

'The many great gardens of the world, of literature and poetry, of painting and music, of religion and architecture, all make the point as clear as possible: the soul cannot thrive in the absence of a gar

Sir Thomas More (1478 - 1535)

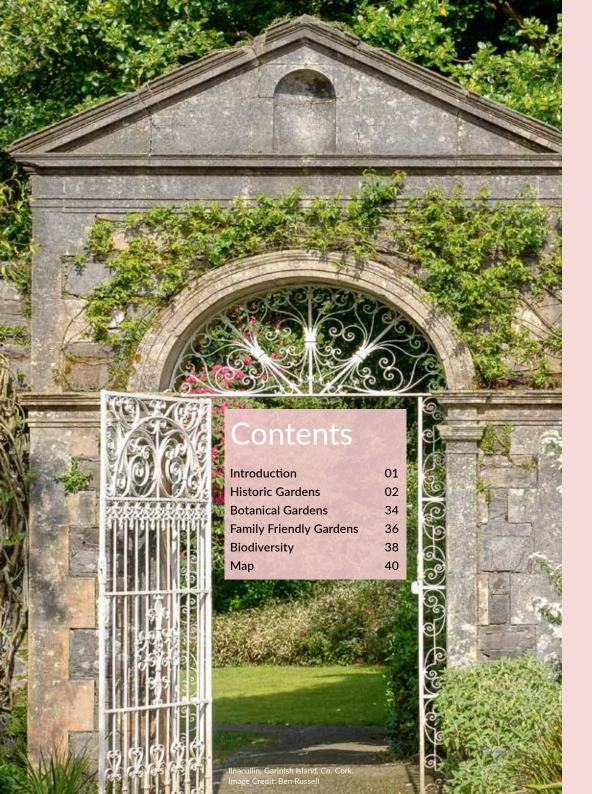














On behalf of the Office of Public Works (OPW), it gives me great pleasure to introduce you to this guide to Ireland's Historic Gardens in our care.

The OPW presents some of Ireland's most iconic gardens and celebrated plant collections, from the internationally renowned National Botanic Gardens at Glasnevin, to Ilnacullin/Garinish Island with its collection of exotic and rare southern

hemisphere plants; from the semi-tropical Fota Arboretum with its celebrated champion conifers, to one of Dublin's better-kept secrets, the Iveagh Gardens.

The gardens attached to these historic properties are a careful balance of conservation, beauty and the evocation of their pasts. The personal creations of passionate plant collectors such as Corona North at Altamont Gardens, County Carlow and Richard Grove Annesley at Annes Grove Gardens in County Cork are being carefully maintained and restored to their original owner's principles and ideals.

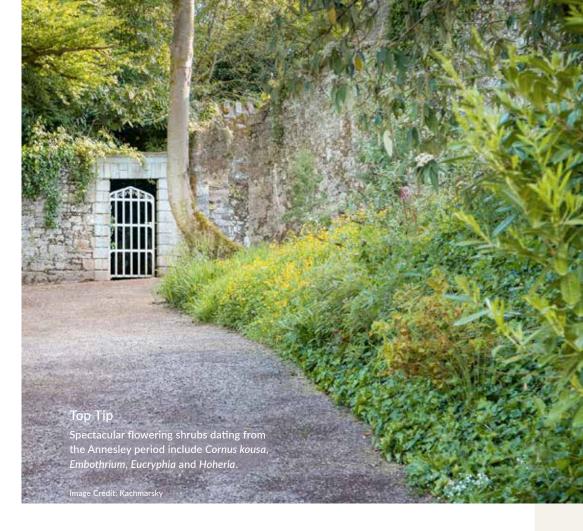
While our aim is to conserve these gardens for the enjoyment of generations to come, many are also significant repositories of unusual and rare plants and trees. Climatic changes, emerging plant diseases and other challenges mean that we must constantly innovate and plan for the future. We do this through our dedicated team of specialists and experienced heritage professionals who manage and cultivate these gardens for the nation. Our workforce is made up of skilled botanists, horticultural specialists, craft gardeners, forepersons and grounds staff who are hugely dedicated to the individual gardens that they serve.

Scientific and botanical research is an important aspect of our work too at the National Botanic Gardens in Glasnevin, at Kilmacurragh and at the John F Kennedy Arboretum in New Ross where our teams engage in international programmes of research and collaboration. Promoting and enhancing the biodiversity at our sites is now coming to the fore, and the OPW is committed to protecting the habitats of our pollinators, birds and wildlife at all our sites.

Through this guide, I hope that you will be inspired to visit some of these most beautiful historic gardens. The OPW team looks forward to welcoming you to one or all of them very soon.

Rosemary Collier Head of Heritage and Capital Works Delivery The Office of Public Works





Altamont Gardens

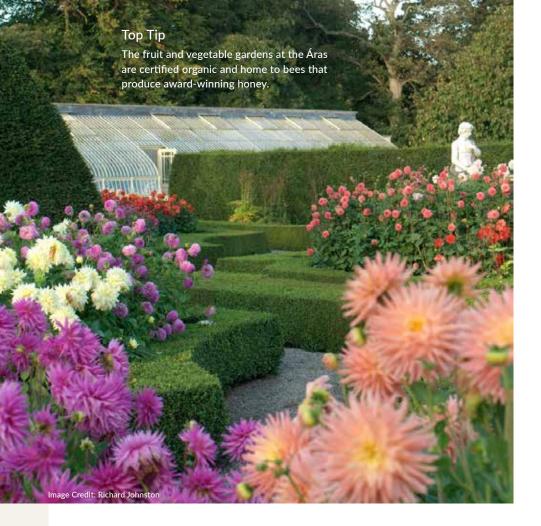
Perched on the banks of the River Slaney, Altamont Gardens is an enchanting blend of the formal and informal. The estate is laid out in the style of William Robinson, who strived for 'honest simplicity', and Corona North's outstanding plant collection nestles perfectly within the surroundings, filling the summer air with the scent of roses.

The gardens offer a varied landscape of lawns, an arboretum and a lake surrounded by rare trees and rhododendrons. Notable features include the Bog Garden and the Ice Age Glen, sheltered by ancient oaks and flanked by huge stone outcrops. With its sensitive balance of nature and artistry, Altamont is a treat at any time of year.

Annes Grove Gardens

An oasis of nature and beauty set on the picturesque banks of the River Awbeg, Annes Grove is both an historic estate and a horticultural paradise. Home to the Annesley family from the 1600s until 2015, it is celebrated for its stunning collection of specimen plants from all over the world.

After inheriting Annes Grove in 1892, Richard Arthur Grove Annesley supported plant-hunting expeditions led by Frank Kingdon-Ward to Tibet, Yunnan Province, Burma and Bhutan, and assembled an exotic collection of plants. In the early 1900s he developed the landscape in the Robinsonian style, and today the gardens are the perfect setting for a leisurely stroll enjoying the breathtaking plant life on display.

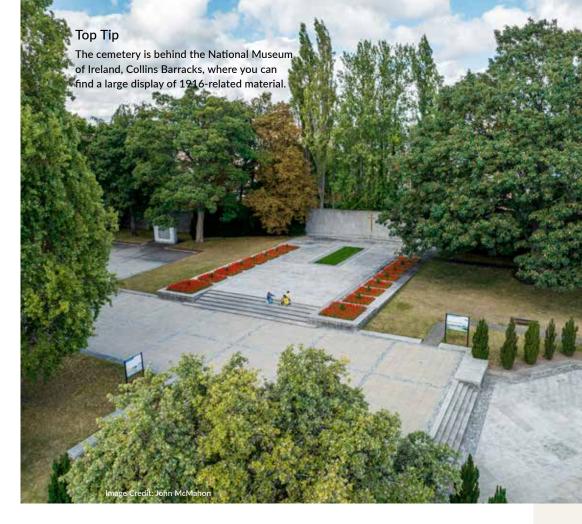




The grounds of Áras an Uachtaráin, the residence of the President of Ireland, have always been one of its chief glories. The main formal garden, or parterre, was laid out by the famous architect and designer Decimus Burton around 1838, and later additions were made by the celebrated landscape gardener Ninian Niven. Many original Victorian features can also be seen, including ornamental lakes and a walled garden.

One of the most impressive features of the walled garden is the Richard Turner-designed linear glasshouse, known as the Peach House, which won several awards following its restoration in 2009.

OPEN ALL YEAR Phoenix Park, Dublin 8, D08 F1W3



Arbour Hill Cemetery

The military cemetery at Arbour Hill is the last resting place of 14 of the executed leaders of the 1916 Easter Rising, including Patrick Pearse, James Connolly and Major John MacBride. The leaders were executed in Kilmainham Gaol and their bodies transported to Arbour Hill where they were buried in quicklime, but their grave was rescued from obscurity with an impressive memorial.

The gravesite is on a terrace of Wicklow granite and surrounded by a limestone wall on which the names of the leaders are inscribed in Irish and English. Today the cemetery is a place of pilgrimage and a moving memorial to a tempestuous moment in Irish history.

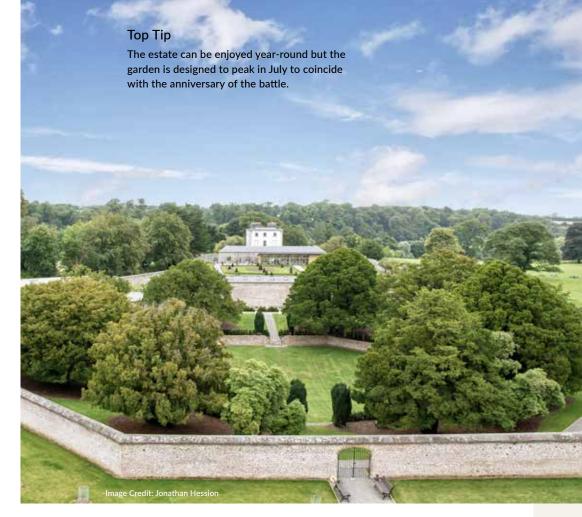




Dating from between 1392 and 1420, Barryscourt Castle is one of the finest examples of a restored Irish Tower House. The castle was partially destroyed during the Irish rebellions of the late-sixteenth century.

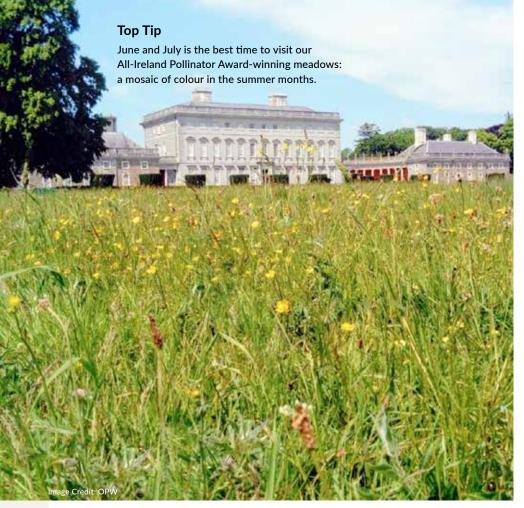
The castle and grounds, including the herb and knot garden and the charming orchard, are currently closed as they are undergoing extensive restoration work and will re-open once work has been completed.

Further details on reopening dates will be available on heritageireland.ie.



Battle of the Boyne -Oldbridge Estate

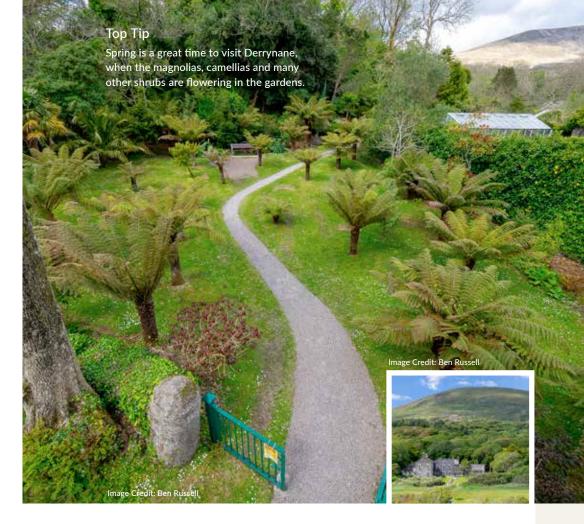
Situated on the banks of the River Boyne, Oldbridge is a 500-acre estate which takes in much of the original site of the Battle of the Boyne. The estate and gardens have been extensively restored in recent years and the Green Flag-accredited parklands are a haven for wildflowers, insects and birds (the buzzard, until recently endangered, is now a common sight). The gardens include a sunken octagonal walled garden (very rare in Europe), a peach house and an orchard filled with old Espalier pear trees and Blood of the Boyne apple trees.



Castletown House & Parklands

Castletown House, Ireland's first and largest Palladian-style house, is a beautifully restored eighteenth-century mansion. The house is set within 120 acres of superb landscaped grounds which in recent years have been returned to their former glory.

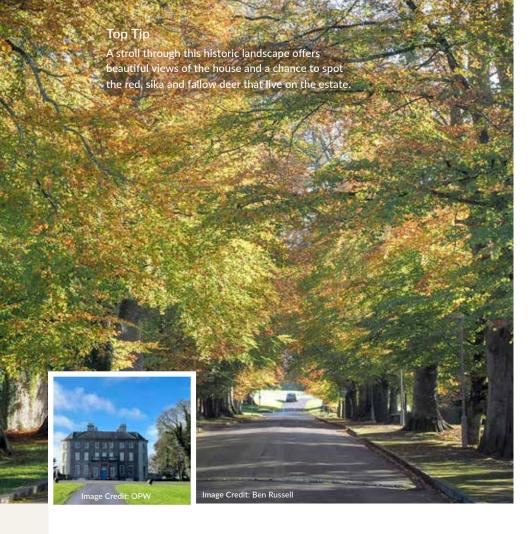
Features of the landscaped parklands include meadows, waterways, woodlands, a classical temple, a Gothic Revival lodge, still ponds and clusters of once-rare imported trees. The newly redesigned Pleasure Gardens, with their family fairy trail, offer a chance to learn all about biodiversity and to watch the bees and butterflies at work on our pollinator patch.

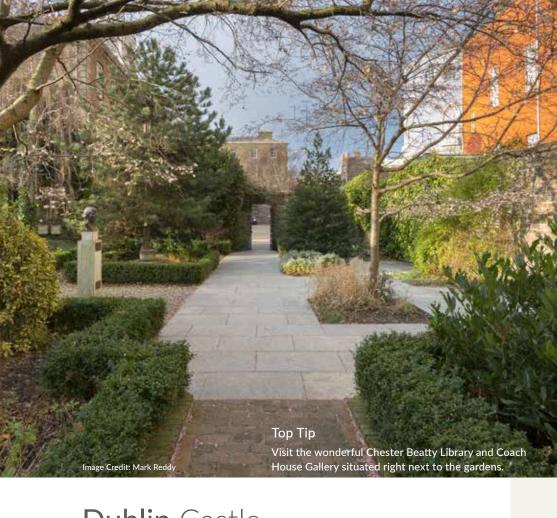


Derrynane House & Gardens

Derrynane House, the childhood home of Daniel O'Connell, is set in a beautiful and sheltered demesne landscape within Derrynane National Historic Park. A network of paths and trails enables visitors to enjoy over 120 hectares of woodlands, natural wildflower meadows, informal gardens and breathtaking coastline.

The National Historic Park includes one and a half kilometres of sandy and rocky shoreline filled with rare plant species such as the Kerry lily, while the sub-tropical woodland gardens boast a range of exotic and endangered plants and trees. Hidden features include a fernery, a neo-Gothic summerhouse, a fairy trail and a stone ring fort.





Doneraile Estate

OPEN ALL YEAR Doneraile, Co. Cork, P51 A899

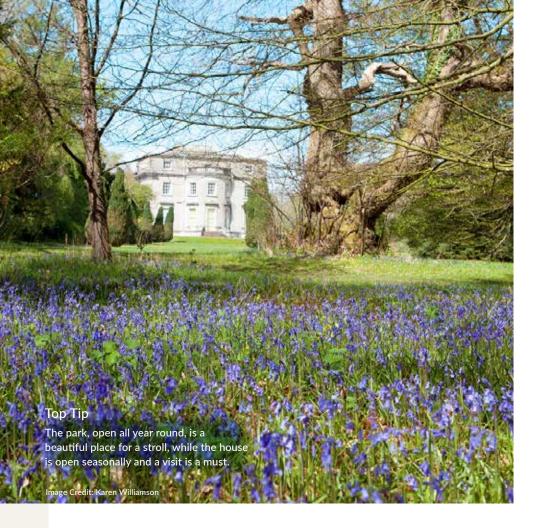
Doneraile Court was the home of the St Leger family from 1637 until 1969. The house is set in a magnificent eighteenth-century landscape filled with specimen trees dating from this period, including oak, beech, Spanish chestnut and lime. Some of the larch trees on the estate are thought to have been planted in the 1730s.

The fine parklands are designed in the naturalistic style of the famous landscape architect Capability Brown and include a parterre walled garden and gardeners' cottages, along with many beautiful water features, including the River Awbeg, which flows through the middle of the park.

Dublin Castle

The Dubh Linn Gardens are laid out to the rear of the main castle complex. on the site of the Dubh Linn, the Black Pool, which gave Dublin its name. Planted with shady trees and shrubs and filled with the heady scents of flowering plants and the sound of bees, the gardens are one of the few restful green places in the heart of metropolitan Dublin.

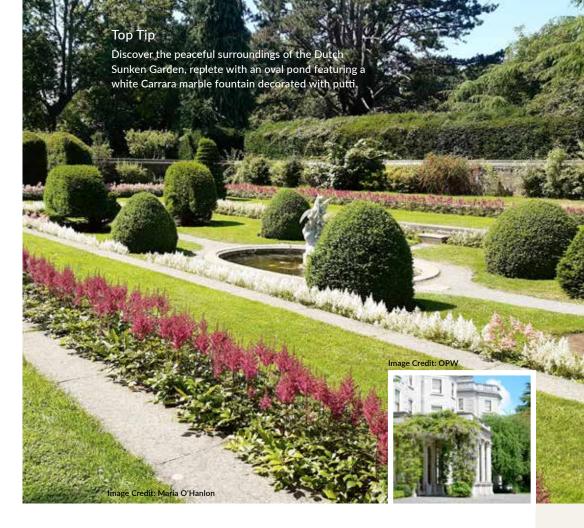
Entering through wrought-iron gates of Celtic-inspired spirals, visitors encounter a 'four seasons' garden, beyond which lie four smaller gardens featuring specially commissioned works of sculpture. At the heart of the gardens is the grassy sward of the Dubh Linn Gardens, where patterns representing sea serpents are cut into the lawn.





Set amidst the ancient Slieve Bloom Mountains, Emo Court is a quintessential neoclassical mansion designed by the famous architect James Gandon. Surrounding the house is a magnificently designed historic landscape of approximately 150 acres featuring gardens, lake and woodlands. Walking routes enable visitors to take in the mature, picturesque grounds with their many fine specimen trees.

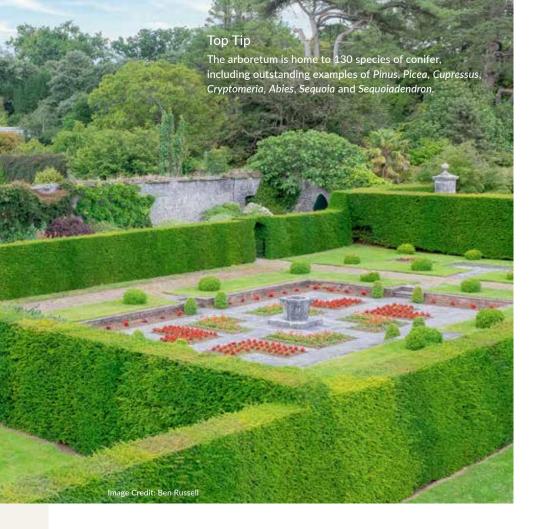
Closer to the house, avenues of old lime trees date from the time of Dawson's Court - the house that predated Emo Court - while at the front of the house is the splendid, mile-long Wellingtonia Avenue, planted in 1853 following the introduction of the giant redwood to Ireland.



Farmleigh House & Estate

Farmleigh Estate, with 78 acres of park and gardens, is situated adjacent to the Phoenix Park. The range of plants and trees here offers visual and horticultural treats throughout the seasons. Approaching the house via The Thuja Avenue reveals the old dairy nestled among the trees, and on lakeside walks visitors can discover contemporary sculptural works by renowned Irish and international artists.

The woodlands feature magnolia, cherry blossom and mature specimen trees, while the extensive pleasure grounds, created by various members of the Guinness family, include a wonderful collection of Victorian, Edwardian and contemporary ornamental features with walled and sunken gardens and scenic lakeside views.





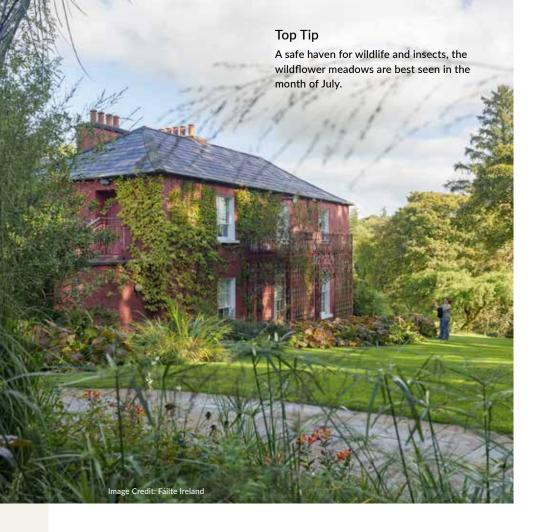
Fota Arboretum & Gardens

Fota Arboretum and Gardens boasts one of the finest collections of rare and tender trees and shrubs grown outdoors in Europe. The unique conditions at Fota – its warm soil and sheltered location – enable many excellent examples of exotics from the southern hemisphere to flourish, and in the 1840s James Hugh Smith-Barry began a planting programme that continues to this day under the care of the OPW's Head Gardener. The result is a magnificent arboretum that features everything from giant redwoods to Chilean flame trees, while the delightful gardens include formal pleasure gardens, a Victorian fernery, an orangery and walled gardens, sunken gardens and a sun temple.

Garden of Remembrance

Dedicated to the memory of all those who gave their lives in the cause of Irish freedom, the garden is a quiet place of remembrance and reflection. Its design, created by architect Daithí Hanly in 1946, centres on a large crossshaped pool, symbolic of the dead, with a tiled mosaic pattern as its base.

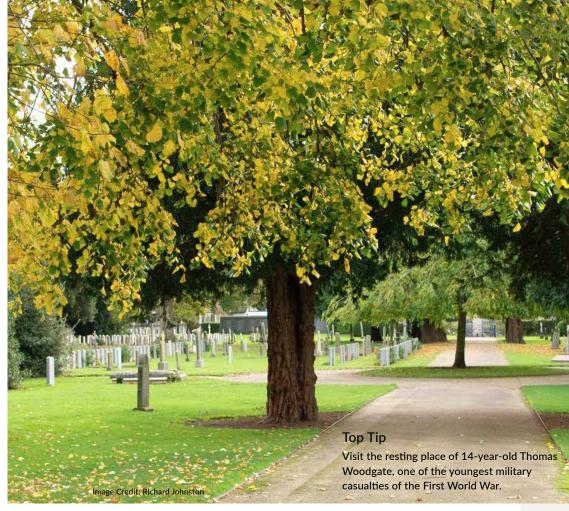
Important objects from the history of prehistoric and medieval Ireland are woven into the structure of the garden, including the Brian Boru harp, the Loughnashade trumpet and the Ballinderry sword. Oisín Kelly's magnificent sculpture, The Children of Lir, unifies the theme. The tranquil atmosphere of is appreciated by every visiting head of state.



Glebe House & Gardens

Glebe House and Gallery is the former home of artist and collector Derek Hill. The estate is set on a hilltop sloping down to Lough Gartan with the Derryveagh Mountains and Glenveagh National Park providing a stunning backdrop.

Spanning 20 acres, the heritage gardens at Glebe House are part of the Donegal Garden Trail and a delightful blend of the formal and informal. Notable features include magnificent rhododendrons, relaxed herbaceous beds and an extensive tree collection, including a beautiful 200-year-old beech. The gardens are also home to the 'Derek Hill Peony', a stunning flower named in honour of the artist.



GrangegormanMilitary Cemetery

A stone's throw from Phoenix Park, Grangegorman is the largest military cemetery in Ireland. It was opened in 1876 as a resting place for service personnel of the British Empire and their families, and contains over 1100 burials, including some of the British soldiers who lost their lives during the 1916 Rising, as well as war graves from both world wars. Several members of the ANZAC forces are also buried here.

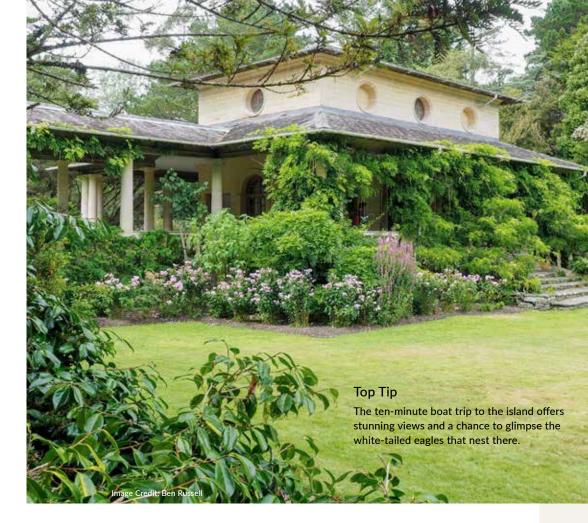
A simple screen-wall memorial, built of Irish limestone and nearly two metres high, commemorates those war casualties whose graves lie elsewhere in Ireland. Mature trees and immaculate lawns cast a reflective atmosphere over this restful place.

MAP REFERENCE: 16





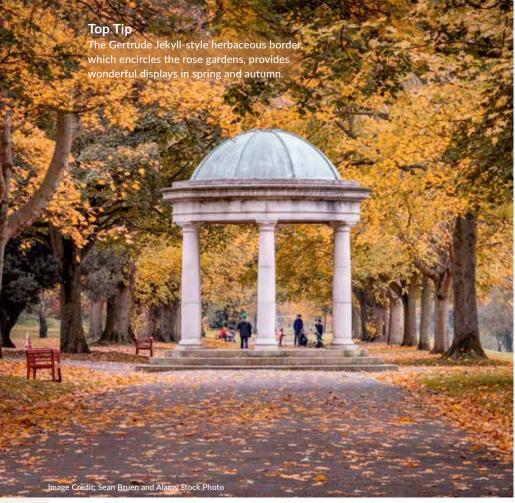
Heywood Gardens is an entrancing site representing two chapters of garden history. The exquisite Georgian landscape was commissioned by Michael Frederick Trench and comprises walks, woodland, lakes and Gothic follies. But the centrepiece of the site is an early-twentieth-century architectural garden, commissioned by the Hutcheson Poë family and designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens. The beautiful approach is bordered by pleached limes. Circular terraces of planting in the style of renowned designer Gertrude Jekyll overlook a sunken pool garden with a grand fountain. The garden is surrounded by a walk with ox eye windows, offering a panorama of seven counties, while a cloister-like terrace surveys Trench's Romantic landscape.



Ilnacullin / Garinish Island

Nestled in the sheltered harbour of Glengarriff in Bantry Bay, Ilnacullin is a unique island garden of rare beauty.

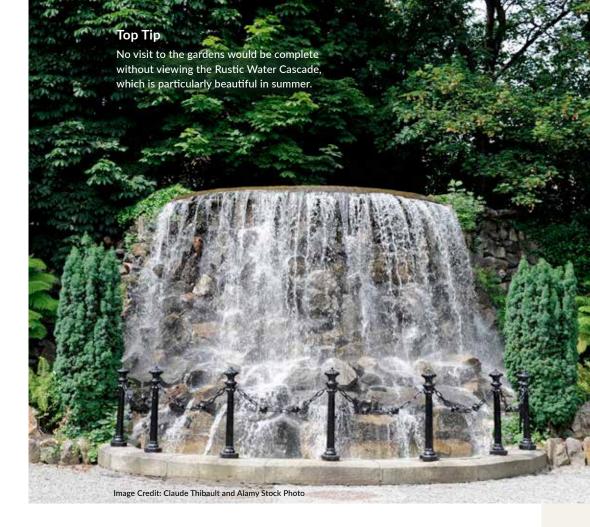
The gardens are the result of a creative partnership between Annan and Violet Bryce - owners of Ilnacullin in the early-twentieth century - and Harold Peto, the renowned architect and garden designer. Pathways leading around the island take in the sunken Italianate garden, the Medici pavilion, casita and lawns, the walled kitchen gardens, a Grecian temple and a Martello tower with panoramic views. The gardens also feature extensive collections of rare plants including mature magnolias, rhododendrons, azaleas, leptospermums and many fine southern-hemisphere trees.



Irish National War Memorial Gardens

Nestled in a picturesque setting on the south bank of the River Liffey, these fabulous gardens are the work of celebrated architect Sir Edwin Lutyens. Dedicated to the 49.400 Irish men and women who died in the First World War, these memorial gardens are among the most famous in Europe, and full of treasures to be discovered.

Fountains, obelisks, sunken rose gardens, herbaceous borders and extensive tree-planting make for an enjoyable visit in any season. The solemn, serene atmosphere of this elegant garden makes it a perfect place in which to relax and reflect.

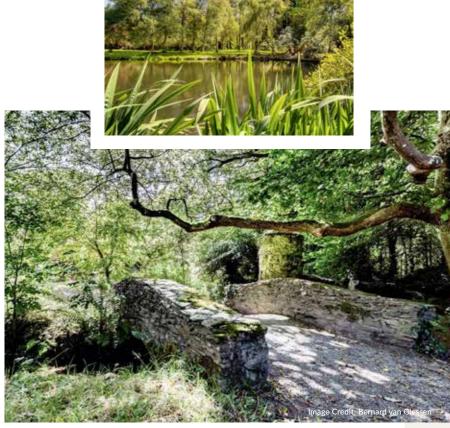


Iveagh Gardens

Tucked away behind tall buildings and surrounded by brick walls, Dublin's 'secret garden' is a peaceful oasis within the bustling city centre, with an atmosphere that's totally unique.

Designed in 1865 by celebrated landscape designer Ninian Niven, the gardens combine the 'French Formal' and 'English Landscape' traditions. Many of the original features are still in place, including the formal lawns, the scented rosarium and the yew maze. Two fountains, restored in 1994, form a magnificent centrepiece, and at one end of the gardens is Ireland's first purpose-built archery ground. The Iveagh Gardens are perhaps best known today for the many events held there during the summer, maintaining a centuries-old tradition of 'brilliant display'.









John F Kennedy Arboretum

Dedicated to the memory of John F Kennedy (whose great-grandfather, Patrick, was born in the nearby village of Dunganstown), this magnificent arboretum contains a plant collection of presidential proportions.

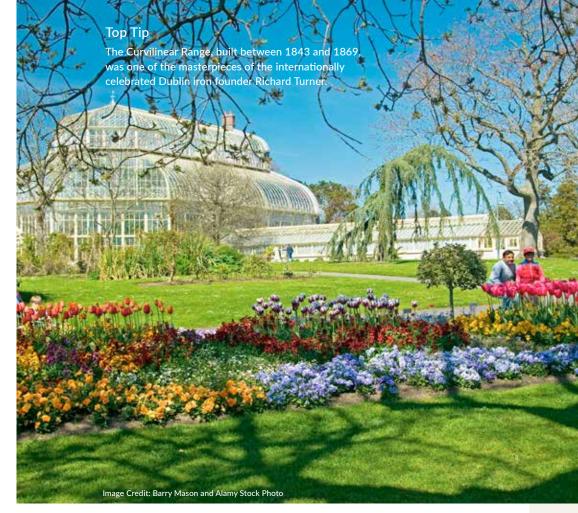
Covering some 252 hectares on the summit and southern slopes of Slieve Coillte, the arboretum contains 4,500 types of trees and shrubs from all the temperate regions of the world. There are 200 forest plots grouped by continent. Of special note is an ericaceous garden with 500 different rhododendrons and many varieties of azalea and heather, dwarf conifers and climbing plants. The summit offers amazing panoramic views, but perhaps the most picturesque part of the arboretum is the lake, a haven for waterfowl.



Kilkenny Castle & Gardens

The historic parkland surrounding Kilkenny Castle was originally a deer park in medieval times. Today it is hugely popular with Kilkenny residents and visitors alike, especially in summer when runners, picnickers and walkers enjoy the wide-open spaces and formal garden. The parkland features 15 acres of native woodland and three acres of native wildflower meadows, home to bees, birds and bats. The terraced garden has been lovingly restored, with formal beds of old roses surrounding an impressive fountain.

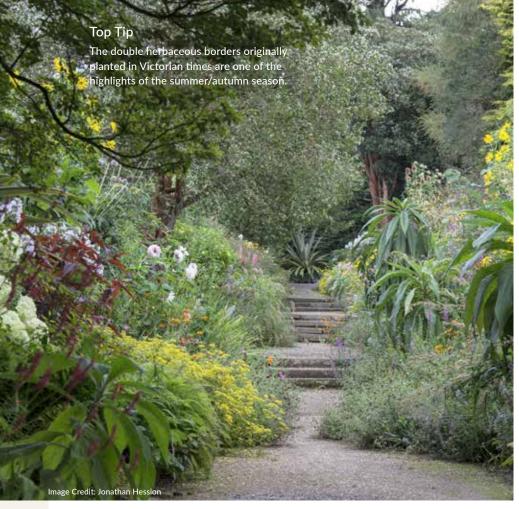
The castle runs a free programme of events throughout the year, including music, garden talks, festivals and family events.



National Botanic Gardens Glasnevin

The National Botanic Gardens is Ireland's premier garden, offering visitors a chance to view plants from every habitat imaginable, from arid deserts and tropical rainforests to snowy mountain tops.

A stroll around the estate takes in the extensive pleasure grounds with a wonderful collection of Victorian, Edwardian and contemporary ornamental features including sensory, fern and vegetable gardens and scenic lakeside views. A dedicated children's garden enables young visitors to learn more about the plant world. The gardens are also home to the National Herbarium and the National Botanical Art collection, the largest collection of botanical art in Ireland, as well as some magnificent Victorian glasshouses.



National Botanic Gardens Kilmacurragh

Home to seven generations of the Acton family, this remarkable plantsman's garden was developed during the golden age of plant collecting. Through its close ties with the Moore family of the National Botanic Gardens at Glasnevin, it became one of the best private plant collections in Ireland.

Today the gardens' 104 acres boast an important collection of rare trees and shrubs, particularly southern hemisphere conifers and 300 varieties of rhododendron. Alongside the Victorian gardens traces of an earlier Dutch landscape park can still be found, including a two-acre walled garden, a gothic folly and an extensive system of ha-has surrounding the eighteenth-century deer park.



Pearse Museum -St Enda's Park

St Enda's is a rare surviving example of a nineteenth-century walled estate in Dublin. In 1910 Patrick Pearse moved his bilingual school, Scoil Éanna, here, recognising that the place embodied everything his pupils could want: tranquillity, a natural playground and an inspirational setting.

Today the park's 50 acres are a wonderful place to enjoy a stroll, taking in the fascinating assortment of eighteenth-century follies that once provided the backdrop for school pageants. The beautiful, wooded glen beside the Churchtown stream evokes the spirit that once drew Pearse here, while the walled garden features a sculpture by Stephen Burke marking the centenary of Pearse's death.



Phoenix Park

OPEN ALL YEAR Dublin 8, D08 Y304

Having started life as a royal deer-hunting park, Phoenix Park was first opened to the public in 1747. Today it is the largest enclosed public park in any European capital. Almost 93% of its 707 hectares consists of green spaces – a mix of old grasslands and woodlands, with rare examples of wetlands. The park is hugely important for its biodiversity. 351 plant species thrive within its borders, including rare and protected species such as meadow barley, and the park supports approximately 40% of the bird species and 50% of the mammal species found in Ireland, most notably the wild fallow deer that have roamed the park for over 350 years.



Phoenix Park Victorian Kitchen & Walled Garden

One of the highlights of the park is the Victorian Walled Kitchen Garden at the Phoenix Park Visitor Centre. Beautifully restored to its original nineteenth-century layout, the garden is an oasis of herbaceous borders, trained fruit and vegetables, pollinated by honeybees and cared for by dedicated and enthusiastic gardeners: the perfect place to sit and relax, have a quiet stroll, or grow your interest in horticulture.

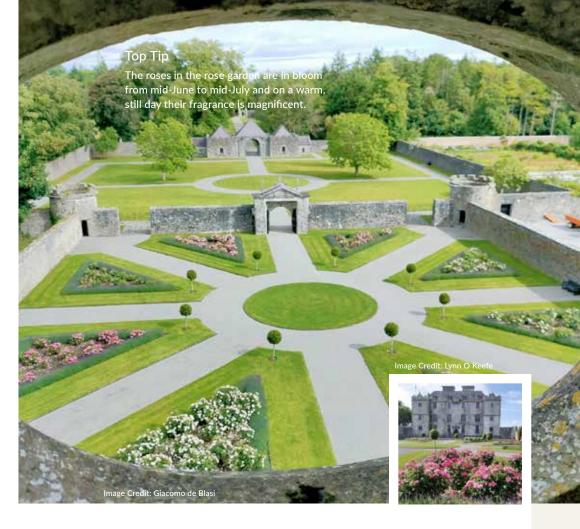
Come and learn about the design of a walled Victorian garden and the fruit, vegetables and flowers there, all grown under the international organic principles of health, ecology, fairness and care.



Phoenix Park Victorian People's Flower Gardens

Nestled within the Phoenix Park, the People's Flower Gardens represent Victorian horticulture at its finest. Nine hectares of the park are devoted to an enclosed and immaculately manicured flower garden, laid out and opened in the mid-nineteenth century.

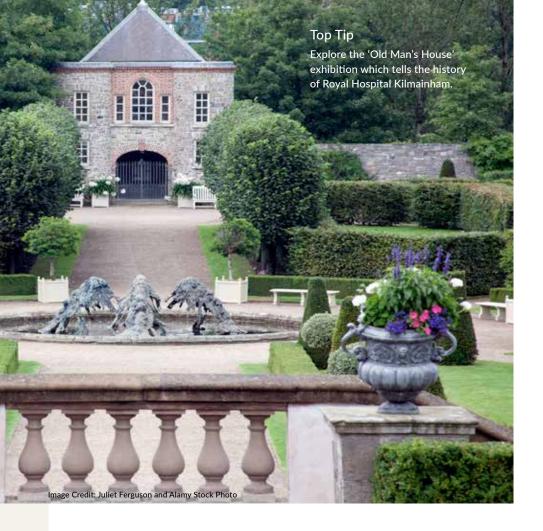
A large ornamental lake, a children's playground, picnic areas and herbaceous and Victorian bedding schemes are just some of the things to see and enjoy here, together with a bust of Seán Heuston (after whom Heuston Station is named). Whether you're looking to relax in the sun, have a picnic or simply take a pleasant walk, don't miss this enchanting portion of the capital's largest green space



Portumna Castle & Gardens

Strategically situated on the shores of Lough Derg and the banks of the River Shannon, Portumna Castle was the seat of the Burke family for almost 300 years. A stroll through the estate takes in the forest parks, with their red squirrels and fallow deer, as well as the seventeenth-century formal gardens, Italian-style Tuscan Gate, the Ladies' Garden and the castle itself with its impressive defensive features.

The three walled gardens have been fully restored, and include an entrance garden, a rose garden and a kitchen garden rich in sensory experiences, with seasonal changes of flowers, fruit, vegetables and herbs creating an ideal haven for butterflies and bees.





Inspired by Les Invalides in Paris, the Royal Hospital Kilmainham was built in 1680 to house military pensioners. The gardens were initially laid out as a medicinal resource but, over the years, they became a pleasure garden and the private resort of the Master of the Hospital.

In the 1980s the OPW restored the site as a seventeenth-century formal walled garden replete with topiary, ornamentation, a grand fountain, historic walls and historically appropriate shrubs and flowers. What the visitor sees today is not a faithful reconstruction but an evocation of the spirit of a seventeenth-century garden and a beautiful creation in its own right.



St Stephen's Green Gardens

Nestled in the very heart of the city, Dublin's oldest public park is an oasis of calm. The park opened in 1880 and retains many of its original features, including a bandstand, monuments and statues, water features and fountains, and Victorian floral displays. Other notable features include a garden for the visually impaired, a playground and a rockery with alpine plants. 3.5 kilometres of pathways offer ample opportunity to soak up the atmosphere.

The park is Green Flag accredited and its nine hectares are home to over 750 trees, including a formal walk of lime trees along the northern boundary. Victorian flower beds planted with tulips, geraniums, wallflowers and petunias offer colourful feasts for the eyes.

















Botanical Gardens

Botanical gardens first appeared in Europe during the Renaissance, but as the science of botany took shape in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries their popularity grew. In Ireland, visionary landowners like Richard Arthur Grove Annesley at Annes Grove (page 3) and James Hugh Smith-Barry at Fota House (page 16) amassed magnificent collections of exotic plants and trees that still form the core of their collections to this day. But the most famous and celebrated collections are undoubtedly the National Botanic Gardens at Glasnevin (page 25) and at Kilmacurragh (page 26).

Founded by John Foster and Walter Wade in 1795, the National Botanic Gardens flourished in the nineteenth century under David Moore and his son Frederick, whose close ties with Kilmacurragh also enabled the latter to thrive. Today the National Botanic Gardens at Glasnevin are home to

over 14,000 plant species and cultivars from habitats all over the world, 300 of which are endangered, while the unique soil and weather conditions at Kilmacurragh have enabled it to develop an important collection of rare trees and shrubs, including 300 varieties of rhododendron.

These sites (along with JFK Arboretum – page 23) are important centres of scientific and botanical research, but they're also wonderful spaces for everyone to explore, with beautiful arboretums (such as those at Fota – see page 14 - or the Royal Hospital Kilmainham - page 32) and magnificent greenhouses like Richard Turner's celebrated Curvilinear Range at Glasnevin. Wherever you choose to go, you'll find rare species in breathtaking settings, while talks and guided tours offer opportunities to learn more about plants and how to cultivate and grow them.

See heritageireland.ie for details.



You don't have to be a guerrilla gardener or a budding botanist to enjoy a day out at one of our historic gardens. With beaches, forests, meadows, walled gardens, ponds, lakes and streams, there's a breathtaking variety of landscapes for all ages to enjoy and explore. Marvel at the giant sequoias in St Enda's Park, or the Chilean flame trees of Fota. Explore the yew maze at Iveagh Gardens or follow the fairy trail through the woodlands at Derrynane. If you need a break from the outdoors, you'll find that many of our gardens are in the grounds of some of Ireland's great historic houses, equally full of fascinating history to discover.

Outside, our sites are filled with flora and fauna for everyone to enjoy. In the summer months walled kitchen gardens like the one in Phoenix Park are riots of colours and scents, and wildflower meadows are bursting into flower. Birds and animals abound, from the herds of deer in Phoenix Park to the red squirrels at Portumna.

A boat trip out to Ilnacullin takes you past a colony of seals basking in the sun, and if you're lucky you might even spot the white-tailed eagles that nest on the island.

Many sites put on events throughout the year, including guided tours, trails and talks. Glebe House has a family friendly garden trail, while Castletown's Biodiversity Garden teaches children all about the importance of ecosystems, and the dedicated children's garden at the National Botanic Gardens in Glasnevin enables young visitors to learn more about the plant world.

Packed with breathtaking spaces, great amenities and inspiring events, our historic gardens have everything a family needs to enjoy a wonderful day out. For more information, visit heritageireland.ie

When you visit one of our sites, you'll find a range of initiatives in place to promote biodiversity, such as the semi-natural grasslands planted at Castletown: 80 acres of meadow that encourage native wildflowers and, in summer, thrum with the sound of feeding bees. At Oldbridge a linnet and











Biodiversity in our Gardens

Biodiversity – the variety of all living things – is under threat everywhere. Global populations of wild species have fallen by 60% in the last 40 years, and Ireland's own biodiversity is also in decline. With responsibility for over 5,700 acres of historic parks, botanic gardens and designed landscapes, the Office of Public Works has a major role to play in preserving the nation's biodiversity. That's why we've developed a Biodiversity Action Strategy designed to integrate biodiversity concerns into every aspect of our work.

site for the white-tailed eagle. Tree-planting programmes ensure that our collections of native and exotic trees grow year on year, while the OPW Swift Initiative aims to ensure the long-term conservation of a bird closely associated with many of our sites.

skylark plot encourages ground nesting birds, while Ilnacullin is a nesting

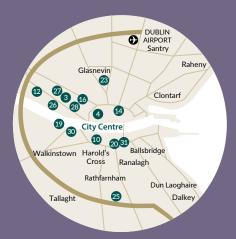
Gradually, these and other initiatives are making a difference. Our heritage sites have won numerous awards for their environmental management, including the International Green Flag Award and the National Biodiversity Data Centre Pollinator Award. While we're immensely proud of this recognition, there's still much work to do, and as you visit our sites you'll discover more and more projects as we strive to safeguard Ireland's unique flora and fauna for generations to come.

See **heritageireland.ie** for details.

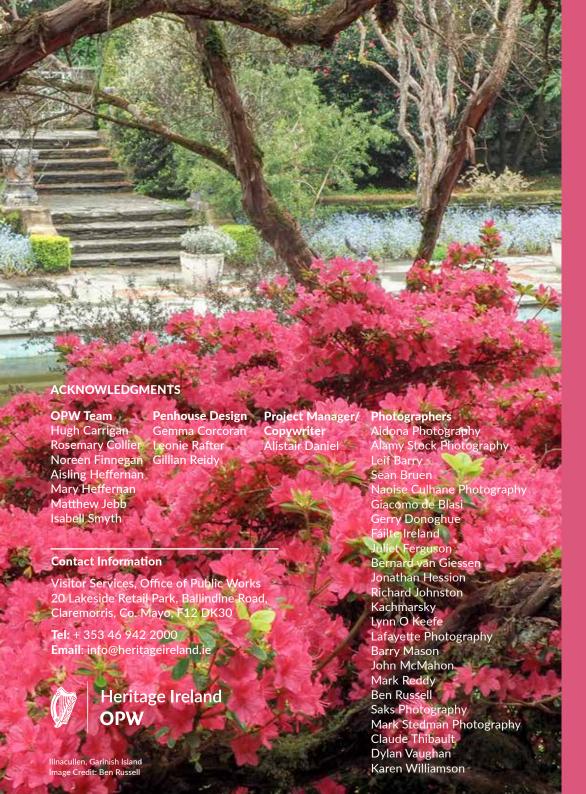
Ireland's Historic **GARDENS**

In the care of the Office of Public Works





- **Altamont Gardens**
- Annes Grove Gardens
- Áras an Uachtaráin Gardens
- **Arbour Hill Cemetery**
- Barryscourt Castle
- Battle of the Boyne
 - Oldbridge Estate
- Castletown House
- Derrynane House & Gardens
- Doneraile Estate
- **Dublin Castle**
- **Emo Court & Gardens**
- Farmleigh House & Estate
- Fota Arboretum and Gardens
- Garden of Remembrance
- Glebe House & Gardens
- Grangegorman Military Cemetery
- Heywood Gardens
- Ilnacullin / Garinish Island
- Irish National War Memorial Gardens
- Iveagh Gardens
- John F Kennedy Arboretum
- Kilkenny Castle
- National Botanic Gardens - Glasnevin
- 24 National Botanic Gardens - Kilmacurragh
- 25 Pearse Museum St Enda's Park
- Phoenix Park
- Phoenix Park Victorian Kitchen & Walled Garden
- 28 Phoenix Park Victorian People's Flower Garden
- Portumna Castle & Gardens
- Royal Hospital Kilmainham
- 31 St Stephen's Green Gardens



COME PREPARED

Do bear in mind weather and ground conditions when planning your visit and dress accordingly. It is a good idea to wear shoes suitable for uneven terrain and bring a jacket or umbrella for the Irish weather.

DOGS ON SITES

At some of our parks and gardens, dogs are allowed in certain areas only and not in any formal gardens. For everyone's safety and enjoyment of our open spaces, dogs must be kept on leads at all times. Please clean up after your dog and take your dog's waste home for disposal.

WASTE

Many of our historic parks and gardens follow the 'Leave no Trace' ethos and typically do not feature rubbish or recycling bins. Please leave the site as you found it and bring your waste home for disposal.

IRISH SIGN LANGUAGE

We run a programme of tours featuring Irish Sign Language interpretation at sites around the country. Entrance to the site and tour are free of charge but places are limited so participants are asked to book early by emailing the site or info@heritageireland.ie

NEURODIVERSITY

We are working to make our heritage sites more autism-friendly. Many of our guides have received training from AslAm, Ireland's National Autism Charity, and our sites are in the process of developing Social Guides to help you prepare for your visit. This information can be found under the 'Social Guide' section of their individual web pages. If you'd like to visit a specific place, but can't find the information online, please contact the site directly.

Image disclaimer: Every effort has been made to contact image copyright holders. Any copyright holders we have been unable to reach or to whom inaccurate acknowledgement has been made are encouraged to contact the OPW.