet 1.

BRING A PACKED LUNCH

Coordinator: Alastair Lings

alastairlings@yahoo.co.uk

Home: (Scotland, +44) 01896 757861

Mobile: +44 7763850087

Mobile during the weekend: +353 862505026



Crohy Head talc mines (Alastair Lings)

DONEGAL FIELDVISIT ACCOMMODATION

B & Bs in Letterkenny

Name / address / phone number / web-site / approx grid reference / distance from town centre / price for a single person

Pearse Road Guesthouse, Pearse Road, 074 912 3002, C171113, 600m, 40 €

Ardeen, Glencar Road, 074 912 1819, C162122, 800 m, 45 €

Oaklands, 8 Oaklands Park, 074 912 5529, www.letterkennybandb.com, C179120, 1.2 km, 40 €

Townview, Leck Road, 074 912 5138, www.townviewhouse.com, C168105, 1.4 km, 40 €

Ardlee, Gortlee, 074 912 1943, C181123, 1.4 km, 40 €

Whitepark, Ballyraine, 074 912 4067, www.accomodationletterkenny.com, C187118, 1.8 km, 45 - 48 €

Burndale, Drumnaaogh, 074 912 9685, www.burndale.com, C192109, 2.3 km, 40 €

Larkfield, Drumnahoe, 074 912 1478, www.larkfield.net, C191104, 2.7 km, 40 €

Glencairn House, Ramelton Road, 074 912 4393,
www.glencairnhousebb.com , C195123, 2.7 km, 38 -
45 €

Glebe View, Glebe, 074 912 9701,
www.letterkenny.org , C198125, 3 km, 40 €

Pennsylvania, Curraghleas, Mountain Top, 074 912
8905, www.accomodationdonegal.com , C172145, 3
km, 55 €

Altan, Ballaghderg, 074 912 1641,
www.altanbandb.com , C175149, 3.4 km, 40 €

Killerin House, Ballaghderg Mountain Top, 074 912
4563, www.killerinhouse.com , C175150, 3.6 km, 40 -
45 €

For further information try:
Tourist Information Centre, 074 912 1160
www.discoverireland.ie

GLENDALOUGH MINING SEMINAR AND FIELD TRIP 1st SEPTEMBER 2007

*Dr. Peadar McArdle, Director of Geological Survey
of Ireland. "Geology and mineralisation of the
Wicklow granite"*

*Mr. Rob Goodbody, local historian. "History of lead
mining in the Wicklow mountains "*

*Dr. Martin Critchley, Chairperson of Mining
Heritage Trust of Ireland . "Mining heritage of
Glendalough and Glendasan"*

*A.n. Other. "Conservation and presentation of the
mining heritage of Glendalough and Glendasan"*

Times: 10am

Admission: free

Event Description: Morning Seminars: Geology,
History, Archaeology in the Glendalough Mines, Mining
Heritage Development: Afternoon Field trip to
Glendalough Mines.

Event Organiser/Organisation: Glendalough Mining
Heritage Project

Venue: Brockagh Resource Centre, Glendalough
Laragh , Wicklow

Suitable for Children: Yes

Wheelchair Access: Partial

Car parking Available: Yes

Organiser Name: Pat Casey

Contact Address: Glendalough Co Wicklow

Email: patcasey@glendaloughhotel.ie

Telephone: 0404 45135

Fax: 0404 45142

HISTORICAL METALLURGY SOCIETY ANNUAL CONFERENCE – METALS AND METALWORKING IN IRELAND

This UK group will be holding their first conference outside Britain at the National Museum of Ireland in Dublin on the 15/16th September 2007. It is being organized in conjunction with MHTI.

The following lectures are confirmed. It may be necessary to move speakers between the Saturday and Sunday sessions.

Friday lecture

Pat Wallace - Metalwork at the National Museum of Ireland

Saturday lectures

Matthew Parkes - Geological background to Ireland's metal sources and the Mining Heritage Trust of Ireland

Rob Goodbody – Lead mining at Glendalough and associated smelting at Ballycorus

Mary Cahill - Cuirass to Gorget? Late Bronze Age gold collars

Angela Wallace - Examining the organisation of iron production from three Irish sites

Tim Young - A new look at early Irish iron working

Mark Hall - Hiberno-Norse ironworking: The evidence from Dublin and Waterford

Sunday lectures

Neil Fairburn - New light on old slags – Copper smelting evidence from Irish sites

Griffin Murray - An argument on the status of goldsmiths in Early Medieval Ireland

Effie Photos-Jones - If it works, don't fix it: comments on early iron metallurgy in Ireland

Geraldine Carville - The iron works of Co Laois – Imprints on the landscape

Justine Bayley - Non-ferrous metalworking in Viking Dublin

Members contributions (Saturday evening)

Sue LaNiece - Bronze age gold lock-rings: an unusual construction method

Therese Kearns - Another piece of the puzzle: Iron working at the early medieval ecclesiastical site of Caherlehillan, Co Kerry

Triona Nicholl - Experimental casting of Bronze Age metalwork by Umha Aois (A selection of their products and by-products will be on display)

Neil Fairburn - The bowl furnace in Ireland - the archaeological record is stuck

Brian Dolan - New research into the archaeology of Irish early medieval ironworking

Dublin conference timetable

Friday

15.30 on Registration at Trinity College

17.10 Arrive Kildare Street Museum
17.20 Welcome – Justine Bayley
17.30 Introductory lecture – Patrick Wallace
18.30 Reception
19.00 Depart for Trinity College

19.15 Dinner in Trinity College

Saturday

10.00 Arrive Kildare Street Museum
Guided visits
Coffee
Guided visits
12.00 End of morning activities

12.00-14.00 Lunch and travel to Collins Barracks

14.00 Lecture session at Collins Barracks (talks
20-30 mins)

15.30 Tea
Talks
17.30 Depart for Trinity College

19.15 Dinner

20.00-21.30 Members contributions

Sunday

10.00 Lecture session at Collins Barracks (talks
20-30 mins)

11.30 Coffee
Talks
13.20 Lunch (provided)
14.00 Guided visits
Tea

HMS CONFERENCE FIELDTRIPS

Rob Goodbody will lead a trip to the mines and associated leadworks (limited public accessibility) on the afternoon of Friday 14th September. This is for registered conference participants and booking is essential to get details of arrangements for the trip. It

will be timed to allow interested attendees visit the site after arrival in Dulin and return to Friday evening events in the Museum and Trinity College.

Martin Critchley will lead a fieldtrip on Monday morning, the 17th September to Glendasan and Glendalough mining districts. This fieldtrip is open only to registered participants in the conference who have pre booked so that transport is pre-arranged. It will be timed to get maximum visit time, but will allow a return to Dublin for those with Monday late afternoon or evening flights. All fieldtrips will be surface features only with no underground activity.

Please contact Matthew Parkes on +353 (08)87 122 1967 or email mparkes@museum.ie to register your interest and get further details, as soon as possible.

STOPE HEIGHTS

Volume five of *The Mine Explorer* included an article by Dave Bridge describing attempts to measure the heights of stopes in old mines.

Ultrasonic rangefinders with a maximum range of 10 metres and requiring a hard, flat target proved inadequate. His group now use a laser rangefinder ("Disto") for measuring distances.

One method that was used was attaching helium filled party balloons to a light nylon thread. A tethered balloon is released up in to the stope, and when it reaches the top, it is wound back down over a calibrated reel. The accuracy of the method was found to be around +/- 1%. During trials one balloon had enough lift to reach a height of 52 metres.

One advantage of using a balloon is that it can float up stopes, out of sight. If the top of the void is a wooden floor, then fragments can be dislodged by the balloon, indicating its presence. Another advantage is that the balloons will respond to drafts, suggesting connecting passages.

Further information is in the article: Matheson I., Bridge D., and Simpson M., 2002, Coniston Copper Mines Survey, 1995 - 2002. *The Mine Explorer* Vol 5, p 80 - 84 (The Journal of Cumbria Amenity Trust Mining History Society).

Editorial Note: Cavers have used this in the past to measure the length of the famous stalactite in Pol an Ionain cave now open to visitors as the Burren's latest tourist attraction. Back in 1989, Carl Wright and Adam Johnson measured the Great Stalactite using helium filled balloons to measure floor to ceiling height and floor to base of the stalactite. As it has been estimated at anything up to 198 feet long, it was good to tie it down at 6.541m.

THE GREEN MINES PROJECT



John Morris
Geological Survey of Ireland

“Innovation in the sustainable conservation, adaptation and environmental remediation of abandoned mining areas”

A project funded by INTERREG IIB, Atlantic Area



In collaboration with partners in Wales and Portugal and under the Lead Partner, the Municipality of Huelva, Spain, MHTI, in partnership with Tipperary (North) County Council and GSI, is participating in an 18 month duration [to end June 2008], INTERREG IIB Atlantic region funded project which will examine and document case studies of environmental remediation of abandoned mine sites, and their adaptive re-use as tourism and educational resources.



The project group held their initial project meeting in Huelva, Spain between May 8 – 11. This meeting established the work programme, activity and financial reporting procedures, as well as a schedule of local and international events. It was agreed that the latter event would centre upon an International Conference to be held in Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, April 20 – 24, 2008 [see Preliminary Conference flyer included with this Newsletter]. In the case of the Spanish Lead Partner, the Province of Huelva, their primary focus is upon further development of the established tourism infrastructure at the Rio Tinto mines [see photographs], developing tourism trails and training guides in particular. The next meeting will be held in Faro in September to look at the cross-border continuation of the pyrite belt into Portugal.



The “Rio Tinto”

Left: Representatives of the “Green Mines” project group, from Huelva, Spain; ADRAL, Alentejo, Portugal; Blaenu Gwent County Borough Council and Cadwyn Clwyd, Wales; and MHTI-GSI-Tipperary County Council, Ireland.



Above and following page top left column, and second image: Rio Tinto Mining Heritage Centre: Main museum, interior, and main entrance, centre; the “English Village”



Rio Tinto: open cast surface features, below left and above; mine railway (now operates as a tourist railway)



Rio Tinto : derelict steam railway locomotives

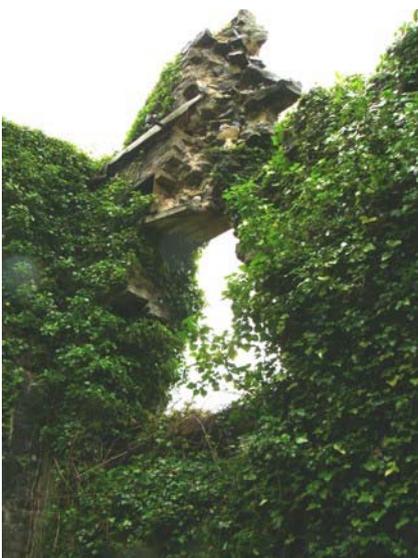
In Ireland, our project activities build out of a c. €10M Silvermines environmental remediation action programme, funded by the Irish Government, and managed by Tipperary (North) County Council. The primary focus of that action is to remediate environmental damage caused by centuries of mining damage in the Silvermines-Shallee region of Co. Tipperary. While those activities will be documented, the primary focus of the project is consolidation of as much as possible of the extant mine heritage features left on site. However, only a very small portion of the total €10M budget has been assigned to mine heritage stabilisation and interpretation actions in the original budget estimates – a total of €340,000 - although this project will add a further €80,000 total spend capacity.

Furthermore, as many MHTI members will know very well, there is quite a wealth of mine heritage features extant at Silvermines-Shallee, so the available “stabilisation” works budget will have to be spread very thin indeed to ensure even a minimum level of consolidation – in essence to do the bare minimum to stop further structural damage etc. The extant features range from the “King House”, the 19th C Mine

Manager's House at Shallee, which had been intended, in a 1999 plan, to serve as the focal point of a National Mine Heritage Interpretation Centre, through various Cornish design Engine houses, the Calamine works at Silvermines, and various 20thC building ranges, including the Walz Plant buildings constructed in the 1950s phase of operations.



Shallee Crushing Engine House and Crusher House (to left), as it appeared in the 1950s; and as it was in June 2007, after initiation of ivy clearance (centre). Note the intact gable Crusher house gable wall in the 1950s view, the loss of the upper wall section in the centre view, and the extremely precarious state of what remains (internal view, bottom)



Shallee Crushing Engine house: internal views before and after clearance of vegetation (by none other than Martin Critchley!)



The "King House", Shallee.

Initial surveys and outline consolidation works cost estimates have been undertaken on all but the Calamine and Walz plant buildings, as has clearing work space around buildings, cutting ivy and trimming back flush against walls [see pictures]. From a heritage value viewpoint, the most important feature is the combined Crushing Engine House and Crusher House at Shallee – an unique combination in Ireland, as is the Engine House in its own right, on account of its double bob configuration: one to the front to work the crushing machinery, the back bob presumed to have operated via flat rods to pump rods in a nearby shaft. Other key stabilisation targets include the “King House”, the Winding Engine House at Silvermines (desperately in need of TLC, as the dense ivy growth has wrought havoc with walls and arches) and the Calamine Plant buildings. An update on these and other activities will be provided in the next newsletter.



HODGSON’S TUNNEL, AVOCA, CO. WICKLOW

Hodgson’s Tramway has been covered in the Journal of the MHTI (2003 and 2004). Two of the most identifiable engineering features are the arch at Ballymurtagh and the tunnel at Avoca. The former dates from the opening of the tramway, the latter dates from the opening of the mainline railway from Avoca to Gorey in 1863.

The 1859 Gorey Extension Act allowed the DW&WR to take over the tramway and make changes in Avoca as part of their extension to that town. This included building the current bridge, diverting the river into an artificial channel to avoid having to build bridges to cross the river twice and raising the road from Rathdrum to Woodenbridge on the west side of the river. The building of “Hodgson’s” tunnel dates from this, bringing the tramway under the road on a skew. Prior to this, the tramway had crossed the road on the level.

As a result, the tunnel is a substantial structure, owing more to conventional railway construction than that of a mineral tramway. Its dimensions would lead the uninformed observer to suggest it was built for a standard gauge line, rather than a mineral tramway.

There is a certain amount of structural damage to the tunnel and southern portal abutments with a crack appearing along the centreline of the brick arching and trees growing out of the abutments. At the northern end of the tunnel, the cutting has been backfilled. The tunnel is now used for drainage purposes.

The MHTI are considering possible options to have this structure conserved as an interesting example of mining/railway built heritage.

NOT THE BALLYGAHAN ENGINE HOUSE ON REAR COVER OF COLE

Croghan View,
Knockanree,
Avoca, Co. Wicklow

Dear Sir,

I have been re-reading with much interest Grenville Cole’s Memoir of Localities of Minerals of Economic Importance and Metalliferous Mines in Ireland, thoughtfully republished by the Mining Heritage Society of Ireland a few years back. However, I have a small complaint to make....

On the back cover is a photo of Hodgson’s Tramway Arch at Ballymurtagh, and the caption states that ‘The chimney of the Ballygahan Engine House is visible through the archway’. In my opinion this is not so. The chimney can not be that of the Ballygahan Engine House, but is probably that of the Eastern Whim on the *North Lode of Ballymurtagh*. It is a matter of little importance except that the assertion that the prominent

chimney is that of Ballygahan is frequently repeated in other publications. This causes considerable puzzlement to anyone who tries to relate surface features (such as the chimney) to extant plans and sections of underground workings.

I have made some amateur surveys of the area – bearings, altitudes etc. – and referred to several plans, maps and descriptions – such as those of Warrington Smyth, Edward Barnes, Murrough O’Brien, St. Patrick’s Copper Mines – and have reached my conclusions for the following reasons:

- 1) The chimney and engine house of the photo are not in Ballygahan townland but in Ballymurtagh. (In Avoca the linking of the names of the mines to the townland in which they are situated is fairly strictly observed).
- 2) Taking into account the southeasterly dip of the Avoca orebodies it is clear that the engine house is serving the Ballymurtagh North Lode, about which little is written except for Barnes’ description of 1864. (Grenville Cole does not mention, and seems unaware of Barnes’ excellent article).
- 3) Assuming that the Twin Shafts on the South Lode of Ballymurtagh are a clearly identifiable feature both on the surface and underground one may take bearings from them. The engine house of the photo is about 20 degrees east of north while the shaft of the real (now vanished?) Ballygahan Engine House lies 40 degrees east of north according to the underground plans of the St. Patrick’s Copper Mines and those of Mianrai Teoranta.
- 4) The surface at the engine house of the photo is at a *higher* altitude than that of the surface at the Twin Shafts. Old maps and sections clearly show that the Ballygahan Engine House is at a considerably *lower* altitude than that of the Twin Shafts.

As stated, the matter is of small importance but it would be better to avoid repeating the erroneous designation of the chimney and engine house forever. It makes it very hard to understand the layout of the Ballymurtagh and Ballygahan mines!

Yours sincerely,
Michael Purser

Editorial Note:

Mea culpa! Although I can not now recall details, the mistake is mine from when I did the layout of the reprinted Cole Memoir. I was sloppy in not checking, or simply accepting an assertion that it was Ballygahan engine house, not being at all familiar with Avoca at the time.

It is a suitable place here to record the grateful thanks of MHTI to Michael Purser for the freely given use of his detailed historical notes on the mines at

Glendalough and Glendasan which have informed many field trips in the district. Thank you Michael, for those historical notes and for correcting the inaccuracy in Cole.

Matthew Parkes

IRISH MINING MIGRATION

A computer accident has wiped out the names of the first e-correspondents. I apologise to him and hope he will re-establish contact. He is finishing a Ph. D. on the mines in Leadville, Colorado in which Irish miners featured. The following is his response to questions about recruitment and other aspects of the mines there.

1. I haven't found much evidence of recruitment, but instead a strong oral tradition that people followed to more promising jobs and towns. These miners travelled to and from the same places and this extended community took care of each other.

The silver mines in Leadville were quite large. During the 1880s there were roughly 40,000 people living in the town, perhaps 20,000 of them miners. I'm studying two major strikes that took place there; one in 1880, one in 1896. Both were broken by the military.

There were many Cornish in Leadville, as well as in Central City, Colorado and Irish/Cornish conflict and violence was legendary. I have many references to the fact that within the miners' union, the Irish ran it and didn't trust the Cornish and vice versa.

As part of the above exchange, Don Borthwick sent the following based on his own researches into mining migration in the North of England.

2. Looking through my Tyneside and North East stuff revealed nothing of interest. There was major immigration from Scotland and Ireland with the usual social problems prior to integration. Enquiries so far about the Northern Pennines suggest there were very few Irish names either in mining or other occupations. However, they were in Cumberland (now West Cumbria). It is closest to Ireland with established links, coal, iron and some copper mining (also lead but I have found no connection here).

Throughout the nineteenth century Cumberland was enriched by an influx of workmen from Scotland and Ireland and from nearly every county in England. Irishmen worked in the coal mines and in the 1840's found employment in railway construction and as dockers; there were 4,881 natives of Ireland in Cumberland in 1841 but they were outnumbered by Scots of whom there were 6,355. Ten years later the

number of native Irishmen in the county had doubled to 9,866, these being a small part of the huge exodus which followed the great famine in Ireland. It was Ireland which provided the biggest supply of immigrants and reached a maximum of 14,093 in 1881. Scots furnished the next largest supply of labour which also reached its maximum in 1881 with 12,207

As could be expected many Irishmen settled in the coastal towns where jobs were immediately available thus sparing them the hardship of going further afield in search of employment. Exactly how many Irishmen came to work in the collieries it is impossible to say but it is certain that a large proportion of these immigrants became coal miners. A witness stated to the Royal Commission on Mines (1862-4) that in the Cleator district, "The trade . . . has developed so rapidly lately that there is a great deal of imported labour and a great deal of new labour which goes into the collieries is Irish labour and therefore you have generally speaking an inferior class of work people to deal with". Cleator Moor became the home of the chief Irish community in Cumberland and even now it is referred to as "Little Ireland". ("West Cumberland Coal 1600-1982/3" by Oliver Wood in *Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society Extra Series XXIV* 1988, p181).

There was an established coal trade from the west coast mines to Dublin, hence an established communication route to pass along information about jobs.

“Innovation in the sustainable conservation, adaptation and environmental remediation of abandoned mining areas”

A project funded by INTERREG IIB, Atlantic Area



PRELIMINARY CONFERENCE ANNOUNCEMENT

APRIL 20 – 24, 2008

NENAGH, Co. TIPPERARY, IRELAND

Venue : ABBEY COURT HOTEL, NENAGH [<http://www.abbeycourt.ie/>]

GREEN MINES is a consortium of partners from Spain, Portugal, the UK and Ireland collaborating to advance environmental remediation of abandoned mine areas and their conversion into economically sustainable heritage resources. This Conference forms part of that suite of actions and activities. It will showcase not only what has been achieved by project partners, but also the achievements of many other groups, bodies and organisations.

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME [PROVISIONAL]

April 20 : Arrival, registration, official welcome

April 21 : CONFERENCE KEYNOTE PRESENTATION
SESSION 1 : “Environmental remediation of abandoned mine sites”

EVENING : Conference dinner

April 22 am : SESSION 2 : “Conservation and adaptive re-use of historic mine sites”

pm : FIELD EXCURSIONS

OPTION 1 : to the SILVERMINES region, Co. Tipperary [Medieval to recent Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag mining site; environmental remediation and conservation works].

OPTION 2 : to the CASTLECOMER coal mining district to view the new Coal mining Heritage Centre and related developments

April 23 : SESSION 3 : “Mining Heritage: a sustainable economic resource”
Close of Conference and departure of delegates

Oral presentations : Contributed papers for oral presentation will consist of 15 minutes followed by 5 minutes for discussion.

Poster presentations : Posters will be displayed in open spaces close to the Conference hall, throughout the meeting.

Information booths : Spaces will be made available [for a modest charge] for bodies or organisations which wish to present corporate or organisational displays.

CALL FOR EXPRESSIONS OF INTEREST

We invite expressions of interest from any persons who, or bodies or organisations which might be interested in participating in this Conference, either as a delegate, or to make an oral or poster presentation. This will assist us to develop the programme, as well as ensure that interested parties are kept informed of further developments in timely manner.

NB. Email communications are the preferred means of communication : they are more environmentally friendly than postal correspondence.

Expression of interest form [please photocopy or cut and paste into body of email responses]

Responses/enquiries to : John Morris

Geological Survey of Ireland, Beggars Bush,
Haddington Road, Dublin 4, IRELAND.
Email : john.morris@gsi.ie

I am interested in (please tick relevant boxes):

- Attending the Conference**
- Giving an oral presentation**
- Presenting a poster display**
- Presenting an Information booth display**

Name:

Institution :

Postal address:

Email address:

Fax number :

Phone number :

If you wish to make a presentation [oral or poster], please indicate:

Session :

Authors :

Title [final or provisional]: