

GALWAY CITY WALLS



CONSERVATION, MANAGEMENT & INTERPRETATION PLAN

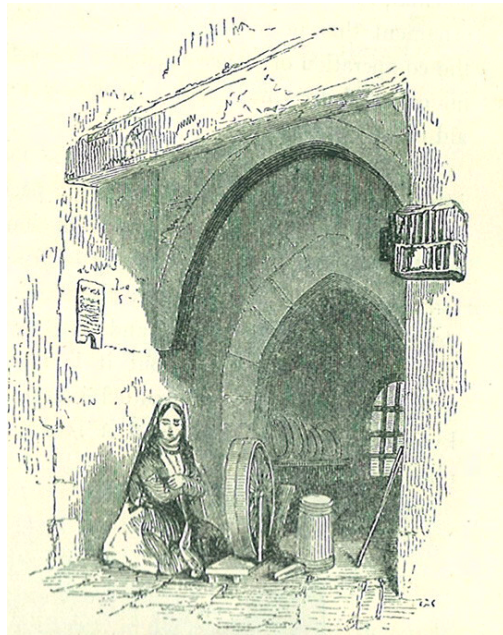
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An Chomhairle Oidhreachta
The Heritage Council



HOWLEY HAYES ARCHITECTS



Frontispiece- Woman at Doorway (Hall & Hall)

Howley Hayes Architects & CRDS Ltd. were commissioned by Galway City Council and the Heritage Council to prepare a Conservation, Management & Interpretation Plan for the historic town defences. The surveys on which this plan are based were undertaken in Autumn 2012.

We would like to thank all those who provided their time and guidance in the preparation of the plan with specialist advice from; Dr. Elizabeth Fitzpatrick, Dr. Kieran O'Connor, Dr. Jacinta Prunty & Mr. Paul Walsh.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Place

Galway City is situated on the north-eastern shore of a sheltered bay on the west coast of Ireland. It is located at the mouth of the River Corrib, which separates the east and western sides of the county. This place has long been of strategic importance. In the late twelfth century, the Anglo-Normans founded the town as their western outpost at the edge of Gaelic-held territory in Connemara. The river formed the western edge of the settlement, with marshland to the south at the harbour mouth. Lough Corrib and the river hinterland extend to the north and low hills to the east separated the town from the central plains.

The walled town of Galway covers an area of almost eleven hectares, which makes it considerably smaller than many comparable Irish walled towns of similar date and importance. Since they were built in the late thirteenth century the town walls played their part in many important historical events such as- fires, plagues and sieges by Gaelic, Cromwellian and Williamite forces. The area contained within the walls was less than half that of Athenry, a town 25 kilometres

to the east, which today retains only a small population despite the ambitions of the Anglo-Norman founders. In 1484 the city was given its charter, and was largely rebuilt at that time to leave a unique legacy of stone buildings and carvings from the late-medieval period. The medieval street pattern has largely been preserved, although the removal of the walls during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, together with extra-mural developments as the city expanded, have led to the alteration of the streets around the perimeter. Watercourses and the medieval harbour that once lapped the base of the walls have been slowly reshaped and as land has been reclaimed. There are now only five main stretches of wall remaining visible above ground, which other sections are partially incorporated into boundary walls of properties. In some locations the wall foundations along the circuit have been located underground. Excavations commencing in the late 1980s have extended our understanding of the archaeological heritage of the city, as well as making the walls more accessible to the public.

Today Galway is a regional city, a successful commercial centre and a popular tourist destination due to its picturesque location, rich built heritage and vibrant cultural scene. The city has extended far beyond its medieval boundaries in all directions, however the historic



Fig.1 View towards Spanish Arch from south west by Thomas Phillips dated 1685.

core survives and retains their importance as the commercial, cultural and administrative hub of the western province of Connaught.

National & European Context

Writing almost one hundred years ago, J.S. Fleming commenced his study on nineteen of the walled towns of Ireland by commenting on the lack of knowledge and understanding of this aspect of our cultural heritage.

The few existing remains of town-wall fortifications, which formerly enclosed and protected every important town in Ireland, and which yearly diminish in number, are, as a class, undeservedly overlooked by writers on the antiquities of such towns as they describe.

Avril Thomas, in her extensive study published in 1992 described fifty six towns where there exists certain proof of wall circuits, with thirty five for which defensive walls were a possibility and twenty others for which only the most tentative claims could be made. They range in size from the capital and the large regional cities and

towns, down to what now are small villages some of which have long been abandoned. Among these categories, settlements of less than one thousand inhabitants vied for importance with cities that are closer to a hundred thousand today. Defences were installed around settlements from the Neolithic period, and were also found around early-Christian monasteries and port towns established by Norse settlers. Following the colonization of parts of Ireland by the Anglo-Normans, stone-built defences started to replace less robust timber structures and earthworks. These towns formed outposts, as well as creating new trading networks and led to the wider economic development of the country as a whole. The walls vary in scale, detail and material- in each case responding to the local topography, as well as the prevailing economic and political context. Over the centuries, they played a key role in historical events and the development of our towns and cities.

Ireland is located on the periphery of Europe, and was relatively late in developing an urban culture. However, the Irish walled towns characterize political and economic developments on the island in relation to Britain and the continent. Starting with the port settlements founded by the Norse, the Anglo-Normans established a more lasting hold on the interior until falling away in the early fifteenth century. Each brought their own construction methods and settlement patterns from their homelands, but adapted these to local circumstances. The Tudor and Stuart plantations also relied on town defences. The adaptation and reinforcement of the town defences during the Cromwellian and Jacobite/ Williamite conflict did not prevent the walls becoming quickly redundant. This led to their gradual but widespread removal starting in the eighteenth century. Today knowledge of the extent of Irish walled towns, and their position within a wider European context, is sketchy and incomplete.

The Heritage Council established the Irish Walled Towns Network (IWTN) in April, 2005

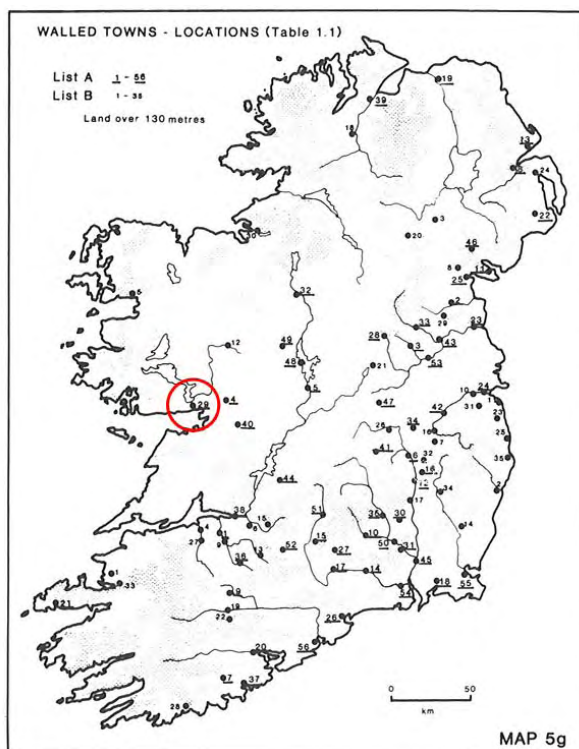


Fig.2 Map showing site location & walled towns (Thomas 1992).

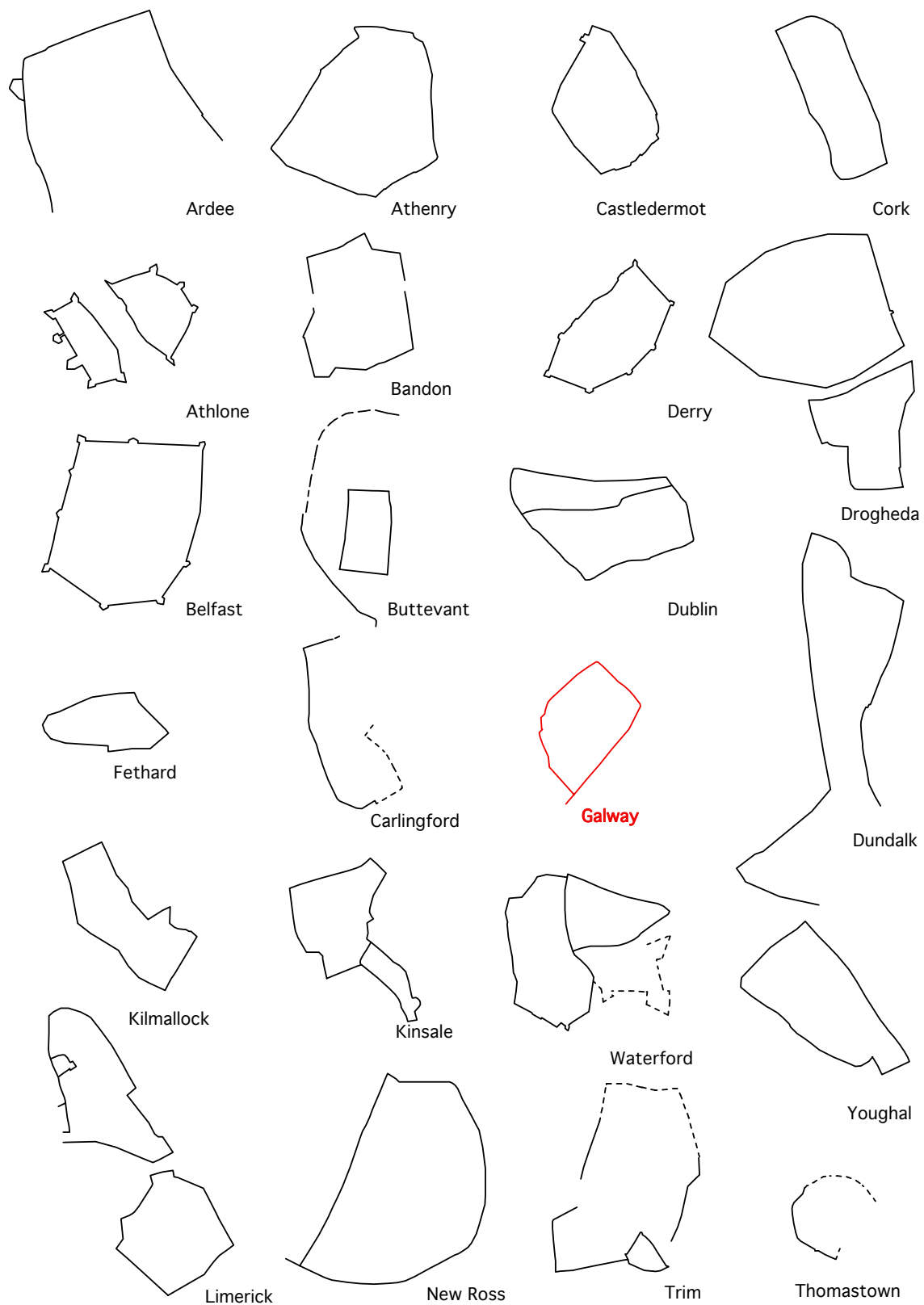


Fig.3 Comparative plans of Irish Walled Towns (based on Thomas 1992).

to unite and coordinate the strategic efforts of Local Authorities involved in the management and conservation of historic walled towns in Ireland, both North and South of the border. The Irish Walled Town Network is formally linked to European Walled Towns (EWT), which is the international association for the sustainable development of walled towns, walled cities and fortified historic towns.

The Piran Declaration, which outlines the reasons for maintaining historic walled towns, was agreed at an Annual General Meeting of the Walled Town Friendship Circle in Piran, Slovenia in 1998:

Walled Towns are unique inheritances from times long past and should be treasured, maintained and safeguarded from neglect, damage and destruction and passed on into perpetuity as irreplaceable Timestones of History.

Aims & Objectives

This conservation plan is drawn up in accordance with the guidelines outlined in the revised Burra Charter published by ICOMOS in 1999, which provides a model for the conservation and management of places of cultural significance (See Appendix 1). The charter sets out standards of practice for those with responsibility for the guardianship of such places. This group might include owners, managers and custodians, consultants, statutory advisers, opinion-formers, decision makers and contractors. Places of cultural significance enrich people's lives, often providing a deep and inspirational sense of connection: to the community; the landscape; to the past and to lived experiences.

A fundamental principle of the Burra Charter is that places of cultural significance should be conserved for the benefit of both present and future generations. This defines conservation as 'all of the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance'.



Fig.4 Drawing from Fleming showing Lion Tower in 1890.

As such, the general aims of this Conservation Plan are to:

- Provide an accurate record of the town walls.
- Understand the significance of the archaeological heritage.
- Identify any threats to their significance.
- Formulate policies to address the threats, and to inform and guide the future preservation and management of the walls.
- Outline proposals for necessary conservation work.
- Provide accurate documentation of the site to guide future decision-making.
- Manage change by proposing a sustainable vision for the future of the monument.

Following publication of the Burra Charter, the Ename Charter was adopted by ICOMOS in 2008 and deals specifically with the interpretation and presentation of cultural heritage. This charter provides a framework for the communication of the cultural significance of a place to the public. Its objectives are to facilitate understanding and appreciation of the site; communicate its meaning, safeguard the tangible and intangible values and respect its authenticity. This is particularly relevant in Galway, as the walls are no longer prominent and prove difficult for the general public to appreciate and understand. For this reason, the plan has a particular emphasis on proposals

for how the walls can be best presented and their significance understood and appreciated by both locals and visitors. The policies outlined include ideas that are intended for implementation through consultation with various stakeholders including public bodies, heritage services, the local authority and the property owners.

Limitations

Certain sections of the wall in private ownership were not accessible during our surveys. These areas are noted within the text. Parts of the wall that required special access such as ladders were also not inspected.

Project Team

This conservation plan was prepared by Howley Hayes Architects & CRDS Ltd. with funding provided jointly by the Irish Walled Towns Network and Galway City Council.

Stakeholders

The stakeholders are represented by the following bodies who have formed a steering group:

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| Heritage Council | Liam Mannix |
| Galway City Council | Dr. Jim Higgins |
| Galway City Council | Caroline Phelan |

Consultation

Consultation to date has included the following groups:

Local Landowners & Leaseholders
Local Building Professionals
Local Heritage Groups
Academic Institutions
Heritage Services

During the preparation of this conservation plan, stakeholders were consulted together with interested members of the public. The draft plan was circulated to the key stakeholders, and made available for consultation by the general public. It also included questionnaires to obtain responses and ideas from the stakeholders and the local community regarding the plan and its recommendations.

Responses were generally positive, emphasizing the following:

- Make best use of existing cultural resources especially Galway City Museum;
- Form links between the walled town heritage and the wider heritage of the city and elsewhere;
- Engage in further consultation between the stakeholders in the implementation of the recommendations.

2.0 UNDERSTANDING THE PLACE

Introduction

The development of Galway and its fortifications is detailed in a number of key works including *Fortifications at Galway: 12th-19th centuries: an archaeological and historical study*¹, *Urban Archaeological Survey, part XIX: County Galway*², *Walled Towns of Ireland*³, *The Topography of the Town of Galway in the Medieval and Early Modern Periods*⁴ and chapters *Galway: A Summary History*⁵, *The Town Walls and Fortifications*⁶ and *Section 2: Investigations Associated With the Town Walls*⁷, *Fortifications and Siegeworks*⁷ in *Archaeological Investigations in Galway City, 1987-1998*⁸. The following is a summary of the information included in these works.

The Early Town

*Galway is very much a modern city built around and on top of a high medieval core, the fabric, place-names and streetscapes of which have endured for over 700 years*⁹.

Situated on the northern shore of Galway Bay, at the mouth of the River Corrib, in ancient times known as the *Gailleamh* which in Irish means



Fig.5 Speed's map of Connacht & Co. Clare dated 1612.

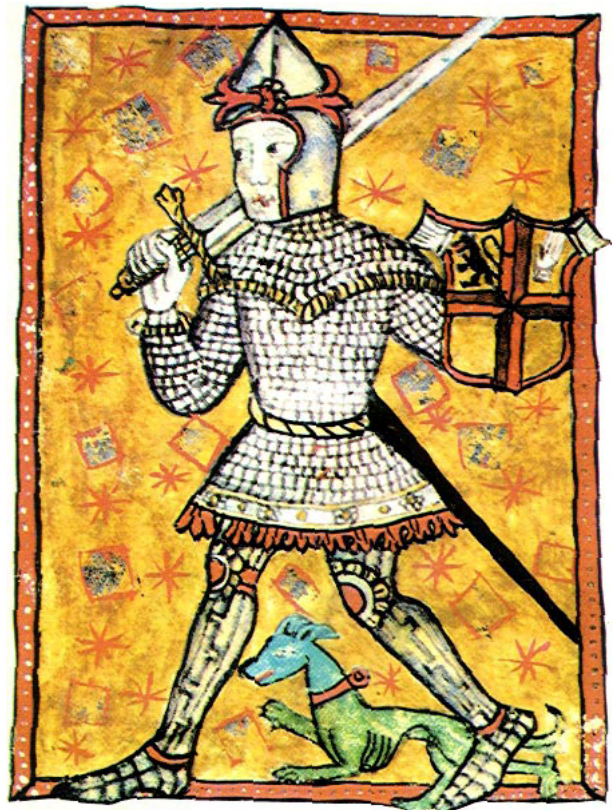


Fig.6 Anglo-Norman knight with De Burgo coat of arms.

stoney river. The first reference to Galway dates to 1124 when the annals record that the Connachta erected a castle or fortification at Galway, which is referred to as *Bun Gaillimhe* or *Dún Gaillimh*¹⁰. The castle was burnt by a fleet of Munstermen in 1132 and following its rebuilding was burnt again in 1149, 1161 1170 an 1177. Records indicated that following Richard de Burgo's invasion of Connacht in 1230 he fought the O'Flaherty's at *Caisleán Bhun na Gaillimhe*¹¹. De Burgo subsequently withdrew but returned to Galway in 1232 and constructed a castle there. The castle became the 'caput' or administrative centre of the de Burgo estate. While it is likely that the castle was constructed on the site of the pre-existing Gaelic fortification or *dún*, no evidence dating to the period immediately preceeding the Anglo-Norman arrival has been uncovered at the site or within the city¹².

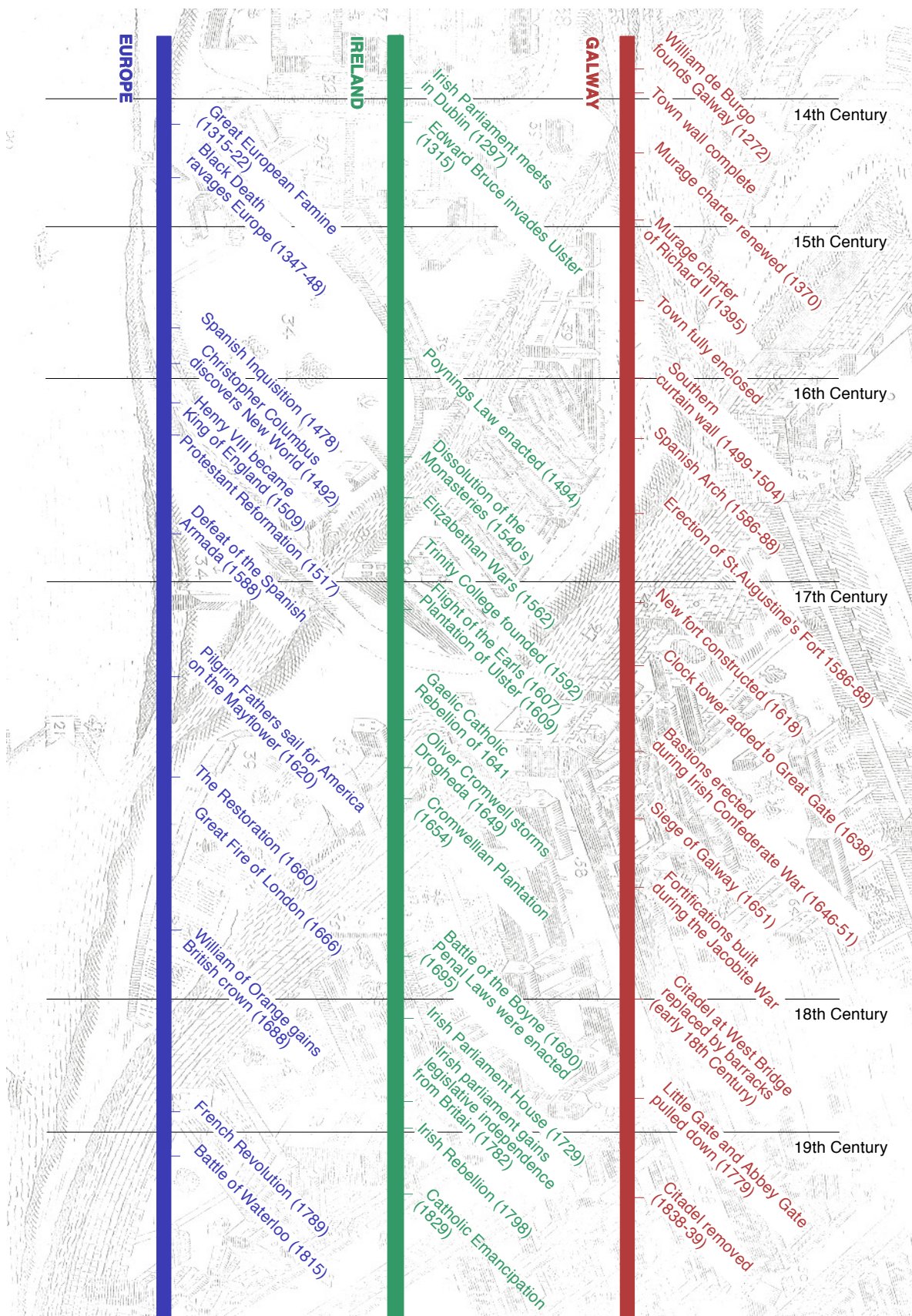


Fig.7 Timeline of walls of Galway

Records from 1233 indicate that the castle was destroyed by Felimid O'Conchobair within one year of its construction. The first official record of a town at Galway dates to 1247 when 'both the town and castle were burned' and many of the town's inhabitants were killed¹³. Richard de Burgo's son Walter can be credited with the establishment and development of the town and the construction of the earliest town defences. Walter came into possession of his father's lands in 1250 and died at the castle of Galway in 1271.

Murage returns dating to 1272-75 and 1277-80 indicated that murage charges were being collected and used for the purchase of lime and tools and the payment of tradesmen and labourers engaged in the making of walls¹⁴. The requirement for fortification was strongest

along the east side of the settlement which did not have the same natural topographical advantages and was in fact overlooked by rising ground giving advantage to an enemy force. It is likely that the earliest stretch of wall was constructed on this side of the settlement. The pre-existing watercourses, salt-water marsh and slobland were used in combination with the curtain walls to enclose a roughly rectangular area at the end of the northern of two ridges of higher ground. Additional advantages were gained in its proximity to both a ford on the River Corrib and the sea. The street pattern was probably established at an early stage with the main thoroughfare running along the crest of the ridge and then forking into two with Bridge Street, leading to the fording point on the river in the west and Quay Street, leading to the quays and strand in the southwest¹⁵.

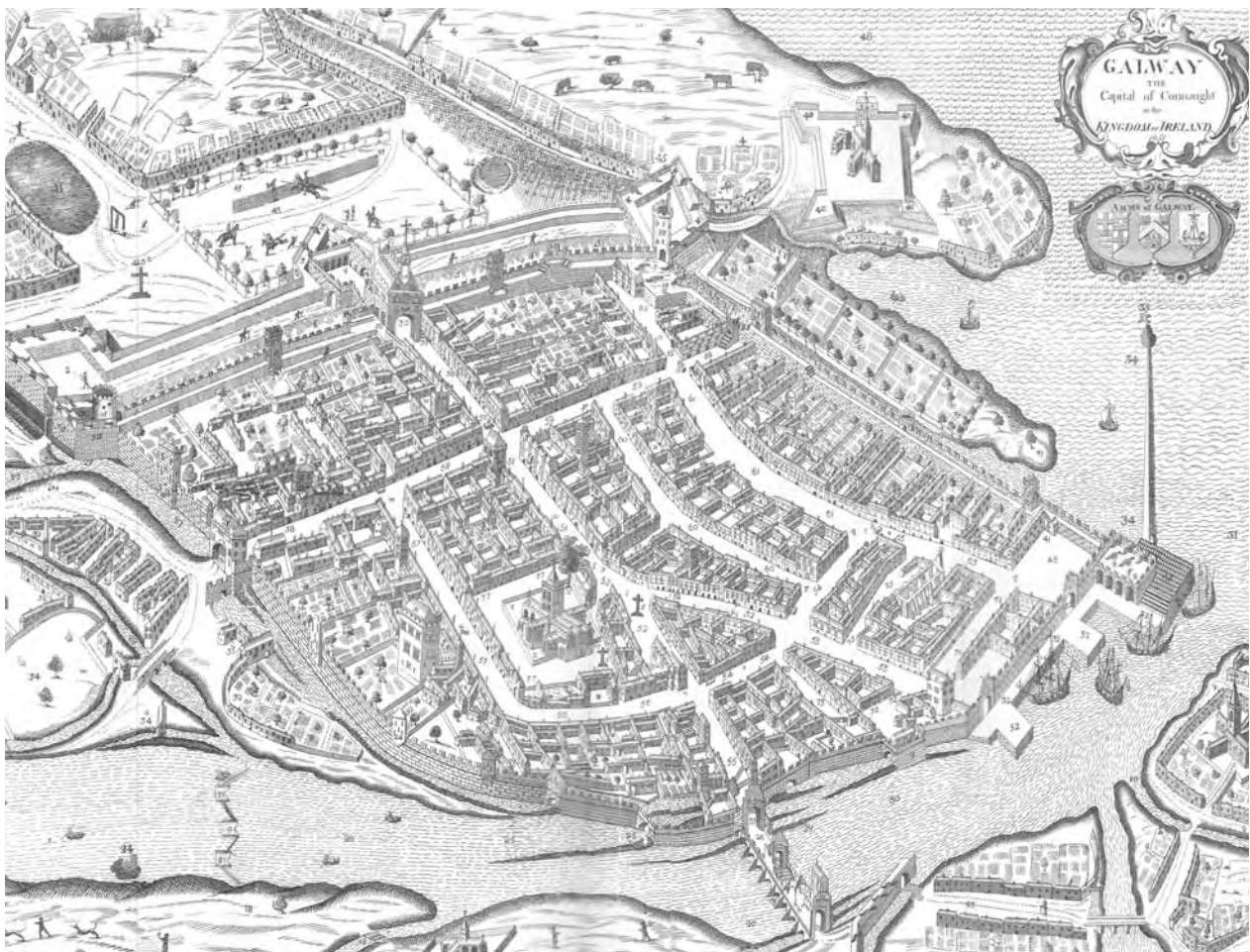


Fig.8 Hardiman's redrawn extract (dated 1820) of the Pictorial Map of mid-17th century.

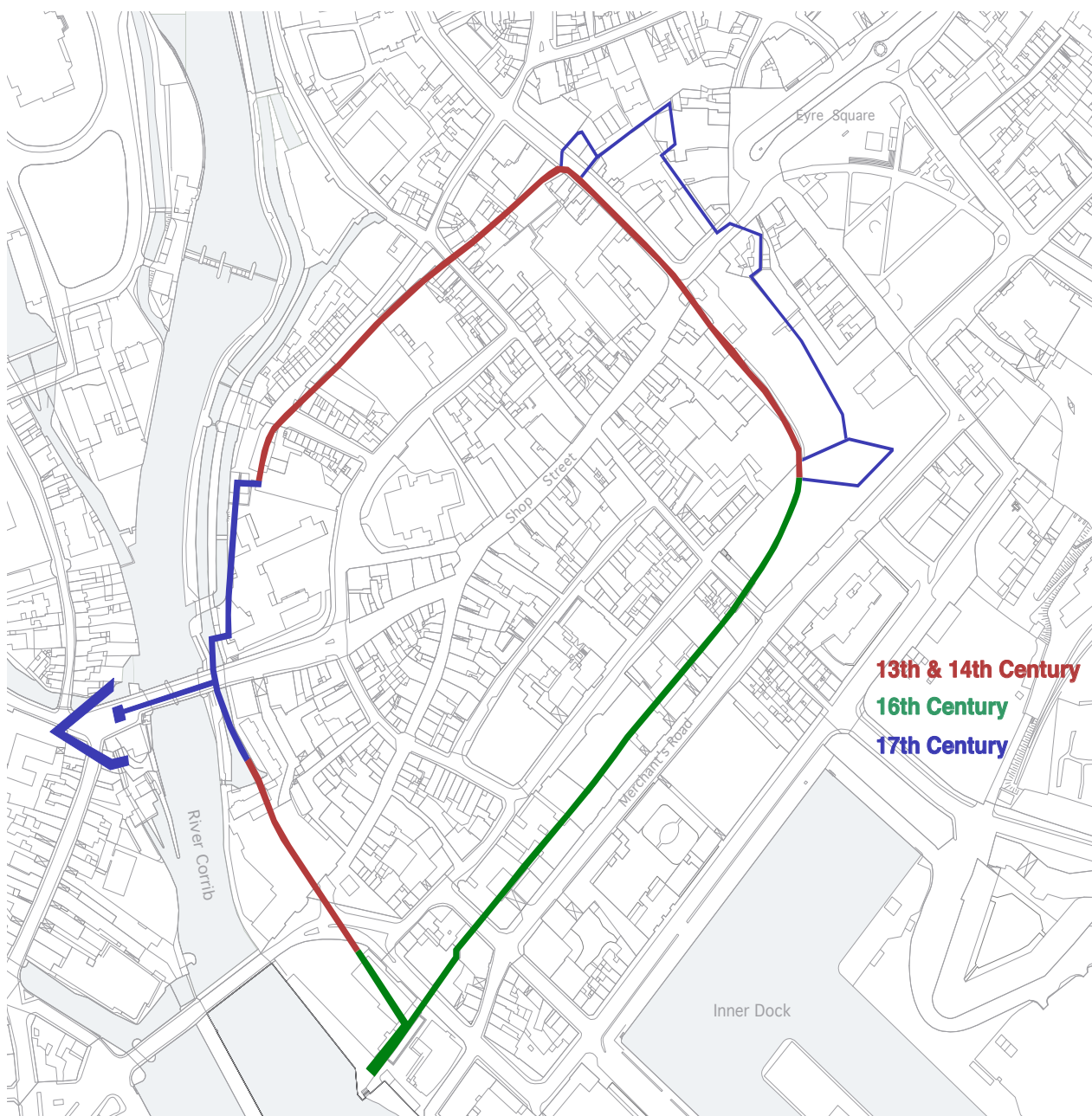


Fig.9 Plan showing main building phases of walls



Fig.10 View to west bridge by Bartlett in Hall dated 1842.

The defences along the eastern side of the town were strengthened with an external fosse and the principal entrance gateway, fortified by a bulwark or barbican, was constructed along this section of the wall. Further murage returns are recorded from 1298, indicating that William de Burgo's son Richard continued the process of the town's enclosure.

The builders of the wall sought to strike a balance between the provision of an enclosed area that would provide enough space for the settlement and allow for future growth while also satisfying the requirement of defence. Measuring approximately 1,330m in length, the wall enclosed an area of only 11ha which is considerably smaller than many of the other significant medieval port towns, such as Drogheda (43ha), Dublin (20ha), New Ross (39ha), Waterford (23ha) and Limerick (28ha). Galway was, however, comparable in size medieval with towns such as Cork and Kinsale (14ha), Carlow and Kilmallock (both 13ha) and Athlone (11ha)¹⁶.

The first murage charter for Galway dates from 1361 in the reign of Edward III. It was provided for a period of five years and suggests that the enclosure of the town was substantially complete at this stage. This is supported by historical records referring to land lying *without the walls of Galway* and others indicating that entry and egress from the town could only

be gained by one of the town gates. Monies collected as the result of a murage charter made in 1395 in the reign of Richard II, may have been used to strengthen inadequate or incomplete sections. From the middle of the fifteenth century there are records of fines collected in the town which were used for the repairing of the walls and other works.

Sixteenth Century & Early Seventeenth Century

Historical references dating to the sixteenth century indicate that works were undertaken on three key areas of the city defences including the southern curtain wall, the western curtain wall and the area around the Spanish Arch. From 1499-1500 a section of the southern curtain wall was constructed adjoining the New Tower. This work continued towards the Quay in 1503-4 and a further section was built in the vicinity of Michael's Tower in 1519-20. A new opening, the New Quay Gate, was broken through the western curtain wall in 1536-7 to ease traffic on the quays. A school located in the area of the Spanish Arch was converted into a fortification around 1586-8. This area was known as *ceann an bhalla* or *wallshead*.

The continued threat of Spanish invasion in the early seventeenth century led to Galway, and other strategic Irish ports, constructing additional defences. Substantial improvements to the city defences, including the introduction of the bastion system, were undertaken to counter the threats posed by artillery. This arrangement



Fig.11 Photograph of Lions Tower bastion in 1930 (from Walsh).

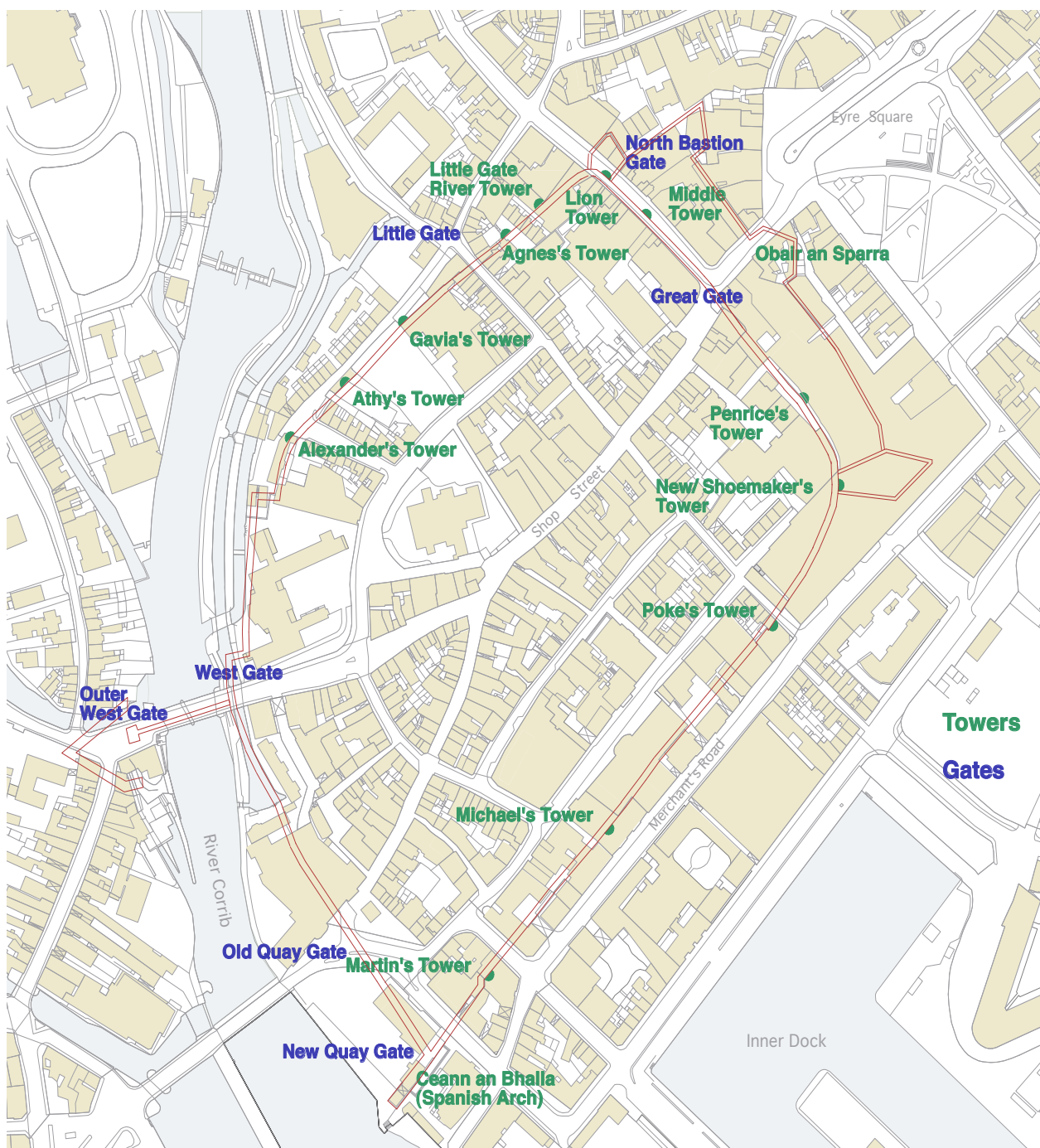


Fig.12 Plan showing towers and gates as labelled on the Pictorial Map (based on Walsh *et al.* [eds.] 2004).

combined defence, offensive fire power and flanking cover. A large fort was constructed on a ridge of high ground to the south of the city in 1602. Named St. Augustine's Fort, it was constructed on a site containing the remains of the Augustinian Friary. By November 1602, the fort was occupied by a garrison of 150 soldiers. The garrison was reduced following the cessation of hostilities between England and Spain in 1604 and it appears that the fort was never fully completed¹⁷.

In 1614 the lord president of Connacht, Sir Oliver St. John described Galway as

..a small city built upon a rock, environed with a strong wall and good defences after the ancient manner, such as with a reasonable garrison may defend itself against an enemy.

The construction of a new fort, located at the West Gate into the city, began in 1625 but was stopped in 1628 when the hostilities between England and Spain ceased. Excavation on the site of the Galway Arms Hotel at Dominick Street revealed the remains of a substantial stone wall which may have formed part of this structure.

In 1641 during the Civil War in England, the town declared itself for the king but the commander of the fort, Captain Willoughby was loyal to parliament. Disagreements broke out between the citizens and the garrison. The citizens laid siege to St. Augustine's Fort on a number of occasions between 1642 and



Fig.13 View of Spanish Arch in Fleming dated 1894.



Fig.14 View of lane through arch by Evans (Hall & Hall 1842).

1643. During this period other works were constructed along the coast to stop relief for the garrison coming in by sea. This included a gun platform or redoubt on the west side of the river at what is now Nimmo's Pier; a gun emplacement on Mutton Island; a bastion fort on the headland at Renmore; and an earthen redoubt at Rintinnane. In the aftermath of the siege the citizens demolished and levelled St. Augustine's fort and the land was returned to the Augustinians.

Mid-Seventeenth Century

A strategic rethink of the city defences was undertaken in the mid-seventeenth century¹⁸. The programme of works included the construction of substantial stone-faced batteries to protect the east side of the city. Bastions were constructed around the Lions Tower in 1646 and the New Tower in 1647, located at the north-east and south-east corners of the eastern curtain wall. Archaeological excavations have uncovered the South Bastion and photographs taken of the Lions Bastion prior to its demolition in the 1970s indicate the substantial size of these structures. Following the curtailment of work due to an outbreak of plague, the construction of two further bastions



Fig.15 Gooche plan of Galway dated 1583 (from Walsh)

was undertaken. Sections of both of these, named the Middle Bastion and North Bastion, survive some of their remains being uncovered during archaeological excavations. The construction of the works is commemorated in carved stone plaques bearing the Coat of Arms of Galway. A small defensive structure known as a ravelin was also added to the West Bridge in 1650 to protect the western approaches to the city¹⁹.

The Parliamentary forces of Charles Coote laid siege to Galway in 1651, after nine months the city surrendered. The Cromwellian army subsequently constructed two citadels at the

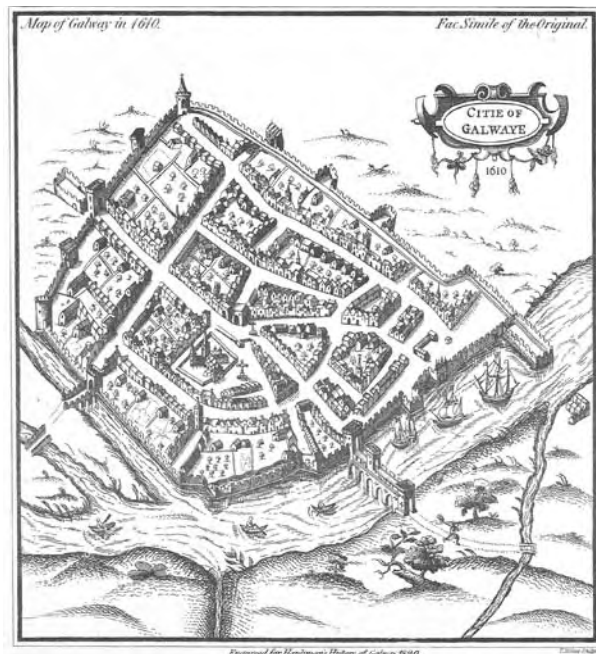


Fig.16 Speed's map of Galway in 1610, redrawn by Hardiman.

main entrances to the city. The Upper or East Citadel was constructed at the east end of the city at the Great Gate, while the Lower or West Citadel was constructed at the west end of the city by the West Bridge. Both were square in plan with corner bastions projecting into the streets and are depicted on Phillip's plan drawn in 1685²⁰. Local houses were confiscated and incorporated into the citadels. Repairs to the citadels and to the fortifications are noted in the 1660s, and both citadels were recorded as being in poor condition by the 1680s.

Bollingbrook was the northernmost of three forts erected by the Parliamentary forces in 1651. The pictorial map shows it as a quadrangular fort with corner bastions²¹.

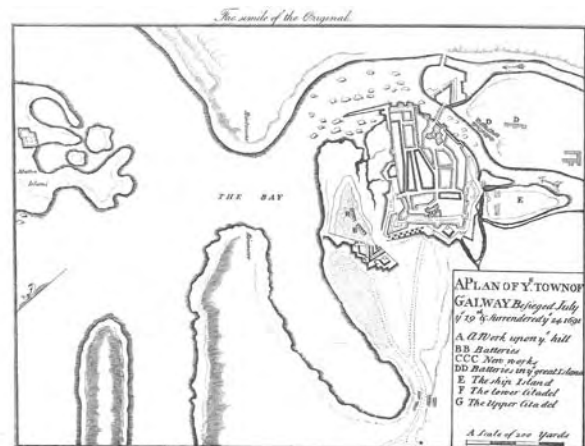


Fig.17 Williamite plan of Galway 1690 redrawn in Hardiman.

Jacobite and Williamite Fortifications

During the Jacobite and Williamite Wars the citizens of Galway aligned themselves with King James II. In preparation for a possible siege of the town, in 1689 the Corporation of Galway ordered that buildings adjoining the walls were to be pulled down, to facilitate repairs on the walls. The ditches were also scoured out, the gates improved or blocked up and the forts demolished. At this time the general condition of the city defences appears to have been quite poor and to provide a greater depth of defence, additional outworks were constructed in front of the eastern, northern and southern curtain walls and the works on Fort Hill were initiated²².

Eighteenth Century

No additional large-scale works were undertaken following the defeat of James II and the existing fortifications were only maintained when the need arose. The establishment of the Barrack Board in 1697 was a pivotal point in the history of the city defences and emphasis moved away from providing a defensive wall circuit to providing accommodation within the city for horse and foot soldiers. By this time, the condition of the wall was quite poor with collapsed gates, breaches in the curtain wall and collapsed sections of the older city wall to the east. There is evidence that the holes and passageways through the wall were made at various locations by smugglers.

In the early eighteenth century the west citadel was replaced by a new barrack to accommodate three companies. This was constructed to the southeast of the Upper Citadel around 1734. Colonel Stratford Eyre was appointed governor of the garrison in 1747 and soon after made a number of returns to the government on the state of the city's fortifications at this time. Two additional barracks were erected in Galway in 1749, one at the rear of the barracks in Lombard Street and another at the West Bridge. A report by Colonel William Roy of the Royal Engineers in 1765 led to the abandonment of the city defences, when he suggested that it would be better to pull down the walls. The Board of Ordnance prepared a report with similar



Fig.18 Phillips plan of Galway 1685.

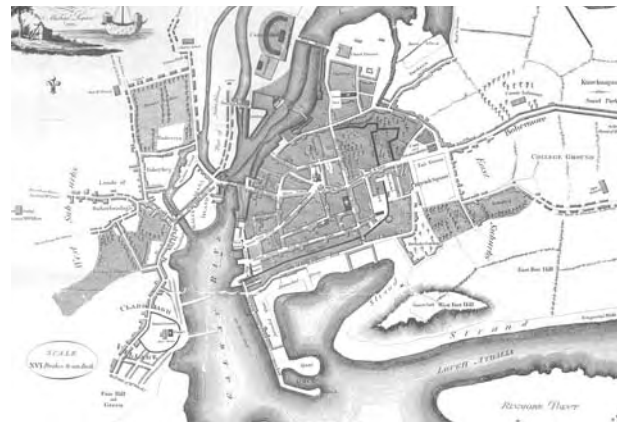


Fig.19 Logan's Plan of Galway 1820 (from Hardiman 1820)

recommendations in 1769 where only the barracks, stores and magazines were deemed to be of importance to the defence of the city.

Removal of the city wall and fortifications

The second half of the eighteenth century saw a period of rapid decay in the walls of Galway and by the end of the century almost all of the fortifications had been demolished. Sections of the city wall were built upon and property along the wall was let by the corporation or taken over by private individuals. Merchant's Road was laid out in 1779 alongside the wall and warehouses were built up against it.

During the early nineteenth century when Galway was beginning to recover its position as a major Irish port and mercantile centre, the old remaining fortifications were considered to be an impediment to progress.

Logan's map of 1818 best indicates the condition of the wall at that time. By 1824 it would appear that the walls were fast becoming a memory, the Great Gate and the whole of the South Bastion, with the adjoining outer wall to the north having been removed. The stretch of the northern circuit from Abbeygate Street Upper to the West Gate had also been removed. This is clear on the Ordnance Survey city plan, of 1839-40, which demonstrates that segments of the southern and remaining northern curtain walls had been removed by this time. In 1851 the section of the wall from Williamsgate Street to the Lion Tower, together with a portion of

the bastion was demolished to make way for Eglington Street.

The only substantial sections remaining at that time were the North Bastion, the stretch of city wall south of Williamsgate Street, which formed the main boundary wall of Castle barracks, and the wall at the Spanish Arch. The twentieth century saw further destruction of the surviving sections. In 1970, the Lion Bastion fell victim to development and was demolished and in 1971 the last surviving bastion of the Upper Citadel was removed after a fire gutted the neighbouring premises.

Since the mid-1980s there has been a growing interest in the city's heritage and a number of archaeological excavations have been undertaken during urban renewal schemes. These schemes have involved the preservation of the eastern curtain wall within Eyre Square Shopping Centre and the Spanish Arch as part of the Galway City Museum complex.

Cartographic Sources

One of the principal sources used for the investigation of the defences of Galway has been the numerous maps and plans that exist of the city. Due to its role as an urban centre and maritime port Galway is particularly rich in cartographic representations from the period pre-dating the Ordnance Survey. The list of surviving maps and plans includes five that pre-date the mid-seventeenth century²³. These maps and plans, complemented by documentary and archaeological sources, provide valuable insights on the topographic development of the city and its defences.

The earliest known plan of the city, by Barnaby Gooche, was completed in the summer of 1583. Gooche's plan was completed to show the proposed location for the new citadel. The plan conforms to what was known about the layout of the city in the late sixteenth century and depicts the city wall and towers encircling the houses and streets within²⁴. John Browne's

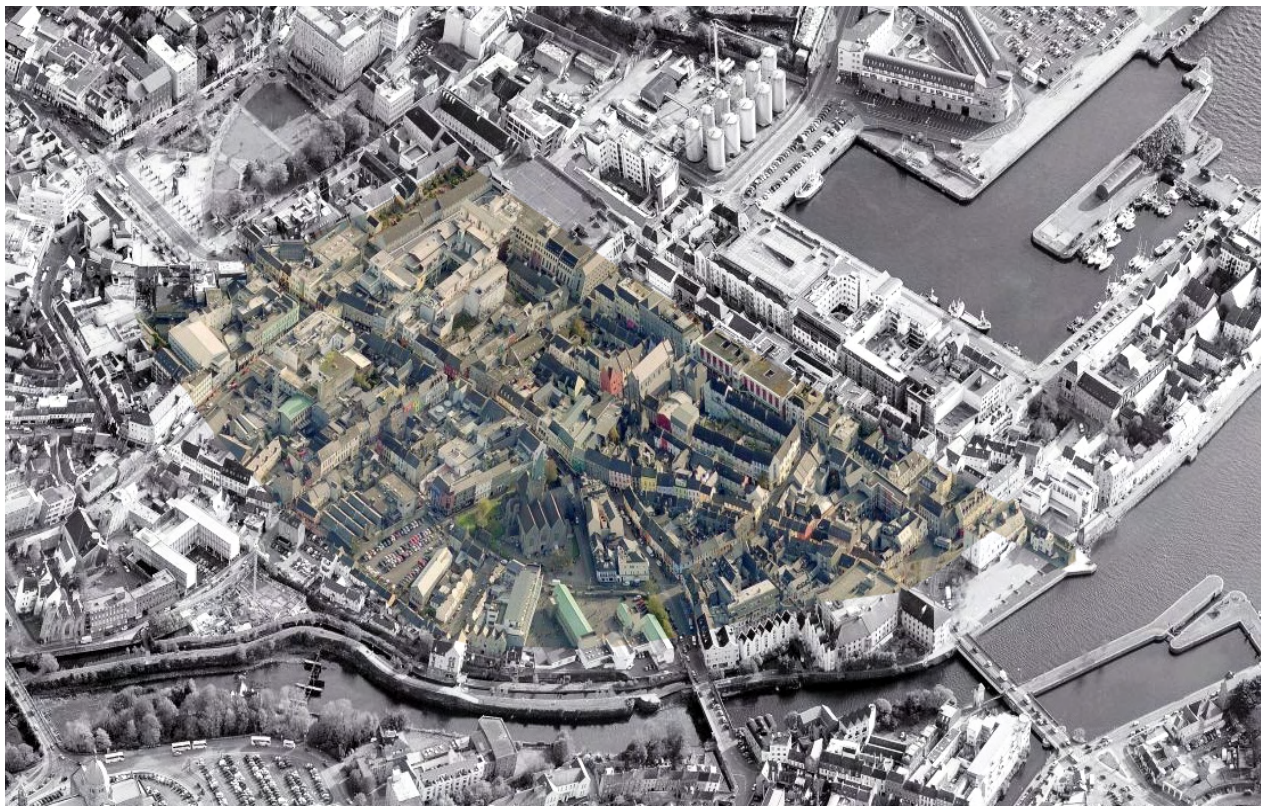


Fig.20 Aerial photograph of Galway showing walled town in colour.

plan, completed in the same summer, while less ornate than Gooche's, comprises a plan of the city wall with some topographical details including local watercourses²⁵.

A plan of Galway dated 1610 appeared in John Speed's *Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain* published in 1612²⁶. Elements of this plan, including the walls and houses, are depicted stylistically. However, the plan exhibits a higher degree of accuracy than previous examples and it is likely that the cartographer was familiar with the city. One noteworthy omission is St. Augustine's fort which was begun in 1602, before the completion of the plan.

The most important early map of Galway appeared in the mid-seventeenth century during the reign of Charles II²⁷. Commonly known as the *Pictorial Map* it provides a large-scale, birds-eye view of the city from the west, showing the city defences consisting of stone walls with simple crenellations and associated bastions, gates and mural towers. This map is accompanied by a detailed index with specific references to locations marked. While it is not possible to verify the existence of every feature marked on this map, it is a very valuable source of information when used in combination with other contemporary cartographic and documentary sources. One of the original copies of the map is located in the Hardiman Library of the National University of Ireland, Galway²⁸.

Captain Thomas Phillips prepared a plan of Galway as part of his survey of Irish fortifications in 1685, marking a turning point in surveying and cartographic methods this is the first true, ground-plan of the city. The high degree of accuracy evident in Phillips plan means that it offers a direct comparison to the nineteenth century Ordnance Survey map. Accompanied by a perspective drawing of the city it provides valuable insights into the topographic layout of

the city in the late seventeenth century. Phillips' plan and perspective show the complete circuit of the city defences in the period immediately before the Jacobite and Williamite Wars.

During these conflicts the defence of the city was tested once again and the plans made during this period reflect these concerns. A Jacobite plan depicting the planned fortifications was completed around 1691 and George Storey, a Williamite historian, included a plan of the city of Galway in his publication on the wars of Ireland in 1693.

A number of cartographic sources of mid-eighteenth century date also survive. Two plans of the city's defences were prepared following the appointment of Colonel Stafford Eyre as governor of the garrison in 1747²⁹. The earlier plan, dated 1747 is a revised copy of Phillips' 1685 plan which highlights the fortifications but with little other detail. The later plan, which dates to the 1750s includes more topographic detail including the location of the defensive earthworks erected by the Jacobites. Another mid-eighteenth century representation of Galway was published by Jacques Bellin in 1764. This map reflects detail from the late seventeenth century and gives an impression of the city at this time.

Michael Logan prepared a map of Galway in 1818 for inclusion in Hardiman's- *The History of the Town and County of Galway* published in 1820. This map indicates the likely extent of the surviving city walls in the early part of the nineteenth century, with the eastern defences showing the highest degree of change. The area between the middle and southern bastion has been completely removed and the area between the city wall and the north bastion contains a garden³⁰. By the time of the first Ordnance Survey 6" map (1839-40) the city defences are no longer recorded as a significant feature, with only isolated remains identified.

3.0 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

Spanish Arch

A large scale excavation was undertaken in 1988 at a site including parts of the Fish Market and Spanish Parade, but excluding the extant arches known as the Spanish Arch. A number of features associated with the town defences were identified and recorded including a section of the southern town wall which incorporated a sea gate, part of the adjoining western curtain wall incorporating two gates, steps leading up to the town wall and an associated *Guard House*³¹. A stretch of the southern town wall adjoining the Spanish Arch was identified which may have formed part of the foundations of a small mural tower, named Martin's Tower on the Pictorial Map. Here the wall survived to a height of between 2m to 2.65m, measuring 2.85m by 2.97m on plan. The opening, or sea-gate, that was also discovered is not depicted on any of the cartographic sources.

A section of the western town wall, breached by two openings, was also exposed, varying from between 2.90m to 3.05m in width. The wall core comprised granite and limestone rubble and mortar and the inner and outer faces consisted of randomly coursed, mortared limestone and granite masonry³².

Archaeological monitoring and excavation were undertaken in 1997 in an area to the west and south of the Spanish Arch. Three trenches were opened, exposing two walls and a flight of steps adjacent to the southern wall of the arch.



Fig.22 Historical photograph of Spanish Arch in late 19th c,



Fig.23 View of archaeological dig in 1988 (M. Casey)

Excavation along the southern wall uncovered a well-built cut stone batter at the southern corner of the wall which extended to a depth of 2.8m³³.

Archaeological Finds

More than 2,700 archaeological finds were recovered from the site in 1988, including



Fig.21 Composite photograph of east side of Spanish Arch.



Fig.24 View of wall walk at Spanish Arch.

a small collection of high medieval pottery, together with post-medieval pottery and glass. Some of the more unique finds included a nineteenth century billiard ball, a marble, a stone pencil and 22 coins.

Present Condition

This section of the town wall is one of the most impressive to survive, with fine ashlar stonework and many of the architectural features that are common to town defences such as corbels, parapets and machicolations. The top of the wall is a mixture of ashlar and irregular paving all in poor condition. There does not appear to be a proper rainwater disposal system in place, and the surfaces are being clogged with



Fig.25 Photograph of South Bastion in late 1980's (M.Casey)

weeds. Moisture ingress into the wall will be of concern until the lack of adequate rainwater disposal is rectified. Otherwise the fabric is in reasonable condition and has benefited from having been conserved approximately fifteen years ago when lime mortar was used in its repair. However, some fabric has been removed by vandals where it is vulnerable at

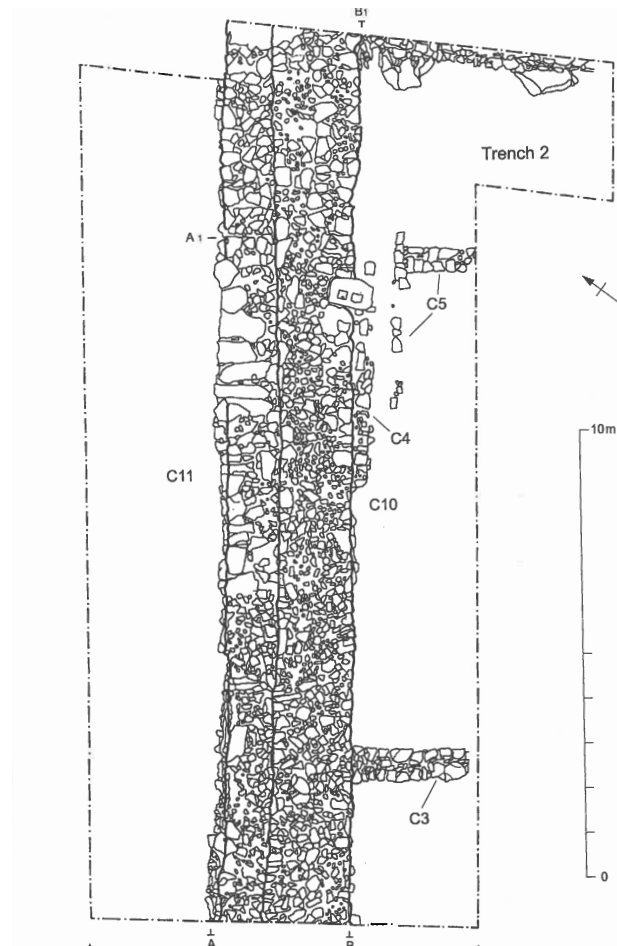


Fig.26 Town wall plan at Merchant's Road (from Walsh et al ed.)

corners and where there has been some impact damage. The fact that the western face of the wall is not supported by a foundation is a cause for concern given its proximity to the river, and this will need to be addressed whenever works take place locally.

Eyre Square Centre & Barrack Lane

This section of the wall was preserved due to its incorporation into the Castle Barracks in the

eighteenth century. It is the largest section of wall remaining and it has been absorbed into two large retail centres during the last twenty years. It was uncovered during the first large-scale archaeological excavation undertaken in the city, carried out at Merchant's Road in 1987 and 1989. This excavation revealed part of the town wall, the remains of two fourteenth-century mural towers, a section of the outer town wall and a bastion³⁴. The western boundary of the site was formed by the town wall and the excavation followed on from a programme of test excavations carried out in 1987. Wall remains uncovered during the excavation were restored to their full height in new masonry and incorporated into the structure of the Eyre Square Shopping Centre³⁵.

This town wall fragment comprised four sections. Section (1), the outermost face of the wall varied in height from approximately 0.8m to 1.30m and between 0.7m to 0.9m in width. Its core was constructed of medium-sized granite and limestone rubble, which were faced on the southern or outer side with randomly coursed, mortared granite³⁶. The northern end of the bastion wall abutted the southern face of this section. Section (2) had a core of heavily mortared granite rubble, faced on both sides with migmatite boulders. It measured 1.25m in width and the outer face survived to a height of 0.78m³⁷. New Tower abutted the northern end of this section of wall. Section (3) survived, in plan, between the inner face of



Fig.27 Detail of base of Penrice's Tower in late 1980s (C.Byrne)

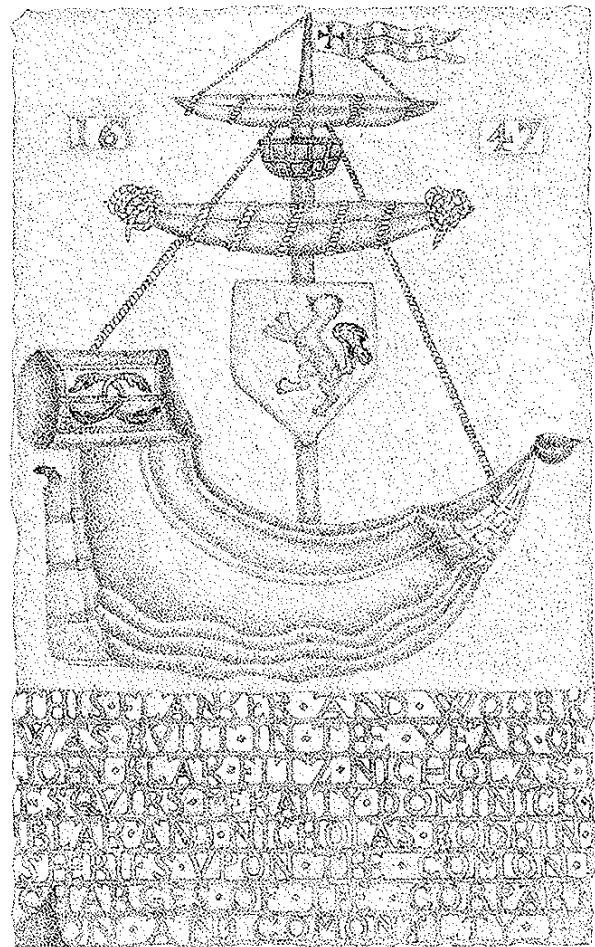


Fig.28 Drawing of stone plaque found in dig (from Higgins 2002)

Section (2) and the outer edge of Section (4). Section (4), the innermost section of the wall, was 1.20m in height and varied in width from between 0.9m and 1.25m. The core comprised mortared limestone and granite rubble, faced on the western or inner face with mortared limestone blocks and on the outer edge by granite. A rough plinth was evident at the base of the wall.

A short stretch of the town wall also survived to the north of Penrice's Tower. While the upper portion of this section had been destroyed prior to the excavation the remaining wall survived to a height of 2.56m³⁸. The base batter was keyed into the tower and was constructed of randomly coursed, mortared limestone and small irregular granite boulders, with a core consisting of mortared granite rubble.



Fig.29 View looking north towards Penrice's Tower



Fig.30 View looking south towards New Tower

Penrice's Tower was keyed into the base batter of the eastern part of the town wall. The remains of this tower were found to be well-preserved, standing to a height of 2m. D-shaped in plan, nine regular courses of cut and hammer-dressed limestone blocks survive intact. The core of the wall consisted of heavily mortared limestone, and the tower was constructed with a base batter³⁹.

Uncovered just below the ground level the remains of New Tower also abut the south-eastern corner of the town wall. The remains of this tower were found to be well-preserved, standing to a maximum height of 2.30m. It was D-shaped in plan and faced with random, uncoursed irregularly shaped blocks and boulders of migmatite. The tower wall varied

in thickness from 1.10 to 1.70m with a core of mortared, irregularly shaped granite stones, and the base of this tower was also battered⁴⁰.

The remains of the diamond-shaped South Bastion were uncovered in trial trenching undertaken by Markus Casey in 1987. Four heavily mortared walls survive to a height of up to 2m showing a variety of constructional methods. The faces of the bastion were more substantial than the flanks, being over 3.5m wide at the base and narrowing to around 3m wide at the top. A stone plaque in Galway City Museum commemorates the construction of the bastion. It is dated 1647 and bears the coat of arms of Galway and the following inscription *THIS FLANKER AND WOORK WAS BUILT IN THE YEAR OF JOHN BLAK FITZ NICHOLAS ESQUIRES MEARALTY*⁴¹. The northern flank was removed in the eighteenth century to facilitate its conversion into a battery.

The remains of the Outer Wall, which ran parallel to eastern town wall were also exposed. This section was repaired in 1643 and subsequently altered and augmented. Three different construction phases were evident in the surviving remains⁴². A stretch of the outer wall and its foundations, probably dating to 1643, survived to a height of 0.8m. The core of which consisted of mortared limestone and granite rubble faced externally with random, uncoursed, limestone boulders. A later phase, probably dating to some time after 1647, was



Fig.31 View looking south along wall at rear of Edward Square

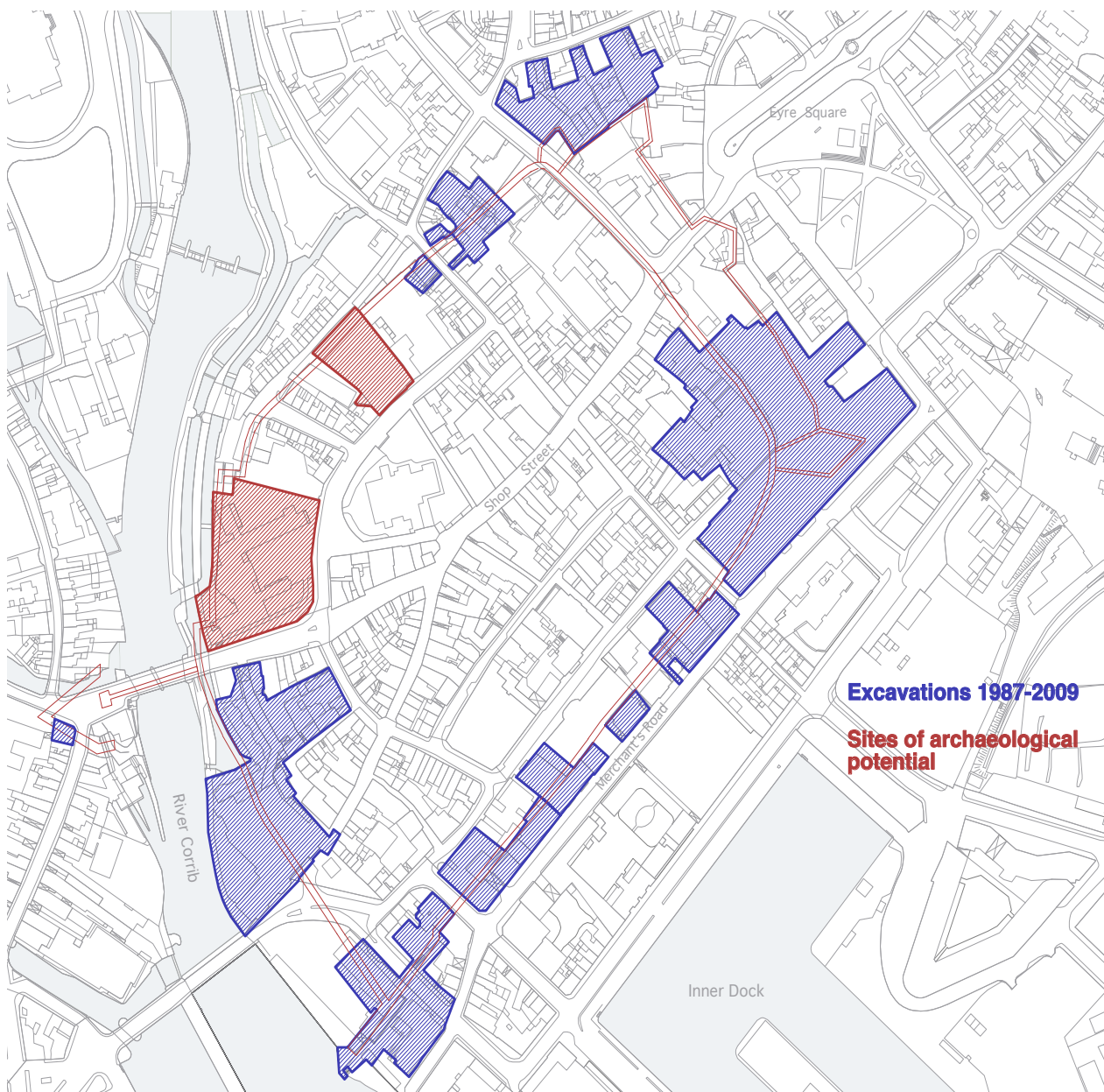


Fig.32 Plan showing extent of archaeological investigations and sites of interest (based on Walsh et al. eds. 2004).



Fig.33 Photograph of North Bastion in late 1980s (P. Walsh)



Fig.34 View of North Bastion today

constructed to link the bastion to the outer town wall. In 1691 the outer wall was straightened and extended to the south to the external face of the northern face of the bastion.

Archaeological Finds

As a result of the large area excavated, approximately 6,000 finds were recovered from the site. These included over 4,000 pieces of ceramics and glassware indicating the continued use of the site up to the nineteenth century. Higher status finds included a thistle-shaped pin and a copper-alloy stick pin.

Present Condition

Following the archaeological resolution of the site, the walls were partially enclosed within a shopping centre development that merged several large sites between Eyre Square and Williamsgate Street. The east face of the

wall from the north of Penrice's Tower to the south at Shoemaker's (New) Tower are left exposed within the shopping area. As part of this development, the two defensive towers were partially reconstructed, with parapets added and openings to the Shoemaker's tower. These alterations are largely conjectural, and the masonry was laid using hard cement-rich mortars. The batter along the base of the wall has also been pointed in hard cement. A glazed rooflight was fitted along the top of the wall, bearing directly onto it; and the tops of the wall have been levelled with cement.

At the base of the wall is a broad circulation area that is used for occasional exhibitions. Opposite the wall is a sham historical medieval streetscape that was erected to the rear of commercial units. These units do not open onto the wall even though they are fitted with shop fronts, so this area of the centre is not well-trafficked and as a consequence, the walls do not present as a prominent feature.

The ground level on the west side of the wall is considerably higher than the east, and it leads to a private lane at the rear of the Edward Square development dating from the late 1990s. In this phase a footbridge was built over the top of the wall to link into the Eyre Square Centre.

Ball Alley Lane

The wall section visible at high level along Ball Alley Lane is a fragment of the east face of



Fig.35 View of wall within Dunnes Stores Eyre St.

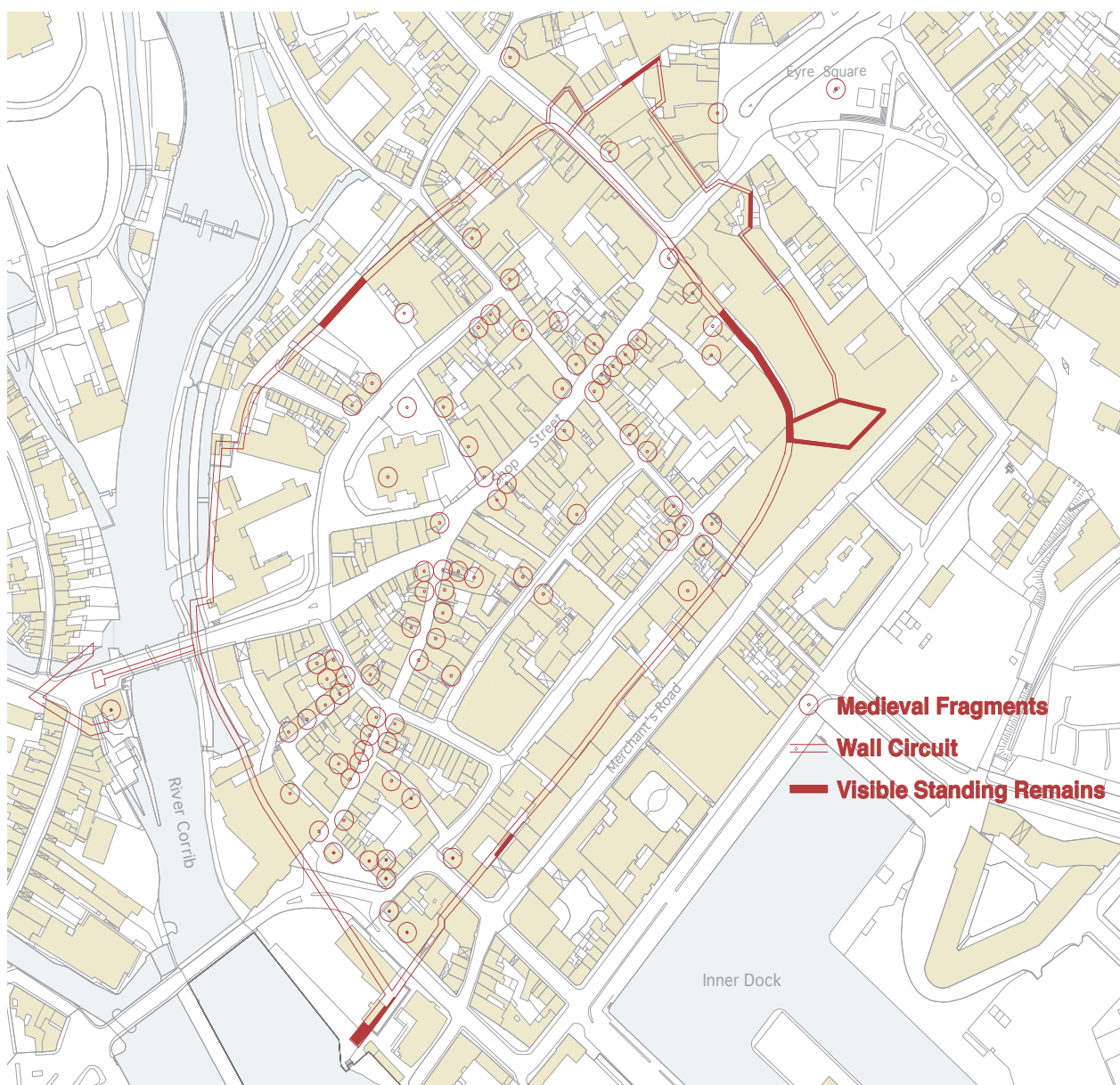


Fig.36 Plan showing wall circuit, standing remains and medieval fragments (based on Korff, O'Connell, Higgins 1990)



Fig.37 Detail of glass roof on top of wall at Eyre Street

the middle bastion of the citadel close to the Great Gate. During the 1990's, developments were built onto the base of this wall including a discotheque. A simple lean-to structure in front of the wall at street-level is now used for storage by Karma Nightclub.

Current Condition

In the past, this section of wall has been consolidated with red bricks, and these are eroding at a faster rate than the stonework. The alley is rarely visited during daylight hours, and is used mostly for deliveries. It is difficult to interpret this fragment as being part of an impressive fortification that once marked the eastern approaches to the city.

Dunnes Stores Eyre Street

During test excavations in 1995 the defensive fosse surrounding the base of the North Bastion were recorded at Eyre Street. The seventeenth-century bastion wall that formed the southern boundary of the site was found to have been constructed of large uncut, roughly coursed limestone blocks, bonded with a stoney mortar⁴³. The wall survives to a height of between 7.50m and 8.40m, with a battered base constructed of larger stones than are found in the upper part. The wall-walk is evident on the southern face of this wall, which is located outside the development. Within the bastion the ground level was about 2m higher than outside, which would have helped strengthen the wall⁴⁴. The remains of the defensive fosse

were located 3m from the base of the bastion wall, measuring at least 8.20m wide and 1.20m deep and probably waterfilled.

Current Condition

Much like the wall section found at the Eyre Square Centre, this was incorporated into the retail development following the archaeological resolution of the site in the mid-1990s. Similar issues in relation to the presentation of the walls are found here. It is obscured with retail displays and a sham historical segmented stone arch surround that was inserted into an existing opening in the wall. The southeastern face of the wall was not inspected, and is located to the rear of Supermacs.

The wall is approximately seven metres high above the ground level (Eyre St. side) and has a gradual batter from the base to the head. Here too the top of the wall has been levelled to support a glazed rooflight that appears to bear directly onto the wall for part of its length. Sections of the wall have been reconstructed to be brought out flush and to provide a level wall head, these works are carried out using hard cement mortar. New walls with painted cement plaster formed to resemble random rubble walling have been constructed at either end of the medieval section. The eastern end has been buttressed with a rubble stone- clad feature at the base and also a new pier. All these interventions make an accurate historical interpretation of the wall difficult. While the



Fig.38 View along Bowling Green towards car park site



Fig.39 View within car park looking along wall circuit

display panels seem well-designed and informative, they do not adequately interpret the site and have now faded so that they are almost illegible.

Bowling Green Car Park

Test excavations, undertaken in June 1998 at a site bounded by Market Street and Bowling Green, revealed significant remains of medieval and post-medieval structures including sections of the town wall. The remains were identified at the north-western end of two of the trenches adjacent to Bowling Green at a depth of 0.90m below ground level. Measuring 1.70m in width these were constructed of angular migmatite boulders. Remains were not found in the third trench which was heavily disturbed by later construction but it is possible that it survives below these features. The remains of Lombard Barracks, constructed on the site in 1749, were revealed right across the site⁴⁵.

Archaeological Finds from the Site

A range of finds was made, including sherds of high medieval pottery, post-medieval pottery and clay pipes. This material was generally sealed within a layer of silty clay suggestive of former garden deposits.

Current Condition

The wall fragment is now concealed behind a more modern retaining wall set back from Bowling Green. Planning approval was granted for this site in 2009, for a high-density mixed use

development. This proposes to incorporate the remains of the town wall within the development following the archaeological resolution of the site to facilitate the construction of an underground car park. However, the proposed carpark access ramp goes through the medieval wall circuit, and the exposed remains are to be presented in an internal space, not visible from the street. This permission remains current, but there is potential for a re-design that could deliver a more sensitive archaeological resolution of the site and consequently provide for the improved interpretation of the walls.

Carved Stone Architectural Features

Galway has a particularly rich heritage of mostly late medieval carved stone dating from the fifteenth to the seventeenth centuries. Armorial plaques can be found mounted above the shop



Fig.40 Detail of carved stonework to Lynch's Castle



Fig.41 Detail of carved plaque re-erected on facade in Eyre Sq.



Fig.42 View of St. Nicholas Collegiate Church

fronts lining the streets and carved window and door surrounds are also prevalent. Other features include carved chimneypieces and assorted decorative architectural fragments. There are also collections assembled by the Galway City Museum and NUIG that are on public display and are extensively catalogued by the *Galway Heritage in Stone* series published by Galway City Council. These carvings depict family coats of arms, heraldic figures and



Fig.43 Photo of Blake's Tower prior to works (P.Walsh)

more abstract patterns. They were sometimes mounted on the towers, gates and set onto the walls to signify ownership and provide views from the structures within and along the walls.

Architecture

In his account of Galway from 1614 Oliver St. John describes the city as being compact and coherent, with beautiful stone buildings contained by the stout defensive wall.



Fig.44 View of Kirwan's Lane

The towne is small, but all is faire and statelie buildings, the fronts of the houses... are all of hewn stone, uppe to the top, garnished with faire battlement, in a uniform course, as if the whole town had been built upon one model. It is built upon a rock, environed almost with the sea, and the river; compassed with a strong walle and good defences after the ancient manner.

Today, the different layers of development over many periods can be read clearly in the architecture of the buildings and the streetscape. Although no particular style predominates, the historic character of the streets is largely due to the many multi-period buildings of cut stone that date from the medieval period. An understanding of the former defensive walls encircling this collection of buildings is essential to the interpretation of these buildings and the future development of the city.

The Hall of the Red Earl off Druid (formerly Courthouse) Lane, dates from the late thirteenth century and is the oldest building yet found in the city. It is shown as a ruin on the Pictorial Map, and was the one of the largest and most important civic buildings in the town. Uncovered in 1997, it is a good example of how archaeological heritage can be preserved and presented. St. Nicholas' Collegiate Church dates from 1320, soon after the walls were commenced. It is the largest medieval parish church in the country that has been in continuous use. Over the last seven hundred years, it has been a setting for many important civic and ecclesiastical events, and was extended to form its current distinctive three-roof profile in the fifteenth century. Lynch's Castle was built in the late fifteenth century and is representative of a key stage of the city's development, following a fire in 1473.

At that time, many of the fine stone buildings with their carved details were built. Although much altered and restored, Lynch's Castle still retains the finest collection of stone carved architectural detail in the city. Blake's Tower, now absorbed into a large modern hotel, also dates from this period.

The removal of the wall from the late eighteenth century facilitated another phase of development, with the building of Mayoralty House, Ceannt Station and the banks lining Eyre Square in architectural styles prevailing at that time but continuing the extensive use of limestone facings. New churches were built during this period and streetscapes modernised while retaining fragments of the medieval carvings on their new facades, that screened late-medieval interiors.



Fig.45 Extract of Pictorial Map showing architecture (Hardiman's redrawn version)

4.0 ASSESSMENT & STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Guidelines to the Burra Charter state that:

Cultural Significance is a concept which helps in estimating the value of places. The places that are likely to be of significance are those which help an understanding of the past or enrich the present, and which will be of value to future generations.

There are a variety of categories used to evaluate the level of a place's cultural significance: Archaeological, Historic, Architectural, Artistic, Scientific, Technical and Social interest categories will be used to assess the significance of the walls of Galway.

Archaeological Interest

Although Galway lost most of the standing sections of wall in the early nineteenth century, excavations undertaken by archaeologists over the last thirty years have contributed hugely to our understanding of their former existence.

Despite the lack of surviving fabric, Galway's walls are among the most studied in the country. This is largely due to the work of committed archaeologists and heritage professionals who have taken the opportunities presented by the extensive redevelopment of the city since the late 1980s.

There is still much to be understood, especially on the western and northern sections of the wall. Important sites of archaeological potential survive at Bowling Green and also at St. Patrick's National School on Lombard Street.

Historical Interest

The walls played an important part in the history of the city, in its development as a maritime port, and the various sieges laid by Gaelic, Cromwellian and Williamite forces.

Those sections of the wall that remain attest to these historic events and retain valuable evidence about the Anglo-Norman conquest and the development of this fortified port that traded with mainland Europe and North Africa.

The city streets and buildings that were once enclosed by the walls retain much of their historical medieval character, giving visitors a vivid impression of historical continuity and sense of place.

Architectural Interest

The city walls and fortifications of Galway enriched the architectural quality of the city. They were built to form a distinct defensible boundary that allowed the city to trade and flourish in the fourteenth century. This gave the citizens the stability and income necessary to undertake impressive building projects and to adorn these buildings with carved decorative stonework.

The fact that so few standing sections remain enhances the significance of those that survive as lasting evidence. The surviving sections at the Spanish Arch and the Eyre Square Centre are particularly important in an Irish context considering their location within a bustling city. They provide vital information as to the original scale and design of the walls and the nature of their former defensive purpose.

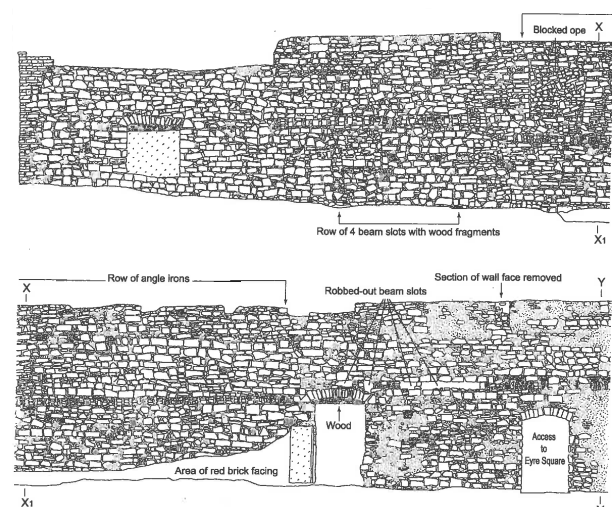


Fig.46 Drawing of Barrack Lane wall (from Walsh et. al. eds)



Fig.47 View of Lynch's Castle by Bartlett dated 1842.

The alignment of the walls is key to understanding the urban morphology of the city, marking its original outer limits. It defined the pattern of the medieval street layout that has largely been preserved despite most of the walls having been removed during the expansion of the city over the last two hundred years.

Galway has a large collection of multi-period buildings dating from the fourteenth century. These provide a repository of information on evolving styles of Irish urban architecture up to the present day. Together with the surviving sections of wall, these buildings are of exceptional architectural interest, and exemplars of high quality medieval stonemasonry.

The removal of the walls is also of interest, as this was facilitated the wider development of the city, allowing linkages to satellite settlements such as Eyre Square/ Bohermore and Dominick Street, and new institutions such as the university, which best exemplify the nineteenth-century character of the city.

Artistic Interest

The stone carved decorative details that adorned Galway's late-medieval buildings are of considerable artistic, historical, architectural and archaeological significance and are the richest collection of this type in the country. Many are well-preserved and display a high standard of workmanship and stylistic sophistication.

The historical maps of Galway dating from the sixteenth century illustrate the development of the city using the latest cartographical techniques and styles available at that time. The Pictorial Map in particular could also be considered to be of artistic interest. It is the most vivid contemporaneous depiction of a seventeenth-century town in Ireland and an excellent example of the cartographical art.

The view of the Spanish Arch is one of the city's most recognisable and much-loved landmarks. It has been depicted many times through paintings and photographs and has been a popular subject of postcard views since the nineteenth century.

Scientific Interest

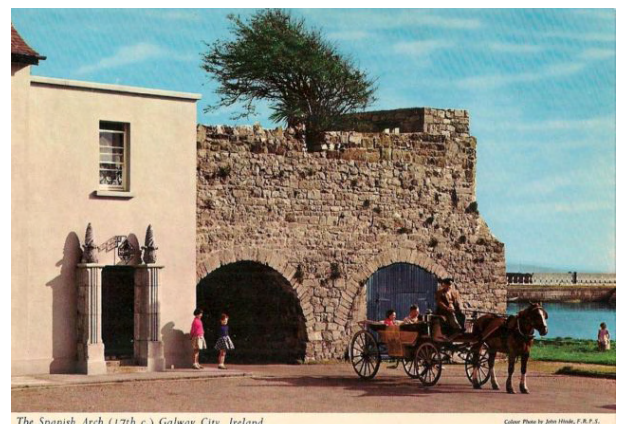
The wall remains are of broader scientific interest as they have provided evidence of the construction techniques, diet, and rituals of medieval times. The future archaeological resolution of open sites such as the carpark at Market Street and St. Patrick's National School, have the potential to provide more material that will be of interest to academics.

Technical Interest

The walls also provide a record of the development of the war and defence technology from the late-medieval period.

Social Interest

The walls are evidence of how society was



The Spanish Arch (17th c.) Galway City, Ireland.

Colour Photo by John Hinde, F.R.P.S.

Fig.48 John Hinde postcard of Spanish Arch in the 1960s.



Fig.49 View of parade through streets during Arts Festival.

organised between the thirteenth and the seventeenth century in Ireland, starting with the Anglo-Norman urban burgesses protected within, from the rural Gaelic families living outside, and how these two communities interacted. The wall defined contrasting political affiliations and identities of the populace, a symbol of military and economic control, that survived for hundreds of years.

The former defensive walls make a contribution to our understanding of the development of Irish society. Having been built to protect an Anglo-Norman city from attack by Gaelic families from the surrounding countryside, they later enhanced the strategic importance of the city during subsequent wars.

The removal of the walls is also of social interest, attesting to the expansion of the city into the surrounding areas, as the threat of invasion subsided due to technological advances and a period of relative peace in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Although the extent and outline of the city walls are not well understood by the general public, there is a demonstrable sense of pride in the city's medieval heritage. In 1984, the granting of a charter to the city was celebrated with a series of events marking the quincentennial in advance of similar celebrations in Cork and Dublin.

The city promotes its medieval heritage to visitors, and seeks to enhance those features that remain to demonstrate the cultural richness of the heritage along with the present reputation for a vibrant arts and festival scene.

The placement of the City Museum adjacent to the Spanish Arch enhances the cultural importance of the wall by making the base of the wall accessible along its length and creating a pleasant urban space capable of hosting open air cultural events. The public space to the north side of the wall on the site of the former fishmarket is now a popular public amenity where locals and visitors gather to enjoy views of the city, the Claddagh and southwards towards the bay.

Statement of Significance

Galway was founded by the Anglo-Normans as an important strategic outpost during their colonisation of Ireland, subsequently it became a prosperous maritime port. Although not among the largest, or best preserved of the more than fifty walled towns on the island, Galway has long been the most important city in the west of Ireland. It retains town wall sections of sufficient scale and complexity which helps their former extent to be appreciated. The remains have been the subject of extensive archaeological research over the last twenty years that have added to our knowledge of how the city developed.

Along with the exemplary buildings, the spatial characteristics of the streets and the finely carved stonework details, the walled town of Galway forms one of the largest, most intact and authentic clusters of medieval structures in the country. In many cases the buildings and walls have been adapted for new uses. Their existence and partial survival makes a huge contribution to the cultural value of the city, renowned internationally as a tourist destination. The former walled city of Galway is an historic place of international cultural significance.

5.0 DEFINING ISSUES & ASSESSING VULNERABILITY

Statutory Protection

Statutory protection for the walls of Galway is in place under the following legislation which is supplemented by policy documents and guidance notes:

- National Monuments Acts, 1930 – 2004.
- Planning and Development Acts 2000-2011.
- Record of Protected Structures as set out in the *Galway City Development Plan 2011-2017*
- Record of Monuments and Places, established under Section 12 of the *National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994*.
- National Policy on Town Defences 2008.
- Local Plans & Policy.

Galway City Council is the relevant planning control authority. The City Core has been designated as an Architectural Conservation Area (ACA) and this encompasses some (but not all) of the wall circuit. The town defences are located within the Zone of Archaeological Potential designated for the city centre. It is a policy of the Galway City Development Plan 2011-2017 to protect the archaeological heritage of the city and to secure preservation in-situ of the historic medieval city walls.

Interpretation

In places such as Galway, where much of the former defensive walls have been removed, buried, embedded or altered; the proper interpretation of the walls can be challenging. However, the intangible values can be revealed to the general public for interpretation in many ways that include transient activities such as research, education programmes and public events, or through permanent initiatives that provide up-to-date information and analysis and improve understanding and access to the place for the enjoyment of all. Although upstanding sections found at the Spanish Arch and the Eyre Square Centre are visible and easily recognised



Fig.50 View towards Comerford House & Spanish Arch.

by the local community, understanding of the full extent of the remainder of the town wall circuit is much less obvious. Appreciation of the walls has been inhibited by the scarcity of visible physical evidence that should over time, with enhancements of their settings, be gradually refined and improved. Where access to parts of the former wall circuit is restricted, remote means of presentation can be provided close by or off site. By increasing understanding and appreciation of the monument and its context, a *virtuous circle* can be created where the local community can become more active stakeholders in the preservation of the walls, which will in turn become more attractive to visitors resulting in benefits for all.

The Pictorial Map has already been established as a key document for the promotion and understanding of the walls of Galway. This is the most vivid, although at times exaggerated, depiction of an Irish town at the time of the Cromwellian Wars.

The walls are a significant teaching & research resource. Investigations to determine the extent and precise location of the western section of the wall should be pursued in order to ensure the preservation of any surviving wall bases.

Ownership

Located within a busy city, the wall circuit passes through properties in both public and private ownerships. Although in theory as a

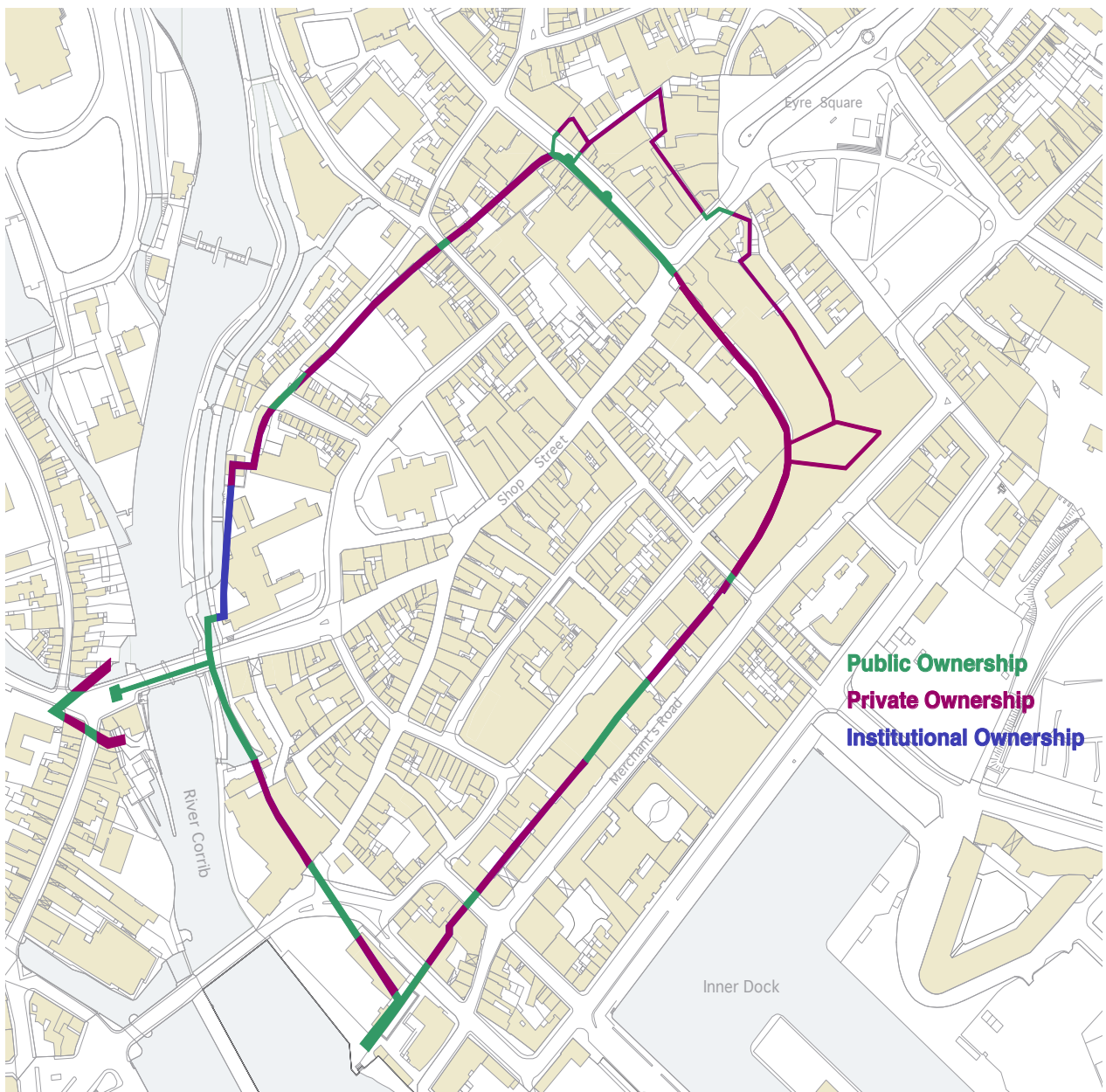


Fig.51 Plan showing ownership of the walls (assumed).



Fig.52 View showing setting of wall with information panels

national monument it is considered to belong to the State, this is not always so clear in practice. All owners of sites that contain portions of the wall listed as protected structures have a duty of care for the structure in accordance with Section 58 of the Planning Act 2000. Those sections of the circuit on lands such as public roads, open spaces and government buildings are the responsibility of the state through the OPW or the local authority. Other sections passing through the grounds of institutional buildings such as St. Patrick's N.S. are the responsibility of the trustees or boards of management. The section at Spanish Arch is owned by the state and is located in a public place. Much of the surviving parts of the monument are located on private premises, along boundaries or under ground floor slabs. These sites are used for commercial, retail or residential purposes, and are not readily accessible to the general public. This makes access to the walls and responsibility for their care complex, requiring careful negotiation and effective collaboration. It is important for the conservation of the monument that this is managed properly in order to reduce the risk of further damage or deterioration.

Condition & Use

Much of the walled circuit was dismantled during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, although three sizeable standing sections remain visible. Other sections of the wall are buried within building boundaries

or underground. The sections of wall above ground are in reasonable condition in the sense that they are not in danger of collapse. However, they are isolated and fragmentary which makes their conservation more complex.

Two of the remaining wall sections have been incorporated within modern retail centres. They are no longer open to the elements, and have in both cases been covered by glass roofing. While the glass means that the setting of the walls is well lit, the steel support structures bear directly onto the tops of the wall heads, which have been modified and capped with concrete. The walls have been re-pointed with hard cement mortars, and this is no longer considered to be acceptable conservation practice.

The walls of the city no longer form a boundary or defence, but remain useful as evidence of important medieval heritage. As some of the wall sections are contained within shops or shopping centres, their value as public sites in which to present the city's heritage is curtailed. The wall settings are used for a wide variety of uses- residential, commercial, institutional, retail and educational. These uses provide different opportunities and challenges for the long-term conservation of the monument.

Access & Settings

As the city developed beyond the alignment of the walls, large sections were removed and other sections incorporated into new buildings.

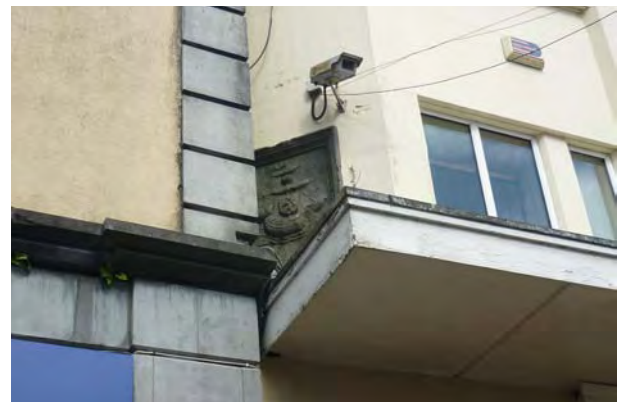


Fig.53 Detail of carved stonework plaque at site of Lions Tower.

Today, much of the wall remains hidden from view and is no longer visible or accessible. The redevelopment of the city centre in the last twenty years has revealed substantial sections of the wall, albeit within private retail centres.

Any decision to improve access to the monument needs to be balanced with ensuring its preservation. Access to the walls for people with disabilities, or those with buggies can be provided in a number of ways involving both sensitive interventions and management practices.

Visitor Facilities

The presentation of the walls of Galway to the general public creates a particular challenge. As one of Ireland's most important historic cities with a rich architectural and cultural heritage, Galway is of both national and international significance. However, reading the monument in a coherent manner is relatively difficult for the general public. The lack of legibility and alterations to their original setting makes the walls difficult to interpret. The design of high quality interpretative material is an essential key to a greater public understanding of the place.

Vulnerabilities

In relation to the issues outlined above, the vulnerability of the archaeological heritage can be summarised as set out below:

Preservation

•Interventions may be necessary to provide improved access, or to repair or stabilise a structure. This work needs to be informed by current best practice. It should be reversible and should not detract from the setting of the monument.

•The complex ownership of the walls can make it difficult to assign responsibilities for their maintenance, as well as obtaining access for inspection and public presentation.

•While the walls are robust structures designed to weather the elements, they can be vulnerable to decay at the edges due to vibrations, impact, plant growth and erosion.

•Defects when left unchecked can bring about rapid deterioration, resulting in costly repairs that can be avoided by a regime of regular on-going maintenance.

Understanding

•At present it is difficult for the general public to understand the form of the walls, the general chronology of the city's development and the relationship between the various structures and monuments. This is due to the scarcity of upstanding remains, isolated from each other in modern settings that have been much altered particularly during recent decades.

•The buried remains along the wall circuit are often located under private property or along boundaries. There is a lack of awareness of the value and extent of the hidden archaeological heritage of the city.

•Despite an enormous increase in scholarship about the walls of Galway over the past quarter of a century, many aspects are not yet fully understood and many more discoveries are yet to be made.

•The lack of knowledge about the precise location of the remains of western section of the wall is a threat to its preservation.

6.0 CONSERVATION PRINCIPLES

Approach & Objectives

All conservation works are guided by the principle of minimum intervention as set out in the Burra Charter - *as little as possible, but as much as is necessary*. The conservation of the walls of Galway are the responsibility of all the stakeholders, and the main objectives can be summarised as follows:

- to provide for the effective maintenance of the walls.
- to provide guidance on best conservation practice for the repair of the walls.
- to provide guidance on the long term reversal on inappropriate alterations and additions to the walls.

Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Buried)

Ensure that the sub-surface archaeology is disturbed as little as possible so that its can be preserved intact.

Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Standing)

Ensure the protection of the standing walls through the preservation and improvement of their settings.



Fig.54 Detail of condition of stonework to North Bastion.



Fig.55 Detail of stone damage at base of Spanish Arch.



Fig.56 Detail of poor drainage to wall walk at Spanish Arch.

Repair & Maintenance

Organise regular on-going maintenance as the most effective way to preserve historic structures. Repairs are to be carried using conservation methodologies that conform to the guiding principles as set out in the ICOMOS charters, using appropriate details and materials of matching quality. Repair works are to be prioritised in terms of urgency, and informed by regular inspection and expert advice.

Interventions

Where interventions are found to be necessary to provide improved access, or to repair or stabilise a structure, these are to be designed to the highest standards of best conservation practice and should not detract from the interpretation of the architectural heritage.

Reversibility

All interventions should follow the principle of the reversibility, so that a structure can be returned to its former state if so desired. Developments proposed above or beside archaeological remains should be designed so that they can be removed without causing disturbance. This is particularly important where standing sections of the walls have been embedded into existing buildings and their full extent and exact location is not fully understood.

Expert Advice & Skills

Ensure that all conservation works are carried out under the direction of suitably qualified professionals (architects and structural engineers with particular experience in conservation) and undertaken only by suitably skilled and experienced tradesmen.

Continued Liaison

Liaise with the National Monuments Service in relation to proposed development works adjacent to the walls to share knowledge and ensure that best practice is adhered to in relation to any future archaeological investigations. The Local Authority will promote the excavation, presentation and educational interpretation of the walls, towers and related features as a policy in future Development Plans and will help to promote in conjunction with state heritage agencies the tourism, educational and the historical and archaeological study preservation and conservation of these features.



Fig.57 Abbeygate St., possible site of gate and wall fragment



Fig.58 View of wall fragment in car park off Merchant's Rd.

Settings & Key Views

Protect and enhance the settings of the monument and key views towards it through planning policies and strategic conservation plans. This is required for both standing and buried archaeology.

Inspections

Set in place procedures for on-going monitoring of the condition of the walls to ensure their long-term preservation. Works involving ground disturbance close to the wall circuit are to be carried out only under archaeological supervision.

Monitoring

Review this plan at agreed intervals (to coincide with Development Plans) to benchmark progress in implementation, reassess priorities, assimilate new information or changes in legislation or methodologies.

Further Research & Investigation

Multi-disciplinary research into the archaeological heritage of the town should be supported with the assistance, where possible, of third-level institutions to further our understanding and interpretation of the buried sections of the walls.

7.0 INTERPRETATION & MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

Approach & Objectives

The approach and objectives in relation to the interpretation and presentation of the walls of Galway can be summarised as follows:

- to increase knowledge, awareness and understanding of the walls.
- identify key messages and themes to be communicated to users.
- ensure that interpretations of the extent of the walls are well-researched.
- set out strategies for passive and active learning in order to facilitate a wide audience.
- provide encouragement and resources for interpretation and engagement with the archaeological heritage using the walls as a key component.
- provide for the use of the walls as a cultural and educational resource.
- set up a permanent exhibition of material relating to the walls and include a repository of sources on the walls to act as a resource to inform planning.
- where possible ensure that the walls are accessible to all, but not to the detriment of the archaeological heritage or the safety and health of the public.
- ensure that all developments within the Zone of Archaeological Potential carry out appropriate archaeological assessments and do not impact



Fig.59 Detail of stonework at Penrice's Tower



Fig.60 View of Museum from wall walk

adversely on the archaeological heritage.

- promote the walls as a heritage asset and identify funding sources for its ongoing maintenance.
- provide for the long-term enhancement of the setting of the walls through planning policies and the identification of key strategic aims.
- establish an audit of current interpretation media with the objective of establishing the best means of presenting and interpreting the walls.

Depth in Time

Ensure that the conservation of the walls of Galway along with the historic structures constructed within them, preserves and values all layers that contribute to their overall cultural significance.

Authenticity

Communicate the importance of continuity and change in the proper understanding of the built heritage to the general public.

Define City Wall Circuit

Create a defined route as close as possible to the original wall circuit, combined with improved interpretative material along the route.

City Wall Encounters

Promote the four main wall sites in order to improve the interpretation of the wall circuit and enhance the cultural experience of the medieval city for both locals and visitors.



Fig.61 View of wall with sham medieval street

Access for All

Where the integrity and character of the walls can be maintained, ensure that access is improved for the benefit of people with disabilities.

Stakeholder Consultation

Foster good communication and cooperation in the best interests of the heritage asset. Consult with stakeholders regarding proposed interventions adjacent to the wall and conservation of existing sections of the wall.

Public Safety

Prioritise public safety in relation to the condition and setting of the walls.



Fig.62 View of Red Earl's Hall under Custom House.

Settings After Dark

Install a discrete well-designed lighting scheme for the effective presentation of the walls at night time.

Interpretative Areas

Provide visitor facilities so that the general public can meaningfully interpret the walls.

Presentation of Artefacts

Curate and display representative artefacts taken from archaeological investigations to be stored or presented elsewhere. In addition, arrange for the presentation of the many fragments of salvaged carved stonework in a suitable location where they can be protected.



Fig.63 View of bastion wall in basement of Eyre Square Centre.

Settings for Cultural Events

Where possible promote the standing sections of wall as settings for public cultural events.

Interpretative Infrastructure & Media

Update interpretative material, using aerial views and artists impressions as appropriate, to improve public understanding about the former alignment of the walls and the historic development of the city.

Formal & Informal Learning

Ensure that the presentation of the cultural heritage of the city walls is aimed at as broad an audience as possible. This should also consider those who are not motivated to interpret the walls, but are informed of their significance indirectly.



Fig.64 View of bronze information plaque at Lion's Tower site.

Public Lecture Series

Organise lecture series or conference on the theme of the walled town of Galway and its medieval heritage.

Research

Ensure that on-site archaeological research is governed by an approved research strategy that seeks to answer specific questions, using non-invasive methodologies followed by targeted excavation when opportunities and resources allow. This is to be carried out in conjunction with the Heritage Council and the Irish Walled Towns Network.

Knowledge Gaps

Seek to develop a research framework addressing gaps in the current knowledge on the city walls of Galway. Undertake an archaeological assessment to determine the line of the city defences in the area to the north of William O'Brien Bridge and Bridge Street.



Fig.65 View of paving marker showing Viking house in Dublin.

Publish & Archive

Ensure that the dissemination of research findings, in a variety of media involving the community where possible, is made accessible to the public in an archive located at the proposed interpretative centre possibly located in the South Bastion.

On-Going Interpretation

Ensure that as knowledge and understanding of the walls grows and changes through further research and archaeological investigations, and that interpretation media are updated accordingly.

Signage

Provide high-quality integrated signage in accordance with the Wayfinding scheme. Signs should be located close to the monument but



Fig.66 Example of integrated wayfinding scheme.

should not detract from its setting.

Ownership

Consider rights of private owners in relation to the access, conservation and presentation of the archaeological heritage. The Corporation initiated the building of the city walls and the walls are part of a 700-year legacy of civic pride and local governance.

Reinforcing the Alignment

Reinforce the form and location of the wall boundary over time by encouraging developments to respect the line of the walls. Where the wall circuit is located in the public realm, the line of the wall should be demarcated with stone paving or lighting to an agreed design.



Fig.67 View of excavation open day at Trim.

New Developments

Where new development is proposed, any surviving fragments of walls should be made accessible and/or visible to the public. Where possible, public encounters should be encouraged through consultation with the owners.

Sustainability

Promote and support visitor facilities and marketable products that can raise revenue that can be allocated for the conservation and improved presentation of the walls.

Branding

Develop a *Walls of Galway* brand for the promotion of the walled towns heritage and to protect potential revenues by licensing its use.

Development Plan Map

Include the outline of the wall in future development plan maps and other local



Fig.68 View of activities on Walled Towns Day in Buttevant.

authority publications. This will increase awareness of the city walls and aid forward planning for service providers and building and planning professionals.

Pictorial Map

Promote the Pictorial Map as a symbol of the medieval city walls through on-line resources, postcards, posters and interpretative material (subject to copyright).

Outreach & Participation

Organise and support events that promote understanding of the archaeological heritage that communicate its cultural significance. The local authority should participate in and promote the aims of, the Irish Walled Towns Network and the Walled Towns Friendship Circle.



Fig.69 View of yard to St. Patrick's National School.

Specialist Training

Arrange specialist training programmes where practitioners might engage with the archaeological heritage as a subject of study. Examples include the Walled Town Days, consideration should be given on how to broaden the audience as much as possible.

School Outreach

Encourage local schools to take advantage of the potential of the walls as a teaching resource and organise the utilisation of archived material for school projects. St. Patrick's N.S. could be involved in an exciting archaeological investigation carried out within their own school yard.

8.0 CONSERVATION STRATEGIES

Introduction

Over the last twenty five years, many worthwhile initiatives have been undertaken that have contributed to the conservation of the wall circuit. Archaeological investigations have uncovered historical evidence that has enriched our understanding of the former defences of Galway. Through negotiations with the relevant authorities, some new buildings have incorporated the walls into their interiors, so that fragments long buried are now on view to the public. Aside from the built heritage and picturesque setting for which Galway is justly renowned, it is considered to have an energetic and rich cultural life. A better understanding and presentation the walls can make a significant contribution to this richness.

This plan is intended to provide a framework for future initiatives and makes recommendations on how change is to be managed in the best interests of the monument. It also outlines some ideas for how the walls could better be presented, with descriptions of how these could be implemented at key sites. Responses to the walls should seek to be inclusive and authentic, while also being imaginative and playful so that the living heritage of the city can be presented alongside the preserved remnants of the past.

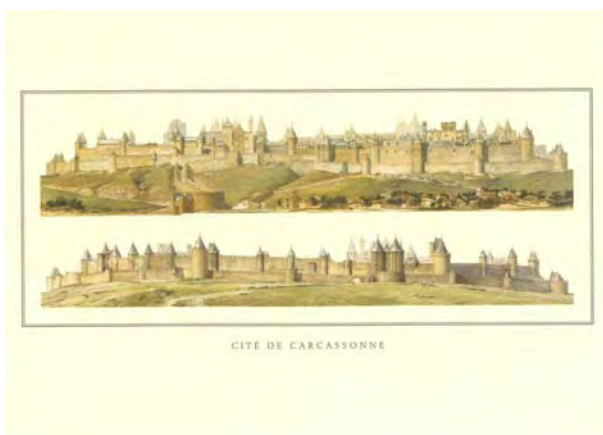


Fig.70 Postcard from Carcassonne, a walled town



Fig.71 People taking part in a re-enactment at Athenry

Audiences

The conservation of such a complex site that encompasses an entire historic city core, involves input from many different stakeholders possibly with differing interests and objectives. These stakeholders are the intended audience of this conservation plan. Their understanding and adoption of the conservation and interpretation policies is crucial to the successful maintenance and promotion of the walls of Galway, as a valuable heritage and tourism asset. The responsibility for the walls is shared, each group depends on the other to act in their collective interest, and the best interest of the archaeological heritage.

State Bodies

The local authority and the state heritage bodies have a responsibility to ensure that the national heritage is conserved for future generations. Increasing knowledge of the wall among public bodies will help coordinate initiatives or works that impact on the walls and direct funding for their protection and enhancement. The National Monuments Service is responsible for designations in the Record of Monuments & Places (RMP) for all pre-1700 structures. The Record of Protected Structures (RPS) is in the remit of local authorities, and this is relevant to some parts of the wall.

Landowners & Leaseholders

As much of the wall circuit is in private ownership, it is acknowledged that the state needs to support the ongoing conservation of



Fig.72 Archaeological fragment in shop at Edward Square.

the walls while taking into account the property rights of individuals. Those that own or lease property that contains archaeological heritage should have access to information regarding their responsibilities to safeguard and not damage the historic fabric. They should seek then expert advice and liaise with the local authority in relation to the walls, especially when proposing any building works.

Local Community

Improving understanding and appreciation of the walls among the local community will enhance local pride in the heritage, and make residents more actively committed to their protection and improved presentation to visitors.

Visitors

Both domestic and foreign visitors should be facilitated when presenting interpretation material. Domestic visitors may include town residents who take the opportunity to improve understanding of the heritage of their own town. Signage and presentations should where appropriate be multi-lingual.

Schools/ Universities

The best way to foster interest and appreciation of the walled town heritage among the local community is to include education programmes for schools. Supporting education programmes at third level can also lead to further academic research on the walls, the wall fragments are a valuable teaching aid for students of archaeology, architecture, history, anthropology as well as potential attractions to tourists.

Cultural & Heritage Groups

Local groups with interest in heritage and culture should be encouraged to engage with the walled town heritage and communicate with both locals and visitors.

Built Environment Professionals

Those involved with the conservation and development of the city should have access to information that will improve their understanding of the former extent of the walls; the need for and means of their protection; as well as ideas for their enhancement and best presentation.

Key Messages/ Themes

In order to frame the interpretation of the walls, it is important to set out clearly the messages and themes that are to be communicated to the relevant audiences. As the built heritage is fragmentary, it is even more important that an understanding of its importance, its former extent, historic events, along with the everyday detail of its long history, is communicated clearly to the general public.



Fig.73 View of schooldchildren at open day at Clonmel.



Fig.74 View towards paving marker of wall at Edward Square.



Fig.75 Bronze cast impressions of Viking Dublin artefacts.

Historic Events

The story of the walls should commence with the early history of the settlement with the building of a castle by native Irish families leading up to the founding of the Anglo-Norman walled town. The various sieges and attacks by Gaelic, Cromwellian & Williamite forces should be outlined giving the social and political context, illustrating the times by reference to important historical figures that lived or visited the city.

Everyday Life

In order to understand the context and consequences of the important historic events, the story of the day-to-day lives of the burgesses, merchants and the rest of the

inhabitants within the walls, and those outside. Stories about children at that time will be of particular interest to school groups. Foreign visitors could relate to the extensive maritime trade links and evidence of foreign influences in the city. The consequences of poor hygiene and construction that were so devastating for the medieval populace could be illustrated through descriptions of the various plagues and fires that the medieval inhabitants endured.

Archaeological Finds & Conservation

Also important is the effective communication of our increasing knowledge of the former walled town of Galway through archaeological investigation and Museum Outreach. This involves making material intended for an academic audience understandable and interesting to the general public. This can be done in conjunction with the National Museum of Ireland and Galway City Museum/ Múseam Cathrach na Gaillimhe. These messages should illustrate where this evidence challenged received wisdom or corroborated cherished traditions. The long-term conservation of the surviving fragments of the walls is also a vital message, informing the public on the importance of protecting vulnerable and fragmentary archaeological heritage as well as the techniques used.



Fig.76 Detail of wall marker in Dublin using quality materials.

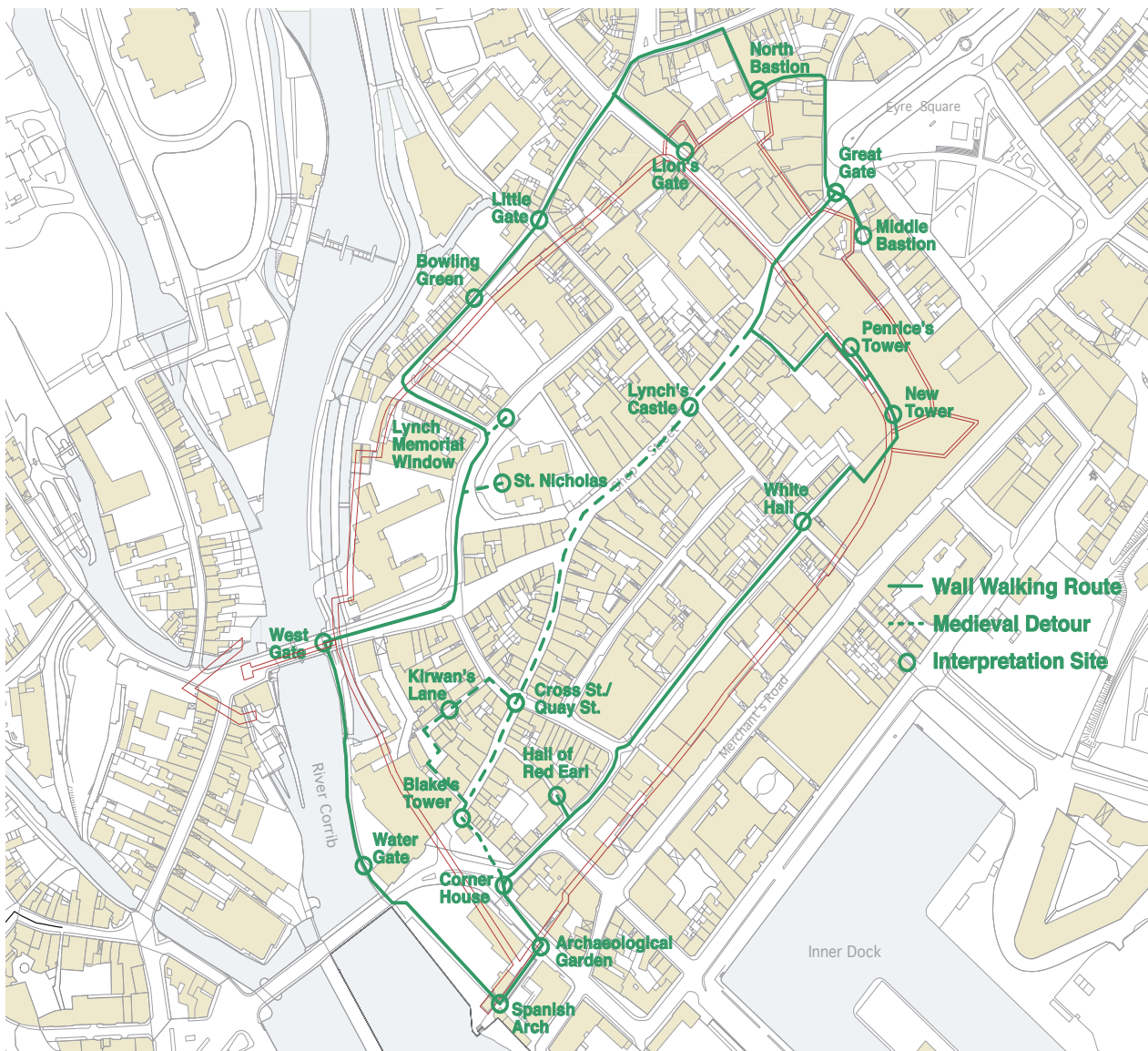


Fig.77 Plan showing proposed wall circuit route and key sites.

General Interpretation & Presentation Recommendations

Interpretative Area

Facilities for visitors could be improved by providing a good interpretative infrastructure. These facilities could be supervised by volunteers, or contain permanent displays supplemented with temporary exhibits on relevant themes. The visitor facilities should be located as close as possible to the wall circuit. Galway is fortunate to have sites with exceptional potential to provide visitor facilities. Comerford House with its access to the top of the wall at the Spanish Arch is a most appropriate location to house such visitor facilities. Up until the completion of the new museum, there was an exhibition located in the annex with direct access to the top of the wall. This could be provided alongside the re-use of the rest of the building as office space. The South Bastion is also a fitting place to interpret the walls, and has long been suggested as a possible heritage centre. It has the potential to complement the presentation at the Spanish Arch on the opposite end of the walled circuit. The museum too has vast potential as an area where the town walls and their heritage can be explored in co-operation with Museum



Fig.78 Image of QR code used on bronze plaque.



Fig.79 Example of fold-out map & audio guide, easily portable.

staff. However, while the provision of a formal interpretative area is desirable, it does not replace the need to use more site-specific means of presenting the walls at the other key sites along the walled circuit. It is important to encourage volunteers to supervise locations, and are able to communicate the significance of the walls effectively.

Walled Circuit Route

The proposed wall circuit route intersects the most visible and intact fragments of the defensive walls, while also encountering other aspects of the built heritage. The route provides a sense of the scale of the medieval town, as well as demonstrating how the spatial and material characteristics of the city change along the former boundary. The route should be capable of being used by both guided tours, and where appropriate, visitors wishing to encounter the walls in a less formal way. Tours held at night, or specialised tours should be considered, along with tours that encourage audience participation. When circumstances permit, excavation open days along the route should be hosted during Walled Town festivals or outreach programmes.

Developments along Walled Circuit

While planning policies and national monument legislation will ensure the protection of the historic town defenses, the local authority should also support initiatives that enhance the setting of the walls through imaginative design



Fig.80 View of Walled Towns Day at Youghal.

and access improvements. Opportunities to improve key sites will require early consultation and a creative approach should be encouraged that will not detract from, or damage the historic fabric. Views of the walls should be protected, the alignment of the walls should be reinforced in the form of the buildings proposed.

Wall Marking on Street Surfaces

Where the wall circuit is located in the public realm, the line of the wall should be marked with stone paving or lighting. This would be particularly effective at the gate locations to illustrate the outer limits and entry points of the medieval city to the public. A paving stone could be inscribed with a description of the feature and a location map identifying its location along the wall circuit. An integrated scheme



Fig.81 Screen grab of NUI Galway map resource.

for the paving markers could be developed to ensure consistency, using high quality, robust materials such as granite or migmatite, the material used on the original sections of the wall. Cast impressions of artefacts uncovered at these sites could be set into the paved surface to be discovered. Texts could be used to describe settings of important events. The archaeological garden proposed beside the Spanish Arch could contribute to the new cultural quarter defined by the City Museum and the Picture Palace, potentially a vibrant urban space linked by a shared surface.



Fig.82 Extract of Rambler's Map produced in 1990.

Town Plan Map

An excellent Rambler's Guide was produced some twenty years ago that contained a wealth of detail on the walled town with some beautiful illustrations. This should be republished. Alongside this map, a simpler fold-out map with illustrations could be provided that would appeal to children or those with less specialised knowledge of medieval heritage.

Interpretative Panels

Interpretative panels should be located at key points along the walls, giving information regarding the site that communicates the main themes. The panels should not detract from the wall setting and should be capable of being updated. Using a number of different approaches ensures participation by the widest

audience available, including those who were not initially motivated to seek out the walls, but who make use of the panels to engage with the heritage in an informal way. The panels need not be in the form of conventional signage, but could be a series of unique installations that provide *windows* on aspects of the walls through text, film, images or bringing attention to historic fabric or artefacts in imaginative and accessible ways. These could be commissioned as part of *percentage for art* initiatives.

Pictorial Map & Visual Material

Galway is fortunate to have been endowed with one of the most vivid and detailed graphic descriptions of a late-medieval Irish town in the form of the Pictorial Map. This map could be used as a symbol for the city and a recognisable brand. The walking route could be superimposed on the map and in this way allow users to imagine the walls, buildings, streets and gardens of the city in the middle of the seventeenth-century. More detailed drawings of different settings that address specific aspects of medieval life could be commissioned and located at the key sites or hosted on a web site. Historic images or photographs of the walls could be produced as posters or postcards, and imprinted on souvenirs. The beautiful stone carvings of Galway (in replica form) deserve to be better presented to the general public, both in-situ, and as quality souvenirs to cherish.

On-line Resources

The physical markers could also link into online resources using QR (Quick Response) codes so that the wealth of information regarding the site can be appreciated in its entirety. The potential of providing resources online through the use of a dedicated website, or links to relevant material should be explored. Such a website could cater for a wide range of audiences in both formal and informal ways- experts seeking references and research material, tourists planning their itineraries, students researching a school project, building professionals undertaking development proposals. The Pictorial Map



Fig.83 Arts Festival poster (courtesy GAF).

is already hosted by NUIG on their website, and this could be made more interactive using smartphone apps to allow the user to locate themselves in space by moving around the circuit and in time by referencing their location to the Pictorial Map at key locations.

Audio Guides & Apps

Audio-guides allow visitors to encounter the walls at their own pace, and helps those with visual impairments have a meaningful engagement with the walls. It is important that guides are available in a number of different languages. The guides could also include site-specific reconstructions of medieval life or historic events in a vivid and interesting way. Smartphone apps could be used to provide such material, and could include tasks, games or activities that reinforce the learning process.

Performance & Exhibition

Notwithstanding the lack of physical evidence, Galway's vibrant cultural scene is an excellent opportunity to broaden the appeal of the



Fig.84 Detail of base of wall being used as exhibition space.

archaeological heritage. Local and international artists or cultural groups can be invited to use the walls as settings for performances or exhibits, or respond with site-specific works. Good examples are found in the IWTN Walled Town Days, but in order to broaden the potential audience as much as possible its participation in festivals as a setting or a theme during Cúirt, Galway Film Fleadh, Galway Arts Festival or Baboró should be promoted. Novel interpretative initiatives have taken place in recent years, including theatre companies such as Tribes Alive! that offers tours of the city using actors in period costume. During festivals or Walled Town Days, the walled town route could intersect with theatrical groups giving 'live' re-enactments or short performances on aspects of the medieval heritage. These reconstructions/ interpretations could also be in the form of films projected onto the walls or neighbouring walls.



Fig.85 Historic re-enactments with wall as setting.

Eyre Square Centre & Barrack Lane

The Eyre Square Centre contains the longest stretch of the former town defences, and is a key site for the presentation of the walls to the general public. The Eyre Square Centre presents an opportunity to visit the wall in an *all-weather* environment. The commercial needs of the centre and the conservation methodology deemed acceptable in the 1990's has made the interpretation of this section of the walls quite challenging.



Fig.86 Detail of steel framework to top of wall head.

Issues

- Large sections of the wall and the towers were rebuilt, but there are no panels describing the archaeological investigations or the extent of the restoration.
- The glass roof and a pedestrian bridge bear directly on the walls. Although this may have been deemed the best resolution to balance both commercial and heritage needs in the 1990's, a more easily reversible resolution having a lesser impact on the fabric would have facilitated a more accurate interpretation.
- The fake medieval street that runs parallel to the wall can confuse the general public, leading some to believe that the wall is situated within an authentic medieval setting.
- The west face of the wall to the rear of Edward Square is gated off and inaccessible.

Recommendations

Access- It is recommended that the route along the west face of the wall be opened for guided

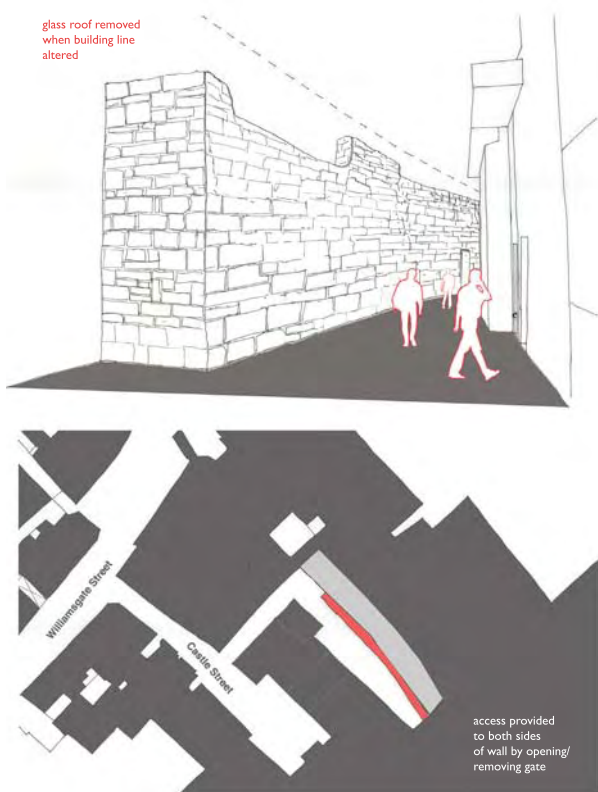


Fig.87 Sketch proposals for bastion interpretative centre.

tours. In this way, the walls can be observed in their natural state outdoors, and would allow some continuity in the wall walk.

Setting- Should circumstances allow, a re-design of the 'medieval' street area giving visual prominence to the town walls could enhance the authentic element of medieval fabric at this location.

Interpretation- Interpretative panels should be erected to tell the story of the walls, the archaeological investigation and the restoration project.

Performance/ Exhibition- The street at the base of the walls is already being used as an exhibition space. This area could also be used for street performances, using the walls as a backdrop. Along with the Spanish Arch, it could be used to host Walled Town Day events. Being sheltered from the elements is a distinct advantage.

Conservation Repairs- The walls, being relatively stable, do not require repairs in the short-to-medium term. An objective which could be examined, in conjunction with the interests in the Centre, would be to investigate the long term potential of removing the pedestrian bridge and the glass roof to relieve the town wall of having to support these structures. This would improve presentation and create a better opportunity for the interpretation of the walls.

South Bastion

The South Bastion of the citadel located beneath the Eyre Square Centre has good potential to be used as a space in which to interpret the walls. It is designated for cultural/ heritage use by condition on the grant of the planning permission, but this function has not yet been implemented. The concrete walls built up close to the bastion have compromised interpretation to some degree, but this space could be used to display artefacts and archaeological fragments while also providing a place in which one could appreciate the scale of the bastion.

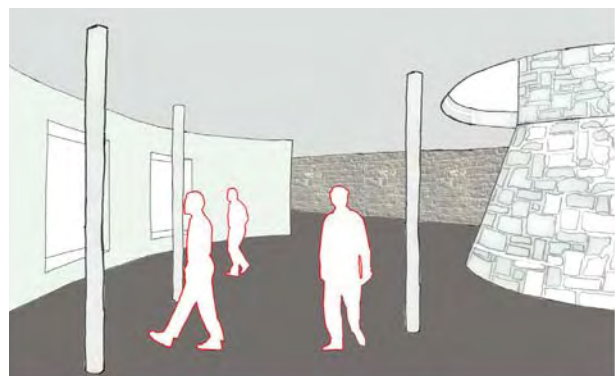


Fig.88 Sketch proposals for an interpretative space in bastion.



Fig.89 View at base of tower towards south bastion space.

Issues

- The space within the walls of the bastion is restricted in height, and the walls are hemmed in by concrete blockwork.
- Much of the space is being used as a stock room for the anchor tenant above, restricting access to the walls.
- There are difficulties at present with escape and access provisions that will need to be addressed prior to the space being opened to the public.

Recommendations

Interpretative Area- We would recommend the provision of a spacious concourse along the walls, with displays of interpretative material to one side. Its location in an area hidden from view under the Centre, would create a sense of adventure and discovery. Discrete lighting could be used to light display cases containing



Fig.90 View of public open space to wall beside Museum.

artefacts and archaeological fragments. The walls themselves could be sensitively lit, giving visitors a focussed experience without the distractions of encountering the walls within the retail space above.

Wall Archive- The interior space created could be used for audio-visual displays or for archiving and storage. This could be a repository of all of the material relating to the walls, accessible for research or presentations on the subject of the city's medieval heritage. Artefacts and material intended for temporary exhibit can be placed here for storage. This would be subject to negotiations and agreements with the National Museum of Ireland and the Galway City Museum/ Múseam Cathrach na Gaillimhe.



Fig.91 View of site between Comerford House & Portmore.

Guided Access- Notwithstanding the further investment needed to make the space suitable as an interpretative centre, this space should be made accessible to the general public as part of guided tours of the wall circuit. In order to facilitate this, a staircase could be installed close to the base of Shoemaker's Tower.

Conservation- Much of the wall is buried behind a concrete wall, making inspection of the walls very difficult. Widening the intermural space and providing an access door at the end would allow access for maintenance and inspection.

Spanish Arch

This stretch of the wall was constructed in a number of phases, commencing as a sixteenth-century addition to the south west corner of the city at the mouth of the river. As part of the new museum project and the paving scheme for Fish Market Square, this section of the wall has a much-improved setting and is more accessible and visible than any other. The view of the north side of the Spanish Arch is a popular subject for postcard views and paintings. The reconfiguration of the site has resulted in this, the most picturesque section remaining of the city defences combining with the museum, to form an impressive urban space. Comerford House was used as the city museum until the new building was opened in 2006. The prospect from the top of the wall above the Spanish Arch is one of the most enjoyable in the city, with views upriver and over towards the Claddagh and Galway Bay. This accessible part of the wall walk is easily accessible from Comerford House.

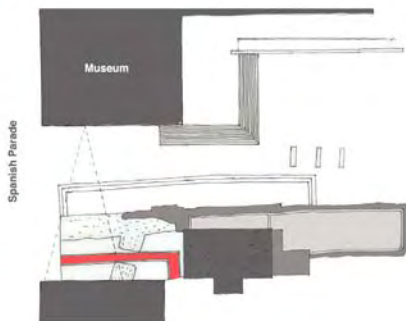
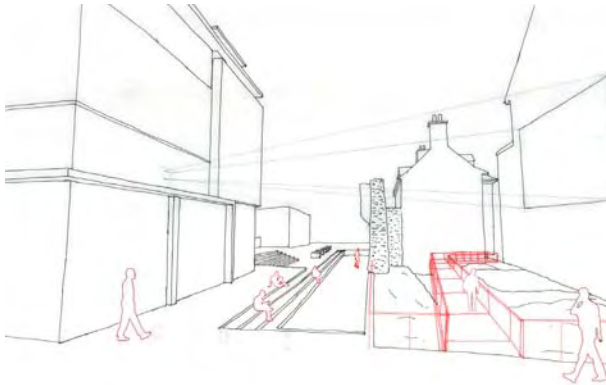


Fig.92 Sketch view of archaeological garden beside museum.



Fig.93 View along Fishmarket Sq. showing wall walk & garden.

Issues

- The top of the wall walk has been closed to the public since the new museum was completed in 2006, this excellent viewing point was only accessible via a spiral stairs.
- Comerford House is deteriorating rapidly due to its now being vacant, and reinstating its use as office space is appropriate and desirable.
- The wall heads and vaults are also vulnerable to further erosion, as the drainage off the top of the wall is insufficient.

Recommendations

Interpretative Area- Most of Comerford House is due to be refurbished as office space. This is welcome as it will arrest the deterioration of historic fabric. However, the spacious exhibition room under the spiral stairs should be reopened as an interpretative area for the walls.

Access to Wall Prospect- Should present funds not permit the provision of lift access, or if it is found to be too intrusive on the historic fabric to accommodate a lift, consideration could be given to novel ways for those with mobility impairment to enjoy the view from the top of the wall.

Archaeological Garden- Develop the open space to the east gable of Comerford House as an outdoor archaeological garden, complementary to the nearby Red Earl's Hall.

This will allow the general public to appreciate the archaeological remains, to interpret the sub-surface sections of the walled circuit and to improve access between the museum plaza and Fish Market Square.

Audio-visual Display- The unsightly gables of Comerford House and Portmore should be painted and used for murals or as screens for film projection. These could be specially commissioned on the theme of the walled town, or used by artists or cultural groups on a temporary basis on other themes.

Conservation Repairs- The refurbishment of Comerford House as offices will require that many of the issues of decay and water ingress along the wall be addressed in accordance with best conservation practice. The wall requires some consolidation at exposed corners due to weathering, impact damage and vandalism.

Dunnes Stores Eyre Street

The archaeological resolution and presentation of this wall fragment provides invaluable information on the walls, as well as making a long hidden part of the monument visible to the general public. However, there are improvements that could be made to its setting that would enhance the authentic interpretation of the archaeological heritage. Like the wall fragment in the Eyre Square Centre, the long-term preference would be that this wall should be open to the elements as a more authentic way to present and preserve it.

Issues

- The presentation of the wall within the retail area could be improved by removing the artificial stone treatment to the modern opening.
- The interpretation panels are faded and need replacement.
- The walls are being used as displays for merchandise.

Recommendations

Building Line- When circumstances allow, the location of the building line should be altered

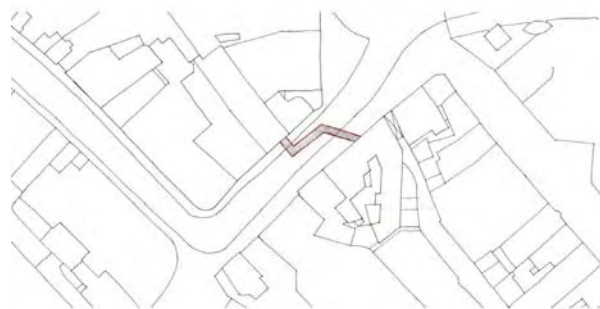


Fig.94 Sketch proposals for bastion interpretative centre.

so that the wall fragment will be external, and the access door to the other side of the wall installed to allow access for maintenance. With the agreement of the building owners and operators this section of the wall could be presented to the general public as part of the walled town circuit.

Interpretation- Interpretative panels should not be mounted on the wall, and the immediate setting cleared of merchandise displays. Information should be provided on the archaeological dig, along with any alterations to the fabric of the wall.

Conservation- When circumstances permit, hard cement mortars and the glass roof installation should be removed. The escape stairs inserted in front of the wall could also be removed to reveal more of the standing wall.

Bowling Green

The car park at Bowling Green is one of the last open sites remaining in the city and has significant archaeological potential. A mixed-

use development obtained planning approval for the site in 2009, with conditions that required the complete archaeological excavation and resolution of the site. In addition to a medieval town house and gardens and a seventeenth-century barracks, it also contains a section of the town wall. While this section is currently buried, it will become visible along Bowling Green when the site is excavated. The planning application requires that the owners of the site submit further information on the treatment of the walls and other buried archaeology when its full extent is known.

Issues

- The extent and condition of this section of the wall is not yet fully understood.
- At present, access to the proposed underground carpark is designed to run through the line of the wall.



Fig.95 View of building around archaeology in Germany.



Fig.96 View of graphic prints on a building in Switzerland.



Fig.97 View of cast image on a building facade in Dublin.

Recommendations

Any surviving fragments of the wall that are uncovered should be retained *in situ*, and be left exposed and within the public realm, and preferably open to the elements after its conservation. A good resolution to the car park access may be to relocate the main access to Market Street or to reconsider and reduce the number of parking spaces to be provided. In order to provide a memorable background to the wall, an imaginative interpretation of aspects of the history of the site through the architecture of the new development should be supported. The former extent of the wall could be represented by the subtle use of graphic prints on the glazing or cladding of the proposed building. Lighting could also be used imaginatively to enhance the setting of the walls and to make a vibrant contribution to the experience of encountering the walls. It is possible that following excavation, further remains of the medieval or late-medieval structures might be discovered in addition to the town wall. These too should be preserved *in situ* and conserved, and consideration given on how to best present them to the public. A good example already completed in the city is the Red Earl's Hall at Druid Lane.

APPENDICES

Statutory Protection

Bibliography

Cartographic Sources

Historic Timeline

Endnotes

STATUTORY PROTECTION

Introduction

The Heritage Council established the Irish Walled Towns Network (IWTN) in April, 2005 to unite and coordinate the strategic efforts of Local Authorities involved in the management and conservation of historic walled towns in Ireland. It is formally linked to the European Walled Towns for Friendship and Professional Co-Operation (formerly the Walled Town Friendship Circle) which is the international association for the sustainable development of walled towns, walled cities and fortified historic towns

The Piran Declaration, which outlines the reasons for maintaining historic walled towns, was outlined at an Annual General Meeting of the Walled Town Friendship Circle in Piran, Slovenia in 1998.

Walled Towns are unique inheritances from times long past and should be treasured, maintained and safeguarded from neglect, damage and destruction and passed on into perpetuity as irreplaceable Timestones of History.

International Charters and Conventions

The plan has been informed by policies and guidance included in a number of international charters and conventions on the protection of archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage including:

- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) *International Charter for the Conservation of Monuments and Sites*, 1964 (commonly known as the Venice Charter),
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*, 1972,
- Council of Europe *Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe*, 1985 (commonly known as the Granada Convention),
- International Council on Monuments and Sites

(ICOMOS) *Charter on the Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas*, 1987 (commonly known as the Washington Charter),

- International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) *Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance*, 1988 (commonly known as the Burra Charter),
- International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) *Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage* 1989,
- Council of Europe *European Convention for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage* 1992 (commonly known as the Valetta Treaty).
- International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) *Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites*, 2008 (commonly known as the Ename Charter).

National Monuments Legislation

The known and expected circuits of the defences (both upstanding and buried, whether of stone or embankment construction) and associated features of all town defences are to be considered a single national monument and treated as a unit for policy and management purposes. There should be a presumption in favour of preservation in-situ of archaeological remains and preservation of their character, setting and amenity.

Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government 2008.

In 1999 the State published two significant documents titled *Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage* and *Policy and Guidelines on Archaeological Excavations*. These documents outline the Government's policy in relation to the protection of the archaeological heritage, the conduct of archaeological excavations and reflect the obligations on the State under the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valetta Convention 1992).

The national policy for the protection, preserva-

tion and conservation of town defences is set out in a document entitled *National Policy on Town Defences* published in 2008 by the Department of the Environment and Local Government.

Monuments, such as town defences, included in the statutory Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) are referred to as recorded monuments and are protected under the provisions of the National Monuments Acts 1930-2004. A monument is defined in Section 2 of the Act as:

‘any artificial or partly artificial building, structure, or erection whether above or below the surface of the ground and whether affixed or not affixed to the ground and any cave, stone, or other natural product whether forming part of or attached to or not attached to the ground which has been artificially carved, sculptured or worked upon or which (where it does not form part of the ground) appears to have been purposely put or arranged in position and any prehistoric or ancient tomb, grave or burial deposit, but does not include any building which is for the time being habitually used for ecclesiastical purposes’

The city defences of Galway City are currently designated as:

- RMP no. GA094-100001- (Town defences, Townparks, NGR 129862, 225249).

Associated features are designated as:

- RMP no. GA082-083 (Bastioned fort, Townparks, NGR 130510, 226280),
- RMP no. GA094-057 (Bastioned fort, Rinmore, NGR 131135, 224734),
- RMP no. GA094-099002 (Bastioned fort, Townparks, NGR 130208, 225054),
- RMP no. GA094-129 (Bastioned fort, Townparks, NGR 130714, 226129),
- RMP no. GA094-129001 (Bastioned fort, Townparks, NGR 130837, 226016),
- RMP no. GA094-129002 (Town defences, Townparks, NGR 130596, 226226).

In addition all town defences are considered national monuments, as defined in Section 2 of the National Monuments Acts 1930-2004, by reason of their historical, architectural and archaeological interest. A national monument is defined in the Act as:

the expression “national monument” means a monument or the remains of a monument the preservation of which is a matter of national importance by reason of the historical, architectural, traditional, artistic, or archaeological interest attaching thereto and also includes (but not so as to limit, extend or otherwise influence the construction of the foregoing general definition) every monument in Saorstát Éireann to which the Ancient Monuments Protection Act, 1882, applied immediately before the passing of this Act, and the said expression shall be construed as including, in addition to the monument itself, the site of the monument and the means of access thereto and also such portion of land adjoining such site as may be required to fence, cover in, or otherwise preserve from injury the monument or to preserve the amenities thereof

Ministerial Consent

Where national monuments, including town defences, are in the ownership or guardianship of the Minister of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht or a local authority or have been the subject of a preservation order, Ministerial Consent is required in order:

- (a) to demolish or remove it wholly or in part or to disfigure, deface, alter, or in any manner injure or interfere with it, or
- (b) to excavate, dig, plough or otherwise disturb the ground within, around, or in proximity to it, or
- (c) to renovate or restore it, or
- (d) to sell it or any part of it for exportation or to export it or any part of it.

Works requiring notification or Ministerial Consent includes preparatory work, enabling works, carrying out of groundworks in proxim-

ity to remains of town defences, carrying out of masonry repairs, widening existing openings and rebuilding fallen stretches.

In considering applications for Ministerial Consent for works affecting town defences, it shall be the policy of the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (Department of the Environment and Local Government 2008, 10-11):

- To seek the protection and preservation in-situ of these national monuments including the town walls, embankments and ditches, gates, bastions or ancillary fortifications or portions thereof;
- To seek the preservation of important views and prospects inside and outside the walls so as to preserve the setting of the monuments and to increase the appreciation of the circuit and character of the walled town. The Department may require a satisfactory buffer area to be established between any new development and the town defences in order to ensure the preservation and enhancement of the amenity associated with the presence of town defences within the historic urban pattern;
- To require any proposals for works to town defences to be preceded by a detailed measured survey of the monuments so as to have an appropriately detailed record;
- To provide pre-planning advice to developers where town defences are close to or included in their proposal site;
- To require the involvement of qualified and experienced conservation professionals in the detailed design and overseeing of works to town defences;
- Not to favour new roads crossing the wall or the line of the wall or the formation of any new openings in the wall;
- To favour the minimal intervention necessary to the authentic fabric of the monument and avoidance of unnecessary reconstruction;
- To require good quality, context-sensitive design for development proposals affecting the upstanding town defences that would not detract from the character of the town defences or their setting by reason of the location, scale,

bulk or detailing;

- To encourage the enhancement of the setting of town defences including the pedestrianisation of town gates where this can be achieved without requiring new roads to be opened through the circuit of the walls.
- To encourage also the improvement of signage and public utilities structures, etc. where these affect the visual amenity of the defences;
- To require as a condition of Ministerial Consent that appropriate programmes of regular maintenance and repair works to the town defences be put in place;
- To promote the retention of the existing street layout, historic building lines and traditional burgage plot widths within historic walled towns where these derive from medieval or earlier origins and to discourage the infilling or amalgamation of such plots and removal of historic boundary walls save in exceptional circumstances.

Planning and Development Acts 2000-2011

Where the town defences, or elements of the defences, are listed as Protected Structures or located within Architectural Conservation Areas they are also protected under the Planning and Development Acts 2000-2011. The Acts require that Local Authority Development Plans include objectives for 'the conservation and protection of the environment including, in particular, the archaeological and natural heritage'. In addition, development plans are to include a Record of Protected Structures which comprises a list of structures or parts of structures which are of 'special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest' within the Authorities boundaries.

Sections of the town defences are included in the Record of Protected Structures in the Galway City Development Plan 2011-2017, and as such any intervention will require a planning application which can be referred to the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht prior to the finalisation of a grant of planning.

- RPS no. 301, Segment of 17th century Bastion, Ball Alley Lane,
- RPS no. 1901, Section of Medieval Town Wall, Castle Street - Barrack Lane,
- RPS no. 3903, Part of Medieval Wall, Rear of No. 17 and 19 Eyre Square,
- RPS no. 4001, Spanish Arch and Wall, Fish-market,
- RPS no. 5005, Boundary wall, St. Patrick's School, Lombard Street.

Parts of the town defences are located the City Core Architectural Conservation Area (<http://www.galwaycity.ie/AllServices/Planning/Publications/TheFile,5455,en.pdf>) while elements of the 17th century fortifications may be located within the Lower Dominick Street Architectural Conservation Area (<http://www.galwaycity.ie/AllServices/Planning/Publications/TheFile,5456,en.pdf>).

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CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

(After Walsh 2004 and Prunty & Walsh 2010)

| Date | Cartographer | Title |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| 1583 | John Browne | <i>Plot of the town of Galway taken 26th August 1583</i> |
| 1583 | Barnaby Gooche | <i>A plot of the town of Galway</i> |
| 1589 | Brian FitzWilliam | <i>The Circuit of the Town of Galway</i> |
| 1610 | John Speed | <i>Plan of Galway from Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain</i> |
| 1625 | | <i>The plot of Galway with the laying out of the new fort</i> |
| c. 1665 | | <i>Urbis Galvia totius Conatiae in Regno Hiberniae clarissimae.....</i> commonly known as the Pictorial Map of Galway. |
| 1685 | Thomas Phillips | <i>The ground plan of Galway and a Prospect of Galway</i> |
| 1691 | | Jacobite plan of the fortifications at Galway by a French cartographer |
| 1693 | George Storey | <i>The town of Galway from A True and Impartial History</i> |
| 1747 | | <i>A plan of the town and fortifications of Galway taken in the year 1747</i> |
| c. 1700-1755 | Anthony Blake | <i>Three plans of the town of Galway</i> |
| 1764 | Jacque Bellin | <i>Plan de Gallowey et ses environs</i> (published in Jacque Bellin's <i>Petit Atlas Maritime</i>) |
| 1818 | Michael Logan | <i>Plan of the town and suburbs of Galway</i> prepared for Hardiman's History, 1820 |
| 1839-40 and subsequent editions | Ordnance Survey | Ordnance Survey 6" map, Galway Sheet 94 |

FORTIFICATION TIMELINE

(after Walsh)

| Century | Galway | Ireland | Europe |
|--------------|---|--|--|
| 13th century | Earliest phase of the town walls (later 13th century) | | |
| | Murage returns of William de Burgo (1272-75 and 1277-80) | | |
| | Great Gate mentioned in murage return (1277-80) | | |
| | Construction of first bulwark, named 'Obair an Sparra' to protect the Great Gate (1270s) | | |
| | Quay Gate and Little Gate in existence (late 13th century) | | |
| | Murage returns of Richard de Burgo (1298) | The first representative Irish Parliament meets in Dublin (1297) | |
| 14th century | Considerable sections of the town wall in existence, murage charter granted by Edward III (1361) | | Great European Famine (1315-22), Black Death ravages Europe (1347-8) |
| | Murage charter renewed (1370) | | |
| | Murage charter of Richard II (1395) | | |
| | References to land 'without the walls of Galway' indicating the town was fully enclosed by this time (late 14th century) | | |
| 15th century | Section of the southern curtain wall was built from New Tower. This work continued towards the quay (1499-1504) | Poynings Law enacted 1494 | Christopher Columbus departs for the New World (1492) |
| 16th century | A further section of the southern curtain wall was built in the vicinity of Michael's Tower (1519-20) | | Henry VIII became King of England (1509) |
| | The Western Curtain Wall was modified to allow for the construction of the New Quay Gate to the south of Quay Gate (1536-7) | Dissolution of the Monasteries (1540s) | Protestant Reformation (1517) |
| | Structure converted into a fortification, the Spanish Arch (1586-8) | Trinity College Dublin founded (1592) | Defeat of the Spanish Armada (1588) |
| 17th century | Erection of St. Augustine's Fort to south of town, never completely finished but housed garrison (1602) | | |

| | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| | St. Augustine's Fort completely overhauled (1608-1611) | Flight of the Earls (1607), Plantation of Ulster (1609) | |
| | New fort constructed at Galway to defend the settlement during the Thirty Years War (1618) | | |
| | Construction of a new fort at the West Bridge, construction stopped in 1628 following cessation of the hostilities between England and Spain (1625-28) | | Pilgrim Fathers sail for America on the Mayflower (1620), Hostilities between England and Spain (1625-28) |
| | Clock tower added to Great Gate (1638) | | |
| | Siege and subsequent demolition of St. Augustine's Fort (1642-43) | Gaelic Catholic Rebellion of 1641 | |
| | Outer wall raised to east of Great Gate (1643) | Oliver Cromwell storms Drogheda (1649) | |
| | Range of bastioned works erected outside the eastern curtain wall including Lions Tower bastion, South bastion, North bastion and Middle bastion (1646-51) | | |
| | Siege of Galway in 1651, Galway capitulated in April (1652) | | |
| | Construction of the Lower Citadel at the West Bridge, which involved the blocking up of the Great Gate and the Upper Citadel to the east of the Great Gate (1652) | Cromwellian Plantation (1654) | Great Fire of London (1666) |
| | New opening constructed immediately to the north of the Upper Citadel and Great Gate in 1686. Known in local records as St. James's Gate but renamed William's Gate after 1691. | | |
| | Range of earthen ramparts and fortified works thrown up in front of the town wall in response to siege warfare during the Jacobite War. New fort constructed to north-east of the former St. Augustine's Fort (1689-1691) | Battle of the Boyne (1690), | King William of Orange gains British crown (1688) |
| | | Penal Laws were enacted (1695) | |

| | | | |
|--------------|---|---|--|
| 18th century | Removal of earthen ramparts and piecemeal maintenance of the town walls and fortifications followed by decay and removal (early 18th century) | | |
| | New barracks for three companies construction to southeast of the Upper Citadel (1734) | | |
| | Citadel at the West Bridge replaced by a barracks buildings (early 18th century) | Irish Parliament House built (1729) | |
| | Little Gate and Abbey Gate pulled down (1779) | Irish Parliament gains legislative independence from Britain (1782) | |
| | | Irish Rebellion (1798) | |
| 19th century | Citadel completely disappeared by time of OS town plan (1838-9) | | |

ENDNOTES

- ¹ Walsh Unpublished MA thesis 1981
- ² Bradley and Dunne 1992
- ³ Thomas 1992
- ⁴ Walsh 1996
- ⁵ Walsh 2004a
- ⁶ Walsh 2004b
- ⁷ Various Authors, 2004
- ⁸ Fitzpatrick, O'Brien and Walsh (eds.) 2004
- ⁹ Walsh 2004a, p 269
- ¹⁰ Bradley and Dunne 1992, p 73, p 103
- ¹¹ Walsh 1996, p 52
- ¹² Walsh 2004b, p 271
- ¹³ Walsh 1996, p 52
- ¹⁴ Bradley and Dunne 1992, p 74
- ¹⁵ Walsh 1996, p 54
- ¹⁶ Walsh 2004b, p 274
- ¹⁷ Bradley and Dunne 1992, p 108
- ¹⁸ Bradley and Dunne 1992, p 89
- ¹⁹ Bradley and Dunne 1992, p 90
- ²⁰ Walsh 1996, p 61
- ²¹ Bradley and Dunne 1992, p 105
- ²² Bradley and Dunne 1992, p 91
- ²³ Walsh 1996, p 28
- ²⁴ Walsh 2004a, pp 276-7
- ²⁵ Walsh 1996, p 28
- ²⁶ Walsh 1996, p 31
- ²⁷ Walsh 1996, p 31
- ²⁸ <http://archives.library.nuigalway.ie/citymap/>
- ²⁹ Walsh 2004a, p 284
- ³⁰ Walsh 1996, p 66
- ³¹ Casey 2004, p 63
- ³² Casey 2004, 69
- ³³ Connolly 2004, p 80
- ³⁴ Walsh, G. 2004, p 16
- ³⁵ Walsh, G. 2004, p 17
- ³⁶ Walsh, G. 2004, p 18
- ³⁷ Walsh, G. 2004, p 20
- ³⁸ Walsh, G. 2004, p 21
- ³⁹ Walsh, G. 2004, pp 22-23
- ⁴⁰ Walsh, G. 2004, p 27
- ⁴¹ Simpson 2004, p 101
- ⁴² Simpson 2004, p 101
- ⁴³ Delany 2004, pp 88-89

Howley Hayes Architects are recognised for their work in both contemporary design and for the sensitive conservation of historic buildings, structures and places. The practice has been responsible for the conservation and reuse of numerous buildings of national and international cultural significance, several of which have received RIAI, Opus or Europa Nostra Awards. Under the Conservation Accreditation System, implemented by the Royal Institute of Architects of Ireland, Howley Hayes Architects is accredited as a Conservation Practice Grade 1 and its director and associate director James Howley and Fergal Mc Namara are Conservation Architects Grade 1. Over the years the practice has completed many projects for the restoration and conservation of numerous historic buildings and places including – Russborough, Lambay Larch Hill, Dromoland & Carton. Howley Hayes Architects have to date been responsible for over one hundred and twenty conservation plans, reports and strategic masterplans for clients such as the Heritage Council, the World Monument Fund, the Office of Public Works together with numerous local authorities and private clients.



Endpiece. Spanish Arch (Hall & Hall)