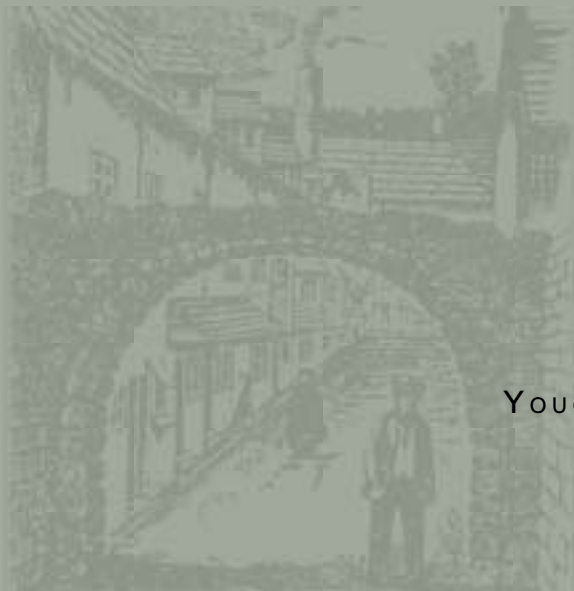


# YOUGHAL TOWN WALL

Co. CORK



YOUGHAL TOWN COUNCIL



# Conservation and Management Plan



# Youghal Town Wall Co. Cork

The Integrated Conservation Group,  
The David Kelly Partnership  
and John Cronin & Associates, Planning Consultants

**Managing Editor** Margaret Gowen

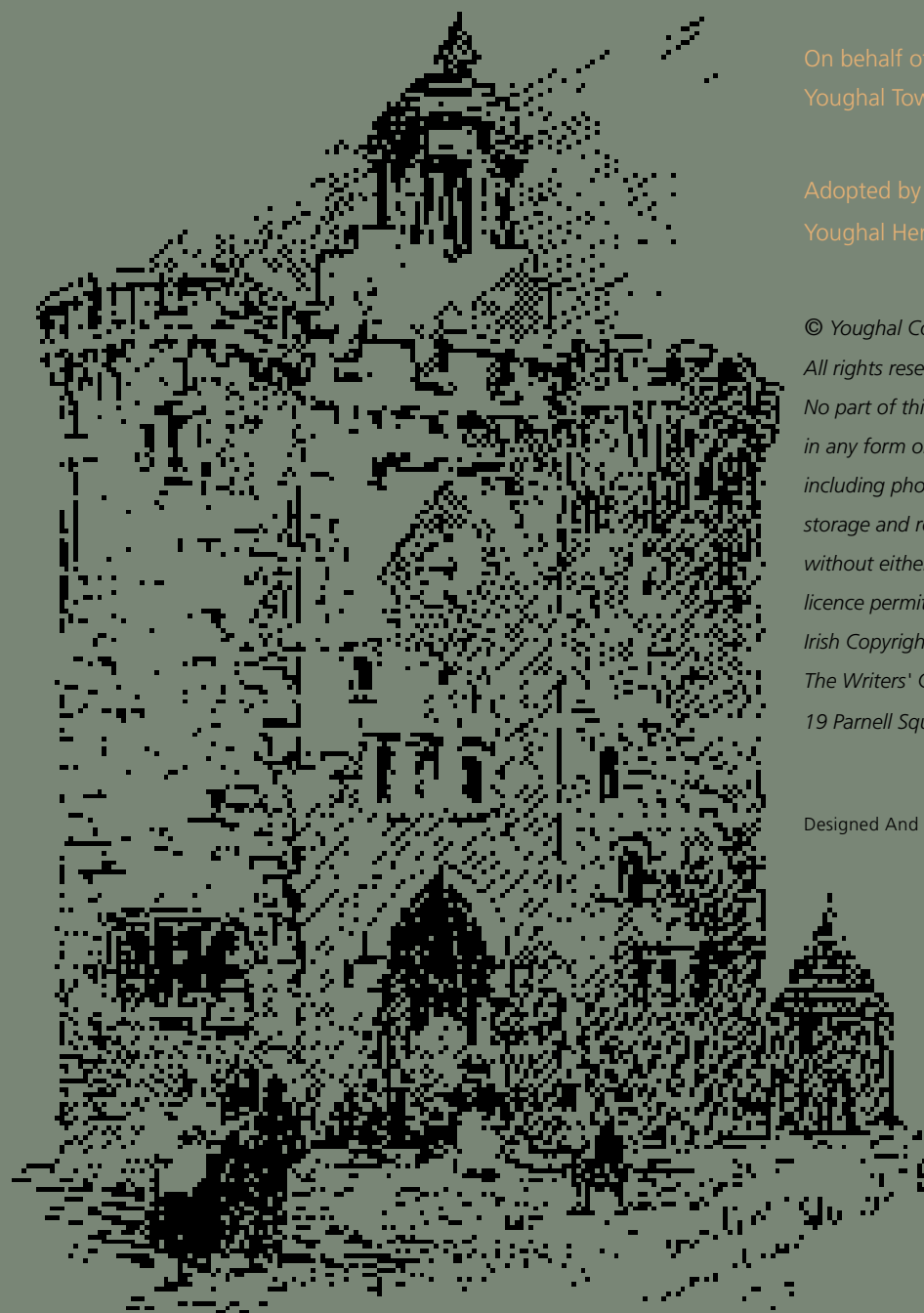
**Compiled by** Keay Burridge

*This Conservation and Management Plan was developed under the action plan  
of the Irish Walled Town's Network, an initiative of The Heritage Council*

18th May 2008



Youghal Town Council



#### Contributing Authors

The Integrated Conservation Group

Margaret Gowen, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd

Keay Burrridge, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd

Lisa Edden, Consulting Structural Engineer

Úna Ní Mhearáin, Consarc Conservation Architects

John Beattie Carrig Conservation International  
and

David Kelly, David Kelly Partnership

John Cronin, John Cronin & Associates

Rhoda Cronin, John Cronin & Associates

On behalf of

Youghal Town Council

Adopted by members of

Youghal Heritage Municipal Policy Committee

© Youghal County Council 2008

*All rights reserved.*

*No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, or any other information storage and retrieval system, now known or hereafter invented, without either the prior written consent of the publishers or licence permitting restricted copying in Ireland issued by the Irish Copyright Licencing Agency Ltd*

*The Writers' Centre,*

*19 Parnell Square, Dublin 1*

Designed And produced by B.Magee Design

Youghal 2011



Printed on Recycled paper containing a minimum of 75% de-inked post consumer waste.

# Contents

<b>1.</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>9</b>
1.1	Background and Summary	9
1.2	Conservation Plan Methodology	9
1.3	Objective	10
<b>2.</b>	<b>Understanding the Site</b>	<b>11</b>
2.1	The History and Archaeology of Youghal's Town Wall and Defences	11
2.1.1	Introduction	11
2.1.2	The Earliest Defences of Youghal	11
2.1.3	The Development of the Walled Port Town	11
2.1.4	The Quay Wall and Medieval Harbour	13
2.1.5	Base Town - The Extension of the Town Wall c. 1462	14
2.1.6	The Gates	16
2.1.7	The Town Ditch	17
2.1.8	Refortification of the Town Defences	18
2.1.9	The Defended Town in the Post-Medieval Period	19
2.1.10	The Sources for the Town Wall	19
2.2	Survival and Presentation	31
2.2.1	Surviving Sections of the Wall (Fig. 1)	31
2.2.2	The Excavated Sections of the Wall	32
2.2.3	The Medieval Street Layout	35
2.2.4	Phasing of the Town Wall	35
2.2.5	Presentation	36
2.3	Structural and Material Condition	36
2.3.1	Structural Condition	36
2.3.2	Construction Fabric	37
2.3.3	Material Condition	37
2.3.4	Conservation Philosophy	37
<b>3.</b>	<b>Cultural Significance and Vulnerability</b>	<b>39</b>
3.1	The Cultural Significance of the Town Wall	39
3.2	Vulnerability	39
<b>4.</b>	<b>Issues Affecting Youghal's Town Wall</b>	<b>40</b>
4.1	Former Issues (in common with many Irish walled towns)	40
4.2	Current Issues	40
4.3	Potential Issues	40

4.4	Conservation and Management	40
4.5	Development Control	40
4.6	Legal Status, Ownership and Duty of Care (subject to consultation with the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government)	41
4.7	Legal framework for Youghal's town wall	42
4.8	Streetscape Presentation / Architectural Presentation of Standing Remains	42
4.9	Towards a Workable Vision	42
<b>5.</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>43</b>
5.1	Suggested Opportunities for Improved Presentation and Urban Integration: Streetscape / Public Presentation, Development and Improved Cohesion	43
5.2	Use of Materials	43
5.3	Marking the Wall Alignment in the Pavement	43
5.4	Marking the Gateways into the Medieval Town	43
5.5	Creating an Identity / Brand	43
5.6	Site-Specific Information	43
<b>6.</b>	<b>Policies</b>	<b>46</b>
6.1	Policy Aims and Derivation	46
6.2	Policies	46
	Policy 1: Protection, Duty of Care and Retention of the Historic Integrity of the Medieval Town Wall	46
	Policy 2: Conservation, Maintenance and Repair	47
	Policy 3: Information, Recording and Research	47
	Policy 4: Legibility, Access and Presentation	48
	Policy 5: Implementation, Management and Review	49
<b>7.</b>	<b>Actions</b>	<b>50</b>
	Urgent Actions (<12 months)	50
	Short-Term Actions (1-3 years)	50
	Medium-Term Actions (3-10 years)	51
	Long-Term Actions (10-20 years)	51
<b>8.</b>	<b>Gazetteer of Specific Observations and Opportunities Identified for the Enhancement, Development and Management of Individual Locations along the Circuit of the Wall</b>	<b>52</b>
8.1	Site of North Gate and Garrison (Plates 1-2)	52
8.2	Section A – rear of No.11 North Main Street to St Mary's Terrace (Plates 3-4)	52
8.3	Section B – St Mary's Terrace (Plate 4)	53
8.4	Section C – Myrtle Grove(Plates 5-6)	53
8.5	Section D – Myrtle Grove (Plates 7-8)	53

8.6	Section E – Myrtle Grove House to St Mary's boundary (Plates 9-11)	54
8.7	Section F – northern wall of St Mary's Church yard (Plates 12-16)	54
8.8	Section G – northwest corner of St Mary's Church yard (Plates 17-18)	55
8.9	Section H – Raheen Road car park and western wall of St Mary's Church (Plates 19-20)	55
8.10	Section I – Drew's Tower to St Mary's Church boundary (Plate 21-23)	56
8.11	Section J – College gardens to Grove House boundary (Plates 23-25)	57
8.12	Section K – Grove House to Montmorenci House boundary (Plates 26-28)	59
8.13	Section L – Montmorenci House boundary to Montmorenci Tower (Plates 29-30)	60
8.14	Section M – Montmorenci Tower to Banshee Tower (Plates 31-34)	61
8.15	Section N – Banshee Tower and Jail Steps to Ashe Street (Plate 35)	62
8.16	Section O – Ashe Street to Clock Gate (via Jail Steps) and Market Square (Plates 36-39)	63
8.17	Section P – Ashe Street	64
8.18	Section Q – southern boundary wall of No. 16 South Main Street (Plates 41-44)	64
8.19	Site of South Gate – South Main Street (Plate 45)	65
8.20	Section R – Water Gate, Quay Lane and rear of Courthouse (Plates 46-47)	65
8.21	Section S – rear of Nos. 106 and 108 North main Street (Plate 48)	65
8.22	Section T – rear of Nos. 116 and 117 North Main Street	65
8.23	Site of Quay Gate – O'Neill Crowley Street (Plate 49)	65
8.24	Section U – Catherine Street car park (Plates 50-51)	66

## **Bibliography** **67**

Appendix 1:	Medieval Town Walls, Youghal, Co. Cork: Report on Structural Condition By David Kelly, The David Kelly Partnership (2000)	69
Appendix 2:	Medieval Town Walls, Youghal, Co. Cork: Addendum to Report on Structural Condition for Youghal Town Council in November 2000 By David Kelly, The David Kelly Partnership (2007)	79
Appendix 3:	Planning Policy Framework Report By John Cronin and Rhoda Cronin, John Cronin and Associates (2007)	81
Appendix 4:	Youghal Town Walls, Co. Cork, Stone Condition Report and Recommendations By John Beattie, Carrig Conservation International (2007)	87
Appendix 5:	Protected Structures relating to the Town Wall listed in the Youghal Development Plan 2003	103
Appendix 6:	Charters relating to the Town Wall of Youghal (after Hayman, 1852 The Annals of Youghal)	104
Appendix 7:	National Monuments Legislation	106
Appendix 8:	Urgent/critical Remedial Works Programme (advised prior to completion of the Conservation Plan)	108

## Figures

Figure 1	Location of Youghal Town Wall and Defences	12
Figure 2	Condition Survey of Youghal's Town Wall (after Kelly 2007)	15
Figure 3	Pacata Hibernia c. 1585 (after Orme 1966)	20
Figure 4	Three sketches by Thomas Dineley 1681 (copyright W.G. Field)	21
Figure 5	William Jones, late 17th century from Hardiman Atlas (copyright The Board of Trinity College Dublin)	22-3
Figure 6	Burke's painting "Youghal 1643", c. 1720-30 (courtesy of Youghal Town Council)	26
Figure 7	Bernard Scalé's map 1776	27
Figure 8	OS Manuscript map 1841	28
Figure 9	OS map 1844	29
Figure 10	OS map 1903	31
Figure 11	Iron Gate (after Fleming 1914)	32
Figure 12	Water Gate c. 1850 (copyright W.G. Field)	34
Figure 13	Possible treatment of Raheen Road car park	44
Figure 14	Potential improvements to wall walk	44
Figure 15	Hard landscaping improvements at Jail Steps	45
Figure 16	Impression of potential landscaping treatment at Market Square	45

## Plates

Plate 1	Site of North Gate, North Main Street	52
Plate 2	Buttressed wall, near North Gate	52
Plate 3	Section A - external face (after Kelly 2000)	52
Plate 4	Sections A & B - external face (after Kelly 2000)	53
Plate 5	Section C, Myrtle Grove walled garden & internal face of town wall	53
Plate 6	Section C, Myrtle Grove external face. Note structural inclusions	53
Plate 7	Section D internal face adjacent to Myrtle Grove house	53
Plate 8	Section D external face. Flowers growing on wall are thought to have been introduced from America by Walter Raleigh	54
Plate 9	Section E, Myrtle Grove – internal face recently cleared of vegetation	54
Plate 10	Section E – tree growth from top of wall	54
Plate 11	Section E, Myrtle Grove – dense vegetation on external face	54
Plate 12	Section F, St Mary's Church – internal face. Note collapse of upper parapet	55
Plate 13	Section F, St Mary's Church – tombs cut into town wall	55
Plate 14	Section F, St Mary's Church – old heritage signage	55
Plate 15	St Mary's Church – new heritage signage	55
Plate 16	Section F, St Mary's Church – external face	56
Plate 17	Section G St Mary's Church – internal face with tree stump and grave cut in wall. Note later extension built over medieval grave stones	56

Plate 18	Section G – external face with extensive ivy cover	56
Plate 19	Section H, St Mary's Church – internal face	56
Plate 20	Section H, Raheen Road car park – site of former Fever Hospital	57
Plate 21	Section I & Drew's Tower, looking north	57
Plate 22	Section I sallyport and 1970s rebuilt upper parapet	57
Plate 23	Modern wall walk along Sections I & J (taken from Drew's Tower)	57
Plate 24	Section J – external face. Note line of vegetation along old top of wall	58
Plate 25	Newly opened gate at Section J	58
Plate 26	Section K – town wall interior overgrown with ivy	58
Plate 27	Section K – external face and buttresses	58
Plate 28	Half-Moon Tower, Section K	59
Plate 29	Section L – internal face	59
Plate 30	Ladder at Section L for access over the town wall	59
Plate 31	Modern shed built against interior of Section M	59
Plate 32	Gate opening and rubble at Section M – external face looking north. Note Montmorenci Tower to the north	60
Plate 33	Section M – repairs to original fabric and new gate crossing line of wall	60
Plate 34	Section M – Banshee Tower and top of Jail Steps	60
Plate 35	Section N – Jail Steps at Ashe Street	60
Plate 36	Section O – Jail Steps to Clock Gate. Southern face of main town wall	61
Plate 37	Southern face of Section O	61
Plate 38	Northern elevation of Clock Gate	61
Plate 39	Line of town wall through Market Square	61
Plate 40	Main Street (taken from Clock Gate). Note the medieval plan form layout	62
Plate 41	Base Town (taken from Clock Gate). Note Section Q, southern Base Town wall to right	62
Plate 42	Section Q – internal face (taken from Clock Gate)	62
Plate 43	Section Q – vegetation growth on top of town wall. Note close proximity of recent developments	62
Plate 44	Opening along external face of Section Q (after Kelly 2000)	63
Plate 45	Site of South Gate, South Main Street	63
Plate 46	Section R – Water Gate, Quay Lane	63
Plate 47	Possible section of town wall to rear of Courthouse. Note Water Gate on right	63
Plate 48	Section S – external face forms rear boundary wall along Grattan Street	64
Plate 49	Site of Quay Gate, O'Neill Crowley Street	64
Plate 50	Section U – internal face with concrete capping of top of wall and wall walk	64
Plate 51	Section U – external face at Catherine Street car park	64





*Drew's Tower and the town wall, looking north.*

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Background and Summary

Youghal Town Council commissioned The Integrated Conservation Group to undertake a Conservation and Management Plan for the medieval town wall of Youghal. The Integrated Conservation Group includes Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd, archaeological consultants; Lisa Edden, consulting structural engineer; Carrig Conservation International, stone and materials conservation specialists; and Consarc Conservation, conservation architects. They were joined by the David Kelly Partnership, structural engineers and John Cronin & Associates, planning consultants. The project team was led by Margaret Gowen.

## 1.2 Conservation Plan Methodology

Central to the protection of any monument is the understanding of its historic and cultural significance, its potential as a resource and its vulnerability at both strategic development level and at local development level. Conservation Plan methodology is well suited to the study of complex and composite monuments, such as town walls, where these exist in dynamic, degraded or changing environments.

A Conservation Plan: (i) defines the location, physical composition and current presentation of a monument or place; (ii) establishes why that monument or place is culturally or materially significant; and (iii) establishes how that significance may be vulnerable.

From that understanding, it devises policies that advocate appropriate terms of reference for the protection and management of the monument or place in the short term, and projected into the future.

Fundamental to the process of preparing a Conservation Plan is understanding how to assess the issues faced by a monument or place and where these issues emanate from. It is from this understanding that an accurate evaluation of the potential impact of change and/or development on or close to a monument or place can be established. The Plan can then set out clear policies that provide a framework within which change and/or development can be best managed in order to conserve the monument and ensure that conservation adds value.

The Plan methodology applied to Youghal's town wall has assisted in analysing the issues raised for the monument occasioned by its current state of poor repair and a growing desire and pressure to achieve a far greater level of public presentation, access and civic engagement with the monument.

The wall is unusual, if not unique in that a remarkably long continuous stretch survives intact (if rebuilt and structurally compromised in places).

Other elements of the circuit, notably at the southern end of the town, are disjointed and fractured attesting to poor development control linked to lack of understanding of the significance of the wall's alignment and the impact of the loss of its legible function as an enclosing element in the town plan.

The Plan identifies issues of this nature for future development along the circuit; identifying and analysing the areas of most vulnerability while also identifying a range of opportunities for improved public presentation, legibility, civic amenity and urban regeneration together with identifying the potential dividends for the town's historic core.

The Plan develops these and presents a range of simply articulated policies to assist agencies and stakeholder groups in developing a practical management framework and actions for beneficial planning, development control and for the composite monument itself.

A completed Conservation Plan is not an Action Plan. In the case of Youghal's town wall the Conservation Plan, in its policies and its information, sets out the basis for the formulation of strategies for the protection and repair of the wall and for the improved identity and public presentation of the monument and its setting in the long term.

It is envisaged that the Conservation Plan will also assist in the preparation of a strategic planning framework, as advised in Investing in Heritage: A heritage-led regeneration strategy for Youghal 2005-2012, to develop greater definition for the precinct of the 'old town' within the larger, more complex, multi-period fabric and plan form of the modern town.

The Plan focuses on promoting the active involvement of various agencies, interest groups and stakeholders to formulate a sustainable and beneficial programme of conservation and presentation works for Youghal town wall, linked to other actions identified in Investing in Heritage: A heritage-led regeneration strategy for Youghal 2005-2012. The participation and advice of the Steering Group is critical to the process of devising and managing the programme of actions. The Steering Group includes:

**Liam Ryan** - Town Clerk Youghal Town Council

**Liam Burke (Chairperson)** – Elected  
Representative Youghal Town Council

**Mary Linehan Foley** – Elected  
Representative Youghal Town Council

**Sammy Revins** – Elected Representative  
Youghal Town Council

**Paul Murray** – Executive Engineer  
Youghal Town Council

**Sean Mc Loughlin** – Senior Architect  
Cork County Council

**Catherine Desmond** - Senior Archaeologist DoEHLG

**Martin Ryan** – Acting Senior Executive  
Planner Cork County Council

**Reverend Andrew Mc Croskery** – Rector  
St Mary's Collegiate Church Youghal

**Diarmaid Keogh** – Chamber of Commerce Youghal

**Lucy Heaphy** – Secretary to the Committee

### 1.3 Objective

The principle objective of this Conservation Plan is to evolve and articulate policies for the town wall that are both feasible and compatible with both the heritage conservation and development aspirations of the town.

A clear statement of significance will provide a template for rating and prioritising actions for repair, presentation, development and management and for placing these confidently in a strategic planning context for Youghal.

Analysis and accurate location of the town wall circuit provides a secure template for the identification of priorities for development control, protection, repair and presentation along with priorities for on-going management of the fabric of the monument.

With a clearly articulated statement on the significance of the monument and the identification of its vulnerabilities, steps can be taken to promote a greater understanding of the remains of the wall, its place in the overall identity of the town, and the way the town wall circuit has influenced the character and urban grain of Youghal.

## 2. Understanding the Site

### 2.1 The History and Archaeology of Youghal's Town Wall and Defences

#### 2.1.1 Introduction

Located on the western bank of Blackwater River at its confluence with the sea, Youghal was once a heavily forested area, which explains the derivation of the town's name from the Irish *Eo Caille*, meaning "yew wood" (Orme 1966).

The town is situated on "a gently sloping rock pediment, 150-200 yards wide between the plateau slopes and the beach... extended for one mile in a north westerly direction" (*ibid*: 125). The steep slopes up to the western plateau are approximately 20-30 degrees, which not only restricted the location of dwellings, but also defined the location of the town's defences. When Youghal was first settled the river channel was deep, but a deposited sand bar has made the channel difficult to enter, even today (*ibid*).

The history of the town's development as one of the most pre-eminent ports in Ireland is well documented in a number of published and easily available sources (see Section 2.1.10). For this reason the history of the town is only summarised in this report, except where particular reference is made to the construction or repair of the town wall.

#### 2.1.2 The Earliest Defences of Youghal

While it is commonly held that the Vikings first settled Youghal, "scattered raths and duns indicate early Irish occupation" in the area and the "countryside... remained strongly Irish" throughout Youghal's history (*ibid*: 125). The *Annals of Youghal* record that the site was first inhabited in AD 853 when the Vikings "entrenched themselves at *Eo-chaille* ... where they built a fortress and laid the foundations of a commercial sea-port" (Hayman 1852: 2). The exact location of the fortified settlement is currently unknown, and it may not be located within the confines of the modern town.

The relationship between the local Irish and newly arrived Danes was complicated. The Annals document continuous skirmishing between the two, but presumably there was also trade and contact. In 864 the Irish defeated the Vikings and their "fortress was destroyed" (*ibid* 1852: 2); but this did not drive the Danes out. They continued to live and trade at Youghal and even fought to defend their settlement when fellow Norsemen

arrived in 945 (Youghal Chamber of Commerce, n.d. <http://homepage.eircom.net/~youghal/heritage.html>).

Buckley (1903) believed that the town wall was part of the Viking settlement and that it is possible to see three different periods of construction – the lower sections of the existing town wall he attributed to the Viking settlers, however there is currently no archaeological evidence to support this suggestion. What Buckley believed to be the Viking wall, is now known to be the original thirteenth century wall. The two later phases of construction date from the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries. "Early in the thirteenth century Youghal was already a *walled* town; but, doubtless, long previous to that period this burgh was enclosed by defensive bulwarks, such as a fosse or ditch, with palisading of pointed stakes or "chevaux-de-Frise", with some sort of stone wall behind them. Such defensive works were usually constructed when places on the coast were occupied by the original Norse invaders, as well as by the Normans" (Buckley 1903:326).

Archaeological testing within the College grounds exposed the remains of a north-south orientated ditch containing medieval pottery that runs parallel to, and inside, the present town wall. The director of the excavation suggested that the ditch was possibly "part of the earlier (pre-13<sup>th</sup>-century) town defences, perhaps the first defences which the Normans built prior to the erection of the town wall, or it may be an earlier defence" (Power 1996: 9). It is possible that the town's original defences were located in the College Grounds and were extended at an early date "to minimise the strategic deficiencies of a site overshadowed by potentially hostile plateau country" (Orme 1966:127).

#### 2.1.3 The Development of the Walled Port Town

The excellent port location encouraged settlement of the area and the port town that the Norse traders had established "developed some degree of permanence from the early tenth century. Youghal subsequently functioned as the outport for the small but... important city of Lismore" (*ibid* 1966: 125). The Vikings and Irish continued their uneasy relationship but were united when the Normans first arrived in Ireland in the late twelfth century.



*Fig.1 Location of Youghal Town Wall and Defences*



In 1173 a Norman party plundered the ecclesiastical settlement of Lismore and on their return journey to Waterford their ship was attacked at the mouth of the Blackwater River by a combined fleet of Irish and Norsemen. The Normans defeated their attackers and subsequently “Youghal became a Norman possession” (*ibid*: 125).

Four years later Henry II granted lands in Munster to Robert Fitzstephen, who later conferred the barony of Imokilly, including Youghal, to his half-brother Maurice Fitzgerald in 1215 (St Leger 1994; Orme 1966). Maurice Fitzgerald, ancestor of the Desmond line, founded the Franciscan South Abbey in 1229, and his grandson Thomas Fitzmaurice founded the Dominican Friary at the north of the town (Hayman 1852; St Leger 1994). The Geraldine family was strongly linked to Youghal’s history and for the next three hundred years the town was “dominated by the Earls of Desmond” (Quinn & Nicholls: 1976:10). Fifteen years later, in 1244, Fitzgerald incurred the wrath of Henry III by not responding immediately to Henry’s call to arms to fight the Welsh. As a consequence Fitzgerald’s seat in the Irish Government was given to another, so he refused to assist the King any further. According to Hayman he “retained a large army in his pay” (1852: 5). The Geraldine family “kept aloof from the Castle of Dublin, living like independent princes on their own domains” (*ibid*: 5). This independence from the Crown would later be the catalyst in the downfall of the Desmonds.

The growing town received its charter of incorporation from King John in 1202. Youghal was mostly populated by new settlers from Bristol, a city that retained strong trading links with Youghal during the medieval period. In the thirteenth century growing trade and the presence of native Irish living outside the town required the citizens of Youghal to enclose an area of approximately 17 hectares with a wall (Thomas 1992). The first written evidence of Youghal’s town wall comes from murage grants, which were made specifically for the collection of tolls used for building or repairing town walls. “Murage was particularly important, for the town wall was not simply a defensive barrier, important as that might be. It was also a construction of considerable symbolic importance for it marked in a physical way the limit of town government and jurisdiction. It marked the town off from its fully feudalised hinterland” (O’Brien 1986:372). The gates supplied the physical means of collecting such tolls and customs.

Buckley (1900) refers to finding the earliest murage for Youghal, dated 1183, relating to the walling-in of the town although his source is unknown and no reference to this murage grant has been recorded subsequently. The first confirmed documentary evidence for the town wall of Youghal appears in a murage grant dated from

1275, which “allowed the tenants of Thomas de Clare various customs to enable them to enclose their vill of Youghal and repair its walls” for seven years (Orme 1966:127). The reference to “repair” of the town wall signifies that the town’s defences pre-date the murage grant. It is interesting to note in Youghal that a murage grant may not have been required to raise the town wall, which implies that the town was prosperous enough, and the reasons for erecting the wall sufficient, for its citizens to privately fund construction.

Wain believed that “the earliest town defences were probably erected by the Normans, and consisted of a fosse or ditch with a palisade of pointed stakes and some stone walling” (1965:60). Archaeological evidence (see Section 2.2.2) has proven that in the thirteenth century the stone wall was built first and that the ditch, and in some cases the towers, were added shortly after (Lane *in prep.*). From the towers the Town Guard could access the wall walk, which was used for patrol and attack (Buckley 1903; Wain 1965). “At various distances along the walls are small redoubts or “bastilles”, projecting slightly (five or six inches) beyond the face of the wall. These redoubts were intended as resting-places for the men off guard; they were roofed and provided with wooden forms or settles, for the accommodation of the watchers of the town” (Buckley 1903:328). Also of note is that two castles “Nott’s and Rath’s, of which there is now no trace” were built into the wall (Wain 1965, 61).

The medieval town was “governed by a Provost and Burgesses, who had a grant of the custom called cocquet, for the reparation of their walls” (Smith 1750: 113). In addition to the cocquet Youghal had murage grants all relating to the repair of the wall dating from 1275 (for 7 years); 1358 (5 years); 1375 (10 years); 1377 (20 years); 1415 (20 years); 1431 (40 years); and also in 1485; 1584 and 1609 (O’Brien 1986). A detailed summary of the murage grants issued to Youghal are recorded in Appendix 6.

### 2.1.4 The Quay Wall and Medieval Harbour

Because of its excellent location Youghal became one of the most important ports in medieval Ireland “often rivalling Cork and Waterford in the value of customs duties received” (Orme 1966:128).

By the late thirteenth century and early fourteenth century Youghal was the sixth largest port in Ireland, after New Ross, Waterford, Cork, Drogheda and Dublin, trading timber and wool for spices, grain and wine with the rest of Ireland, England, Wales, and Europe (*ibid*). “The principle ports of England and Wales supplied the town with the products of their different industries. Portugal

sent wine, oil and olives; Spain, iron, lemons, oranges, shumack; France, silk, salt, spirits, vinegar; Amsterdam, paper; Flanders, bark, tapestry and silk; Rotterdam, cider, coffee-mills, corn powder, earthenware; Bremen, iron, oak-boards, and Rjenish window glass; Norway, barks and deals; Drontheim, oars, spars masts etc. Articles of luxury were imported in abundance; amongst other articles of fashion, we have ivory combs, fans, head-rolls, masks and papers of patches" (Caufield 1878: xxiii). Youghal's importance as a major Irish port continued for at least four hundred years. In 1462 Youghal was made one of the Cinque Ports of Ireland by King Edward IV, which granted the town additional rights and privileges (Lewis 1837; St Leger 1994).

Orme believes "the medieval quays lay immediately east of the present Main Street which runs along the inner limits of the post-Flanderian beach. Owing to the restrictions on development westwards, the town expanded riverwards by means of comparatively limited slob reclamation so that, by the close of the medieval period, the riverside walls lay 40-60 yards east of Main Street" (1966: 127)

Obviously the quay wall formed a vital part of the town's defences. Cartographic evidence suggests that the line of the quay wall was continuous, indicating that there was probably only one phase of construction. Two or three individual quays, each in front of a large house or group of houses, extend from the line of the wall suggesting that they may have been built for individual merchants (Figs 5 and 7). "The harbour is very sure and safe. The chiefest trader and richest merchant of the Town is one Mr. Laundy, who erected an additional wharfe and hath built and contributed much to the decoration of the town by fair houses thereon towards ye black water" (Dineley 1681: 33; Fig. 10)

Buckley describes the quay wall as "simply a loopholed curtain, not more than about eighteen feet high and two feet thick. This river wall never seems to have been much strengthened or fortified, as its defence consisted in the ancient fortalice of Tynte's Castle and the small fort or "bastille", which was erected on the end of the mole or pier which protected the antique harbour or dock." (1900:156-7). He mentions that only a "few portions" of the quay wall survived by 1900. This description matches the cartographic evidence from William Jones' map which showed the quay wall as a crenellated wall with regularly spaced loopholes (Fig. 5). Both the north and south ends of the quay wall were defended by towers and between Water Gate and Quay Gate there were another three towers, one of which formed the terminus for the harbour wall. As Buckley mentioned, the harbour was defended by a large round fort, known as the Water Fort, which was located at the end of the southern pier.

By 1631 Captains John Finsham and Christopher Burge petitioned King Charles I over the terrible condition of the town wall, and in particular that the harbour "fortifications being so weak that two ships with ease might batter down the walls", claiming that Youghal had been looted several times by pirates (Coleman 1906: 104). It seems that their petition to manage repair of the town wall was granted because later accounts indicate that the wall was well able to defend the town.

Quay Gate and Water Gate would probably have been the most utilised access points in and out of Youghal and an important source of tax and customs. The original medieval harbour, located on the site of Market Square (Fig. 1), would have been the commercial hub of the town. "Towards the sea the town is defended by a small fort or block-house mounted with a cannon, near it is a mole for shipping, and a key to load and discharge goods; adjacent to it stand the Exchange and Custom-house" (Smith 1750: 127). The harbour was infilled in 1750 and construction of the new quay wall was grant funded by the Irish Government (Wain 1965).

### 2.1.5 Base Town - The Extension of the Town Wall c. 1462

South of the main walled town a smaller 1.5 hectare area, known as Base Town or Irish Town, "was ordered, by the charter of Edward IV in 1462, to be allotted to the native Irish inhabitants; this wall was pierced by the south gate, and all ingress was jealously guarded after a certain fixed hour in the evening" (Buckley 1903:327). The area is considerably smaller than other walled "Irish" Towns and for this reason Thomas believes Base Town may have "derived from the bailey around the medieval Desmond House which, as a suburb, was inadequately defended by absentee lords" and considers the wall around Base Town probably dates to before 1462 (1992: 219).

The cartographic evidence shows that Base Town only had one street, which was a continuation of the main street of the main town. Trinity Castle (Iron Gate; Fig. 11), once an external gate for the town became the entrance into Base Town, and a new South Gate was built to facilitate egress outside the walled town. The two- and three-storey style of buildings in Base Town were similar to those within the main walled town (Figs. 3 and 5), although Orme believes this enclosure "probably functioned as the warehousing sector for the adjoining quays, access to which was provided by the Water Gate, and also housed fishermen and others engaged in the port's activities" (1966: 129)

Base Town is directly linked to and accessed from the main medieval harbour, which presumably post-dates the construction of the Base Town wall. As Thomas







(1992) suggests, the harbour would not have been built without adequate defence. The King's charter was probably a response to Youghal's complaint "of frequent sea and land attacks by 'English rebels' in 1462" (Childs & O'Neill 1993: 515). The harbour was eventually filled in the mid eighteenth century after which time the wall of Base Town would have been viewed as an anachronism. Noonan believes that the medieval quay wall is present below ground level at Fox's Lane, and that when the harbour was infilled the existing paved quay wall was simply extended to create Fox's Lane (*pers. comm.*).

### 2.1.6 The Gates

Medieval gates served an important function – not only did they provide entry into the defended town but they were also the physical means of collecting such taxes and customs that paid for, amongst other things, the maintenance and upkeep of the town wall. Youghal had five named gates: North Gate, South Gate, Iron Gate or Trinity Gate (now known as Clock Gate), Quay Gate and Water Gate (Fleming 1914; Buckley 1903), none of the original gates which still survive above ground. Both Clock Gate and Water Gate are later constructions. Buckley believed that the gates "resembled in their construction the gates of Drogheda, Kilmallock, and other medieval towns in Ireland and elsewhere" (1900: 160). This is particularly true of South Gate and Iron Gate (Clock Gate) which both appear to have a barbican gate in the *Pacata Hibernica* (Orme 1966: 129)

In addition to the five gates there is also evidence along the surviving sections of the wall of several "blind" gates or possible sally-ports not evident on the early maps of the town. These openings, some of which are modern, are identified and discussed further in the Gazetteer (Section 8).

Youghal's main gates survived until the late eighteenth century. "Thomas Lord who wrote *Ancient and Present State of Youghal* (1784) noted that the ... gates, being ruinous, were sometime since taken down, and not a vestige of them now remains", which would explain why North, South and Iron Gates were all demolished by the Corporation by 1777 (Coleman 1906:104).

#### North Gate

As the name suggests, North Gate was located at the northern end of Main Street (Plate 1), and is depicted in the *Pacata Hibernica* (Fig. 3) as a simple arched gate opening onto a military garrison, which differs from the description of a more substantial structure given by Buckley who states that "until the year 1592 the room over the North Gate was the Hall of the Guilds" (1903:327). The building was then used as a gaol until

1618 (Tierney 2000). Corporation records show that the outer barbican of North Gate was removed in 1725 and the inner gate repaired; however the entire structure was taken down a little over 50 years later (Buckley 1903; Orme 1966; Tierney 2000).

#### South Gate

South Gate was located on South Main Street (Plate 45) near Mall Lane and was a later addition to the town's defences, added when Base Town was enclosed (Wain 1965). Both the *Pacata Hibernica* (Fig. 3) and Jones' map (Fig. 5) depicts a barbican gate, probably similar to the standing remains of St Laurence's Gate in Drogheda, Co. Louth. "The walls were often repaired and the North Gate (1724), [South Gate] Iron Gate (1732) in the south-east corner of the walls, and the Clock Gate (1777) opening into Base Town were all reconstructed" (Orme 1966:136) Like North Gate this structure was removed in 1777 (Buckley 1903).

#### Clock Gate

The current Clock Gate (Plate 38) is a relatively recent structure erected in 1777 and was used as the town gaol for 60 years (Buckley 1903). The preceding Trinity Castle, also known as Iron Gate, was drawn by Thomas Dineley in 1681, and re-interpreted by Fleming in 1914. Fleming's sketch of Iron Gate (Fig. 11) is probably based on Dineley's earlier wood-block engraving. Buckley also uses Dineley's sketch to describe Trinity Castle with "a castellated edifice, square in plan, with angle turrets, pierced by narrow opes. The archway is pointed, and a small niche appears above it, exactly as we see in the ancient gateways of Bruges, Mechlin, and elsewhere on the Continent. On either side of this arch are large grated openings, evidently windows of the town gaol. In the upper story is the dial of the public clock, and immediately over this is a domed turret, surmounted by a wrought-iron girouette. This turret occupies the same position as the modern bell-cupola. As small circular turret, with a conical roof, and a square-headed doorway, stands at the left-hand side, just by the present gaol steps" (1903:327). The public clock on Trinity Castle was initially proposed by the Corporation in 1611, but due to financial difficulties was not erected until 1622. Over the next 150 years the Castle deteriorated and the Corporation decided to take it down in June 1772. In 1776 they proposed to build a gaol at the same location, also retaining the clock and bell, and work was completed on Clock Tower (now known as Clock Gate) in 1777. The new goal "was built under the direction of William Mead, architect; it is in the "Palladian" style of architecture, its total height, to the top of the cupola, being 90 feet" (1903:327). In less than 10 years the gaol-keeper was forced from his apartments in the tower to make way for more prisoners and by "June 1795 the

Corporation agreed to add another storey to the Clock Tower" (Wain 1965: 58). The gaol was closed in 1837, and since that time the building has functioned, at various times, as an archive, storage space, and museum (Kelly, *pers. comm.*).

### Quay Gate

Very little is known about Quay Gate, including its precise location. Wain notes "another gate stood at O'Rahilly St before it was widened.", but this may have been a private gate (1965: 61). The best evidence as to the location of the gate can be found on the map of William Jones (Hardiman Atlas), and to a lesser extent the *Pacata Hibernia*. Jones' map shows a small structure with a river-fronted entrance at the end of what is now known as O'Neill Crowley Street (Plate 49). It is logical to assume that one of the town's primary gates would provide direct street access. In approximately the same location the *Pacata Hibernia* depicts a large sallyport with a roofed structure immediately behind it (inside the wall). There are no descriptions of the gate recorded and it is virtually unmentioned by Smith and Hayman and other scholars of the time, so it appears that evidence for the location of the gate was lost to eighteenth and nineteenth century authors. The gate is acknowledged in a number of sources (Hayman 1852, Smith 1750; Buckley 1903; Fleming 1914) as one of the five gates of Youghal; however its location is not annotated on any map. Even its destruction did not appear to warrant recording in the Corporation's records.

### Water Gate

Water Gate is located at the lower end of Quay Lane, however the gate that is present today is a reconstruction dating to the early nineteenth century provided by "Mr. Thomas Harvey, a merchant of Youghal" (Buckley 1903:327). The original Water Gate provided direct access from Base Town to the medieval quay. It was a wide round-arched gateway, originally with a flat top (as seen in Fig 12, a woodcut dating to c.1850 copyright by local printer W.G. Field), but now decorated with crenellations (Plate 46). In *Pacata Hibernia* the gate is a simple arch with an iron portcullis, and is clearly annotated (Fig. 3). In 1681 Thomas Dineley sketched the harbour and Water Gate, as a two-storeyed building with a large central arch, adjacent to the Exchange building. This suggests that the arch was part of a larger gate structure (Kelly 2000; Appendix 1), the rear of which may have linked with the section of town wall to the rear of the Courthouse. In the 1877 OS map the Water Gate is inaccurately drawn directly in line with this section of wall. The gate building is appears as a sketch by J. S. Fleming in his book *The Town-Wall Fortifications of Ireland* from 1914. By the turn of the twentieth century Water

Gate was described as "crumbling" (Buckley 1900).

### 2.1.7 The Town Ditch

The town ditch is easy to visualise from the top of the town along Raheen Road because of the wide and deep depression that extends the length of the western wall (Plate 23). The current "flat-bottomed fosse [measures] c. 14.4m wide and 2.8m deep, which is considerably larger than it was in antiquity" (Noonan 2004: 95). Most of the land immediately outside the town wall remains undeveloped; the majority of which is still in the ownership of Youghal Town Council.

Historically, the ditch was believed to have been additionally fortified, with "the outside edge of the trench ... protected by a fence of pointed stakes and interwoven brushwood" (Buckley 1900:157); however there is no current archaeological evidence to confirm this. The only representation of the ditch in the cartographic evidence is found in William Jones' late seventeenth century map (Fig. 5). The town fosse is very much a feature of the original town wall, extended all the way around the original wall circuit, but not the later Base Town addition. The development of Base Town removed a portion of the ditch, from what is now Ashe Street down to the waterfront. The ditch was infilled, internal sections of the town wall removed, and the land developed for housing. There is no evidence of a ditch around Base Town, however a series of fine lines on the map indicate a very small slope down towards the southern-most wall.

"The Scalé map of 1776 shows a clear area along the external face of the north wall of the town called the "Drippe". The Council Book of the Corporation of Youghal records it in 1699 as "the small strip of land behind the Town Walls, ranging from the Angel Tower by the wall without the North Gate, down to the little Alms-house built on the wall in the North Gate, called the Dreepe" (Caulfield 1878, 398). The word Drippe is further used to describe the fosse along the western run of the Town Wall on Scalé's map. Therefore, it was conceivable that Drippe refers to a defensive ditch, external to the Town Wall, and that it was an active feature of the townscape" (Tierney 2000:4-5).

In 1975 an archaeological investigation of two of the mural towers (Half-Moon and Montmorenci) was extended into the town fosse to establish the date of construction for each tower. In both cases the town ditch "was diverted around the base" of Half-Moon and Montmorenci, indicating that the ditch was dug after the later addition of the towers (Lane *in prep.*: 5). Seven trenches were opened across the fosse "at irregular intervals from the Half-Moon tower northwards" at Sections J and K and three trenches within Section G

(Fig 1; *ibid*: 4). Despite the large open area along Raheen Road the investigation found that the ditch “generally measured c.1.5m deep and 3m to 3.5m wide” and was even shallower at the base of the towers, measuring only 1m deep (*ibid*: 7). The cross-section of the fosse was V-shaped and was cut into the bedrock. The base of the ditch was filled with masonry rubble, presumably “deposited during periods of work on the town walls in the seventeenth century or later” (*ibid*: 7). The three trenches at Section G had a similar profile to those in Sections J and K, proving that the trench continued all the way around the original town wall. The locations where the ditch was found in these test trenches are marked on Fig. 1.

Two narrow ditches, together less than 1m wide, were excavated immediately outside the town wall at Lower Cork Hill in 2000; however neither was particularly substantial and it is hard to imagine that they served any defensive purpose (Tierney 2000).

The profile of the town ditch was also exposed during testing at Sun Lodge, adjacent to the Jail Steps in 2002. A test trench placed outside the property boundary wall (constructed in the nineteenth century) was located within the town fosse. Ceramic material found in the fill of the ditch suggested that there were three distinct phases of infilling starting from the late seventeenth century (Noonan 2004). The uppermost fill layer included nineteenth and twentieth century bricks and ceramics. At approximately 0.5m below ground level there was a second layer of fill characterised by eighteenth century local earthenware pottery. The lowest layer of fill excavated was approximately 1m deep and contained ceramic from the late-seventeenth or early eighteenth century. The total depth of the ditch was not exposed on this occasion as it exceeded the depth of the proposed development (*ibid*).

## 2.1.8 Refortification of the Town Defences

Murage grants (see Section 2.1.3 and Appendix 6) indicate that the town wall was often in a ruinous state and required repair. “The charter of Henry IV in 1404 states that the town was still surrounded by rebels ‘daily intent by all means in their power to burn, devastate and destroy said town’ and the citizens lived in fear of their lives and dare not go outside the walls without a strong guard” (Wain 1965: 11).

The greatest test to the town’s defences came in the later part of the sixteenth century, from the Earl of Desmond, a dynasty that had long controlled Youghal. “The power and possessions of the Earls of Desmond generated concern and envy in the English administration. The

Earls constantly tested the limits of their power and independence from the English. The Earls were feudal lords who did not take kindly to interference by monarch and administration. Inevitably, the situation led to open rebellion” (Youghal Chamber of Commerce, *n.d.* <http://homepage.eircom.net/~youghal/heritage.html>). The Earl’s nephew, James Fitzmaurice tried to lead a rebellion, unsuccessfully in 1568, but was more successful in 1579. His uncle the Earl, Gerald Fitzgerald, joined James and attacked Youghal and the English garrison stationed there. “The Geraldines levelled the wall of the town and broke down its courts and castles and its buildings of stone and wood; so that it was not habitable for some time afterwards. This was done at Christmas” (Caulfield 1878: xliii). The Earl and his supporters were expelled after several weeks by the English who were led by the Earl of Ormond. (St Leger 1994). The mayor, Patrick Coppinger, initially refused military assistance from the English, promising to defend the town to the bitter end. Unfortunately when the Geraldines attacked he did not adequately defend the town and was tried and hanged in front of his own house (Lewis 1837). “The devastation to which the town was subjected during this rebellion compelled the inhabitants to abandon it, but on the retreat of the insurgents in 1580, they were invited to return, and in order to inspire them with confidence a garrison of 300 foot was left for their defence” (*ibid*: 725). After the Earl’s final attempt to capture the town in 1583 the Desmond lands were confiscated, and 40,000 acres were granted to Sir Walter Raleigh who had been part of the force to expel the Geraldines (St Leger 1994).

Raleigh resided at Myrtle Grove in Youghal on and off for seventeen years and was even Mayor of the town between 1588-9. “A temporary boost in its [*the town’s*] fortune had come from its function as a port for the new plantation settlements in Munster” (Butlin 1976:159). Raleigh’s tenure at Youghal was not considered entirely successful – despite his trade activity he failed to attract English tenants to his estates (St Leger 1994). In 1602 he sold his estate in Youghal to Richard Boyle, an entrepreneurial character who became Lord Boyle (1616) and then the 1st Earl of Cork (1620), and who was to have a major influence on trade and development in Youghal. Boyle was considerably more successful than Raleigh in populating his estates with new settlers from England and was fundamental in establishing schools and infrastructure in the region to support its industrial and agricultural base (Orme 1966).

During the seventeenth century the economics of Youghal was restructured and Richard Boyle played a vital part in this. Instead of importing grain, wine, and spices and exporting timber and wool, Boyle identified that the need for iron could be met by Youghal’s natural resources, so the town became country’s largest

exporter of iron and wool. Agriculture remained an important part of Youghal's economy but the principal crops were now cereals like wheat, oats and barley (*ibid*). "To accommodate this expanding trade the quay was widened early in the century. The town walls were gradually repaired" (*ibid*: 133). The town's significant port and the location of an important garrison there probably saved the town, and its defences from any major military disturbance.

Boyle remained loyal to the Crown and financed Youghal's army during the Irish Rebellion in the 1640's. Despite the poor condition of the town wall the town and garrison fought off a siege from Lord Castlehaven in 1645 (Lewis 1837). The garrison based in Youghal made the town an important English stronghold, even providing a winter base for Oliver Cromwell in 1649 during his campaign throughout Ireland. Cromwell returned to England via Youghal in 1650, and is said to have departed Ireland through the Water Gate, which was subsequently known as "Cromwell's Arch" (St Leger 1994).

By the late seventeenth century the wall was again in disrepair. The Lord Lieutenant ordered "that all the inhabitants of the Town make up their doors and holes in the Town Wall of at least two foot and half thick, by this day fortnight, with lime and stone, and if they fail the Mayor to employ persons to make them up, and distress taken for satisfaction" (Caulfield 1878: 346) This implies that there were an number of private entrances broken through the line of the town wall. Clearly this was a regular occurrence because almost identical orders were given again on 15 May 1679 and 16 Nov 1686 (*ibid*).

### 2.1.9 The Defended Town in the Post-Medieval Period

By the late 1700s the town wall was still in a "ruinous" condition and the majority of the town gates had been taken down. As happened elsewhere in Ireland, the period of prosperity that followed "the warfare that characterised the seventeenth century" meant that the town wall was no longer necessary for defensive purposes and were an impediment to urban development (Bradley 1995:46). Generally gates were removed to improve access for the increase in coach traffic and streets were widened for the same reason. Population growth and the spread of the town was also a contributing factor. "In 1764 nearly 4,000 people lived within the town, reaching over 10,000 by 1821" (St Leger 1994: 24). Urban development generally followed this sort of economic prosperity and across Ireland town ditches were infilled and sold for redevelopment. Youghal is unique in that the town ditch, while it may have been allowed to silt up remained in the ownership of the corporation/local authority and consequently remained relatively undeveloped. This provides a significant potential for future improved

presentation of the town wall. Youghal is also fortunate to have kept street widening to a minimum, thereby retaining its medieval street layout and a sense of historic "old town", which is easily distinguished from modern development outside the town wall.

### 2.1.10 The Sources for the Town Wall

Youghal's long history and importance as a medieval port has left the town with significant cartographic resources that depict the town's defensive structures. All of these maps and illustrations post-date the construction of the town wall in a time when the wall was generally considered to be in a 'weak and ruinous' state, although it is interesting to note that none of the maps depict the wall in its true condition (as described in various historic accounts of the time). "However, although the maps, particularly that in *Pacata Hibernia*, show no ruined buildings and depict remarkably intact town wall, contemporary accounts suggest that there were comparatively few occasions during the later sixteenth century when the town was as undamaged as shown" (Orme 1966: 131). Each of the following descriptions begins at the north-east corner of the fortified town and moves in an anti-clockwise direction.

#### *Pacata Hibernia*, c.1585 (Fig. 3)

The earliest known map of Youghal is from the *Pacata Hibernia*, which was printed in 1633 but possibly represents the town c.1585 (Harbison 1973; map reproduced by Orme 1966: 130), which shows the crenellated wall and battered towers in remarkably good condition. At the north-east corner there is a defensive tower located inside the wall and the wall walk is visible all along the wall except the seaward quay wall. North Gate is merely depicted as an arched opening into the garrison extension to the north. The garrison has two large cannons facing north and a small entrance to the east. There are four towers along the northern defences, the most northern of which is set with a cannon. Drew's Tower, which is a modern addition to the wall (post-dating the *Pacata Hibernia*), seems to have been the site of a previous turret tower.

Along the western wall the Half-Moon, Montmorenci and Banshee Towers are all visible, and each is defended by one cannon; however no sally-ports are shown. Rath Castle, located at the junction between the main town and Base Town, is the only defensive feature without crenellations, and appears to have two towers. Trinity Castle (Iron Gate) and South Gate appear to be similar structures viewed from different angles; both have two towers joined by a central arched gateway. South Gate is defended by a cannon. Along the quay wall there are four towers, bringing the total number of towers to thirteen (excluding the two castles built into the town's defences:



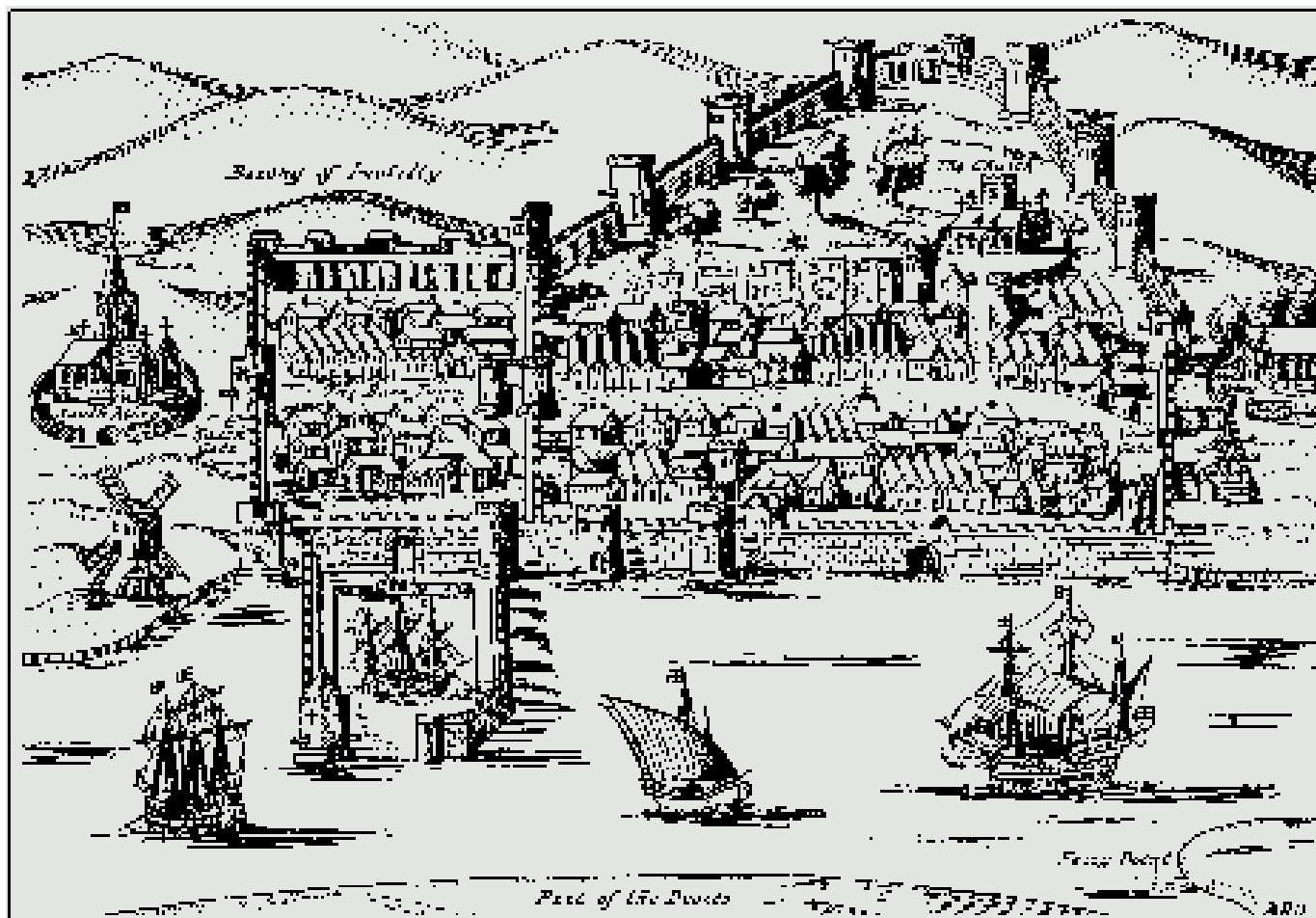


Fig 3. *Pacata Hibernia* c. 1585

Trinity Castle and Rath Castle). The northern quay of medieval harbour extends from one of the Base Town seaward towers. The northern quay terminates with a small tower. There is a fort with a pitched roof at the end of southern quay wall, defended by two cannons.

The quayside entrance into Base Town is recorded as “Water Gate”, a large, arched entrance with an iron portcullis. The tower immediately north of the harbour has a quayside entrance and is a possible location for Quay Gate. Most likely Quay Gate is the large arched sallyport further north that has a roofed structure inside the wall, possibly for collecting pontage. While it is possible that this opening is a quayside entrance for a private property, its size and location on the map suggest it as the location for Quay Gate.

The main town is orientated along a north-south orientated street with a centrally located market cross. The buildings are generally two-storey, although there are a few other prominent structures. The only other street in main town is Church Street leading up to St Mary’s Church. The church is the western-most building within the wall and appears to have been surrounded by a low stone wall. The steep slope to the west of the town

meant that this area remained undeveloped. Immediately south of St Mary’s the original college building and associated formal gardens are clearly visible. Tynte’s Castle is visible just inside the seaward wall.

Base Town, actually a very small fortified area, shows approximately 34 buildings clustered on either side of a street that continues from the central avenue of the main town. These structures do not differ in size or shape from the buildings of main town, although a different function has been suggested for Base Town (see Section 2.1.6). The area immediately inside the town wall appears to have been kept free of development, either because they are private property boundaries, or for access to the gates.

*Thomas Dineley, drawings from Observations on a Tour of Ireland Made in 1681 (reprinted by T. Lindsey Field in 1971; Fig. 4)*

Three of Thomas Dineley’s sketches of Youghal from his *Observations on a Tour of Ireland Made in 1681* are described here. The first (Fig. 4a) is an unusual perspective of the town from the northwest called “The Prospect of

Youghal from Cork Road". The second (Fig. 4b), simply titled "Yoghall", is a view of the town and harbour from the east, and the third image (Fig. 4c) is a close-up view of "Youghall's Exchange Key". The images presented in this Plan are more formal representations of the original hand-drawn sketches drawn by E.P. Shirley (1862-3) included in Field's reproduction of Rev. Hayman's *Memorials of Youghal, Ecclesiastical and Civil* (1971). The original drawings will be described below, and obvious differences with the later copies will be highlighted, where these occur.

Figure 4a is one of the few images to show Youghal from a different angle making it a very interesting example; however the perspective of the town is very distorted (for example, the College grounds lie directly behind the Exchange building, and the main quay or "Key" is located mid-way between the North and South Gates). Neither the harbour nor Base Town are visible. Within the walled town the only landmarks represented are St Mary's Church (A), the Quay (D), the Exchange building (T), and the College garden (R). Drawn from the Cork Road, northwest of the town, the north and western town wall features prominently, but the shape is somewhat exaggerated, particularly a small section along the western wall that curves in towards the town. The wall itself is represented by large square cut blocks and a crenellated parapet. A large tower, presumably North Gate is located in the bottom left hand corner of the picture. There is only a short section of curtain wall between North Gate and the next tower, from which the wall heads southwest towards another tower to the rear of St Mary's Church. From there the wall curves out to meet a tower, before dipping sharply back inwards (this tower is not shown on Shirley's drawing). The wall curves out again around the College gardens but no towers are present along this section of wall. The wall terminates at the rivers edge with another tower, presumably South Gate. Between the South Gate and the area annotated as the "Key" (D) a row of standards is raised, but Shirley records these as ship's masts. Halfway between the Quay and North Gate is a round mural tower. Houses are scattered throughout the eastern half of the walled town, so the alignment of Main Street is not obvious. The only clearing that could represent Main Street is immediately inside the quay wall, which is in line with both the North and South Gates.

Figure 4b is a view of the town from the eastern banks of the Blackwater River. The harbour and quay are the main features of the town with a number of buildings built out onto the quay. Within the town a number of structures are identified, including the Fort (D), Exchange building (E), Custom House (F), the Quakers meeting house (G), the town wall (H), the College (I)



Fig 4a. The prospect of Youghal from Cork Road



Fig 4b. Yoghall

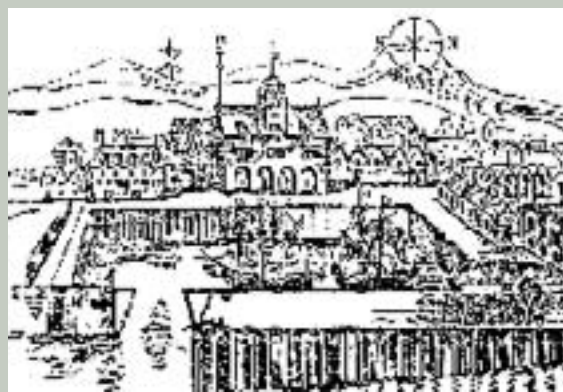


Fig 4c. Youghall's Exchange & Key

Fig 4. Three sketches by Thomas Dineley 1681 (copyright W.G. Field)

and St Mary's Church (K). South of the town there are a handful of buildings built outside the wall, suggesting that suburbs were extended beyond the defended town at this time. On the original drawing the northern and southern defensive walls are clearly represented, but are not evident on Shirley's later copy. Base Town is not shown, but the southern town wall does curve out and disappear behind some of the houses of the lower town. There are four towers along the western wall and the wall is crenellated with loopholes. This differs somewhat from Shirley's drawing which only clearly shows two towers and no crenellation. The houses and commercial

# William Jones (Hardiman Atlas), detail from map of “Youghal”, late seventeenth century

The circular Half-Moon Tower appears to have been drawn over the crenellated wall, indicating that the tower was a late addition to the map.



Montmorenci Tower is a large, circular tower with no visible battlements. An internal door on the south-east face is reached by a set of stairs.



Banshee Tower is similar in appearance to the circular, flat-roofed Montmorenci Tower. Two loopholes are visible and internal access to the tower is gained from a flight of stairs up to an entrance at wall walk level.



The town ditch does not appear to extend around Base Town, but immediately outside the south wall a small ditch is represented by a series of fine lines. South Gate appears to be a barbican gate with two large square towers.



Trinity Castle/Iron Gate (the site of the present Clock Gate) is shown here as a simple, red arched structure across Main Street. The wall between Rath Castle and Trinity Castle (now the Jail Steps) is also coloured red.



The quay walls are crenellated with regularly spaced loopholes. Additional defence is provided by two square towers.

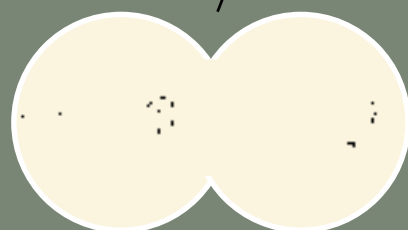


Fig 5. William Jones, late 17th century from Hardiman Atlas By permission of 'The Board of Trinity College Dublin' (MS 1209/67)



- A** St Mary's Church
- B** College
- C** North Gate
- D** South Gate
- E** Harbour
- L** Base Town



Sketch of full map



Located on the boundary between St Mary's Church and the College grounds this small, square structure is likely to be a sallyport gate.



Between St Mary's Church and Myrtle Grove there is a square defensive tower. Steps up to the tower suggest that it was accessed from the wall walk level.



North Gate is depicted as a crenellated archway which has been enclosed by the garrison extension outside the town walls. Access to the garrison was gained through a small entrance in the eastern wall.

Three small private quays extend from the defensive quay wall, each associated with substantial buildings (like Tynte's Castle) or large merchant's houses. Quay Gate is the structure located at the end of what is now O'Neill Crowley Street with access to the water gained through a large arch.





properties are lined up on either side of Main Street. St Mary's Church is one of the northern most buildings on this drawing, so North Gate is not included. The size of the harbour is exaggerated – being almost half the total size of the town. This drawing differs greatly from all other representations on the town in that the massive quay wall extends out into the water, and is so large that a more than a dozen buildings have been constructed on top of it.

Figure 4c is drawn in a similar style to Figure 4b, and is essentially a close-up view of the harbour "Exchanges Key". The only feature of the walled town that appears in this drawing is Water Gate. Despite showing the windmill on the hills behind the town, the defensive wall is not included. The southern quay wall terminates at the Water Fort, and there are two large ships in the harbour with a number of ships waiting outside the harbour or exiting it (only two ships are shown in Shirley's drawing). The centre of the drawing is dominated by the large Exchange building (R). To the left of this building is a two-story pitched roof structure with a large rounded arch, which is probably the Water Gate. Behind the Exchange and Watergate the houses are densely packed. Built on the northern pier is a long narrow building with dormer windows, which is also drawn by Burke (below). At the end of this pier a group of soldiers with raised lances and standards are marching in tight formation.

*William Jones (Hardiman Atlas), c. late seventeenth century (Fig. 5)*

The original painted version of this map entitled "The Towne and Port of Youghal" has been attributed to the cartographer William Jones and was published in the Hardiman Atlas in the eighteenth century. Jones produced several maps around southern Ireland in the first few years of the seventeenth century, approximately 100 years before it was included in the Hardiman Atlas. There is also a line drawing version of Jones' map, titled "Youghal (As in Elizabeth's Reign when Sacked by the Insurgent Earl of Desmond)". The date of the line drawing suggests the map was drawn c.1569 at a time when the wall was notably in poor condition; however the map shows substantial town defences in good repair. A copy of the original colour map showing just the detail of Youghal town, has been kindly reproduced by permission of 'The Board of Trinity College Dublin' (MS 1209/67) (all rights reserved). The following description is based on the original colour map, which shows sixteen towers, all five gates and one sallyport in the western wall. All defensive features, including the towers and the town ditch, are drawn in brown ink and washed in brown. Buildings and houses are painted red with a blue roof, fields are represented in greens and browns and the roads are washed in grey. The entire wall is crenellated, except for a small section of the western

wall and the ditch is present from North Gate all the way round to the site of Rath Castle. The wall and ditch are represented by four or five parallel lines creating three distinct sections: the innermost of which is the wall walk, the middle section is clearly crenellated to represent the top of the wall, and the outermost section(s) are the town fosse.

At the north east corner of the town's fortifications there appear to be two towers, one with a pitched-roofed. A small thin feature extending into the water from this tower may be a private jetty. Immediately to the south there is a second square tower. North Gate is clearly shown as a crenellated arched gate, opening directly into the garrison. There is an opening in the east wall of the garrison. West of the North Gate both the line drawing and the coloured maps show a dark line across the ditch, which may be a path over the ditch providing access to a possible sallyport or private gate; however it does seem unusual to have an opening here as this face of the wall would have been the most susceptible to attack.

Internally, the northern end of Emmet Place continues past Myrtle Grove right up to the town wall and terminates in a large crenellated tower with two loopholes. Given that this structure provides direct access to a main road, it is possible that this is an additional gate or sallyport into the town. Further west, at the boundary between Myrtle Grove and St Mary's church (seen also on the *Pacata Hibernia*) there is a crenellated square tower with two loopholes that extends out over the line of the town wall. Internally there are steps leading up to the tower. The next tower is a small, round, flat-roofed tower at the north-west corner of the wall (Section G). There are stairs leading up to the tower from both sides. It is possible that this was a small turret tower that did not extend to ground level. The large, circular tower at the other end of Section G has a flat roof and extends to ground level. A large arched opening at the base of the tower suggests that this might have been a gate. From this point the crenellations at the top of the town wall are no longer shown, and the town fosse is much wider and more densely represented along the western wall, filled in with a number of fine horizontal lines. Raheen Road extends the entire length of the western wall on Jones' map, immediately behind the town ditch.

At the approximate location of Drew's Tower there is a circular tower with a flat top and no visible openings. Presumably this tower was accessed from the wall walk, and may have formed one of the guard posts along the circuit. Immediately south of the boundary between St Mary's church and the College grounds is a possible sallyport, which accurately depicts the location of the gate in the College grounds that has recently been re-opened (David Kelly; pers. comm.). The sallyport is

drawn as a very small structure with a single loophole. Continuing south the next tower, also in the College grounds, is square with a crenellated top. There are no visible openings and the tower does not appear to reach ground level. From this point on, and for the entire remaining circuit the top of the wall is crenellated.

Half-Moon Tower is the next structure shown along the western wall, which also does not appear to reach ground level. The tower may have been added later as it looks like an arch drawn over the line of the town wall. The crenellations of the town wall underneath this arched line give it the appearance of a tower with a large opening. Further south, Montmorenci Tower is shown as a large round tower with a flat top and a possible opening at wall walk level on its south-east face. There is a flight of stairs leading up to the entrance. No windows are visible. Perhaps it is the naïve perspective of the map, but the town wall appears very low at this point, as the wall turns east and heads back down the slope.

At the south-west corner Banshee Tower is a large, flat-roofed circular structure, also with an internal opening on its south-eastern side. There is a dark shaded area below the entrance, which may be steps, and there are two window openings on either side of the tower. The main town wall continues down to Ashe Street, but the town wall is not represented between Ashe Street and Main Street (Section O). The pathway down to Trinity Castle/Iron Gate is coloured red (the colour usually reserved for houses and buildings) which may suggest that this section of wall was built upon. Trinity Castle/Iron Gate is shown on the map as an undecorated arched building, also coloured red.

Internally, most of the dwellings are still located primarily along Main Street, but houses have extended up Church Street, Cross Street and Chapel Lane. There are approximately 120 buildings within the main town, although this is an estimate as individual properties along the rows of terraced houses are not as well defined. The houses along North Main Street are smaller than those buildings off the main street. Gardens and orchards extend back from Main Street to Emmet Place, and beyond to the town wall. The only buildings west of Emmet Place are Myrtle Grove, St. Mary's Church and the College. The town wall between the main town and Base Town is not present and appears to have been infilled with dwellings. There are approximately 26 structures within Base Town, all of which are restricted to lining South Main Street, and extending down towards the quays. There appears to be a large, open green mound in western portion of Base Town that is undeveloped.

There is a square tower or structure at the location of Rath Castle, with two windows and no discernable battlements. The wall between Rath Castle and the

square defensive tower at the south-western corner of Base Town is crenellated and dotted with 5 archers loops. There is no wall walk shown on the Base Town section of the wall, but the presence of archer's loops high on the wall would suggest that there was one. The corner tower is also crenellated with two windows. The Base Town wall does not appear to have the additional outer fosse for protection, although there are a series of fine lines emanating from southernmost wall, giving the appearance of a slope down towards the wall or perhaps a very fine ditch. South Gate is represented by two square towers straddling the wall, suggesting a barbican gate; however, no arch, battlements or openings are clearly shown. It is likely that this gate is a twin-towered arched gate, as seen in the *Pacata Hibernia*, but that the perspective of Jones' drawing makes this gate difficult to define. Outside the town wall two rows of houses extend along both sides of the road leading up to South Gate, indicating that settlement was extending outside the limits of the walled town. A short distance from South Gate there is a small, square defensive tower with one window at the south-east corner of Base Town. Water Gate is a small arched entrance leading directly to the medieval harbour. There are no defensive buildings at either end of the harbour wall.

The quay wall is all crenellated, as are the harbour quays. Arrow loops are shown all the way along the quay wall. Because of the perspective of the drawing a wall walk, if it exists, is not represented along the quay wall, but again the archers' loops would suggest that there was an internal wall walk. The quay wall appears to have both small dwellings and substantial structures built right up against them. Between the harbour and Quay Gate there are two towers built into the quay wall. Both towers appear to have a blue pitched roof, but this may just be the roofs of other houses in behind the wall. The first tower is a large square structure with one window and no obvious battlements. The second tower is identical although an archer's loop on the wall gives it the appearance of two window openings. There are three quays extending from the wall. The two small quays are located in front of large crenellated buildings (one of which is Tynte's Castle), presumably these are private quays. The larger, crenellated quay as no associated structure immediately behind it; however it does appear to open onto a small red-coloured square that is surrounded by large buildings, possibly merchants' houses. This quay may have functioned for the commercial port of a number of merchants. Quay Gate is presumed to be the large structure with steep, blue roof and a large arched entrance out onto the water, located directly at the end of a lane (now O'Neill Crowley Street). This map shows the northern part of the quay wall from Tynte's Castle on, angling west towards the two towers at the north-east corner



Fig 6. Burke's painting "Youghal 1643", c. 1720-30 (courtesy of Youghal Town Council)

*P. Burke, painting of "Youghal", c. 1725 – 1737 (Fig.6)*

This painting is inscribed "Youghal 1643"; however a detailed analysis and dating of the buildings within the walled town, and a comparison with other cartographic and illustrated evidence of Youghal has led Peter Harbison (1973) to conclude that this landscape was painted sometime between 1725 and 1737. This work is interesting as one of the earliest examples of a landscape painted by a local Irish artist. Harbison believes that this painting may have been copied from an earlier work, possibly dating from 1643, but that Burke updated his work to include recently erected buildings within the town wall. The northern portion of the town is missing from the painting, believed damaged (*ibid*), so a crenellated tower with two apses drawn behind St Mary's Church is the northern-most evidence for the town's defences. The entire wall is plainly drawn, with no wall walk, and a distinctive widely-spaced and crenellated cap. Only two other towers are shown along the circuit, the first is halfway along the western wall, probably Half-Moon Tower, and the other is Banshee Tower at the south-west corner of the main town wall. Both towers are circular and have no obvious doors or openings. From Banshee Tower the wall extends down the slope. Below the line of the Base Town intersection the wall angles back in towards the town (Section O). At the south-west corner of Base Town there is a

large circular tower with two windows and an external door. Abutting this tower is a single-storey pitched roof structure. South Gate is not evident and houses cross the line of the town wall. No quay wall is shown and the buildings are densely concentrated along the waters edge. The houses along the quays are substantial, two- or even three-storey buildings including the Exchange and Custom House, a narrow building with dormer windows on the north side of the harbour, drawn by Dineley. Most likely these larger buildings close to the harbour belonged to the merchant classes. At the end of the southern harbour quay the Water Fort is shown as a large round fort. Immediately to the right of the fort is a dark feature, with what appears to be a large arch, which could possibly be Water Gate. Clock Gate towers over the surrounding buildings, with its white cupola and crenellations.

*Charles Smith, The Ancient and Present State of the County and City of Cork, in Four Books and Anthony Chearnly, painting "Prospect of Youghal", 1750*

Book II of Charles Smith's series contains a "topographical description" of County Cork, including Youghal. In addition to the topographic information Smith provides a brief history of Youghal, including details of the charters accorded to the town by various monarchs (see Appendix 6), and an account of various sieges of the



Fig 7. Bernard Scalé, 1776, "The Town and Gardens of Youghall"

town. His brief description of the town and the state of the wall follows:

*"This town from South to North is about an English mile long, consisting mostly of one street, intermixed with new and old houses; this street towards the south end, is crossed by an high square tower, called the clock-gate, from one being underneath, and a clock placed thereon; so that it is divided into upper and lower. The upper, which is the greater part, extends north, and the base town (as Cambden calls it) to the south. The whole is situated on the side of a hill, on an arm of the sea, with a tolerable good harbour before it. The walls on the west side extend the entire length of the town ranged along the hill, they are flanked with some old towers, which with the wall are weak and ruinous, till lately repaired, as were also the gates. On the side of the hill, beneath the town wall are a range of pleasant gardens, that considerably add to the beauty of the prospect, which the town makes from the opposite fide of the river. Most of these gardens are well stored with various kinds of fruit, which lying open to a good exposure, ripen early..." (1750: 126-7).*

Smith's *History of Cork* also contains a drawing of Youghal by Anthony Chearnly, entitled "Prospect of Youghal", which is extremely similar to Burke's painting (Fig. 6) approximately 15-20 years earlier. Like Burke, Chearnly's perspective of Youghal is also taken from the eastern bank of the Blackwater, but it is considerably elongated and does include the northern portion of the town. The curve and angle of the wall (particularly the odd angle along Section O), the representation of each of the boats on the water, the number of towers and small buildings adjacent to the Base Town corner tower are all identical. Chearnly has included the suburb extending south of the Base Town wall, and in the north a large crenellated structure that extends above the roof tops of the other buildings is possibly North Gate. Harbison (1973) believes that Chearnly's work was either copied

from Burke, or that both artists based their paintings on an illustration from a century earlier.

#### *Bernard Scalé, 1776 (Fig. 7)*

Bernard Scalé's map "The Town and Gardens of Youghall" of 1776 was commissioned by the Duke of Devonshire to identify his land holdings and those of the Corporation and other prominent land owners. The version shown in Figure 7 was traced from the original map in 1979 by David Kelly and Peter Darrer. The town wall is marked by thin double lines and the note "Town Walls", giving no true indication of their true size or condition. Only two towers, the Half-Moon and Banshee Towers, are represented by large circles, and Rath Castle (noted as "Rat Castle") is located where the Base Town and main town wall meet. The angles of the town wall are oddly represented at two locations: the north-west corner of the circuit is particularly square; and the southern wall of Base Town, which juts out at an odd angle. A small notation marks the location of the recently removed North Gate, and South Gate is recorded here as Iron Gate (at the junction of Iron Gate Lane, now Mall Lane). Water Gate and the newly constructed Clock Gate are both shown. There is no evidence of Quay Gate and a name, indicating the former site is not recorded. Scalé's map provides the strongest evidence for the line of the quay wall which is still traceable in the property boundaries on the modern OS map (Fig. 1). The medieval harbour is still evident, but the foreshore on either side of it has started to be reclaimed by the Corporation.

#### *Manuscript map, 1841 (Fig. 8)*

This detailed coloured manuscript map dates from 1841. The copy featured in this report was scanned from a negative of the original map. All structures, including the town's defences where they exist, are outlined in





Fig 8. Manuscript map, 1841

red and infilled in pink. The former site of North Gate is not recorded and the town wall circuit is first evident to the rear of what is now No.11 North Main Street, although it is possible that the wall may be incorporated into the building. The wall continues uninterrupted until it reaches Myrtle Grove, where a recent extension to the main house cuts through the wall. No towers are evident along this northern wall. The wall circuit is interrupted again by the site of the Fever Hospital at the north-west corner. Drew's Tower is present and the land outside the town wall has been identified as "Rope Walk". Internally there is a small structure, possibly a gate, on the boundary between the College and St Mary's and there is a pathway leading up to the structure from both the college and church grounds. Further south in the heavily wooded area of the College grounds there is a large section of wall missing, presumably collapsed. At the end of the Rope Walk there is a long narrow structure against the external face of the wall, with no annotation. Just south of this building it is obvious to see where the original town wall exists and the recent eighteenth century rebuilt section of wall juts out to create a modern gate in the wall. Several pathways in

the wooded area behind the wall all converge on this new entrance. Half-Moon Tower is present. The wall immediately west of Montmorenci House is open and direct access to the house is evident. Pathways lead to another gate at the southern end of the opening. Montmorenci Tower is substantial and appears to have ancillary buildings attached, which has since been confirmed by archaeological excavation. South of the tower are two structures adjacent to the internal face of the town wall, one is a small semi-circular structure and the other is a D-shaped feature. This location has been suggested as the site of a possible tower, however it is uncommon for a tower to be located on the inside of the wall with no external expression. Another identical D-shaped structure is located to the north-east, on the other side of the Montmorenci House property. It is possible that these features are gun mounts. Banshee Tower is clearly shown and appears that as the town wall approaches the tower it extends into a large wedge-shaped platform, which would have been an ideal place for mounting cannons (Kelly *pers.comm.*). While the wall no longer exists from Banshee Tower down to Clock Gate the line is still strongly evident in the property boundaries.

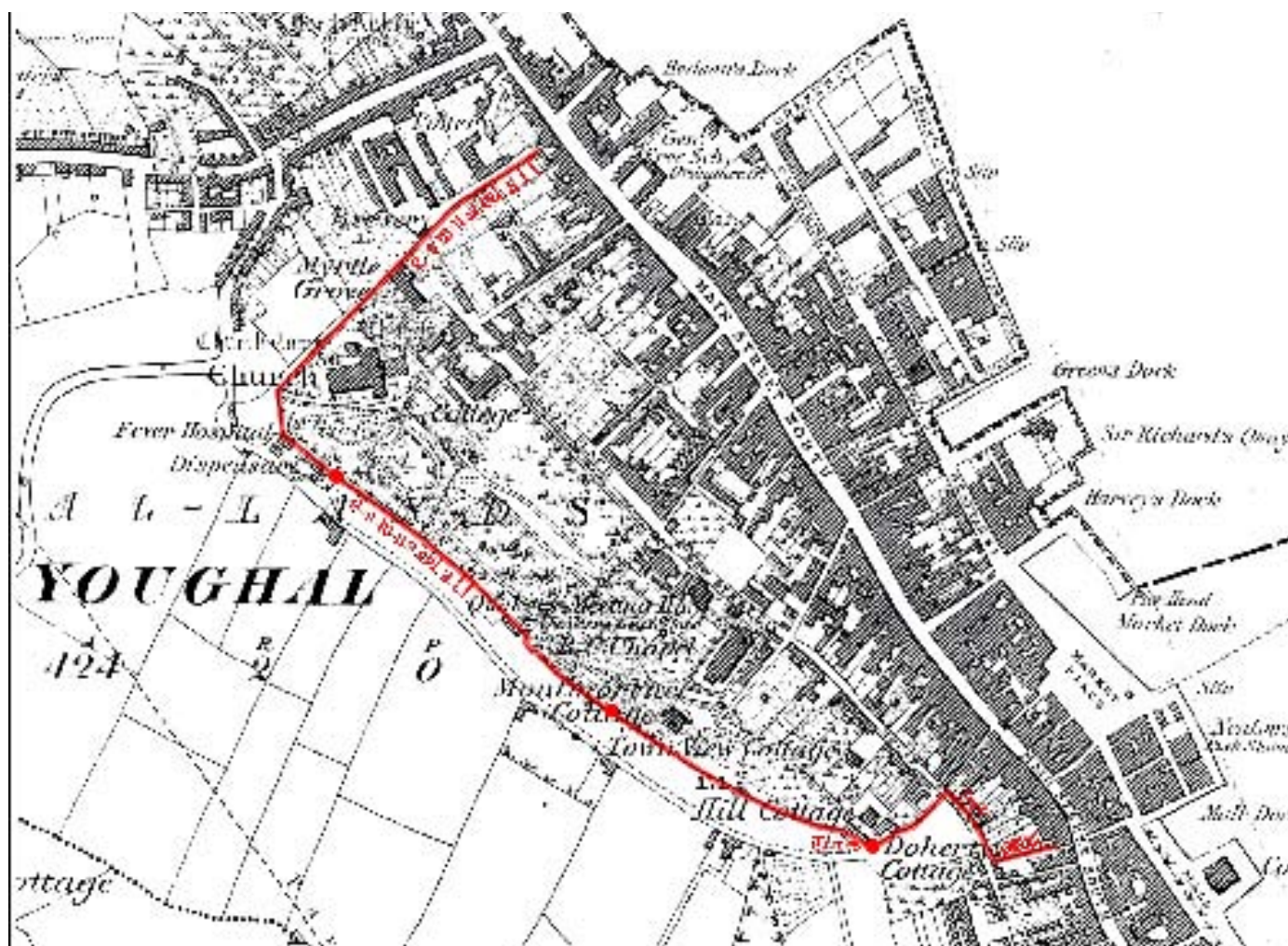


Fig 9. Ordnance Survey map, 1844

The wall is present again along Ashe Street and a large portion of the southern Base Town wall is evident and annotated on the map. A considerable amount of the foreshore has been reclaimed since the 1776 map (Fig. 7) and the line of the quay wall is now lost amongst the boundaries of properties that have been built along the new streets of Youghal. The site of the medieval harbour has been reclaimed and is now the location of Market Place and there is no trace of Water Gate. In fact, Clock Gate is the only gate shown or annotated.

### *Ordnance Survey map, 1844 (Fig. 9)*

Surveyed only a year after the 1841 manuscript map this Ordnance Survey (OS) map, published in 1844, simply marks the town wall by a thin black line and annotation that starts at the rear of No. 11 North Main Street. A small structure within the grounds of the brewery is built up against the external face of the town wall, and the extension at Myrtle Grove breaks the line of the circuit. The line of the wall is again broken along Section G, immediately before the Fever Hospital. Drew's Tower is prominent, and the town wall continues again from this point, and is clearly annotated. Towards the end of Section J a large structure is built against the external face of the wall, and a large section of the wall has been breached at this location. At least four footpaths from Grove House converge on this opening in the wall, which clearly provided access. It is interesting to note that the paths in the grounds of St Mary's and the College, Grove House and Montmorenci House, all lead up to openings or towers in the wall, or in the case of St Mary's, the site of former towers (Section G). Half-Moon Tower appears to stand proud of the wall. There is another breach in the wall immediately west of Montmorenci House. Montmorenci Tower is not visible. Banshee Tower is the only tower that is given its own annotation, and there is clearly a long, wedge-shaped structure in behind is (as described in the 1841 manuscript map above). The line of the wall curves out as it heads towards what is now Ashe Street (recorded as "Mouse Street" on the map). The town wall is still present and is clearly annotated along Mouse Street (Section P) and where it turns towards South Main Street. The quay wall is no longer evident and even Water Gate is not marked. Clock Gate is indicated only by two small features that jut out on either side of Main Street.

### *Ordnance Survey map, 1:500 series (Sheets 12 & 15-18), 1877*

The 1877 1:500 Series Ordnance Survey map (Sheets 12 & 15-18) represents the town wall with amazing detail. At the site of North Gate (Sheet 12) the street is narrowed slightly as the buildings extend into the road, and it is possible to see a buttress at the base of

the external wall of No 160 North Main Street, which would have been the northern wall of the garrison extension (Plate 2). From the site of North Gate the town wall extends from the rear yard of No.11 North Main Street, and a small recess is marked in the wall. The wall continues till it reaches the small building in the brewery yard (Sheet 15), which cuts the line of the wall. The thickness of the original wall makes thinner rebuilt sections much easier to recognise. West of the brewery building is a small section or rebuilt wall that joins a larger section of original wall. The nineteenth century extension to Myrtle Grove again cuts the line of the wall, which then continues unbroken up towards the Fever Hospital. The town wall commences again from Drew's Tower, and both sally-ports along this western section of the wall are clearly marked. A small section of thinner wall within the College grounds denotes a rebuild. Immediately south of this, the map records a stone or brick rebuild behind the wall, perhaps as support for the steep slopes directly behind the wall that start from this point. External to the wall is a path labelled "Rope Walk" which leads to a long thin building up against the wall. The small return of the wall that leads into the Grove House property (Section K) is clearly a later construction that steps out from the original line of the town wall and after a short distance it meets up with the original wall fabric again (Sheet 17). This section of wall includes Half-Moon Tower, but shortly after the tower the wall fabric is noticeably thinner, signifying that wall was breached again and rebuilt (Section L). This breach is immediately west of Montmorenci House and a path leading up to the opening indicates that it was, for a time, used as an access point. Just before Montmorenci Tower (Sheet 18) is a small section of later wall. Behind the tower are a small number of ancillary buildings that were identified during archaeological excavation in 1975. The main entrance for Montmorenci House breaks through the line of the wall. At this opening there is an interesting D-shaped structure (first noted on the 1841 manuscript map above) with a centrally facing door on the inside of the wall. The matching structure on the opposite property boundary has a side-facing entrance: both are marked as in "ruins". The thickness of the wall continuing down towards Banshee Towers suggests the fabric is original. Behind Banshee Tower is an open area, where the possible gun platform was noted on the 1841 manuscript map. Three separate set of steps are shown leading up to the platform. The original line of the wall is lost here and has been replaced by a thinner wall that bows out slightly. Banshee Tower appears to have an opening on its north-west face. The wall bounding the Jail Steps is also not original. Almost the entire western Base Town wall survives along Mouse Street (now Ashe Street). This wall obviously survived at least to wall walk level as evidenced by a staircase leading up to the top of the wall at the Jail Steps end. The line of the wall is interrupted by two square structures at the south-



west corner of Base Town. Although not annotated, the original southern Base Town wall, also with a staircase leading up to the wall walk, is also strongly evident to the rear of No.16 South Main Street. East of Main Street no sections of the seaward town wall have been clearly identified, and certainly do not survive to the thickness of the western wall. Water Gate is incorrectly shown on the map along the same alignment as the southern boundary wall of the Courthouse (which is possibly also town wall). The eastern property boundary lines are very strong and it is still possible to 'read' the line of the circuit.

*Ordnance Survey map, 1903 (Fig. 10)*



*Fig 10. Ordnance Survey map, 1903*

Surveyed in 1901-2 this map was later published in 1903. The town wall is represented as a solid structure, by a double line. Its interpretation of the walled circuit is very similar to the 1844 OS map (Fig. 9). West of North Gate an additional small structure has been built against the internal face of the wall. Beside the small building within the grounds of the brewery, first seen in the 1844 map, there is now a breach in the wall. From Myrtle Grove to the Fever Hospital the wall remains intact; however between the Fever Hospital and Drew's Tower (which is not shown on the map) there is a clear break in the line of the wall. The breach on the wall between the College grounds and Grove House has not yet been repaired. Only two towers are depicted on this map, Half Moon and Montmorenci, and both are annotated as "Tower". Banshee Tower is not shown. The line of the wall is lost along the Jail Steps and along Mouse Street (Ashe Street). Between Mouse Street and Clock Gate

there is a double line along the northern face of the Jail Steps path, probably representing the town wall. Clock Gate is drawn as a small square structure that does not stretch the full width of Main Street. Neither the Base Town, the quay wall, or Water Gate are present.

## 2.2 Survival and Presentation

Youghal is in the very unique position of having one of the longest surviving stretches of town wall in Ireland. They are made all the more impressive because the wall still survives to a considerable height (including some obvious rebuilding) and they are visible and recognisable from all aspects, both inside and outside the town, creating a great visual impact. A large portion of the wall is retained in public ownership, on either one or both sides, allowing the public access to considerable stretches of the wall.

### 2.2.1 Surviving Sections of the Wall (Fig.1)

The surviving western portion of the town wall (Sections A-M) is over 700m long, extending from the rear of No.11 North Main Street heading west approximately 250m, before turning south and continuing for another 475m to the tower at the top of the Jail Steps (Thomas 1992). The wall is remarkably intact with four surviving towers (from south to north) – Banshee (Plate 34), Montmorenci (Plate 32), Half-Moon (Plate 28) and Drew's Tower (although Drew's Tower is a late addition, built in the nineteenth century on the site of a former tower; Plate 21).

In spite of its survival the wall has been isolated as a civic amenity in the past. This was due to its location at the 'back' of the town and its function as a boundary wall for a number of adjoining, formerly privately owned (now mixed) properties which prevented access to it from the town centre.

As a consequence, it became an underutilised civic and tourism resource for the town and has presented something of an obstacle to circulation within the modern town. It also 'lost' its connection to the town's iconic Clock Tower which marks the position of one of its major gates.

The circuit of the surviving section of the wall remains substantially unbroken. There are two structures built into the northern town wall within Myrtle Grove and two gateways, one of which is small, leading from one area of the gardens through the wall to other sections of the property (Section D; Plates 5 and 6). At the southern end of Raheen Road the wall has been broken through in two locations to create access to residential properties



(Section M; Plates 32 and 33). Other breeches in the wall, noted in the cartographic evidence, have been historically filled in or rebuilt (see Section 2.1.10).

Clock Gate, located at the junction of North and South Main Street (Section O; Plate 38) is not part of the original town fortifications, but marks the site of the former Trinity Castle/Iron Gate. It also links directly to a 50m surviving section of town wall that forms the northern boundary wall of Nos.1-2 South Main Street (Section O; Plates 36-7). East of Clock Gate the remains of the original town wall may survive below ground in Market Square (Plate 39).

Approximately 50m of the southern wall of Base Town still survives and forms the southern property boundary wall of 16 South Main Street (Section Q; Plates 41-4).

As a major port Youghal's quay wall once formed an important part of the town's defences. Land reclamation along the river's edge has resulted in the loss and fragmentation of the quay wall, and to date only four small sections have been found (Sections R-U). There is still the potential to uncover hitherto unknown fragments of the town wall in property boundaries and in the basements and foundations of buildings along the line of the town wall. Two of the original five gates, Water Gate and Clock Gate, still survive but both are more recent representations of the former gate structures. Water Gate (Section R; Plate 46) is located on Quay Lane to the south of the Courthouse and sometimes referred to as Cromwell's Arch. The structure visible today is a wide rounded-arch with reconstructed decorative crenellations rebuilt in the early twentieth century. Originally the archway would probably formed part of a larger gate structure (Fig. 4), and earlier illustrations show that it had no battlements (Fig 12). Section R also includes a possible a fragment of the town wall to the rear of the Courthouse, approximately 10m long (Plate 47)

Two fragments, to the rear of No.106 North Main Street and No. 108 North Main Street (Section S) form part of the town's primary quay wall defences (Plate 48). A 15m wall that forms the western boundary wall of 6 Meat Shambles Lane and the rear boundary of Nos.116 and 117 North Main Street has also been identified as a section of the town wall (Section T).

The south-western boundary wall of No.139 North Main Street, approximately 25m long (Plate 50) and two fragmented sections along the western wall of the Catherine Street car park, measuring approximately 10m and 9m (Plate 51) have been recently identified as a north-south orientated section of the former quay wall by David Kelly and Dan Noonan (Section U). Cartographic evidence shows that the quay wall did not follow a strict east-west orientation but instead extended from some properties to create individual quays (Figs 1, 5 and 7).

Easily identifiable and substantial sections, like the leeward wall, Clock Gate and Water Gate have been preserved, repaired and even reconstructed over time to enhance their draw for visitors. The remaining sections survived by being absorbed into property boundaries (Sections O, Q, S, T and U), and in some cases the building fabric of later houses (Sections D and T). The potential for finding further standing town wall remains within property boundaries and structures is extremely high along the line of the quay wall, particularly in the boundaries separating the properties of Main Street from those on Catherine Street, Grattan Street, Market Square and Kent Street.

## 2.2.2 The Excavated Sections of the Wall

Compared to other medieval walled towns there has been very little archaeological excavation in advance of development along the town wall circuit. Within the wall Youghal has retained its medieval street layout and many of the property boundaries, which has probably contributed to the survival of the standing remains.

The most substantial archaeological investigation undertaken on the town wall to date occurred in 1976 when a team from University College Cork (UCC) under the direction of Dermot Twohig and Sheila Lane excavated the internal bases of both the Half-Moon and Montmorenci Towers, and seven trenches across the town ditch (Licence No. E153). The masonry of Half-Moon Tower indicated that it was built in two

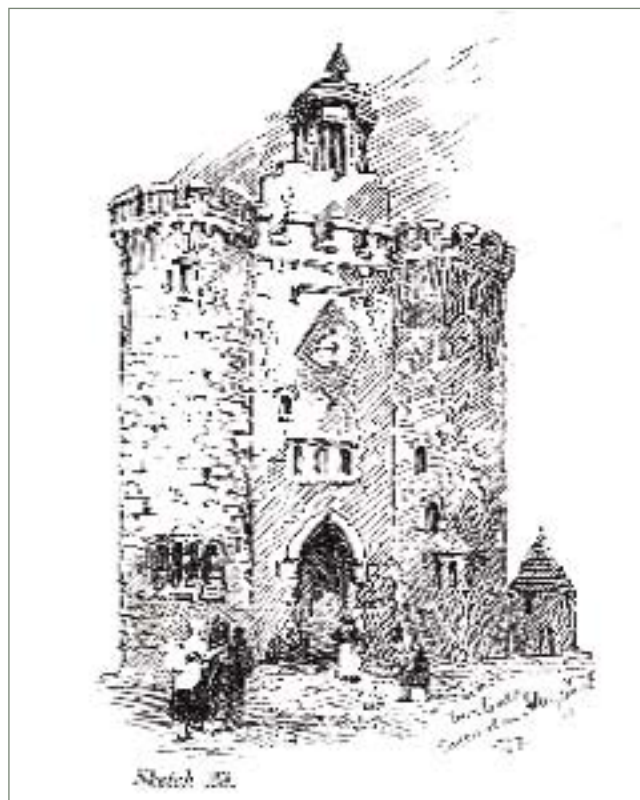


Fig 11. Iron Gate (after Fleming 1914)

phases, which was confirmed by excavation. The original portion of the tower was infilled with rubble and earth, while the upper, later addition was open. "The usage of the tower would, therefore, appear to have changed when it was raised through the addition of the upper "D-shaped" section, as where the earlier, lower tower was solid and served only as a buttress to the wall and as a defensive platform at the wall-walk level, the later, taller tower also contained some form of accommodation within it (Lane *in prep.*: 5). The current Montmorenci Tower is almost entirely a nineteenth or twentieth century reconstruction, however excavation of its internal structure shows the presence of the original thirteenth century tower, and a seventeenth century rebuild. As with the Half-Moon Tower there is evidence that the original Montmorenci Tower was built just after the wall. Then in the seventeenth century the tower was levelled and larger tower was reconstructed that crossed the foundations of the town wall and included an additional rectangular multi-roomed structure to the rear. While both original towers and the town wall all dated to the thirteenth century, in each case the towers are slightly later additions. Both the towers and wall pre-date the ditch, which follows the line of the wall and curves around each tower. The external town ditch was cut into the bedrock and appeared v-shaped in cross section. The fosse was not particularly substantial, measuring approximately 1.5m deep and 3-3.5m wide (*ibid*: 7).

Although not immediately adjacent to the town wall archaeological test pits were opened within the College grounds at Emmet Place in 1995 by University College Cork (UCC), to the north of the college's defensive wall (Licence No. 95E0076). The remains of a 2m wide and 2.25m deep north-south orientated ditch containing thirteenth century pottery was cut into boulder clay. The defensive ditch may be earlier than the town wall (Power 1996). If so, these may be the only known defences that pre-date the construction of the town wall.

During 1998 the properties of both Nos.1-2 and Nos.2-3 South Main Street were tested in advance of development. The property of No.1-2 South Main Street abuts the town wall, which forms its northern boundary. Three test trenches were opened by the Archaeological Services Unit, UCC (Licence No. 98E0190). "The foundations of the town wall were exposed at the north-west end of the trench and lay on boulder clay. They were composed of uncoursed sandstone bonded with earth and lime-mortar. There was no trace of a foundation trench in this area" (Cummins 1999a:23). The adjacent rear yard of No.3 South Main Street was also archaeologically tested that same year by Eachtra Archaeological Projects (Licence No. 98E0163). While no archaeological finds or features were found the author noted that the line of the south-west and north-west boundary wall "may have been built on the line of the

original town walls" (Kiely 2000: 23)

No.19 South Main Street was also archaeologically tested by the Archaeological Services Unit, UCC (Licence No. 98E0403). The property lies immediately outside the southern wall of Base Town; however neither of the two trenches opened revealed any features of archaeological significance (Cummins 1999b)

Also in 1998 the first of several archaeological assessments, architectural assessments and impact statements were carried out at No. 59 South Main Street/Quay Lane by Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd (Licence No. 98E0605). The eastern property boundary is part of the medieval Base Town wall, although it has been considerably altered and refaced over time (Stevens 1999). The site was previously monitored in 1993 when a residential property was constructed and the remains of a medieval house were identified (*ibid*). Three trenches were opened in the initial phase of testing in 1998. No features relating to the medieval structure were found, but all three trenches revealed that medieval deposits survived across the entire site to a depth of 0.50m-0.65m. The proposed development was redesigned to protect the town wall and the potentially sensitive medieval deposits (Gowen 2001).

In 1999 two test trenches were excavated at the rear of 16 South Main Street by the Archaeological Services Unit, UCC (Licence No. 99E0300). The site is located within Base Town and the town wall forms the property boundary on both the south and west sides. A large section of the southern wall still survives (Plate 42). Neither test trench revealed any archaeological material (McClatchie 2000).

Archaeological investigation of 4 engineering test pits and a small archaeological excavation adjacent to the town wall was undertaken in 2000 by Eachtra Archaeological Projects, in advance of a development at Lower Cork Hill (Licence No. 00E0511). Evidence for a former nineteenth century pottery works was found, as well as a drain of similar date running beneath the town wall, which proved that the wall was a rebuilt at this location in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century. A test pit at the base of the wall revealed the remains of two narrow ditches immediately outside town wall, neither of which were substantial enough for defensive purposes (Tierney 2000).

The town wall forms the eastern boundary wall of 100 North Main Street, which was re-developed in 2001. This section of town wall was not affected by the redevelopment, but four test trenches were opened to establish if any associated material was present on site by Eachtra Archaeological Projects (Licence No. 01E0437). No finds or archaeological features were noted (Tierney 2003).

West of Ashe Street and immediately south of the Jail Steps the site of 'Parkapika' was archaeologically tested in 2001 by Maurice Hurley (Licence No. 01E0876). Despite its close proximity to the former town wall no associated foundations were found. Artefacts dating from the late 17<sup>th</sup> century right through to the 20<sup>th</sup> century were not stratified, which "indicates the regular digging of the soil for gardening" (Hurley 2003: 57).

In early 2002 archaeological monitoring was undertaken at the Youghal Courthouse by Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd (Licence No. 01E1186) as part of a development of the rear Courthouse yard. Five geotechnical test pits were monitored, two to the east of the Courthouse, one to the north and two in the rear yard to the west. Only the two test pits in the rear yard revealed any archaeological material – one contained the remains of a wall and the other a cobbled surface below a layer of redeposited natural. Both features are like to be associated with the market house built on this site between 1600 and 1681 (Molloy 2002). The project is notable because the development proposed to extend the Courthouse extremely close to the town wall.

Substantial ESB cabling works were carried out in 2001 and 2002 by Eachtra Archaeological Projects at several locations including Ashe Lane, South Main Street, Market Place and O'Rahilly Street (Licence Nos.



Fig 12. The Watergate, Youghal, from Old Woodcut c. 1850 (copyright W.G. Field)

01E1149 & 01E 1149 ext.). "Approximately 20m from the eastern end of O'Rahilly Street is the suspected north-south line of the town wall and the site of a tower, possibly associated with the original Watergate" (Elder 2003: 56). No archaeological remains associated with the town's defensive wall or towers were found as "the trench was excavated through previously disturbed layers and imported sediments used in land reclamation" (ibid: 56).

Hill Cottage is an early nineteenth century residence that lies within the south-west corner of the walled town, which includes the remains of Banshee Tower. During construction of the dwelling a section of the town wall was removed to provide access and a low wall was erected to mark the line of the town wall (Noonan 2004). In 2002 an archaeological assessment was carried out within this break in the walled circuit for a proposed new driveway (Plate 33) by Dan Noonan (Licence No. 02E0424). Two test trenches were placed on either side of the reconstructed wall. Ceramic evidence from the trench outside the wall showed 3 phases of infilling of the town fosse starting from the late seventeenth century. The internal trench provided an opportunity to test if "a projecting stone footing" was "evidence of the line on which the original town wall met the tower", but no foundations of the original wall were found (ibid: 95). Subsequent nineteenth century landscaping appears to have removed any traces of the town wall inside the property. The archaeological evidence showed that "the construction of Hill Cottage removed the line of the town wall from the existing fabric of Banshee Tower, and the wall that was built to reinstate this line truncated the fills of the extramural ditch" (ibid: 96).

There are currently two Ministerial Consents relating to current and planned work on the town wall. The first is to archaeologically monitor the installation of flood lighting along the internal face of the wall in the grounds of St Mary's Church. The second consent is to monitor the re-opening of two gates along the western wall, one in the College grounds and at St Mary's Church (Dan Noonan: *pers. comm.*).

Two other archaeological investigations of note occurred in advance of development at Mall Lane and Fox's Lane, both of which were undertaken by Dan Noonan. At Fox's Lane fabric from the medieval quay wall was found. Noonan suggests that the quay wall was simply extended to form the foundation of Fox's Lane when the harbour was infilled in 1750. Testing at Mall Lane also exposed a 1.2m wide section of town wall from the south-east corner of the circuit (Noonan, *pers. comm.*). It is interesting to note that several archaeological investigations that have taken place at sites in immediate proximity or crossing the line of the town wall have revealed little or no evidence for archaeological material



and have yielded no evidence for foundations of the town wall. These sites include Nos.2-3 South Main Street; No.16 and No.19 South Main Street; No.100 North Main Street; O'Rahilly Street; and the site of "Parkapika".

Remains may also survive at other locations along the circuit and care needs to be taken to record and protect the locations where such remains exist. Further archaeological investigation along the circuit of the town wall may identify additional gateways, particularly at the northern and southern ends of the town and along the eastern sea wall. The quay front area in particular is one where remains may survive in reclamation material used to build up ground level and expand the quays towards the river. Anecdotal evidence, for instance, suggests that the remains of a mural tower were exposed in the early 1970s when Pasley's Grocery was expanded across the alignment of the town's quay wall and redeveloped to the rear of the original shop when it was being upgraded to a supermarket. A tower at this location would corroborate both the *Pacata Hibernia* (Fig. 3) and William Jones' map (Fig. 5).

Of the 35 archaeological test excavations and investigations in Youghal over the past thirty-two years only two of these investigations have given rise to substantial excavations, one along the town wall in 1975 (above) and the second on Chapel Lane in 1994. To date only four archaeological investigations (Chapel Lane in 1994, 54 and 56 North Main Street in 2003 and 2002 respectively, and 59 South Main Street in 1999) have yielded evidence for medieval settlement within the walled town; however the potential to expose medieval remains within the old town must be noted, particularly from properties fronting on to North or South Main Street.

### 2.2.3 The Medieval Street Layout

Youghal has retained its medieval plan form and street layout, which enhance the character of the town (Plates 40-1). Its main arterial roads, orientated northwest to southeast, are connected by a number of small laneways (Cronin 1994).

The surrounding landscape has very much dictated the layout and subsequent expansion of the town. Historically, the western ridge was to limit the expansion of the town leaving the only options for expansion to east into the river, or north and south (as evidenced by the Base Town and harbour extension to the south in the fifteenth century). Orme (1966) believed that the original quay wall was located immediately east of what is now North Main Street but that successive land reclamation, both during the medieval and post-medieval periods, extended the town eastwards.

The steep slope to the west meant that, until recently, housing was not practically located either immediately inside or outside the western wall, creating a "back" to the town that remained a barrier to movement around Youghal. Inside the wall the western slopes were used as orchards and gardens. There is also evidence for gardening immediately outside the town wall, in the area known as "Parkapika" (see Section 2.2.2).

Settlement was restricted to the low-lying flatter river banks, although archaeological evidence from the excavation of a residential property on Chapel Lane suggests that these houses were susceptible to flooding (Cleary 1997). In the late sixteenth century only Main Street and Church Street were represented on the *Pacata Hibernia*, with approximately 34 buildings in Base Town and just over 100 structures within the main town (Fig. 3). Within one hundred years the number of buildings within the fortified town had changed very little (approximately 26 structures within Base Town and around 120 residential and commercial properties in main town), although the street layout has developed. In addition to Main Street and Church Street, Jones' map (Fig. 5), from the Hardiman Atlas includes a number of streets and lanes known today as Emmet Place and Ashe Street; Chapel Lane; Cross Street; O'Neill Crowley Street; and Lower Cork Hill and Raheen Road immediately outside the town wall.

The medieval town did not extend to the north, probably because this would have been a natural place to attack the town, which may have been the reason the garrison was stationed at North Gate. South of Base Town William Jones (Fig. 5) records approximately fifteen houses lining the road leading up to South Gate indicating that by the late seventeenth century suburbs were developing outside the walled town.

Today the accessibility of the town by pedestrians could be greatly enhanced by forming more west to east routes. The trick to making these routes desirable will be the location of amenities en route and by avoiding unlit, uncomfortable nooks and crannies.

### 2.2.4 Phasing of the Town Wall

The historical, archaeological, cartographic and illustrative evidence, summarised above, helps to draw together a sequence of construction and development of Youghal's medieval defences.

The composite fortifications are made up of a primary Anglo-Norman enclosing wall with an external ditch. Several phases of construction are evident in the exposed cross-sections of the wall. The oldest of these is the early thirteenth century wall. Shortly after its construction the wall was supported and buttressed by the construction of several towers, particularly along the

northern and western sides. After the towers were built, the town fosse was dug. Archaeological evidence (Lane, *in prep.*) suggests that this sequence of construction occurred within a very short period of time. Visible in the lower courses of the western wall this earlier phase of construction can be quite readily identified, unfortunately because the soft thirteenth century mortar has eroded and washed out.

In the fifteenth century, an enclosing wall was constructed to the south of the town to create the Base Town suburb. Although sections of the wall were repaired at that time and over the following centuries the next major phase of construction took place in the seventeenth century when the existing wall was refaced, thereby increasing the thickness of the wall, and the upper courses were added, extending its height. Despite the removal of quay wall and gates during the eighteenth century for the expansion and development of the port the western wall shows evidence of rebuilding after this period, during the nineteenth century. Cartographic evidence that shows substantial sections of the western wall have been rebuilt. The rebuilt wall is generally thinner than the original town wall, and it is interesting to note that even Montmorenci Tower was rebuilt during this time.

The location of possible earlier Hiberno-Norse fortifications has yet to be confirmed within the town. M.J.C. Buckley, an early scholar of the wall, believed that it was possible to identify three clear phases of construction in the wall, the earliest of which he attributed to the Vikings. "In the lower part, to a height of about 2 feet, one can perceive the boulder stones of the foundations of the earlier Norse rampart", which replaced an earlier "trees, stones, and earth" structure (Buckley 1900:157). Although Viking activity and settlement is attested in documentary evidence, there has been no archaeological evidence for Viking settlement or fortifications within the limits of the modern town.

### 2.2.5 Presentation

The wall, in spite of its condition, is remarkable and is in an unusually complete state of preservation, most of which can be easily accessed or viewed by the public. Detailed examination of the circuit has facilitated the identification of a number of key points:

- Much of the wall's primary 13th-century fabric survives and can be easily recognised.
- Its towers, if not primary, mark the locations where towers once stood.
- Much of its later fabric is readily identifiable and has already been documented.
- The later fabric provides reference to momentous events in the history of the town.
- Condition survey undertaken in two previous phases has been updated with the generous co-operation and interest of private property owners.
- Issues for presentation have been readily identified and suitable responses are in the process of formulation.
- Much of the relict town ditch remains in public ownership. Called the Rope Walk in the 1877 OS map (which reflects the town's vibrant shipping history) it provides an unmatched vista for a town wall – and it can be easily and cost-effectively presented.
- Current Town Council ownership of St. Mary's and the College provides and unrivalled opportunity for a range of options for enhanced presentation.

## 2.3 Structural and Material Condition

The walled circuit was inspected for the purposes of this Plan on three occasions by the project team in March, April and May 2007. Permission was kindly granted by private landowners at Myrtle Grove, Grove House and Montmorenci House for additional condition survey to be carried out on the town wall located within these properties. The results of the 2007 condition survey are included in Appendix 2.

### 2.3.1 Structural Condition

Despite having one of the longest surviving sections of intact town wall in Ireland, Youghal's town wall is currently in very poor structural condition. Formerly overrun with vegetation, which precipitated a major collapse in the 1970s, the wall was substantially cleared of vegetation at the time. However, regeneration of vegetation in the following twenty-odd years has resulted in the current situation where vegetation has had to be cleared once again (while this has commenced some of it still urgently requires removal).

The impact of unchecked vegetation growth has been immense. While important steps have been taken to remove trees and growth from the stretch within the College Garden, the vegetation on the wall and near structural failure in some locations require immediate attention if important elements of the structure are not to be lost.

Building on the comprehensive *Condition Survey* (2000) by the David Kelly Partnership (Appendix 1), the Plan team has already identified key specific areas where vegetation removal, survey, structural support and urgent repair are required, together with concerted

monitoring until such time as a project for the medium term can be devised for repair and can be funded and undertaken. The Plan process has facilitated the preparation of a draft schedule for immediate and urgent action (Appendix 8).

The condition survey has adopted the presentation of previous condition surveys. In these, the wall was analysed as a number of discrete, identified sections which reflect its structural composition and condition. These are identified as Sections A-U on the maps and drawings. These labels are used for ease of identification throughout the Conservation Plan and in its technical drawings while it also ensures a link between all the previous and valuable archival documentation prepared in relation to the structural composition and condition of the wall.

### 2.3.2 Construction Fabric

The town wall are described in 1900 by M.J.C. Buckley as “constructed with faced, random rubble-coursed masonry of unwrought stones (seemingly “field” stones and pieces of water-worn cobbles and small boulders), the whole of this irregularly coursed structure being bound together by concrete (sic) grouting, which is composed of strand gravel, broken shells and slaked lime, there being no trace of cement or pulverised brick in the mortar” (1900, 60). The concrete referred to is, of course, lime mortar. In addition to the shell inclusions the lime mortar contains charcoal, was most likely made by burning lumps of limestone with turf or charcoal.

The wall appears to have been constructed of stone from several sources, including beach/river stone. The deep purple stone is likely to be mudstone from the Ballytranza formation, of which at least two local sources exist upriver from Youghal. This mudstone has a large granular structure and is characterised by a very weak binder, making it susceptible to deterioration. The more red-coloured stone is Old Red Sandstone, a local variety which is highly stratified. Further geological and petrographic analysis is required in order to determine the exact provenance and physical characteristics of the stone.

### 2.3.3 Material Condition

In spite of recent and highly effective vegetation clearance works, vegetation and its impact on the structure of the wall remains a huge and urgent issue to be addressed and managed (Plates 11, 18, 26 and 43). The vegetation has not just colonised the wall, but the roots of mature trees (Plates 10 and 17), ivy and creeper plants have spread through the mortar bonding deep into the fabric of the wall itself destabilising large portions of it (Plates

6, 16 and 26). For this reason any vegetation removal will have to be followed by an immediate programme of root treatment, structural support and repair.

Some of the other issues affecting the material condition of the town wall include structural failure in the masonry itself. This includes weathering and pressure cracking of the facing stones, opening up of mortar joints where the pointing has weathered, missing stones and voids. It also includes inappropriate coping and past repairs where pointing with cementitious mortars has actually increased and exacerbated the weathering of the stone and the mortars around the repaired location.

Where historic repair to the fabric was undertaken, these were not always structurally successful. A number of areas were refaced and rebuilt but, in many instances, the ‘new’ facing is coming away from the main structure while some of the rebuilt portions are giving rise to structural cracking between the primary and secondary/tertiary fabric (Plate 24).

Vandalism (removal of stone, graffiti and dumping) is a minor but identifiable issue. Loss of fabric has occurred where the wall is being climbed and crossed and some stone removal appears to be a pastime. Damage to the wall is principally related to erosion and loss of fabric caused by climbing the wall to access the town centre, in some instances across privately owned property, or to access the shelter and cover of the thick vegetation in unsecured grounds inside the wall for anti-social activity (Plate 30).

Past buildings and inappropriate development along the alignment of the town wall and ditch also affect the condition of the monument and its presentation (Plates 6, 19, 20 and 31).

A detailed material conditional survey is located in Appendix 4.

### 2.3.4 Conservation Philosophy

Due to the significance of the Youghal town wall it is essential to adhere to the Conservation Guidelines issued by the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government and to follow the philosophies of conservation outlined in the International Charters agreed upon in Venice and Burra.

These charters stipulate that works should not be carried out unless they are necessary to conserve the structure, and should aim to repair rather than replace existing fabric to ensure the maximum retention of historic material. A complete record of alterations should be kept, noting the exact extent of restoration work undertaken.

If plans involve the removal of later interventions, they should only take away those parts that interfere with the integrity of the space - conservation work does not necessarily require the removal of all later additions, but recognises the validity of later elements in terms of the ongoing history of the structure

### *Conservation Policies for Youghal Town Wall*

Using the Venice and Burra Charters as a baseline to work from, conservation policies were devised in order to guide the team in formulating recommendations for certain conditions found on the surviving sections of wall. These policies are as follows:

#### *Minimum Intervention*

It is not the intention to rebuild or restore sections of the wall, only to repair what is standing and secure structurally unstable areas. Works are only to be carried out where necessary. No works are to be recommended or carried out on sound areas of the wall.

#### *Later Additions*

Later additions should be considered as having validity and a certain level of historical importance. Only elements that are seen to be damaging the original stone structures should be recommended for removal.

#### *Identification of New Work*

All significant new work is to be recorded and be visually identifiable as such.

### 3. Cultural Significance and Vulnerability

#### 3.1 The Cultural Significance of the Town Wall

The significance of the medieval town wall, as the foundation for the town's identity as a thriving historic and commercial port, is unassailable. In many respects the enclosure of the town has influenced its development, affecting its plan form, the location of its commercial centre and its port area. This composition and some key heritage properties and buildings combine to create a very strong heritage template for the promotion of the town's historic identity and the unique nature of its character.

The town wall is remarkably well preserved. It has a long and dramatic past with associations that provide significant material reference to narratives related to the town's former social, military and commercial history. This past provides the town with a rich reservoir of historical references which can be linked to its heritage buildings, fabric and the town wall itself.

With guidance, the town wall is easily identified. Once it is within sight, its presence is quite legible and apparent as one passes through the town centre, whether one is travelling along the docks, traversing the main street or looking up the narrow streets and laneways that extend westwards, upslope, from North Main Street.

Because of its particular plan and topography, which rises quite steeply from the river, the enclosed medieval town developed along one main commercial 'spine', Main Street (north and south), with a second residential, 'spine' along Ashe Street and Emmet Place and a third and later 'spine' formed by the docks, the Mall and Strand Street along the riverfront. The town wall forms a significant and imposing backdrop to these.

Stone, as a building material, characterises many of the town's property boundaries, its early buildings and its quays. The strong north-south alignment of the town wall, its great height and its prominent location on high ground parallel to the river, together with the town's quays and docks and its east-west property boundaries makes this 'grain' and layout an essential element of the town's heritage character. The texture of the fabric of the town's stone masonry is very important in a mix that equally values the colourful render and slated roofs of the shops along the main street. These have already been recognised as culturally significant for the town's heritage identity but in this context it is important to understand how these can support the identity of the town wall and vice versa.

Masonry walls and structures, therefore, should be understood as a significant heritage resource, linked to the town wall and its history, to be retained and enhanced as far as possible.

#### 3.2 Vulnerability

The town wall and their heritage significance are vulnerable for a number of reasons, the principle one being a long history of neglect, broken by only a few notable efforts at repair and renewal. Significant lack of resources for repair and a failure to establish where the duty of care for the structure should rest have been a contributing factor, exacerbated by the fact that a large portion of the best preserved stretches of the wall were held in private or shared ownership. Furthermore, its potential as a tourist and civic and economic resource – linked to the town's identity and its other heritage buildings was very poorly understood by commercial interests and was only upheld and supported by a small number of people. As a consequence, the wall as an entity has not been cared for in a concerted or consistent manner and elements of the town's essential heritage identity have been lost and eroded rather than protected and enhanced. The town's heritage resource lost its cohesion because there was not vision for its protection and care and no sense of the potential dividend such care and protection might yield.

That has all changed in recent years and there is a significant 'constituency' within the town that understands the potential for the town's heritage identity to support its civic and economic life. This was first articulated in *Investing in Heritage: A heritage-led regeneration strategy for Youghal 2005-2012* and has picked up pace with the development of a number of key actions arising from the strategy.

The town wall, however, remains extremely vulnerable structurally, and care must be taken to secure its structure in a number of key locations prior to any significant increase in visitor awareness and access.



## 4. Issues Affecting Youghal's Town Wall

### 4.1 Former Issues (in common with many Irish walled towns)

- Failure to understand the town wall as a significant heritage resource, the need for its protection and its vulnerability.
- Failure to control the negative impact of inappropriate development and intervention on the heritage significance of the wall.
- Lack of a vision for integrating the preservation and management of the town wall into the civic and commercial life of the town.
- Loss of fabric / collapse of sections of the wall (substantial collapse and repair in Youghal in the 1970s).
- Lack of resources for the repair and management of the monument.
- Issues of ownership and duty of care (five very large adjoining private properties inside the most well-preserved element of the circuit – which also, however, contributed substantially to the wall's security and survival).

### 4.2 Current Issues

- The impact of mature trees (growing on and into of the wall's fabric) and invasive vegetation growth.
- Urgent need for control of vegetation, structural repair and preservation.
- Breaches caused by anti-social access and climbing.
- Security and anti-social behaviour in dense vegetation inside and adjacent to the wall.
- The great length of the surviving wall, its poor structural condition and the urgency of the requirement for very significant repair work.
- Lack of resources and lack of skilled personnel in masonry and the use of lime mortars.

### 4.3 Potential Issues

- Increased public access and presentation prior to achieving appropriate detailed record survey, structural survey, repair and sustainable safe access.

- Individual development and presentation actions without reference to a strategic, prioritised and integrated phased plan.
- Lack of funding to achieve an appropriate level of structural consolidation and planning prior to development actions.

### 4.4 Conservation and Management

The scale of the conservation and repair requirement on the continuous standing stretch of the wall is immense and it is complicated by shared ownership and in one area by private ownership. However, it is not insurmountable as those locations in most need of immediate monitoring and repair have been identified during the preparation of this Plan and are confidently based on and linked to previous comprehensive condition surveys undertaken by the David Kelly Partnership. Restricted access presents a challenge, but again, this is not insurmountable.

Detailed record survey (stone-accurate survey) of the wall has never been undertaken and is urgently required. It will take time and may seem like a disproportionately high cost at the outset. However, without this detailed survey, management of the monument and an appropriate sequence and record of repairs to the wall, will be difficult.

The condition survey previously undertaken and updated during the preparation of this Plan now needs to be worked up into fully quantified, phased, project proposals for which tenders can be sought.

A Heritage Municipal Policy Committee has been established in the Town Council. This group will oversee the task of managing the programme of vegetation removal, repair and improved public access, as outlined in policies for action within *Investing in Heritage: A heritage-led regeneration strategy for Youghal 2005-2012* and as outlined in this Plan.

### 4.5 Development Control

Relative to other walled towns, Youghal has not been subjected to particularly intense or large-scale urban development within the historic core. Most of the recent high density development is situated on the periphery of the town or along its quayside (which is made up of reclaimed land outside the former line of the medieval quay wall; Fig. 1). The fabric of the town's historic core has been eroded, however, through development

within and across the boundaries of the long narrow properties between each of the main 'spinal' routes through the walled town. There has also been a failure to protect, conserve and enhance the historic fabric of the existing buildings within the historic town centre. It is clear that the potential dividend of such an approach is not yet understood or appreciated. There is still plenty of surviving heritage fabric to work with and excite new approaches to urban regeneration, incorporating support for the town's essential heritage character.

A review of planning applications for the period 2003-2005 (inclusive) was undertaken for the purposes of this study and included all applications within the historic town and within a 50m zone outside the wall. A tabulated summary of the relevant planning applications is presented in Appendix 3. Youghal Town Council received 56 applications in 2003, 65 in 2004 and 61 in 2005. Over those three years 22% of the applications (39 in number) were for developments within, or adjacent to, the town wall. Of these, only 16 applications had any kind of material impact on the medieval fabric of the town and only 9 had a direct impact on the wall. In 2003 only three developments adjacent to the wall were granted permission: One of these (4/03) unfortunately involved the modification of an existing breach in the wall to provide a vehicular access with modern finishes to a new dwelling. The second (43/03) involved the construction of two dwelling houses while the third application (33/03) involved subdivision and alteration of a retail premises which straddles the northern line of the wall. A fourth application to construct a first floor extension to a building adjacent to the northern line of the wall was refused. In 2004 only one grant of permission took place (58001/04) for an extension to a structure adjacent to the wall. In 2005 two planning applications were granted for developments adjacent to the wall, one (58011/05) was for retention of an existing ground-floor extension and the other (58016/05) was for the creation of a vehicular access and car-parking space adjacent to, but outside, the wall.

The main pressure on the medieval core of the walled town is in-fill development from extensions to existing buildings and the construction of independent housing units. This primarily involves the provision or improvement of housing accommodation. The pressure for new commercial premises within the historic town has, to date, had a minimal impact.

Youghal Town Council has had an exemplary record of referring all planning applications within the Zone of Archaeological Potential to the Archaeological Officer of Cork County Council, the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (DoEHLG) and, where appropriate, the Conservation Officer of Cork County Council. In all of the sensitive cases reviewed, the recommendations of these bodies were included as conditions of planning. In this regard, the Town Council

has been particularly fortunate to have an archaeologist from the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government based in the town.

#### 4.6 Legal Status, Ownership and Duty of Care (subject to consultation with the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government)

##### *National Monuments Acts and Amendment Acts 1930, 1954, 1987, 1994, 2004*

The continuous standing stretch of Youghal's medieval town wall should be regarded as a single, composite 'National Monument' under the terms of reference of the National Monuments Acts (1930) and Amendment Acts (1954, 1987, 1994, and 2004).

In recent years, town walls have come to be regarded National Monuments. This status relates as much to their protection as to the nature of consent and management of works on, or close, to them. In particular, there is a requirement for Ministerial Consent from the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government to apply for any works on town and city walls in Local Authority ownership.

Furthermore, if the town wall survives as a continuous structure extending from Local Authority owned property into privately owned property, those portions of the wall are deemed as part of the National Monument to require Ministerial Consent.

If, however, the wall is discontinuous and a short upstanding section survives in private property, but is structurally unrelated to a standing Local Authority owned section of a town wall then that portion, while still deemed to be a National Monument, may not require Ministerial Consent for works on, or close, to the wall as the proposed works may be adjudicated through the normal process of planning referral to the Department.

The situation may seem somewhat confusing for private property owners who possess remains of town or city walls on their property as there are situations where works close to a town wall may require Ministerial Consent and situations where it is not required. The current approach supports the existing requirement with regard to privately owned land for planning referral to the Department, where development is proposed in designated Zones of Archaeological Potential or close to a National Monument.

National Monument status is applied to town walls in Local Authority ownership to ensure that any intervention to such town walls (including repair or interventions that might be regarded as exempted development) has to be subject to Ministerial Consent and by association,

to the full approval of the Department. It has also been established so that Local Authorities and their budgets make provision to manage their, now accepted, duty of care where town and city walls are held in Local Authority property.

#### 4.7 Legal framework for Youghal's town wall

Youghal's town wall has a separate designation (CO067:029/02 "town wall") within the Zone of Archaeological Potential for the medieval town (CO067:029/01-15) in the *Records of Monuments and Places*, as established under Section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994. As such, any development proposal in proximity to the town wall or defences (including the ditch) that comes before Youghal Town Council requires referral to the Planning Section at the Department of Environment Heritage and Local Government.

The entire circuit of the wall is also listed as a Protected Structure under the Planning and Development Act (2000) in the Youghal Town Council Development Plan 2003. As such, any intervention to the Protected Structure, strictly speaking, requires a planning application which can be referred to the Department for an opinion prior to a decision to grant approval.

#### 4.8 Streetscape Presentation/ Architectural Presentation of Standing Remains

Unlike many other Irish town walls, Youghal currently has unrestricted public access to over 400m of the wall's exterior along Raheen Road on either side of the Aher Terrace houses. Furthermore, the public ownership of the College Gardens and St. Mary's Collegiate Church now provides unrestricted access to approximately 250m of the wall's interior. Issues therefore relate only to the management of public access, particularly in relation to areas of unstable structure until such time as essential consolidation and repair can be undertaken, along with some important – but not difficult – improvements in the public realm adjacent to the wall.

#### 4.9 Towards a Workable Vision

This is not particularly an issue for Youghal or for its town wall. The Town Council has already identified the potential of its heritage resource and has taken steps to develop that. The first step was the preparation of *Investing in Heritage: A heritage-led regeneration strategy for Youghal 2005-2012*, some of the advocated actions for which are already being actively pursued.

It is important, however, that the business community

in Youghal subscribe to the vision and does not frustrate one of its most important elements – the protection of the heritage resource within the enclosed walled portion of the town (traditional buildings and shops, traditional materials, slated roofs, stone property walls, and the masonry and fixtures of the quays and old docks) and the presentation and management of iconic heritage buildings within the town (e.g. the Clock Gate, Water Gate, the Dominican friary doorway, the Red House, Tynte's Castle, the Alms Houses and further afield the remains of the North Abbey and barrack enclosure). Shop fronts like Merrick's should be included in this mix.

In the absence of a strategically phased Action Plan there is a danger that some of the actions now being taken may not be easily integrated later and will have to be knitted back into an overall framework of conceptual identity and brand development that has not yet been devised.

Significant progress has been made and the commercial and civic value of conserving what characterises Youghal's heritage has been accepted by some. It needs to be supported however and it requires a commitment to significant levels of 'joined-up' thinking, so that actions taken in support of heritage do not compete with each other or with the need for a consistent brand identity for the town, which crosses commercial, civic, tourist, educational and heritage management boundaries. It will be supported by:

- attention to differentiating the civic design inside and outside the walled town
- retaining the tightly grained development character of the town centre
- increasing pedestrian permeability and enjoyment
- retaining historic street frontages and shop fronts
- introducing hard and soft landscaping at key locations and,
- developing a brand for the historic core and supporting this with signage.

## 5. Opportunities

### 5.1 Suggested Opportunities for Improved Presentation and Urban Integration: Streetscape / Public Presentation, Development and Improved Cohesion

There are many locations where opportunities have been identified for the enhancement of civic spaces and amenities adjacent to the wall. The Plan cautions, however, that it needs to be undertaken within a strategic urban planning framework that incorporates principles for consistent use of materials and signage, all of which must be linked to the town's heritage identity and 'brand'.

### 5.2 Use of Materials

The use of appropriate materials is important for retaining the identity and visual impact of the medieval defences. Landscaping should be hard, with an emphasis on natural stone and textures. The town currently lacks good examples of hard landscaping, but there are several areas that would benefit from this treatment, especially at Clock Gate, Market Square (Fig. 16), and along the Jail Steps pathway (Fig. 15). Soft landscaping outside the town wall, in the fosse along Raheen Road, should be retained.

Structural repairs to the wall are urgently required in a number of places along the standing sections of wall, but it is important to use appropriate materials when carrying out this work, or when marking the line of the wall in the ground. Stone should be locally sourced, particularly the purple and red sandstones used in the earliest phases of construction, and bonded with a lime mortar.

### 5.3 Marking the Wall Alignment in the Pavement

The circuit of the wall (and even the position of its below-ground remains set back from the present quays) has been accurately identified. There are a few locations where the wall can be identified for the public and there is a significant opportunity to achieve this in the Market Square (Fig. 16). If it is undertaken, however, it will require the consistent use of a square random rubble in Old Red Sandstone and the new surface treatment of the Market Square needs to enhance the natural colouration

of sandstone rather than competing with it.

Where such intervention may be considered it requires supplementary signage and presentation to support its identification.

### 5.4 Marking the Gateways into the Medieval Town

There is a significant opportunity to create a sense of entry into the 'old town' (the former walled town) at North Gate (Plate 1), and at the South Gate locations (Plate 45), along North and South Main Street and the possible site of Quay Gate on O'Neill Crowley Street (Plate 49). This can be supported by consistent hard landscaping, traffic calming and signage. The survival of Clock Gate (formerly Trinity Castle/Iron Gate) already creates a tremendous sense of entry from both North and South Main Street.

The re-opening of the sally-ports along the western wall to create pedestrian access and physical links into the town is a wonderful development, but ease of pedestrian circulation needs to be considered with appropriate interventions to ensure that this is achieved with sensitivity in respect of the wall and the town ditch.

### 5.5 Creating an Identity / Brand

Youghal has to use this current opportunity to create a strong, recognisable, brand identity for the town and its heritage status. This has to be consistent and linked to all heritage signage, literature, advertising, information panels, and printed guides.

### 5.6 Site-Specific Information

Youghal Town Council has recently commissioned new site-specific heritage signs and information panels to be erected throughout the town. The western wall, each of the quay wall fragments, and the locations of current and former gates need support from landscaping and surface treatment to improve the immediate surroundings. Lighting could be used to discourage anti-social behaviour at night and information panels should be designed to inform the public as to the context and significance of the location. A Public Realm Plan was commissioned by Youghal Town Council in 2007 to address all of these issues.





Fig 13. Possible treatment of Raheen Road car park



Fig 14. Potential improvements to wall walk

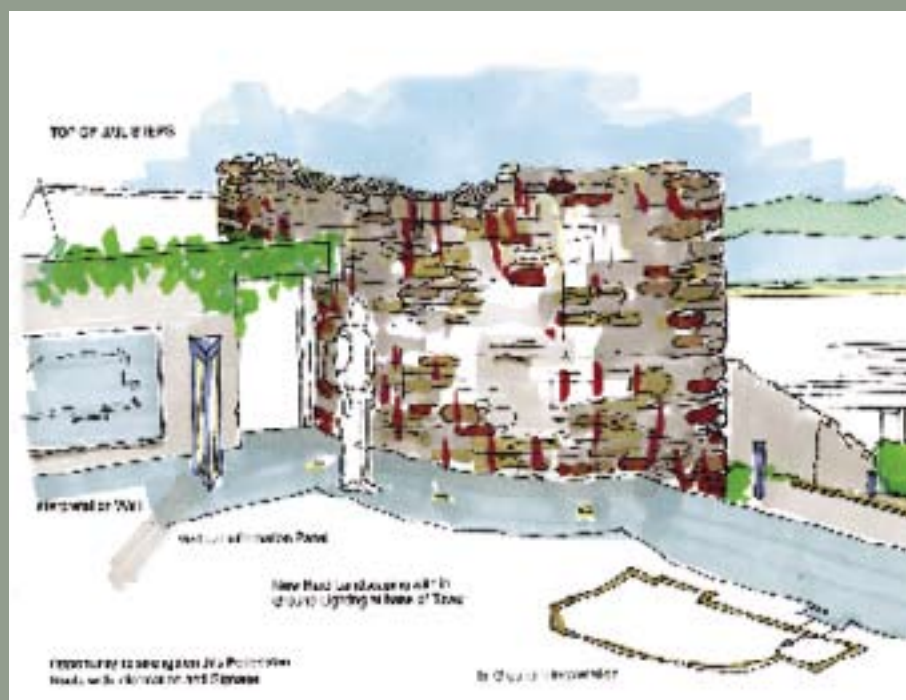


Fig 15. Hard landscaping improvements at Jail Steps

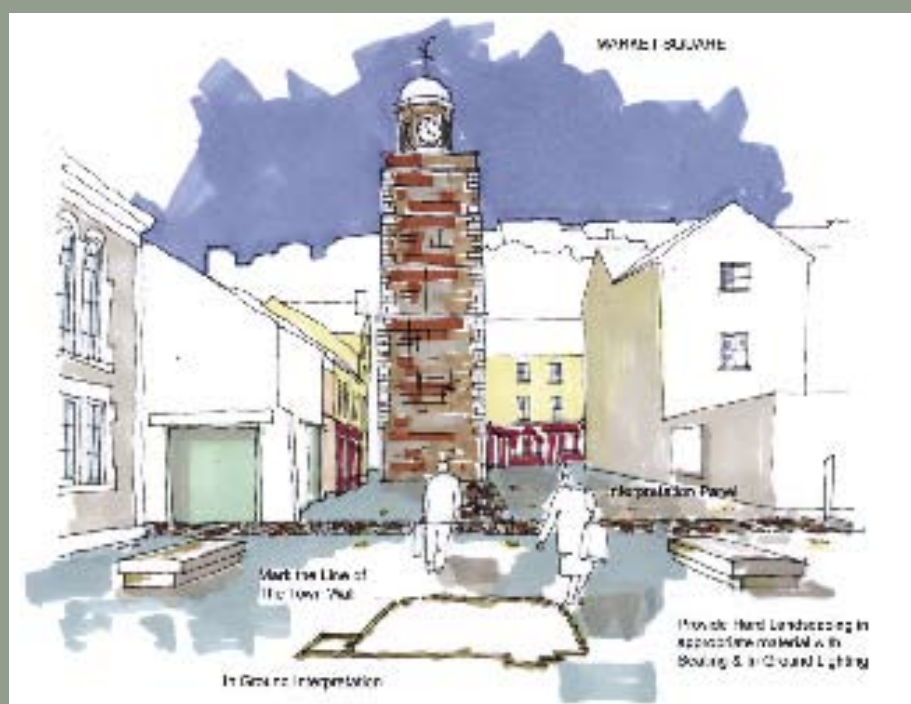


Fig 16. Impression of potential landscaping treatment at Market Square

## 6. Policies

### 6.1 Policy Aims and Derivation

The policies outlined in this Plan aim to encourage a greater recognition of the pivotal significance of the medieval town wall for the civic identity and future commercial life of the town of Youghal.

In the first instance, the policies set out a framework for addressing the importance and the urgent need for conservation, repair and maintenance of the medieval town wall. They then advocate key actions that are considered requisite for the successful and sustainable public presentation of the wall as a defining monument that informs the basis for Youghal's rich heritage identity.

The policies address issues, such as ownership and duty of care, suggesting frameworks within which key critical and collaborative actions can be confidently taken to secure the structure of the wall, especially where it is particularly vulnerable or where it is in particularly poor condition.

The policies for implementation and management outline an overarching structure within which the key progressive steps can be taken in the short, medium and longer term to achieve the dual ambitions of securing and presenting the town wall while promoting heritage as a viable and sustainable platform for economic development within the town. They advocate actions required to preserve the integrity and significance of the monument in its own right (repair, conservation and limited restoration); actions required to ensure the provision of safe, sustainable public access to the wall; and the actions required to promote the understanding and enjoyment the town wall as part of the town heritage identity.

The policies are designed to link to those advocated in *Investing in Heritage: A heritage-led regeneration strategy for Youghal 2005-2012* and provide guidance on the actions required to ensure that the investment in the protection, conservation and maintenance of the wall achieves a dividend for the heritage profile of town.

The continuous standing portion of the town wall circuit is a relatively unusual survival in Ireland and is over 700m long. It dominates the high ground above the town and forms an important visual backdrop to the town's commercial centre. Once identified, it can be easily seen and recognised along the lines of sight that are opened up by the laneways that extend at right

angles from the town's North Main Street to Ashe Street and Emmet Place and from the quays. It can also be seen rather dramatically from the N25 at Kinsalebeg as it approaches the bridge over the River Blackwater. The wall survives to a remarkably consistent height especially where it is currently publicly accessible.

However, vegetation removal undertaken in the 1970s – which had not significantly re-established in the 1980s when the first condition survey was undertaken – substantially re-colonised in the 1990s and in recent years, leaving many sections of the wall currently in a very vulnerable state (Kelly *pers. comm.*). Overall the wall is in very poor repair and portions of the structure are seriously compromised and dangerous, while others are in immanent danger of collapse and rapid deterioration due to the weight of mature trees and vegetation growth. Roots have invaded the lime mortar bonding and large trees lean out from the structure and are in danger of causing collapse. There are also locations where structural failure of the wall's facing masonry, some of it multi-period repair, is occurring.

The importance of the town wall and its role in supporting the heritage identity of the town has been embraced by Youghal Town Council. The policies set out in this Plan are advocated in order to ensure that the significance of the wall is confidently upheld and supported at local development policy level in order to ensure that the necessary actions for its preservation, repair, management and maintenance are prioritised and to ensure secure, confident and economically sustainable public presentation.

### 6.2 Policies

#### *Policy 1:*

#### *Protection, Duty of Care and Retention of the Historic Integrity of the Medieval Town Wall*

- Acknowledge that the surviving continuous stretch of the town wall should be regarded as a National Monument and that the duty of care for its protection, repair and maintenance falls principally to the Town Council, but is shared by those property owners who possess elements of the town wall circuit within their land holdings.

- Extend this duty of care, where possible to ensure the structural survival of the wall, to portions of the wall in joint ownership between the Town Council (externally) and private owners (internally) and also to that section of the wall that is held in the private ownership of Myrtle Grove where the very urgent removal of trees, ivy vegetation and structural support/repair/stabilisation is required.
  - Acknowledge the urgent need to secure the protection and structural integrity of the town wall (repair) in advance of any other developments designed to increase public access to it.
  - Prepare a detailed, phased repair and conservation works programme (Policy 2).
  - In the next review of the Development Plan, identify the heritage significance and integrity of the enclosed element of the walled town and the importance of its particular street layout, property size and orientation and its historic urban grain.
  - Prepare planning policy guidelines for the protection and retention of the town's heritage significance.
  - Formulate appropriate planning guidelines for developments within and immediately adjacent to the enclosed town and its closely associated ecclesiastical and heritage sites.
4. repair and very limited restoration to reinstate the integrity of the structure where this has been lost (e.g. where breaches have been made in the wall and the wall is being climbed and crossed between public and private property; where the masonry is loose and is being actively removed and vandalised; and where damage/breaches have resulted in significant loss or poor finishes).
- Formulate policy, with the owners, together with a programme for the removal and future management of vegetation growth and repair to the Myrtle Grove sections of the wall and to those other sections where ownership is shared between the Town Council externally and private owners internally.
  - Consider supporting the sponsorship of training programmes in stone masonry, use of lime mortars and horticulture (with the potential to recreate the historic seventeenth century garden in the College grounds, Policy 3). Explore the potential for EU funding availability for this and the involvement of FÁS in this project.

## *Policy 2:*

### *Conservation, Maintenance and Repair*

- Prepare a detailed, phased repair and conservation works programme which will address - in order of priority:
    1. structural integrity (urgent removal of vegetation linked to continuing condition survey, temporary structural support and very urgent repairs in areas in danger of imminent collapse);
    2. a full analytical record (stone-accurate survey and analysis) of the structure prior to any removal of any fabric or general repair and repointing intervention programme (advice supported by Waterford City Council's experience);
    3. use of appropriate conservation repair methods and materials for all repointing, structural intervention, capping and especially re-building where material loss of fabric has occurred due to collapse, where vegetation removal has opened up the bonding and where it is occurring due to public interference;
- Ensure that, during any forthcoming phases of work on the wall, attention will be given to ensuring the collation of further, detailed recording and research on the chronology (timeline) and detail of the wall's history with particular reference to occasions of recorded damage, repair and re-building (nature, context, location and extent).
  - Prior to commencement of any repair, and immediately after vegetation removal, commission a full stone-accurate survey of the wall and its internal and external elevations, linked to the observations made in the existing condition surveys and the archaeological survey undertaken in the 1970s. The survey is required in order to analyse the nature and composition of the fabric, features that may not have been noted in previous studies that reflect the origin of repairs linked to the chronology of historical events experienced by the town. (Note: The need to undertake a detailed survey in advance of repair was highlighted and advocated by Waterford City Council on foot of its experience during recent conservation, repair and restoration works undertaken on Waterford city wall.)
  - Create an archive of all former and proposed surveys, studies, records and reports to be held with the Town Council, the public library or in a dedicated

## *Policy 3:*

### *Information, Recording and Research*



repository created for that purpose. (The potential for such an archival repository to be created in the Clock Gate is worthy of consideration).

- Update the 1994 guide *Youghal Historic Walled Port*. The 'trail' has been revised but its promotion and literature requires integration in an overall design and 'brand' (Policy 4).
- Research the history and archaeology of the College and its garden for use as the basis for any forthcoming planting proposals. A unique and exciting opportunity exists to consider the recreation the medieval garden, based on historical, map and archaeological evidence.
- Promote and ensure the collation of further research on the history, archaeology and associations of the lands at Myrtle Grove, St. Mary's, the College, Grove House and properties along the circuit of the town wall is recommended.

#### **Policy 4:**

##### ***Legibility, Access and Presentation***

- Commence the removal of vegetation from the town wall at the earliest opportunity. The removal of vegetation will immediately improve the legibility of the standing town wall by simply exposing its stonework along its standing 700m+ remains. Because the wall is topographically pre-eminent in the rising ground at the 'back' of the town, this simple action will immediately make the wall far more visible.
- Manage the visitor access to the town wall in the early stages of critical repair, while the wall remains in a structurally unstable and dangerous state. The safety and management of the public and the security of the wall structure requires careful consideration in all areas where access is promoted.
- As part of upgrading works advocated for the car park on Raheen Road, unblock the windows open in the standing wall of the former Fever Hospital overlooking St. Mary's, subject to health and safety considerations. This will create a very attractive and expansive view into the church and graveyard, over the town northern end of the town with its backdrop of the river, Ferry Point and Kinsalebeg. Specific proposals for the cost-effective up-grade of the car park are set out in Section 7, to improve it as a facility for visitors and the public.
- Consider, with Waterford County Council, the potential for the creation of a lay-by along the N25 on its approach to the town from Kinsalebeg. The recent works on N25 have opened up the view towards the town on this important approach from Rosslare/Waterford/Dungarvan. Signage and an information panel would direct lines of sight towards the town, its harbour and its key heritage features; the town wall circuit can be readily seen and traced from this location, once St. Mary's is identified.
- Ensure a link between the policies of this Plan to those of the Public Realm Plan for the town. The study will provide support for existing provisions in respect of public presentation but will focus on improving the legibility of the town's heritage character, and on ease and improved quality of pedestrians experience within the town's heritage locations and its civic spaces.
- Create a strong, consistent 'brand' for the town's heritage identity, possibly with its own 'logo' and ensure that this is applied to all heritage signage and all supporting documentation including booklets, pamphlets, advertising and promotional text. This will require attention to a consistent and very well-developed graphic design that extends from the brand identity to signage and on into literature and other elements of public and site-specific presentation. It will provide both the citizens of Youghal and its visitors with a strong, confident identity that is legible as a link between all its heritage sites and features (the current heritage trail signage, while attractive, is not comprehensive and is independent of other heritage/tourist signage and identities in the town).
- There are a number of architecturally distinctive and important commercial and domestic buildings within the town, the preservation and appropriate repair/restoration of which should be prioritised.
- The town wall walk (draft in place) should include directed walks that are short (20mins), medium (1 hour) and long (2 hours). A day tour (with suggested 'break points' for food/rest) should also be considered.

## *Policy 5:*

### *Implementation, Management and Review*

- Assume that the overall co-ordination and management responsibility for the town wall will rest with the Town Council and that the protection and management of the town's heritage identity will be supported and promoted in municipal policy.
- Adopt a phased approach to the implementation of the policies and arising actions outlined in this Plan in measured, progressive steps. An outline of recommended actions to be taken in the short, medium and longer term is presented in Section 7 of the Plan, below. These have been devised with a view to achieving the dual ambitions of securing and presenting the town wall while promoting heritage as a secure, viable and sustainable platform for economic development within the town.
- Take the urgent and appropriate steps to preserve the integrity, structure and significance of the monument in its own right; repair, conservation and limited restoration (outlined in Section 7, below).
- Ensure the provision of safe, secure and sustainable public access to the wall together with appropriate actions and measures designed to manage the potential impact of an increase in visitor numbers.
- Ensure that promotion, understanding and enjoyment of the town wall is a key component of the town's heritage identity as set out on Policies 3 and 4.
- Place the promotion and protection of the town's heritage identity and its essential historic fabric at the heart of policy proposals for physical and economic development.
- Agree and set out a calendar of repair works, awareness raising projects and developmental actions designed to ensure the parallel progression of activities designed to secure the heritage significance of the town wall while increasing public enjoyment of it.
- Prioritise the actions designed to improve the presentation of the Clock Gate as an iconic structure in the town's heritage mix and an important gateway location to its historic commercial centre and port, linked to the Market Square.
- Seek the integration of the policies outlined in this Conservation Plan for the town wall with policies and actions advocated for the improvement of the Public Realm and any other policies to be developed for and included in the forthcoming Development Plan for the town.

## 7. Actions

The *Investing in Heritage: A heritage-led regeneration strategy for Youghal 2005-2012* report identified a total of 23 “flagship” projects for the regeneration of Youghal. The Town Council and, in particular, the Youghal Heritage Municipal Policy Committee have been very pro-active in this regard and to date have actioned a number of projects. Those that relate specifically to the town wall include:

- employing a stone mason to undertake repair work on the surviving stretches of the town wall;
- phased reinstatement the handrails on the town wall walk;
- removing the ships cannons from the wall; re-opening the sally-ports in St Mary’s church graveyard and the College grounds (under archaeological supervision);
- preparing an information booklet with details of all Youghal’s tourist attractions;
- producing an Irish Historic Towns Atlas for Youghal;
- improvement of Market Square including repaving (which may have an impact on the presentation of the below ground remains of the town wall);
- design and installation of a floodlighting scheme for the western section of the town wall, Clock Gate and a number of other key locations; and
- installation of new interpretative signage and associated heritage trail within the old town

In addition to these projects the Conservation Plan identifies several other opportunities specific to the town wall and adjacent properties to improve the condition, access and presentation. These are listed below as urgent, short, medium, or long term actions.

### *Urgent Actions (12 months)*

- Produce a stone-accurate survey and detailed cross-sections of all publicly accessible sections of the wall with the purpose of creating a baseline record of the wall prior to repair and for monitoring any future structural movement and loss of fabric from the wall.

- Structural repair and stabilisation is required to the internal face at the boundary between Sections J and Section K (in private ownership). A section of the wall walk has collapsed, leaving a very loose and dangerous overhang. Erosion at the base of the wall also means that there is a serious risk of further collapse.
- A programme of tree removal at key locations along the circuit has being devised by David Kelly, where the trees will be substantially reduced but not killed, until such time as a programme of work for the consolidation of the wall has been approved. A number of critical locations have been identified (Fig 2). The removal of the root systems will need to be done under archaeological supervision and the voids created will require urgent repair to prevent deterioration.
- Remove any tree branches from standing trees that pose an immediate threat of damage to the wall.

### *Short-Term Actions (1-3 years)*

- Removal of biological growth (clipping back vegetation to the roots and treating these).
- Ongoing repair to identified key locations – subject to financial and skilled resources.
- Removal of ivy root growth (under archaeological supervision) and consolidation of the voids created.
- Re-establish the wall walk (a phased programme is already in progress) subject to a review of public safety issues and a structural survey to establish the condition and security of the existing wall walk (Fig. 14).
- Create information panels (in progress) and consistent signage linked to branding and the creation of a dedicated logo
- Remove vegetation from the external face of the wall at Myrtle Grove and prepare a stone-by-stone condition survey as a matter of urgency, to ensure that no further wall is lost and future deterioration can be monitored. This survey should guide the terms of reference for any repair work or any plans for future public presentation of the remains.



- Develop a tree monitoring programme for standing trees in close proximity to the wall to assess risk of damage to the wall.
- Prepare a new Heritage Trail for Youghal (in progress) and include wall walks of various lengths (short, medium or long walks). These could be linked to national health initiatives like the Healthy Heart campaign.
- Use hard landscaping, lighting, different paving treatments and interpretative signage to identify the town wall alignment, improve public presentation and strengthen the pedestrian route at the top of the Jail Steps and where the steps cross Ashe Street (Fig. 15).
- Prepare an elevation drawing of the western wall, including a schematic drawing viewed from inside the town, for consideration in developing the wall walk and a tree canopy walk.
- Ensure that the re-opened gates in St Mary's church yard and the College gardens are linked to the lighting programme for the town wall to discourage anti-social behaviour (both schemes already in progress).
- Seek creation of a second tier of zoning within the wall town circuit and designate this area as 'Historic Walled Town Centre' in forthcoming Development Plans.
- Improve Market Square by removing red brick planters and mark the line and corner of the original town wall and the Base Town extension with a suitable paving treatment in a square random-rubble pattern with interpretative signs (Fig. 16). Suggest starting all walking tours from this location as it links the Tourist Office to the Clock Gate.
- Suggest Youghal Town Council consider purchasing the former ice cream shop on Raheen Road, with a view to demolishing this building to improve access and public presentation of the town wall.

### *Long-Term Actions (10-20 years)*

- Create a linear public park that follows the entire length of the standing remains of the external face of the wall, subject to accessibility and safety concerns.
- Where urban development occurs along the line of the town wall, the opportunity to identify the town defences and potential gateways through archaeological investigation should be taken.
- All newly identified sections of the town wall should be added to the Youghal Town Council planning database and mapping.
- Suggestion to use hard landscaping and different paving treatments to identify the location of the town wall in public areas where it has been found during archaeological investigation.

### *Medium-Term Actions (3-10 years)*

- Improve public presentation of the town wall and develop the use of the Council-owned car park facilities on Raheen Road, perhaps turning it into a small coach park. The windows of the former hospital could be re-opened to re-establish the view into the medieval town and down to the river. Security railings or barriers would need to be added to ensure public safety (Fig. 13).
- Develop the College gardens to make the wall more accessible by creating an urban park, encouraging visitors with a small playground area for children and a tree walk with spectacular views, extending from the current wall walk. Access through the gardens via the newly opened gate would heighten the wall experience and provide pedestrian access into the town. Development of this area would require an Action Plan, as there are a number of health and safety issues to be addressed.

## 8. Gazetteer of Specific Observations and Opportunities Identified for the Enhancement, Development and Management of Individual



Plate 1. Site of North Gate, North Main Street



Plate 2. Buttressed wall, near North Gate



Plate 3. Section A - external face (after Kelly 2000)

The route described below travels in an anticlockwise direction, starting from No. 11 North Main Street. The "Section" headings are taken directly from David Kelly's Condition Survey of the town wall carried out in 2000 (Appendix 1) to allow cross-referencing of information, and are also shown in Figure 1.

### 8.1 Site of North Gate and Garrison (Plates 1-2)

The site of North Gate is obvious because of a slight narrowing of North Main Street at this location (Plate 1). Historical records make note of a garrison stationed at Youghal and the *Pacata Hibernia* shows this garrison attached to North Gate. The base of the northern wall of No.160 North Main Street is buttressed (Plate 2), suggesting that this could be the outer garrison wall. No other remains of the gate or garrison survive above ground, but there is potential to identify them during archaeological investigation, should development take place in this area.

### 8.2 Section A – rear of No.11 North Main Street to St Mary's Terrace (Plates 3-4)

This section of the wall is located to the rear of No. 11 North Main Street. The internal section of the wall was not inspected in 2007. The external face of this wall was last surveyed seven years ago and was considered to be in relatively good condition (Kelly 2000). Kelly believes that the "monolithic" appearance of this section of the wall may indicate that it is a seventeenth century rebuild, but it requires further investigation to confirm (pers. comm.). Recent archaeological investigation suggests the rebuilt section of wall may be late eighteenth or early nineteenth century in date (Tierney 2000). The rebuilt wall measures 5m high, 27.75m in length and 1.25m wide, which is considerably narrower than the original town wall, which is between 1.60m to 2.10m wide (ibid). The wall height has been reduced to the top of the internal wall walk and there is evidence for historic repairs to the wall (Kelly 2000). The top of the wall is heavily vegetated which, if not cleared, will severely damage the wall. The property adjacent to the wall was recently developed in 2000, but the development did not extend into the open area where the town ditch

would have been located. The opportunity was taken to open a small test pit immediately outside the town wall at this time. Two ditches were found but both were too narrow to have served any real defensive purpose. As current planning restricts building against the wall there could be a long-term objective for the Council to purchase this land to develop a linear park that could continue the entire length of the standing remains of the wall, access permitting.

### 8.3 Section B – St Mary’s Terrace (Plate 4)

Section B is located at the end of St Mary’s Terrace and survives undisturbed to the height of the wall walk. Both faces of the wall appear to be in good condition; however there is a small structure against the exterior face of the wall and the surrounding town wall has been subjected to modern render (*ibid*). Internally the wall walk is corbelled, which is extremely unusual as this does not occur at any other location along the circuit (Kelly *pers. comm.*).

### 8.4 Section C – Myrtle Grove (Plates 5-6)

Located within the grounds of Myrtle Grove, Section C is differentiated from the previous sections because of “changes in the texture and pattern” (Kelly 2000:7). A small gate through the wall provides access to other sections of the property. The external face has suffered from extremely heavy vegetation and mortar erosion, which will need to be addressed in order to stabilise the wall (Plate 6). Heavy ivy growth is present on both sides and on top of the wall, including some small trees, which need to be removed.

### 8.5 Section D – Myrtle Grove (Plates 7-8)

Very little of this section of town wall survives as the circuit has been broken through by a small residential structure, a garden wall and a nineteenth century extension to Myrtle Grove. The internal face appears to be in much better condition than its external counterpart, which suffers from loose masonry and eroded mortar (Plate 8). Again, the wall survives to the height of the wall walk, but Kelly (2000) believes that a small section of the upper parapet remains adjacent to the Myrtle Grove extension (Plates 7 and 8). Anecdotal evidence suggests the flowers growing on the external face of this section of original wall were introduced from the Americas by Sir Walter Raleigh and are therefore of historic interest and require further investigation. The rebuilt garden wall between the residential structure on the external face and the Myrtle Grove extension also dates to the nineteenth century.



Plate 4. Sections A & B - external face (after Kelly 2000)



Plate 5. Section C, Myrtle Grove walled garden & internal face of town wall



Plate 6. Section C, Myrtle Grove external face. Note structural inclusions



Plate 7. Section D internal face adjacent to Myrtle Grove house





Plate 8. Section D external face. Flowers growing on wall are thought to have been introduced from America by Walter Raleigh



Plate 9. Section E, Myrtle Grove – internal face recently cleared of vegetation



Plate 10. Section E – tree growth from top of wall



Plate 11. Section E, Myrtle Grove – dense vegetation on external face

## 8.6 Section E – Myrtle Grove House to St Mary's boundary (Plates 9-11)

Since Section E was originally surveyed in 2000 the dense vegetation has been cleared from the interior face, however the external face of the wall is still inaccessible. The vegetation will also need to be cleared along the external face to assess the condition of the wall. The internal face of the wall appears to be in very good condition and is being well maintained. This section extends from Myrtle Grove house to the St Mary's boundary. The wall includes a modern boarded-up gate at this location, which opens onto a narrow parcel of land external to the wall where two family box tombs are located. This area is very overgrown. This narrow strip of land outside the town wall once provided access from Raheen Road to Myrtle Grove. A gate on Raheen Road possibly marks the right-of-way access, but a number of residential units have since been built over this access. A large sycamore tree growing out of the top of the wall has increased in size in the last seven years and needs to be removed by a qualified arboriculturalist as a matter of urgency (Plate 10).

## 8.7 Section F – northern wall of St Mary's Church yard (Plates 12-16)

Section F forms the northern boundary of St Mary's Church, however the external face of the wall is in the ownership of Myrtle Grove. The interior of the wall has been significantly cleaned up but is otherwise unaltered and the exterior section of this wall is inaccessible. There is still considerable growth along the top of the wall. Generally the wall (with wall walk) survives to its full height, but there is a short section of parapet that is missing (Plate 12). Part of the parapet appears to be leaning inwards and, therefore, should be monitored. Trees on the outside appear to be responsible for the loss of the parapet. Kelly (2000) believed that a lot of historic repair work and re-building has been carried out on this section of the wall with three distinct styles of building (a feature also observed a hundred years earlier by M.J. C. Buckley). Grave slabs and plaques have been inserted into the town wall (Plate 13).

The land to the north of the town wall was developed c.2000, and visibility and direct access to the wall has now been lost and the external face of the wall has become extremely overgrown. The residential development has created a long narrow 'dead end' that is currently fenced off and has become a location for unsightly dumping. The town ditch is still evident at this location, but the wall is heavily overgrown with ivy and there is tree growth in the ditch. The wall survives to its full height and there is potential for good presentation of the wall, but this area is currently in private ownership. This vegetation

will need to be removed and a condition survey should be undertaken, but without a clear proposal in place for treatment of this area it could attract anti-social behaviour. A crack on the external face of Section F marks the junction between repair to the wall and a previous phase of construction. David Kelly (2007) has identified this section of wall as requiring immediate and on-going monitoring of structural movement (Fig 2).

### 8.8 Section G – northwest corner of St Mary's Church yard (Plates 17-18)

Section G forms the 'corner' of the town's defences and rises sharply to the western plateau, and forms the north-west boundary of St Mary's Church. The external face is covered in dense ivy, which is loosening masonry and will need to be removed and repaired, as the public are using the boundary between Sections F and G to climb over the town wall as a short-cut into town. There is a large crack at this location and a buttress has been added to stabilise the wall. Evidence of weathered stones and open joints were identified in this location. There has been considerable tidying up of the exterior of Section G but the spreading of surplus excavated material from the adjoining housing development has raised ground levels (Kelly 2007).

The interior of the wall has had the vegetation removed, although the stump of a sycamore tree that was growing from the wall walk still remains and is not dead. Further along this section two more sycamore trees are growing from the wall – one from the face and one from the top. Because of the substantial tree growth David Kelly has identified this section of wall as requiring immediate and on-going monitoring of structural movement (Fig 2). A monitoring programme should also be set up for the large beech tree beside the wall. It is interesting to note that a small opening created to recess a coffin into the wall exposes the wall's internal structure where at least 3 different phases of construction are identifiable. The later phases of construction actually rest on top of medieval grave slabs (Plate 17).

### 8.9 Section H – Raheen Road car park and western wall of St Mary's Church (Plates 19-20)

From outside the 'old town' Section H merely marks the line of the town wall, as the wall in this location is in fact the back wall of the former Fever Hospital. The hospital, demolished in 1960s, was built on top of the town wall.

The land outside the town wall is owned by the Council and has been turned into a car park, which appears to



Plate 12. Section F, St Mary's Church – internal face. Note collapse of upper parapet



Plate 13. Section F, St Mary's Church – tombs cut into town wall



Plate 14. Section F, St Mary's Church – old heritage signage



Plate 15. St Mary's Church – new heritage signage





Plate 16. Section F, St Mary's Church – external face



Plate 17.  
Section G St  
Mary's Church  
– internal  
face with  
tree stump  
and grave  
cut in wall.  
Note later  
extension built  
over medieval  
grave stones



Plate 18. Section G – external face with extensive ivy cover



Plate 19. Section H, St Mary's Church – internal face

be very under-utilised and currently detracts from the wall experience (Plate 20). The ground level outside the wall has also been raised up and the town wall still exists below the car park level. This section provides an opportunity to improve public presentation and develop the use of the car park facilities, perhaps turning it into a small coach park. Cronin (1994) believes the north-western corner of the car park is the possible location for a former tower. No above ground remains of this tower survive.

Despite the elevation there is no sense of view into the 'old town' at this location. The windows of the former hospital have been bricked up but could be re-opened to re-establish the view, taking public safety into consideration. This section of wall is also being climbed by the public for access into the town centre, in spite of the steep drop.

The town wall is visible within the grounds of St Mary's Church, as the base of the Fever Hospital wall (Plate 19). Trees growing out of the town wall have been cut back, but it is likely that removal of the remaining root system will cause structural damage to this section of the wall, so this can not be done until an appropriate programme of consolidation and repair is in place.

### 8.10 Section I – Drew's Tower to St Mary's Church boundary (Plate 21-23)

This section of the wall includes the late addition of Drew's Tower built in the 1820's (approximately the same time that St Mary's chancel was re-roofed). Drew's Tower is built on top of the wall with a "crenellated top with corbels, evenly spaced, supporting an eave" (Cronin 1994: 3). Its location is historic, as Drew's Tower is built on the site of a former tower (Figs. 3 and 4). This circular tower is much narrower than the other surviving towers along the circuit (Plate 21).

The outer leaf of the wall collapsed right down to the external ground level in the 1950s and the repair is evident. The parapet and part of the outer face of the wall that steps up to Drew's Tower was rebuilt in the 1970's. Evidence for movement of the wall can be seen in fractured stone found in the exposed core of Section I (Appendix 4). From the sallyport opening south the outer face of the wall and its parapet were rebuilt in the 1970s. Although these modern additions to the upper sections of the wall are historically incorrect they do allow the public to visualise the wall at its full height. Membrane inserted between the old wall and rebuild denote the extent of the modern repairs. An entirely new addition to the wall was also erected in the 1970's, with no historical precedence, to divert the wall walk around the sallyport opening. The original steps from either

side of the opening up to the wall walk are still present. There is an opportunity to remove this modern diverted wall walk and restore the original access to the wall walk, which would also improve access to the sallyport. Despite substantial rebuilding, original sections of the wall are still evident on the outer face and are marked by a line of vegetation growing out of what was once the top of the wall (Plates 21 and 24).

Kelly's condition survey (2000) indicates that footholds had been cut into the wall to create a shortcut through to the grounds of St Mary's and presumably into town. The blind gate or sallyport has been opened to pedestrians, creating a short-cut into town without further damaging to the wall. It is hoped that re-opening this gate will discourage future climbing of the town wall. Because this access would be through the church graveyard the gate is currently locked in the evening to discourage anti-social behaviour; however locking the gates at night could encourage people to climb the wall after hours. The addition of a lighting scheme along the wall will also deter anti-social activity.

The internal face of Section I had also been largely re-built, particularly the wall walk. The rusted and broken wall walk handrail has been replaced and a section of the wall walk, up to Drew's Tower has been re-opened. By repairing and connecting the sections of wall walk between the College Gardens and St Mary's Churchyard at a later date the wall walk could be extend up to 350m in length. The route works nicely between these two adjoining spaces and offers the potential for a dramatic but not overly long circular walk starting and finishing on the quiet road of Emmet Place.

### 8.11 Section J – College gardens to Grove House boundary (Plates 23-25)

Section J forms the western boundary wall of the College garden. The exterior of the wall includes both historic and modern repairs and there is evidence for the separation of the outer leaf at Section J. The addition to the upper register of the wall is a "modern cemented random masonry wall with stylised cruciform musket loops" with a flat coping that steps up in height (Plate 22 and 24; Cronin 1994: 3). This reproduction, undertaken in the 1970's is a stylised view of the town wall and while it detracts from the medieval fabric of the wall it does serve a purpose by allowing members of the public to visualise how the town wall may have looked like in its hey-day. Minor repair to the external face of the wall was also undertaken at the same time the modern parapet was built.

A small portion of the wall, towards the centre of Section J was re-built prior to the survey undertaken for the 1841 OS manuscript map.



Plate 20. Section H, Raheen Road car park – site of former Fever Hospital



Plate 21. Section I & Drew's Tower, looking north



Plate 22. Section I sallyport and 1970s rebuilt upper parapet



Plate 23. Modern wall walk along Sections I & J (taken from Drew's Tower)





*Plate 24. Section J – external face. Note line of vegetation along old top of wall*



*Plate 25.  
Newly  
opened gate  
at Section J*



*Plate 26. Section K – town wall interior overgrown with ivy*



*Plate 27. Section K – external face and buttresses*

The lower sections of the wall show considerable mortar erosion allowing vegetation growth to creep in. The join between the modern reconstructions is obvious by the line of vegetation that grows along the former top of the wall (Plate 24). There is also membrane between the original wall and rebuilt upper course. The distinctive red sandstone used in the lower, older courses of the wall are weathering more quickly than the other stones used during construction. At one particular section the mortar and stones have been washed out from the base of the external face and stone and mortar replacement work has begun here. Further erosion at this location may lead to the undermining of the wall.

There is a substantial loss of stone and open voids to the internal face of Section J, particularly in the area around the sally-port. There are a number of substantial mature trees growing close to the interior face of the wall at this location and overgrowth on the face of the wall. A programme of tree monitoring and branch maintenance will need to be actioned to ensure that the trees do not damage the wall. David Kelly has identified immediate and on-going monitoring of structural movement at three locations along this section of wall – two internally and one externally (Fig. 2).

Again there is evidence that stones have been removed to create footholds for a shortcut into the college grounds. The height of the wall on both the exterior and interior faces makes this a very dangerous area. The re-opening of the sally-port to allow the public access to the College grounds will heighten the wall experience, and provide a link to the shopping precinct below that will hopefully discourage climbing the wall.

The College gardens could be developed to make the wall more accessible by creating an urban park or amenity area. An amenity area would help “present” the wall and also encourage pedestrians, young families and tourists to enjoy this new cross route. There is also an amazing opportunity to develop this amenity by including a playground area for children and tree canopy walk. The wall walk already creates a very effective “tree canopy walk”. There is an option to link the remains of the wall-walk (where it no longer exists) by not rebuilding or replacing in these locations but by breaking out of the line of the wall, taking the visitor north eastwards further into the trees and out over the College Gardens. This would give the opportunity of views over the lower parts of the town and to the sea un-obscured by the trees. There exists a similar and successful tree canopy walk treatment at Lough Key Forest Park. Development of this area would require an Action Plan, as there are a number of health and safety issues to be addressed.

The wall walk terminates suddenly at the end of this section, where a portion of the wall and wall walk

collapsed. Erosion of the quarry face on which the wall was built means a loss of support for the wall itself, which is a major issue. This last part of Section J and the adjoining portion in Section K, also without support, are at serious risk of being lost completely. What remains is a very loose and dangerous overhanging section of wall walk, which would need to be urgently stabilised, particularly if a tree canopy or extended wall walk is to be developed in the future. The length of Section J has three that require monitoring.

### 8.12 Section K – Grove House to Montmorenci House boundary (Plates 26-28)

Section K forms the western boundary of Grove House, and includes a rebuilt section of wall with a blind gate that provided access to the house. The gate is a “blocked round-headed arch with stone voussoirs” and there was formerly a lean-to structure here (Figs 8 and 9; Cronin 1994: 3). The wall walk is missing from the first third of Section K, as a result of this section of the wall collapsing and was rebuilt prior to 1841, so the gate dates to the nineteenth century. This re-built portion of wall “steps” out at a 45° angle and then reconnects to the original thirteenth century wall. Small breeches in the wall, at either end of the rebuilt nineteenth century wall are being climbed by members of the public, which is a serious issue.

The external wall and town ditch are presented as open public land. The wall at this location is characterised internally by a huge drop in ground level from the base of wall, but this does not deter people from climbing the wall for quicker access into the town centre. Outside of the town wall the ground level rises towards the south.

Section K is unique in that it still exhibits the original loops and parapet and is the only unaltered full height section of wall. At the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century M. J. C. Buckley advocated the strengthening of this section of wall, which was in danger of falling “outwards into the fosse, especially in the portion where the traces of the different systems of fortification are visible, and which are of the greatest interest to the historian” (1900: 161). As per his recommendations buttresses were added to support the failing structure, 3 externally and 1 internally; however Buckley died before the work was completed in 1905. The buttressed wall survives to a great height, although the upper section appears to have been rebuilt (Plate 27). Despite the buttresses there is a clear indication that this section of wall is continuing to lean outwards, particularly towards the northern end where it adjoins the infill wall (where the original town wall is missing), but also near the junction with the Montmorenci House boundary wall. This section of



Plate 28.  
Half-Moon  
Tower,  
Section K



Plate 29. Section L – internal face



Plate 30. Ladder at Section L for access over the town wall



Plate 31. Modern shed built against interior of Section M





Plate 32. Gate opening and rubble at Section M – external face looking north. Note Montmorenci Tower to the north



Plate 33. Section M – repairs to original fabric and new gate crossing line of wall



Plate 34. Section M – Banshee Tower and top of Jail Steps



Plate 35. Section N – Jail Steps at Ashe Street

wall needs to have three on-going structural monitoring cross sections set up (Fig. 2). Outward movement has also been observed at the southern end of Section K, where base joints have been loosened internally.

Internally, the land behind the Section K wall has been quarried and the quarry wall is in very poor condition. The property bounds the Quaker burial ground and a small Quaker Temple is located within the grounds.

Behind the buttressed section of wall the outer face of the internal wall is detaching from the main structure and there are two large vertical cracks, which require immediate attention. Trees that have also collapsed onto the wall at this location are being used by the public to access across the wall. Access over the town wall is being gained via the buttresses and through the Half-Moon Tower, which is a major security issue for the structure of the wall and tower and for the private landowners inside the town wall. Repair at each of these locations is urgently needed.

Between the buttresses and the tower there is a section of the wall that was re-built in the 17<sup>th</sup> century (Plate 27). The early fabric of the wall is very distinctive, and is most notable here because most of the mortar has been washed out. Growth of ivy and saplings at this location again is doing quite substantial damage.

The circular Half-Moon Tower (Plate 28) presents well and survives to a height of almost 8m. It is “built of rough sandstone blocks with occasional limestone blocks” (Cronin 1994: 2). The tower has a battered based and a rim at the top. There has been quite a significant deterioration of the only full height surviving tower. The centre of the tower has always been filled with earth, which was cleared but not backfilled during archaeological investigations in 1975. This has caused substantial cracks to the upper sections of the tower that will need to be repaired. There are modern repairs with inappropriate “battered” cement mortar on both the base of the tower and the join where the tower meets the wall. The internal face of the southern portion of Section K (south of the Half-Moon Tower) is generally in good condition.

### 8.13 Section L – Montmorenci House boundary to Montmorenci Tower (Plates 29-30)

The wall height continues from Section K but loss of the upper parapet means the wall drops in height by approximately 20m before it enters the rear gardens of 8 residential units of Aher Terrace. Section L generally presents well, although a large portion of the wall leading up to the Aher Terrace houses was rebuilt prior to 1841.

A gate, in the rear garden on No.1 Aher Terrace was an earlier right-of-way for Montmorenci House, but was closed off when the Aher Terrace houses were built. This section of wall is being actively used by the public as a short cut into town. In fact, during one field inspection a ladder was observed up against the external face of the wall at this location Two gates on the eastern side of the Montmorenci House ground, with access onto Gillets Hill and Pope John Paul Place, are encouraging the public to wander across privately owned land. This is creating a serious security issue for the landowner that needs to be promptly addressed by repairing breaches in the wall.

There is much less vegetation in this section of the wall but small weeds are consistent throughout the mortar. Internally the wall still bounds Montmorenci House (Plate 29). Externally the town wall forms the rear boundary wall of Nos.1-8 Aher Terrace. The rear garden wall is original but has been reduced in height and no parapet survives (Plate 30). There is a circular tower located in the backyard of No. 8 Aher Terrace. The tower, known as Montmorenci Tower, has modern brick inclusions and was substantially excavated by Dermot Twohig and Sheila Lane in 1975. The excavations revealed that the current tower is a nineteenth century re-build, but that the foundations of both the original thirteenth century tower and a later seventeenth century structure (that had substantial annex buildings to the rear). The thirteenth century tower was built shortly after the town wall, but before the fosse was dug, which gives a clear indication of the phasing of this section of wall (Lane: *in prep.*). Although covered in heavy ivy what remains of the tower survives in good condition to a height of approximately 4m. The wall in the rear garden of No.7 Aher Terrace collapsed in recent years and at that time duty of care for repair of the wall fell to the owners (Gowen; *pers. comm.*).

#### 8.14 Section M – Montmorenci Tower to Banshee Tower (Plates 31-34)

Section M continues south from Montmorenci Tower, and there is evidence of recent repair and reconstructive work (Plate 33). The wall is high, but less than 1m thick. Vegetation growth is a huge problem along this section, and there are two openings in the wall at this location (Plates 32-3). Facing on to Raheen Road is the remains of a now un-used kiosk. This building should be purchased by the Council and removed to allow better presentation of the town wall.

A section of the wall was removed in the nineteenth century to provide access to Montmorenci House, which was constructed at that time (Plate 32). Despite the height of the wall at this location the public is regularly climbing the wall here and cutting across



Plate 36. Section O – Jail Steps to Clock Gate. Southern face of main town wall



Plate 37. Southern face of Section O



Plate 38. Northern elevation of Clock Gate



Plate 39. Line of town wall through Market Square





Plate 40. Main Street (taken from Clock Gate). Note the medieval plan form layout



Plate 41. Base Town (taken from Clock Gate). Note Section Q, southern Base Town wall to right



Plate 42. Section Q – internal face (taken from Clock Gate)



Plate 43. Section Q – vegetation growth on top of town wall. Note close proximity of recent developments

private property as a short-cut into the town. Not only is this damaging the medieval wall it is also a serious health and safety issue and is of real concern to the private landowners. Creating pedestrian access points through the wall on public land may address this issue. The grassed area external to the wall is owned by the Council.

South of this entranceway is an isolated standing section of wall, approximately 4 m high, 20m long and 2m deep. The standing remains are currently under active repair and covered in scaffolding (Plate 33). A lot of debris has been dumped along the publicly-owned land outside the town wall, which needs to be tidied up. The 1841 manuscript map shows a wedge-shaped area (coloured pink like all the other buildings or solid structures on the map) immediately behind Banshee Tower and the town wall here. Kelly believes this may have been a platform for mounting cannons (*pers. comm.*). Given the excellent view from this location it is likely that a solid structure was built between the tower and wall to house cannons. The southern portion of Section M had a tree removed from the face and the southern end of the wall has been consolidated and portion of the face has been repointed.

The second opening through the wall was created to make a driveway for a residential property in the south-west corner of the medieval town (Plate 33). A low-level wall approximating the alignment of the town wall has been reconstructed, but is an insufficient presentation of the wall. The land immediately outside this private access is in Council ownership. At the point where the wall turns east (at the top of the Jail Steps there is a circular tower, the top of which has been greatly reduced and now stands approximately 2 m high (Plate 34). The tower is located in the garden of a private residence and is known as Banshee Tower. It is due for repair and there is a modern opening in the wall immediately to the north of the tower. This property has been the subject of previous archaeological investigations and there is a current application for a Ministerial Consent in process (D. Noonan; *pers. comm.*). The public pathway (Jail Steps) provides a great opportunity to strengthen the pedestrian route with information and signage (Fig. 15). This area also has a great view of the sea, and heightens the sense of scale of the fortifications.

### 8.15 Section N – Banshee Tower and Jail Steps to Ashe Street (Plate 35)

The line of the town wall is very strong in the property boundaries along Section N, but is longer visible above ground. Immediate south of the town wall alignment are the Jail Steps, which are a well used pedestrian access from Raheen Road to Ashe Street (Section N). At

the top of the Jail Steps there is a low wall that forms the boundary of the footpath. This wall is undoubtedly made from re-used town wall fabric. The pathway provides a great opportunity to improve presentation with hard landscaping treatment and the erection of interpretive signs linking to the town wall, and the view from the top of the steps is spectacular. South of the Jail Steps is an area known locally as 'Parkapika', a name which first appeared on the 1877 OS map. Kelly believes the name is a corruption of the French *parc a piece*, meaning literally the 'park or place of ordnance' for mounting a cannon (*pers. comm.*).

### 8.16 Section O – Ashe Street to Clock Gate (via Jail Steps) and Market Square (Plates 36-39)

Section O is a continuation of the Jail Steps from Ashe Street to Main Street and Clock Gate. Elevated from the properties on either side this modern footpath is built on top of the town wall. Where the Jail Steps meet Ashe Street is the site of the former Rath Castle (shown on Scalé's 1776 map; Fig 7). Cronin (1994) suggests that the foundations of Rath Castle may survive below ground; however there is no evidence of the town wall at the site of the castle (Kelly 2000). According to the Corporation Records Rath Castle was rented out for a time (Kelly: *pers. comm.*).

The low wall along the footpath draws the eye to the Clock Gate. This wall is clearly a later, less substantial wall with vegetative growth and missing mortar. The concrete paving of the Jail Steps is cracked. A retaining wall at the rear of No.1 South Main Street offers some support to the town wall as the ground level drops by approximately 4m.

The southern face of the town wall is in poor condition (Plate 37), with evidence of former adjacent building interventions and clear bulges in the face approximately 2m above ground level. These bulges will need to be tied back and the mortar replaced. There are open joints and modern blockwork repairs. A portion of the wall that collapsed has been reinforced with a 2m high concrete buttress.

The northern face survives in much better condition, although it is more susceptible to vegetation growth, which will need to be removed and repairs made where necessary. Trees growing close to the base of the wall at this location will need to be monitored (Kelly 2000).

The Clock Gate is located on the site of Trinity Castle or Iron Gate, the southern gate of the main town (Plate 38). "In 1776 the Corporation decided to remove the Castle and to build 'on the same ground a gaol and a



Plate 44. Opening along external face of Section Q (after Kelly 2000)



Plate 45. Site of South Gate, South Main Street



Plate 46.  
Section R  
– Water  
Gate, Quay  
Lane



Plate 47. Possible section of town wall to rear of Courthouse. Note Water Gate on right



Plate 48. Section S – external face forms rear boundary wall along Grattan Street



Plate 49. Site of Quay Gate, O'Neill Crowley Street



Plate 50. Section U – internal face with concrete capping of top of wall and wall walk



Plate 51. Section U – external face at Catherine Street car park

gaoler's house with a proper building for a Clock and Bell, the gaoler's house to consist of two rooms as the ground will allow, and over the gaoler's house two gaols or Marshalseas, and over them a Bell room, with a spire and cupola and decoration" (Wain 1965: 57-8). The structure that exists today was built in the spring of 1777 (*ibid*). The present Clock Gate has four floors over a large rounded arch that spans the extent of Main Street. The upper storey was added in 1795 when the goal was extended due to overcrowding (St Leger 1994)

East of Clock Gate is Market Square, which is the site of the original harbour that was infilled in 1750. The modern quay wall was built with financial aid from the Irish Government (Wain 1965). Market Square is currently paved with red and brown cobble-lock with clashing orange brick planters that could be greatly improved with a more appropriate treatment (Plate 39). This plaza is important as it marks the line and corner of the original town wall, and also where the Base Town extension met with the original wall. This interesting feature should be represented in the paving by a square random-rubble pattern with associated information panels, linking the wall to Clock Gate and Water Gate (Fig. 16). It is a significant area, directly linking the Tourist Office to the Clock Gate and is an excellent place to start walking tours. It also one of the few public domains where the line of the wall can be easily highlighted and the opportunity to enhance the Square and link the wall to two of the town's most recognisable monuments should be taken.

### 8.17 Section P – Ashe Street

This section forms the western boundary wall of Base Town, continuing south from the site of Rath Castle, along Ashe Street. This substantial section of town wall that enclosed Irish Town/Base Town is visible on the 1841 and 1877 OS manuscript maps. The latter map clearly showed that the wall survived to at least wall walk height, as there was a set of steps built into the wall, near the Jail Steps. The wall was reduced to ground level but survives along most of the street within the gardens along Ashe Street. The wall along the eastern side of Ashe Street was built on top of the town wall foundations (Kelly 2000).

### 8.18 Section Q – southern boundary wall of No. 16 South Main Street (Plates 41-44)

Section Q is the southern wall of Base Town, a substantial portion of which still survives, although it is in a generally poor condition. The Base Town wall was built prior to the 1462 murage grant and portions of the original fifteenth century wall survive at this location. There is



some evidence for rebuilding, where the full thickness of the wall does not survive, particularly at the eastern end. From Ashe Street the ground level drops sharply by up to 3m, forming the southern boundary wall of the rear yard of No. 16 South Main Street, continuing down to join the gable of the Olde Porter House pub (Plate 42). The rear boundary wall of Nos.1 and 2 Tailor's Lane are reduced in height and appear to be a rebuilt section of wall.

The internal face of the wall is in poor condition with evidence of historic building interventions and considerable repointing work is required. Back in 2000 David Kelly identified two sycamore trees growing at the base of the wall, both of which need to be removed. Visible on the 1877 OS map, and still evident today is a flight of steps that provided access to the wall walk. To the rear of No.4 Tailor's Lane there is a hole in the wall, possibly made during the nineteenth century, which needs to be re-built and there are notable bulges in the wall. Heavy ivy growth is also present.

Along Tailor's Lane there is a new development of houses (Nos. 1-4) against the external face of the wall, which survives better than the internal face of the wall, although both the exterior face and the top of the wall of Section Q have substantial vegetative growth (Plate 43).

### 8.19 Site of South Gate – South Main Street (Plate 45)

Historic maps indicate that South Gate had two towers and a large central arch (Figs. 3 and 5). Located immediately north of Maggie May's pub on South Main Street, no surface expression of South Gate survives, although there is the potential for foundations of the gate to exist below ground.

### 8.20 Section R – Water Gate, Quay Lane and rear of Courthouse (Plates 46-47)

At the time of inspection Water Gate, located on Quay Lane, was protected by hoarding and scaffolding during repair work to the courthouse; however the style of the gate – with its wide, rounded arch and decorative crenellations – is well documented, drawn and photographed (Plate 46; Dineley 1681, Fig 4; Fleming 1914; c.1850 woodcut (copyright W.G. Fields) Fig 12). Dineley (1681) records Water Gate not as a simple Sallyport but as a two-storey structure with a pitched roof and a large central arch. The gate present today is an early nineteenth century reconstruction paid for by Thomas Harvey (Buckley 1903). In the 1877 OS map the Water Gate is in line with the wall behind the Courthouse but this is the only map to show this alignment.

The rear wall of the Courthouse yard is not directly aligned with the Water Gate but is of similar form and fabric to the town wall and is now believed to be part of the identified circuit. The wall is possibly linked to the Water Gate to form part of the total gate structure (Plate 47). Kelly has also suggested that "parts of the gate structure are incorporated into the buildings on the southern side" of the arch (*ibid*: 23).

Prior to its reconstruction the Water Gate had a flat top. Kelly suggests that the original Water Gate "probably incorporated three, or possibly four, such arches in a typical Mediaeval (*sic*) gate tower (Kelly 2000: 23). During the medieval period this would have been one of the most utilised gates into Youghal, as it provided a direct link from Base Town, reportedly the "warehousing" district of the town, to the medieval harbour.

The arch is generally in good condition but it has suffered some damage and scrapes caused by vehicles. Vehicle access through the Water Gate and along Quay Lane should be restricted.

### 8.21 Section S – rear of Nos. 106 and 108 North main Street (Plate 48)

Section S is made up to two separated fragments, one to the rear of No.106 North Main Street and the other behind No.108 North Main Street. Both sections of wall are in good condition because they have been incorporated into property boundaries (*ibid*). Noonan believes that there is some surviving structural evidence for a tower at this location, which would support the cartographic evidence from a tower from the *Pacata Hibernia* (*pers. comm.*). The town wall has been broken through by a modern entranceway.

### 8.22 Section T – rear of Nos. 116 and 117 North Main Street

Section T forms the original boundary wall on Nos. 116 and 117 North Main Street. Measuring about 15m long, both sides of this fragment of wall have now been incorporated into buildings on Catherine Street and Meat Shambles Lane. A section of the western face is currently visible and survives to wall walk level. The overall condition of this section of wall is good (*ibid*).

### 8.23 Site of Quay Gate – O'Neill Crowley Street (Plate 49)

Cartographic evidence suggests that Quay Gate was probably located on what is now O'Neill Crowley Street. No above ground expression of the gate survives today, but archaeological investigation will be required for any future excavation works at this location.



## 8.24 Section U – Catherine Street car park (Plates 50-51)

Section U is part of the quay wall defences and is unusual in that it includes a section of wall orientated east-west. Scale's 1776 map identifies this section of wall as being in the ownership of Richard Barrett. Viewed from the Catherine Street car park, this section of wall is approximately 20m long and 3m high. The wall walk is evident at approximately 2m above present ground level. The wall, when viewed from either side is generally in good condition. Further inspection of the Section U wall has been carried out by Dan Noonan, who believes the quay wall extends further, forming the back north-south orientated wall of the car park as shown in Fig. 1 (Noonan; *pers. comm.*). This section has been divided into two parts by a modern entrance – the southern section measures approximately 9m and the northern portion is about 10m long.

Internally the east-west wall can be viewed from the rear garden of No. 138 North Main Street and shows some open joints, and concrete capping of the wall walk and the parapet (Plate 50). The quayside face, now in the car park, is more difficult to read because parts of the wall have been plastered over and partially covered by two concrete columns, which were associated with a former industrial building (Plate 51).

As a public area the car park provides an excellent opportunity to improve the presentation of the wall. The modern plaster and concrete columns should be removed, and the wall cleaned and re-pointed where necessary. Signage, interpretive panels and lighting would enhance the overall appearance of the wall at this location (Kelly 2007).

## Bibliography

- Bradley, J., 1995, *Walled Towns in Ireland*, Dublin: Country House
- Buckley, M.J.C. 1900 "The town walls of Youghal" *JCHAS* 6: 156-61
- Buckley, M.J.C. 1903 "Notes for visit" *JRSAI* 33: 307-32
- Butlin, R.A. 1976 "Land and People, C. 1600", in T.W.Moody, F.X. Martin & F.J. Byrne (eds) *A New History of Ireland: Volume III Early Modern Ireland 1534-1691*. Oxford: Oxford University Press
- Caufield, R. (ed.) 1878 *The Council Book of the Corporation of Youghal from 1610 to 1659, from 1666 to 1687 and from 1690 to 1800*. Guildford, Surrey.
- Childs, W. & T. O'Neill 1993 "Overseas Trade", in A. Cosgrove (ed) *A New History of Ireland: Volume II Medieval Ireland 1169-1534*. Oxford: Oxford University Press
- Cleary, R. M. 1997 "Excavations at Chapel lane, Youghal" *JCHAS* 102: 23-40
- Coleman, J. 1906 "The walls of Youghal in the 17<sup>th</sup> century" *JCHAS* 12: 103-4
- Cronin, J. 1994 *Town wall, Youghal, Co. Cork (Monument No.: CO067-025---) Field description undertaken by John Cronin in November 1994*. Unpublished field notes for the *Urban Archaeological Survey of County Cork*, John Cronin & Associates.
- Cronin, J. 2005 *Investing in Heritage: A heritage-led regeneration strategy for Youghal 2005-2012*. Youghal Town Council and the Heritage Council
- Cummins, T. 1999a "1-2 South Main Street, Youghal" in Bennett, I (ed) *Excavations 1998*. Bray: Wordwell
- Cummins, T. 1999b "19 South Main Street, Youghal" in Bennett, I (ed) *Excavations 1998*. Bray: Wordwell
- Dineley, T. 1681 "Account of Youghal in the year 1681", in Rev. S. Hayman *Memorials of Youghal, Ecclesiastical and Civil*. Youghal (reprinted 1971 by T. Lindsay Field)
- Down, K. 1993 "Colonial Society and Economy", in A. Cosgrove (ed) *A New History of Ireland: Volume II Medieval Ireland 1169-1534*. Oxford: Oxford University Press
- Elder, S. 2003 "ESB upgrading programme, Youghal" in Bennett, I (ed) *Excavations 2001*. Bray: Wordwell
- Fleming, J.S. 1914 *The Town-wall Fortifications of Ireland*. London: Paisley: Alexander Gardner
- Harbison, P. 1973 "P. Burke's Painting of Youghal: The earliest know signed townscape by an Irish artist" *JCHAS* 66
- Harbison, P. 1977 *Guide to the National Monuments in the Republic of Ireland*. Dublin: Gill & McMillan
- Hayman, Rev. S. 1852 *The Handbook for Youghal*. Youghal (reprinted 1973 by T. Lindsay Field)
- Hayman, Rev. S. 1879 *Memorials of Youghal, Ecclesiastical and Civil*. Youghal (reprinted 1971 by T. Lindsay Field)
- Hurley, M. 2003 "Ashe Street, Youghal" in Bennett, I (ed) *Excavations 2001*. Bray: Wordwell
- Kelly, D. 2000 *Medieval Town Walls, Youghal, Co. Cork: Report on Structural Condition for Youghal Town Council, November 2000*. Unpublished report, The David Kelly Partnership (2000)
- Kelly, D 2007 *Medieval Town Walls, Youghal, Co. Cork: Addendum to Report on Structural Condition for Youghal Town Council in November 2000*. Unpublished report, The David Kelly Partnership
- Kerr, J. S., 1999 "Opening Address: The Conservation Plan" in K. Clarke (ed.) *Conservation Plans in Action, Proceedings of the Oxford Conference* English Heritage, London
- Kiely, J. 2000 "2-3 South Main Street, Youghal" in Bennett, I (ed) *Excavations 1998*. Bray: Wordwell
- Lane, S. (in prep.) "Excavations at the Town Walls of Youghal, Co. Cork". Unpublished report, Sheila Lane & Associates

- Lewis, S. 1837 *A Topographical Dictionary of Ireland* (2 vols.) London: Lewis & Co.
- McAfee, P. 1997 *Irish Stone Walls* Dublin: O'Brien Press
- McClatchie, M. 2000 "16 South Main Street (rear of), Youghal" in Bennett, I (ed) *Excavations 1999*. Bray: Wordwell
- Molloy, B. 2002 *Archaeological Monitoring, Youghal Courthouse, Youghal, Co. Cork, Licence No. 01E1186*, unpublished report, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd
- Noonan, D. 2004 "Hill Cottage, Gaol Steps, Youghal", in Bennett, I (ed) *Excavations 2002*. Bray: Wordwell
- O'Brien, A. F. 1986 "Medieval Youghal: the development of an Irish seaport trading town c.1200 to c.1500" *Peritia* 5:346-78
- O'Donovan, J. (ed.) 1856 *Annála Ríoghachta Éireann (The Annals of Ireland, Vols. 1-7 (2nd ed)* Dublin: reprinted Dublin 1990).
- Orme, A.R. 1966 "Youghal, county Cork – growth, decay, resurgence" *Irish Geography* 5: 121-49
- Pavia, S & Bolton, J. 2000 *Stone Brick & Mortar*. Bray: Wordwell Ltd.
- Power, C. 1996 "The College Grounds, Emmet Place, Youghal" in Bennett, I (ed) *Excavations 1995*. Bray: Wordwell
- Power, D., Byrne, E., Egan, U., Lane, S. and M. Sheeman 1994 *Archaeological Inventory of County Cork, Volume 2: East and South Cork*. Dublin: The Stationery Office.
- Quinn, D.B & K.W. Nicholls 1976 "Ireland in 1534", in T.W.Moody, F.X. Martin & F.J. Byrne (eds) *A New History of Ireland: Volume III Early Modern Ireland 1534–1691*. Oxford: Oxford University Press
- St Leger, Dr. A. 1994 *Youghal: Historic Walled Port*. Youghal: Youghal Urban District Court
- Shirley, E.P. 1862-3 "Extracts from the Journal of Thomas Dineley, Esquire, giving some account of his visit to Ireland in the reign of Charles II" in *Journ. Roy Soc. Antiq Ireland*, Vol 7: 320-325
- Stevens, P. 1999 *Architectural Assessment at No.59 South Main Street, Youghal, Co. Cork (Planning Ref.: P89/97)*. Unpublished excavation report, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd
- Stevens, P. 1999 *Archaeological Impact Assessment at No.59 South Main Street, Youghal, Co. Cork, Licence No. 98E0605, Planning Ref.: P89/97*. Unpublished excavation report, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd
- Smith, C. 1750 *The Ancient and Present State of the County of Cork*. Dublin
- The Heritage Council, 2007 *Irish Walled Towns Network (IWTN)* [online] Available: [http://www.heritagecouncil.ie/walled\\_towns](http://www.heritagecouncil.ie/walled_towns) [accessed 20 April 2007]
- Thomas, A., 1992, *The Walled Towns of Ireland*. 2 vols. Dublin
- Tierney, J. 2000 *Interim Archaeological Investigation Report, Respond Development, Cork Hill, Youghal, County Cork, October 2000 (Planning Reg. P21/98 and P180.98; Licence No. 00E0511)*. Unpublished excavation report, Eachtra Archaeological Projects
- Tierney, J. 2003 "100 Main Street North, Youghal" in Bennett, I (ed) *Excavations 2001*. Bray: Wordwell
- Wain, H. 1965 *The History of Youghal*. Cork Historical Guides Committee
- Youghal Chamber of Commerce (n.d.) *Youghal, Co. Cork, Ireland – History of a Walled Seaport Town from the Mesolithic to the 18<sup>th</sup> Century* [online] Available: <http://homepage.eircom.net/~youghal/heritage.html> [accessed 3 July 2007]
- Youghal Town Council 2003 *Youghal Town Council Development Plan 2003*. Youghal Town Council
- Zajac, S., Cronin, J. and Kiely, J. 1995 *Urban Archaeological Survey of County Cork*. Dublin: Office of Public Works

## Appendix 1: Medieval Town Walls, Youghal, Co. Cork: Report on Structural Condition for Youghal Urban District Council (November 2000).

By David Kelly, The David Kelly Partnership (2000)

This report was commissioned by Youghal Urban District Council with the requirement that it should contain an assessment of the structural condition of the walls, recommendations for their conservation, recommendations on a programme of works together with guidance on costings, and the results of an investigation into possible sources of funding.

The report is divided into three parts:

**Part 1** contains the results of the structural survey and general recommendations for conservation.

**Part 2** contains detailed recommendations, together with a programme of work and possible costings and the photographic record of the survey.

**Part 3** deals with possible sources of funding.

The field work was undertaken from May to November 2000. It involved a visual examination of each section of wall from the inside, from the outside and from the wall walk where access was possible. Some short sections of wall were not visually examined due to difficulties with overgrowth and, likewise, some sections of the wall walk were not examined for the same reason.

The owners of properties adjoining the inside of the wall were all most co-operative in providing access to the wall, with the exception of one property owner who refused access.

The report is primarily intended to deal with conservation and is, therefore, not an archaeological investigation or assessment. An archaeological assessment of the walls was undertaken some twenty-five years ago or so, the results of which have not been published but may be accessible, and that source of information is being investigated. The input of an Archaeologist experienced in Mediaeval town walls may well be necessary at a later stage to assist in interpretation which will facilitate conservation work and which, possibly, may also be required to comply with funding assistance, should that be forthcoming.

### Historical note

The first phase of construction of the town walls is noted

in the early Charters giving a date in the 13<sup>th</sup> century, however, it is not clear from the early references that the original wall was of masonry construction. The general assumption among historians writing about Youghal is that the existing walls date from the late 13<sup>th</sup> or early 14<sup>th</sup> century. The town defences consisted of a trench and wall.

The trench ran continuously along the outside of the wall, but it is now completely backfilled. It was approximately 2m deep, rising steeply towards the base of the wall. The original wall consisted of a substantial base with wall walk, topped off with a crenellated parapet. This wall survived virtually unchanged up to the 17<sup>th</sup> century, though the frequent pleas for funds for repair indicate that the wall may not have been of the best quality.

The end of the 16<sup>th</sup> century and most of the first half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century was a period of great civil unrest and this led to the walls being raised in height. The procedure which was followed has not helped with the long term survival of the walls. An additional wall face was built on the inside and extended up to a new wall walk level which was at, or slightly higher than, the original parapet on the outside. The space between the original parapet and the new inside leaf was then filled to form a new wall walk and a new parapet was raised, continuous in form, with musket loops. These walls, too, became redundant quickly and by the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century were no longer considered of defensive value and the town now extended outside the walls. Before the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century John Luther, a mayor of the town, had built a new house for himself at the bottom of Windmill Lane, which was well outside the walls.

### Technical note

The walls were built of random stone masonry bedded in lime mortar. This method of construction, which continued in use right up into the 20<sup>th</sup> century, permits the building of walls in one continuous sequence without the need for expansion or contraction joints (modern concrete block and cement mortar masonry requires a joint every 6m to accommodate expansion and shrinkage and to reduce cracking). The conservation work and repair, where necessary, must use the traditional materials and methods so that the natural movements which occur within all masonry structures can be accommodated without joints.



The principles and procedures for the conservation of this historic monument will be those of ICOMOS and UNESCO set out in the various Charters, together with the national rules and procedures set out in the Historic Monuments Acts as administered by Duchas.

The works must proceed in accordance with a well planned programme. This applies, not only to the physical work with the masonry, but also to the removal or control of vegetation.

Most of the work will involve consolidation of the masonry, i.e. the securing in place of the masonry by the application of mortar to point and fill voids, and, where necessary, the grouting of the interior of the wall where it has become eroded using lime based mortar and lime based grout. Detailed recording, dismantling and rebuilding will only take place where absolutely necessary and where consolidation in place is not possible. In some areas it will be necessary to tie the various sections of the masonry together to improve the overall structural integrity of the walls. This, too, will be carried out on a limited basis only.

Restoration work is not generally envisaged, i.e. the rebuilding of long lost portions of the wall or parapet. Some minor restoration work may be undertaken where it is necessary to ensure the long term conservation of surviving sections of wall.

## Part 1: Summary

This is Part 1 of the three-part report. It contains the results of a survey of the more than 1km length of surviving town wall in which over 90% of the wall was examined. A description of the wall, section by section, is given in the body of this report; however, overall, the condition of the walls, taken as a whole, is generally poor. There are sections that are moderate to fairly good and require little work other than weed control, but substantial sections of the wall are in dire need of conservation and the control and elimination of vegetation growth in conjunction with that work. Some 300m to 400m of the wall requires urgent intervention, if major loss of fabric is to be prevented.

Now that the overall condition of the wall and the extent of the work to be undertaken is known, the pursuit of funds becomes a priority.

The survival of such a substantial length of Mediaeval town wall is important in a national context, but it presents a major challenge to the Youghal Urban District Council, which is currently charged with its care.

## GENERAL

The wall has been divided into sections more or less coinciding with property boundaries either on the inside or outside or where a significant change in structure or format occurs. The sections were originally chosen to facilitate the survey and are continued in use for convenience in the report for identification purposes (Fig 1).

## SECTION A

Access was refused to the internal face of this section of wall, which is behind no. 11 North Main Street (Neville's Shop). The external face of the wall runs continuously from the back of no. 10, and it is possible that some of the wall is incorporated into the gable of no. 10. The Ordnance map shows the wall in its full thickness from immediately behind some outbuildings in no. 11.

The external face of the wall is in good condition in all of this section. There are changes in the style of building indicating repairs in the past and there is a straight vertical joint approximately at the end of section A. The wall is without its parapet all along this section, which appears to have been removed to wall walk level. There is very little growth and the wall is generally good.

### Action:

1. Clear weed growth by killing, removal and re-pointing.
2. Consolidate the wall walk, if necessary, following examination. If it is grass covered, do not disturb.

## SECTION B

This small section at the end of St. Mary's Terrace is also in good condition on both sides with very little growth. The masonry forming the wall walk level on the inside is corbelled, which would seem to indicate that the wall to wall walk level is undisturbed. Apart from some render for flashings to the roof of buildings which abutted the wall on the outer side, and the remains of white wash from within these buildings, the outside of the walls is in good condition.

### Action:

1. Clear weed growth by killing, removal and re-pointing.
2. Clean off the remains of former buildings from the outside.

3. Consolidate the wall walk, if necessary, following examination. If it is grass covered, do not disturb.

## SECTION C

Section C is in the grounds of Myrtle Grove. This section of wall is a continuation of A and B. There are changes in the texture and pattern of building and in one portion on the outside there is fairly heavy erosion of mortar. There have been lean-to structures against the wall in the past, now gone, but leaving some slight mark. This section of wall terminates in a small house, now disused. The wall is generally good, but the western half of Section C has heavy ivy growth on the outside and towards the eastern end of this section a branch of a large tree is resting on top of the wall. The inside is completely and heavily overgrown with ivy.

### Action:

1. Commence a programme of clearing the ivy growth on the wall, in the first instance by reducing the weight of the ivy canopy without cutting roots.
2. Evaluate the work content on the inside.
3. Programme the work for killing off the ivy and its removal in conjunction with a follow-up programme of consolidation.
4. Undertake the consolidation of wall faces and wall top by pointing and grouting.
5. Consult with the property owner about the removal of the tree branch resting on top of the wall.

## SECTION D

This section incorporates the small house mentioned in relation to Section C, a portion of garden wall, a small portion of town wall and a 19<sup>th</sup> century extension of Myrtle Grove house, which crosses the line of the wall. The small portion of town wall stands to wall walk height with, possibly, a short length of parapet adjoining the 19<sup>th</sup> century house. The outside of the wall is in poor condition with heavy erosion of mortar and the eastern end is mostly loose masonry. The inside is in relatively good condition.

### Action:

1. Seek advice from a Botanist concerning the extensive growth of wallflower on this section of wall, as they may be descended from the species introduced by Walter Raleigh in the 16<sup>th</sup> century.

If so, they may have to be left undisturbed on this small fragment of wall.

2. Consolidate the eastern end of the wall and the remnant of the parapet by pointing and, if necessary, grouting.

## SECTION E

This section of wall commences at the back of Myrtle Grove and extends as far as the boundary wall with St. Mary's. The wall here is standing full height, including parapet. It is very heavily overgrown with ivy and other creepers on the inside. This section of wall incorporates a gateway, which is quite an elaborate structure, but which, most likely, dates from the period when the land outside the wall was incorporated into the Myrtle Grove garden. Immediately to the west of this gateway a substantial sycamore tree is growing out of the top of the wall. The outside of this wall was not seen, because the adjoining area was completely overgrown and will need to be re-visited in the winter.

### Action:

1. Commence programme of ivy and creeper reduction by reducing the weight of the canopy. Cut back the tree growing out of the wall walk in preparation for a re-survey.
2. Draw up a programme of conservation work following a detailed survey.
3. Initiate a programme of killing and removing the growth of ivy and trees from the wall, to be followed by a programme of consolidation work.

## SECTION F

This is the east/west section of the wall within the grounds of St. Mary's. As with the previous section the outside was not seen because of the density of the overgrowth.

This section of wall has been repaired many times in the past. The first approximately twenty metres is missing its parapet and the first forty metres of the wall has three distinct styles of building with vertical unbonded joints between each section. Some of the ivy growth has been cleared from this first 40m, but there is still heavy growth on top of the parapet which is complete with musket loops. There is also growth of saplings on top of the wall walk. At the end of the first 40m the parapet is, once more, broken down. The remainder of Section F incorporates, at its western extremity, a portion which appears to have been rebuilt, including the parapet.

There is very heavy growth on the wall walk along this final portion including ivy and saplings and very heavy ivy growth on the parapet. All of this section of wall is in poor condition and one portion is showing signs of quite severe distress.

### Action:

1. Reduce the ivy canopy on the outside of the wall and prepare access for examination. Cut back the saplings on the wall walk.
2. Commence a programme of repair on the parapet together with consolidation using pointing and grouting as necessary.
3. At the same time undertake consolidation work on the distressed portions of wall.
4. Undertake a programme to clear the growth of ivy and saplings by killing and removal, to be followed by consolidation work on the areas exposed by this work.

## SECTION G

This is a short section where the wall commences its turn in a southerly direction. The external area is very heavily overgrown so that only the first one-third portion of the wall was seen. The northern end of Section G on the outside is very heavily covered with ivy and the external face is bulging and much of the masonry is loose. Some of the ivy stems are up to 8 ins. in diameter. There is a substantial crack about midway along the first portion and a buttress has been built some 4m to 5m long more or less mid way on the portion. The more southerly end of this portion of wall is very badly eroded and the mortar is very much eroded near the base, also parts of the pattern of wall building changes which may indicate a later repair. A major portion of the exterior of the wall was not seen because of the heavy overgrowth; however, it is clear that there is very substantial ivy growth on the wall. At the southern end of this section there is a very unsightly dump.

The inside of Section G is also in relatively poor condition. There is very heavy ivy growth and a sycamore sapling growing out of the wall walk. The wall has been repaired or buttressed on the inside also, but, overall, it is very heavily weathered and extremely overgrown including more saplings. There is a large beech tree growing close to the wall near its southern end.

### Action:

1. Undertake a programme of consolidation on the inside and outside of this wall in advance of any other work on those areas which are clearly in distress.
2. Reduce the weight of the ivy canopy and cut back any saplings growing on the wall walk and, following re-examination, prepare a programme for the final removal and killing of ivy and saplings and the completion of the consolidation work.
3. When access to the outside of the wall has been arranged by clearing, the unsightly dump in this area should be cleaned out.

## SECTION H

Section H is on the site of the former Fever Hospital. On the outside there is no wall showing, and it seems most likely that ground levels were raised here to create the site for the Fever Hospital. The back wall of the Fever Hospital was built on top of the town wall and may have incorporated some of its masonry. All that remains of the town wall in this section is the base of the wall standing some 3m or so high within the grounds of St. Mary's. It is generally in fairly good condition with only light weed growth on it.

### Action:

None immediately

## SECTION I

This is the remaining portion of town wall within St. Mary's Graveyard. It commences with the tower built by Drew in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The exterior is made up of some rebuilding done in the 1970s, following the collapse of the outer face of the wall, but it also incorporates substantial portions of the original wall. It is all generally in good condition with some light weed growth. The only external damage is the cutting of footholds to allow teenagers and young adults to short cut through St. Mary's Graveyard to and from town. The interior of the wall at this location is also characterised by a significant amount of rebuilding, some of which bears no resemblance to the original form of the wall before the collapse. This section of wall affords access for the public to the wall walk. Portion of the wall walk is protected by a handrail. Some of this handrail is broken and in a dangerous condition. The 19<sup>th</sup> century tower at the commencement of this section is suffering from vandalism and needs some conservation work.



## Action:

1. Undertake repairs and consolidation on the Drew Tower. Consideration should be given to the advisability of allowing public access to this tower, since it lacks a platform at the top.
2. Address the problem of unauthorised access to the wall by climbing.
3. Repair the handrail.
4. Clear the weed growth by killing, removal and re-pointing.

## SECTION J

Section J is found in the College garden. This section of wall is most complex. Approximately half has normal ground levels inside and out as is generally the case elsewhere, but the southernmost portion of J sits on the edge of a rock ledge with a precipice some 5m or 6m deep extending down from the base of the wall.

The exterior is also quite complex. The upper part of the wall and parapet was repaired in the 1970's along the first 40m or so. The lower parts of the wall are very heavily eroded and have practically no pointing mortar. At one location the base of the wall is missing its outer face at ground level. Part way along there is a portion where the outer face of the wall appears to have fallen off at some time in the past and the repairs do not match up. There are also some significant bulges in this portion of wall. At the end of the 1970's repaired portion there is a step in the thickness of the wall. This may represent some buttressing built at some time in the past. At this point also footholds and handholds have been cut in the wall to facilitate access to the College garden and, while the external access may appear to be dangerous, the route down to the garden from the inside is even worse. The next portion of wall steps up in height quite dramatically. This entire portion has been the subject of repair a number of times in the past and the whole portion of wall is very eroded. This last portion of some 15m or 20m is in very poor condition and requires urgent work.

The inside of the wall commencing at the northern end is generally in fairly good condition for the first 20m or 25m where the parapet and wall walk have been repaired and is generally only in need of control of the ivy growth, which is now re-establishing itself and becoming quite strong. At the end of this portion of the wall there is a blocked up sally port. The interior of the sally port has been vandalised and masonry dislodged. The sally port reveals the phases of building of the wall showing quite clearly the thickness of the early wall and how it was

extended in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. This entire portion of wall is characterised by bulging at the lower level, which is most likely the separation of the 17<sup>th</sup> century construction from the earlier wall. This may have been caused by ivy wedging in the past and serious problems could result if the ivy is permitted to regrow, as it is now vigorously re-establishing itself. These areas of damage will need to be repaired. The first half of this section of wall has large beech trees growing quite close to its base on the inside. The trees do not appear to be doing any damage. There is, however, one sycamore tree growing out of the wall which will, ultimately, do serious damage.

The remaining half portion of this section is built on the edge of a precipice. This portion of wall is quite heavily overgrown with ivy and has saplings, including one fairly substantial sycamore, growing out of it. This last portion of wall was examined from the wall walk with some difficulty. The face of the wall on the inside is impossible to access because, for the most part, it is built straight off the edge of the precipice. This portion of wall will require very considerable work if it is to be saved.

## Action:

### The Portion on Normal Ground

1. Re-point the lower courses where the erosion is heaviest.
2. Examine the base of the wall and repair those sections where the face masonry is missing.
3. Consolidate by grouting and tying those sections of the inside of the wall where the 17<sup>th</sup> century construction is bulging away from the earlier work.
4. Consolidate and secure the masonry around the sally port.

### Portion on the Rock Ledge and Precipice

1. Clear the overgrowth, including trees which are growing from the base of the wall, to facilitate a more detailed survey.
2. Protect the base of the wall from further loss and collapse due to erosion on the rock face. This may involve some rock bolting on the rock face, the construction of some containment bolted to the rock at the edge of the ledge, which should include facilities for fixing staging for future maintenance.
3. The southern end of this section of wall will require significant work by way of grouting and tying to prevent the collapse of a substantial portion.

## SECTION K

Section K is bounded by Grove House garden. The wall in this section is made up of three distinct portions. Commencing from the northern end the first portion, approximately 25m long, appears to be a section of ordinary boundary wall. The second portion, approximately 50m long, is the most substantial unaltered portion of town wall and the final portion, approximately 15m long, is town wall which is missing its parapet.

The exterior commencing at the northern end: the portion of normal boundary wall is in good condition. This leads on to the major section of wall which stands to its full 17<sup>th</sup> century height in its original condition. There is a short lead in from the boundary wall. This section of wall is characterised by the three massive buttresses, built probably some time in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, to prevent the wall from falling apart. The masonry is generally heavily eroded, lacks pointing and is supporting weed growth and, in addition, has a tendency to lean outwards. The tower at the end of this portion is the only surviving original tower at its full height. The lower part is a circular tower attached to the wall, as it was on the original 13<sup>th</sup> century wall and with a "D" shaped section on top as extended in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Part of the parapet of the wall approaching the tower from the northern side is missing for some 5m or 6m and it is also missing on the southern side of the tower. The tower is the subject of a significant amount of vandalism, principally fire setting on the corners, which is causing quite severe damage. It also has a crack running up the western face and a further crack around on the southern side. There is a buttress at the northern end of the interior of this portion of wall. Also, its junction with the boundary wall is characterised by loose masonry. The inside of the wall is generally pretty straight and in reasonably good condition.

The access stairway to the tower is quite dilapidated. The interior of the tower was excavated in the early 1970's, the lower part being solid, and this has not been reinstated, thus the core work of the interior of the tower has been exposed for a long time which is not doing it any good. The tower needs to be refilled in a careful and controlled manner, and the base of the tower needs to be drained, but there is considerable consolidation and repair work to be carried out at parapet level on the tower and the adjoining portions of wall. There is quite heavy ivy growth all along this section of wall which needs to be controlled. The trees growing close to the wall generally do not appear to be doing any damage. There is, however, damage to the base of the wall near the southern extremity on the inside, probably from ivy wedging or saplings growing out of the base of the wall.

## Action:

1. Clear weed growth by killing, removal and re-pointing.
2. Cut back the ivy to allow a more detailed inspection of the inside.
3. Examine the possibility of tying the wall through from side to side, in conjunction with grouting of the core of the wall. This could, possibly, make the buttresses redundant.
4. Clear and consolidate the wall walk.
5. Grout and repair the cracks in the tower.
6. Arrange for drainage out of the base of the tower. Re-fill the tower and cap off at wall walk level. Consolidate the "D" shaped section on top.
7. Investigate the feasibility of reinstating the portion of parapet now missing between the top of the tower and the adjoining parapet wall.
8. Clean down and repair the access steps to the tower.

## SECTION L

Section L is bounded by Montmorenci garden and extends as far as the "D" shaped tower behind Aher Terrace. This section of wall is, once more, characterised by being made out of portions of original wall combined with rebuilding. Commencing from the northern end, the first 30m or so is original town wall without a parapet. The next 25m or 30m is made up of, most likely, replacement wall built on the base of the town wall, but relatively low in height. The next 50m consist mainly of original town wall but with occasional short sections of rebuild, terminating in the "D" shaped tower.

The exterior of the wall commencing from the northern end is in relatively good condition, even though it is supporting a substantial growth of weeds. There are some heavily eroded portions but, overall, it is fairly good. The next section is made up mainly of rebuilt wall, which is in fairly good condition. It finishes in a personnel gateway through the wall at the back of Aher Terrace and, though there is no obvious change in appearance, the next section is original town wall with wall walk behind. There then follows a section commencing behind no. 5 Aher Terrace, which is a modern rebuild, up to the boundary of no. 7, where the wall is now collapsed to half height, followed by a short section in very poor condition behind no. 8 and

then the “D” shaped tower. The tower, which is most likely 19<sup>th</sup> century, is in relatively good condition, but supporting a lot of weed growth on top and very heavy ivy growth and sycamore saplings inside. This tower is on the site of an original tower of the walls.

The inside of the wall, commencing at the northern end, is generally quite good and straight as far as the gate, but with quite heavy ivy growth. In the area where the ivy growth is strongest, there is damage to the masonry by wedging from aerial roots.

The wall walk on the southern portion is quite heavily eroded and has a lot of saplings growing out of it, particularly in the area where the external face has been rebuilt behind Aher Terrace and at the collapsed portion.

### Action:

1. Clear the ivy re-growth on the inside of the wall.
2. Re-point as necessary the exterior of the northern part of this section.
3. Re-build the short collapsed portion at the rear of Aher Terrace on the outside.
4. Clear and consolidate the wall top adjoining the “D” shaped tower.

## SECTION M

This section commences with a truncated “D” shaped tower just to the east of Aher Terrace and extends to the tower at Parkapika.

The first portion of wall extending as far as the entrance gate to Montmorenci incorporates three distinct parts. The first part of wall is in a style quite similar to that of the tower. Where it is visible on the outside it is quite low, most likely because the external trench, which gave height to the wall, has been filled in. The visible part is relatively thin but stands on a very substantial base with a surviving length of wall walk on the inside.

The second part of this portion of wall is a rebuild on top of the base. The rebuild is modern using sand and cement mortar and the style of the stonework is out of character with that on either side. The final part leading up to the gate is in a style similar to that of the tower and is also of late construction, relatively thin and missing the depth of construction which normally supports the wall walk. At the end of this portion, just adjoining the gate, is the remains of a small buttress which is fairly eroded. Otherwise, this portion of wall is in fairly good

condition. There is some heavy growth on the wall walk on the inside but nothing of any great consequence.

There was an archway carrying the wall over the gate up to relatively recent times. The arch failed when the adjoining part of the wall to the east collapsed.

The next portion of wall is all a single phase of construction extending from the gate to Montmorenci, almost to the end of the Montmorenci garden. This portion of wall stands to the height of the wall walk.

This portion of the wall is considered in three parts. The first part is the collapse immediately beside the gate. The reason for this collapse is not evident. All of the collapsed material appears to be still in place. The probable cause of collapse will be evident from the description of the following part.

The second part is the exterior of the wall. It is supporting very heavy growth of vegetation and, halfway along its length, has a fairly substantial sycamore tree growing out of the face of the wall. The face of the wall is in poor condition generally. The mortar is badly eroded, particularly near the base and the base, generally, is bulged. This is most likely due to ivy and sapling growth in the past. It is also possible that at least the first portion extending eastwards from the gate as far as the sycamore tree has a slight outward lean, though this can only be properly checked when the growth is removed. The remainder of the wall, while poor in quality, is in generally better condition but is characterised by a series of cracks. The cracks, however, are confined to the outside face.

The third part is the end of the wall. This is represented by a ragged end of masonry, cracked and fairly loose and badly in need of consolidation.

The interior of the wall is fairly uniformly good, with the exception that it has very heavy ivy growth with very substantial roots and, therefore, it may also be assumed that there are substantial aerial roots. While the interior of the wall is generally good, it has been repaired in the past though there does not appear to be any new movement at the junction between the repair and the original wall. Just inside the wall there is a very substantial sycamore tree growing right at the base of the wall at the same location as the sycamore sapling growing out of the wall on the outside. It is probable that the roots of the sycamore extend under the wall and may be responsible for some of the bulging at the base.

The final feature in section M is the base of one of the original towers on the wall. This stands at the top steps at Parkapika. It is a circular tower, open on the inside. The



tower has quite heavy growth of vegetation on the wall top and ivy on the northern side. The tower is generally in good condition, though it does have some loose masonry and has been repaired on the northern side using brickwork. There is a crack running up through the southern side which is of no great significance.

### Action:

1. Clear the weed growth, including killing off, removal and re-pointing.
2. Reduce the weight of ivy and cut back the sapling growing from the face of the wall.
3. Re-point the heavily eroded base sections and grout as necessary.
4. Stitch the bulging base sections back to the main wall.
5. Clear and kill off the remaining ivy in conjunction with a programme for completing the consolidation work.
6. Re-build the collapsed portion adjoining the gateway to secure that end of the wall.
7. Consolidate the unsupported southern end including the nearby cracks and insert ties as necessary.
8. Clean the growth off the tower at Parkapika, fully re-point the masonry and consolidate the wall top. Grout in any loose masonry.

## SECTION N

There are no visible remains of the wall at the battle site of Parkapika, but it most likely ran in the strip of ground to the north of the stepped footpath from Ashe Street to Harbour View.

### Action:

None

## SECTION O

This is the section of wall running from North Main Street at the Clock Gate to Ashe Street, and is known as the "Jail Steps". The eastern end abuts the Clock Gate and the western end, formerly terminated at a tower or castle at the junction of the town wall and the base town wall. As there is no inside and outside for this section of

wall, the description that follows uses "north" for the side facing North Main Street and "south" for the side to South Main Street.

The southern side of this section of wall is in fairly poor condition. The first portion commencing at the Clock Gate has had buildings against it and bonded to it in the past, including what appears to be a chimney. The masonry in this portion is fairly mixed up and in poor condition. There is a bulge about 2m up from ground level, a portion in brickwork built against the Clock Gate, and the remains of the chimney mentioned above. The next portion of approximately 15m is made up of masonry with little or no pointing and very open jointed. The parapet above this portion appears to lean towards the north, i.e. in towards the walkway, and a portion of it has been repaired in blockwork. The next portion has had a serious failure in the past and has been repaired. The base consists of a reinforced concrete buttress, approximately 2m high, which retains a platform on top of which a stone-faced buttress is built against the badly bulged portion of the wall. Immediately beyond the buttress there is a further bulge in the wall just below walkway level where, once more, the masonry is open jointed. This final portion receives some support from the retaining wall at the back of no. 1 South Main Street where the ground level rises by approximately 4m. On the higher ground there is no indication of a southern side of this portion of wall. This area, however, is the location of the now long ago demolished Rath Castle.

The northern side of this section of wall is generally in good condition. The parapet wall on this portion is relatively new and built in brick. The first 20m or so extending from the Clock Gate has only light weed growth. Beyond that the growth increases and, towards the Ashe Street end, there is quite heavy ivy growth. There are also trees growing close to the base of the wall at this portion of the wall towards its western end. The growth at this section has prevented a proper visual examination.

### Action:

#### Southern Side

1. Clean off the weed growth on the portion nearest the Clock Gate by killing, removal and re-pointing.
2. Grout the parts that are bulging, particularly near the base, and install ties.
3. Part of the parapet immediately above this section is leaning in towards the Jail Steps wall walk. Some remedial action by way of tying or bracing may be required on that part.

4. The two areas of bulged wall near the wall walk level on either side of the modern repair need to be grouted and tied back.

## Northern Side

1. Reduce the ivy canopy to facilitate a re-survey.
2. for the removal of the ivy in conjunction with any consolidation work which may be found necessary on re-survey.

## SECTION P

This section of wall running parallel to Ashe Street has been reduced more or less to the level of Ashe Street but the full width of the wall base survives along most of the street within the gardens. The wall bounding Ashe Street is not part of the town wall but is built on it.

## Action:

None

## SECTION Q

This is the southernmost section of the base town wall. This section incorporates fairly substantial portions of the original wall and some portions of rebuild, which do not make up the full thickness of the original wall.

Starting at the inside at the South Main Street end, the wall runs westwards from the gable of the Olde Porter House. It has had buildings against it in the past and some remnants of these buildings are integral with the wall. Behind no. 17 South Main Street, which is now a single-storey shed, there is a small yard and after the yard the ground level rises by approximately 3m. Just before the rise in ground level, there is a substantial mound against the base of the wall with sycamore trees growing right at the base of the wall. The wall is also overgrown but one musket loop can be seen at that location. Immediately after the change in level there is a further sycamore tree growing at the base of the wall. The wall generally is in poor condition, including a flight of steps giving access to the wall walk. Immediately after the flight of steps there is a hole through the wall at a position where the wall has been hollowed out from the outside to create a recess with a brick arch over, possibly made some time in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. All of the remaining portion is heavily covered with ivy and, in places, it is bulging. The final portion approaching Ashe Street is much reduced in height and most of it appears to be a rebuild. The last 5m or 6m, however, are, once more, part of the original wall. On the outside there

are buildings against the wall behind the Porter House extending for about 15m, and immediately behind that there is a new development of houses. The wall behind the houses is generally fairly good, with the exception of the hole already mentioned, which is behind no. 4 and in the recess in the wall. The full base width of the wall survives where the wall has either been rebuilt or thinned down towards its western end.

## Action:

1. Clear off the ivy and weed growth from the wall by killing, removal and follow up with re-pointing.
2. Cut back and kill off the two sycamore trees.
3. All of the inside of the wall requires re-pointing and consolidation, including the re-building of the hole mentioned above. The outside is generally fairly good and may be left as is.

## SECTIONS R, S & T

The eastern, or harbour, side of the wall survives in fragments only, though its position is well defined by the continuous property line running through from Mall Lane to Dolphin Square, separating properties on the Main Street from those on the Catherine Street, Grattan Street, Market Square and Kent Street side. Some fragments have been destroyed in recent times and there may well be more substantial fragments which are incorporated into buildings and, therefore, not evident at this time.

## SECTION R

The Watergate – this small arched portion of wall is a fragment of the watergate which probably incorporated three, or possibly four, such arches in a typical Mediaeval gate tower. The crenellations on top of the arch are a 19<sup>th</sup> century addition. It is shown in illustrations from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century with a flat top. It is generally sound, however, it has suffered from traffic collision. One voussoir on the eastern face, southern side, is missing, presumably dislodged by a truck or van, and it also has a number of scrapes from similar incidents. The masonry is supporting some weed growth and it certainly needs some conservation work if it is to survive. The fragment of wall on its northern side is, most likely, also part of the total gate structure. It is also possible that parts of the gate structure are incorporated into the buildings on the southern side.

## Action:

1. Clean down weed growth by killing, removal and re-pointing.
2. Replace the missing voussoir.

## SECTION S

There are two separated fragments, one behind 106 North Main Street and bounding the courtyard to the west at Grattan Street. The second portion is behind no. 108 North Main Street. The two fragments are in relatively good condition, however, the fragment behind no. 108 may not be complete.

## SECTION T

This section is approximately 15m long, mainly surviving as the original boundary behind nos 116 and 117 North Main Street. It has been incorporated into buildings on both sides in the past and still forms the back wall of buildings on Catherine Street and some on Meat Shambles Lane, but is now exposed on the western side. It survives to wall walk level and is generally in good condition.

## Action (Sections S & T):

These two sections require more detailed investigation, but no significant work is envisaged.

## Appendix 2: Medieval Town Walls, Youghal, Co. Cork: Addendum to Report on Structural Condition for Youghal Town Council (November 2000)

By David Kelly, The David Kelly Partnership (2007)

This report is prepared as a review of the situation now existing and should be read in conjunction with the report on the structural condition of the Town Walls prepared in 2000 (Appendix 1). This report follows the sequence of the original report and refers to the same identification system.

Sections A – D are unchanged and the original condition report and recommendations stand unaltered.

Section E has been cleared of growth of creepers on the inside making it much more visible. The exterior of this section of wall is still inaccessible. The sycamore tree growing on top of the wall on the western side of the gateway is still in place and getting larger. It is now a matter of extreme urgency that this tree be substantially reduced but not killed until such time as a programme of work for the consolidation of the wall once the tree is killed off has been approved and programmed.

Section F – this is the section within St. Mary's Churchyard. The interior of the wall has been significantly cleaned up but is otherwise unaltered and, as reported previously, the exterior section of this wall is inaccessible and remains so. Part of the parapet appears to be leaning inwards and, therefore, should be monitored. Trees on the outside appear to be responsible for the loss of part of the parapet.

There has been considerable tidying up of the exterior of Section G but the spreading of surplus excavated material from the adjoining housing development has raised ground levels. Overall, the recommendations in relation to Section G remain unaltered, as the growth of ivy on the outside is still very heavy. There are two sycamores growing on this section, one on the inside face of the wall and the other on the top. A monitoring section should be set up adjoining the large beech tree beside the wall.

Sections H and I have no change and, similarly, most of Section J is unchanged except that the former Sallyport has now been opened up. The major issue that arises in Section J is at its southern end where the most southern end of this section had lost its support by erosion of the quarry face on which it was built. There has been a recent substantial fall of masonry from this section of wall. It is clear that this last section in J and the adjoining

portion in K, also without support, is at serious risk of being lost completely. Section J requires three monitoring sections.

Section K, for the most part, is unaltered except as mentioned above, but also there has been quite a significant deterioration of the only full height surviving tower. Growth of ivy and saplings at this location again is doing quite substantial damage. This section of wall, which commences approximately thirty metres from the boundary with the College garden, is the only unaltered full height section of wall which had buttresses added on the outside some time in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. There is a clear indication that this section of wall is continuing to lean outwards, particularly towards the northern end where it adjoins the infill wall where the original town wall is missing, but also near the junction with Montmorenci boundary wall. This section of wall needs to have three monitoring cross sections set up on it.

Section L is basically unaltered, as is most of Section M, however, the southern portion of Section M has had the tree removed from the face and the southern end of the wall has been consolidated and portion of the face has been repointed. There is no change in relation to Sections N, O, P, Q, R, S and T.

A new short section of wall was discovered in the course of the demolition of part of the former Youghal Carpets Factory at the corner of O'Neill Crowley Street and Catherine Street. This short section runs in an east/west direction and survives to a height of approximately three metres above ground level. The factory gable wall was built on top of it and, on demolition, part of that wall was left in place so as not to disturb the remaining fabric of the Town Wall.

### Section U (Plates 50-51)

Section U is a short portion of the harbour side wall forming the southern side of the eastern outshot of the Town Walls shown in the ownership of Richard Barrett in Bernard Scalé's Town Plan of 1776, length approximately 20m and standing approximately 3m high above existing ground level with the wall walk surviving at approximately 2m above existing ground level. It forms the boundary between the Catherine Street town car park and the back garden of Fitzpatrick's dwelling



house on North Main Street, which extends as far as Catherine Street. There is no above ground evidence of the northern return of that wall which would have been the continuation of the eastern town wall.

The wall, as viewed from the Fitzpatricks' garden, is generally in good condition. There is some erosion of the joints in the masonry and the wall walk has been capped with concrete along approximately half its length. The remainder has been reduced slightly and has a sloping surface on it. The parapet, if original, is in reasonably good condition. It has been capped off with concrete and previously supported the gable of an industrial building above that level. The southern face of the wall, i.e. in the car park, is generally in reasonably good condition but more difficult to read because some of it is covered in sections of modern plaster and has also had structures built into it. There are also two surviving concrete columns which were associated with a former industrial building. There is a clear and clean break in the construction at the eastern extremity of this section of wall where, according to the maps, it previously turned in a northerly direction. The remainder of the wall continuing out to Catherine Street is a 19th century garden wall.

There is no need for immediate action in relation to structural matters on this portion of wall. There is, however, a serious problem with presentation on the car park side. In the longer term, it would be desirable to remove the two concrete columns and to remove the modern plaster and to clean and re-point the stonework.

### Note in relation to monitoring stations:

A detailed cross section of wall is to be surveyed at each of the permanent monitoring stations. The outside of the wall needs to be provided with three fixed markers and the inside with two fixed markers to facilitate re-measurement which, ideally, should be repeated at six monthly intervals for the first two years, following which a longer term strategy may be devised.

### Note regarding trees growing close to the wall:

There are a great many mature trees growing close to the wall, all of which should be assessed for stability by a qualified arboriculturist. Overhanging branches especially need to be assessed and those close to the wall pruned by a tree surgeon.

## Appendix 3: Planning Policy Framework Report

By John Cronin and Rhoda Cronin, John Cronin and Associates (2007)

Youghal Town Council is the planning authority for the town and immediate environs of Youghal. The planning authority's current development plan was adopted in 2003 and will remain in force until 2009. While the current Development Plan stresses the importance of tourism to the future development and prosperity of the town, the plan does not contain an account of the historical development of the urban fabric of the town nor does it set out a vision for how that the heritage resource can influence the future development of the town.

There are 12 separate zoning objectives contained in the Town Development Plan (section 4.4). There is currently no single overarching zoning objective defined for either the town wall circuit or the enclosed medieval town. The circuit and its enclosed area are associated with four separate zoning objectives:

- TC Town Centre Mixed Uses:** To improve the existing environment and provide for the development and extension of compatible Town Centre Uses. New uses or change of uses may be permitted where they are appropriate and compatible with the neighbourhood in terms of Architecture, Townscape, traffic Safety, Noise, Smells, etc.
- R Residential:** To provide for protection, improvement and development of residential areas and to provide for facilities and amenities incidental to residential use.
- CF Community Facilities:** To maintain and provide for Community and Recreational Use and public utilities.
- OS Open space:** To protect and improve Open Space and to provide for Recreational and Amenity Purposes.

It is suggested that in any review of the Development Plan, that all zoning objectives located within the town wall circuit should contain specific policy statements relating to the maintenance and enhancement of the physical characteristics of the historic town within the walled circuit, as manifested in the morphology and grain of the historic built environment. It is recommended that in any review of the plan that consideration be given to the introduction of a second tier of zoning for the area

within and including the circuit of the town walls which could be called 'Historic Walled Town Centre'. While it is acknowledged that this is already achieved in part by the designation of the *Zone of Archaeological Potential*, it is considered that additional policies could be grouped together under such a zoning objective which would include the manner in which the morphology and grain of the urban area, together with the townscape and streetscape would be dealt with.

### Regeneration Strategy

In 2005 Youghal Town Council, in partnership with The Heritage Council, commissioned a heritage-led regeneration strategy for the town. The strategy was prepared by John Cronin & Associates and was adopted by the Council in late 2005. The following have been identified as the key issues relating to the regeneration of Youghal:

- Lack of business (retail) confidence in the town centre;
- The loss of the grocery trade from the town centre;
- High level of vacant retail space;
- Stunted growth of tourism, particularly marine tourism;
- Lack of awareness of catalytic potential of heritage resources in attracting inward investment;
- Sections of town walls are in poor condition and 5.5% of Protected Structures are buildings at risk;
- Dilution of the quality, character and distinctiveness of the historic built environment;
- Poor quality of above-shop residential accommodation;
- Lack of public access to important heritage sites.
- Poor visitor permeability between the three main precincts of the historic centre (waterfront, main street, cathedral)

Fifteen 'flagship' projects have been identified as part of the Youghal heritage-led regeneration strategy and are designed to address the key issues. The flagship projects are grouped under the following seven strategy themes:

- Housing
- Conservation
- Tourism
- Education / Awareness
- Waterfront
- Public realm
- Access to heritage

## Development Pressures and Development Control

Youghal, unlike most other provincial towns of its size, has not been the subject of intense urban development over the past ten to fifteen years. The majority of large-scale new development is situated on the periphery of the town and along its quayside; development pressures within the area of the walled town are somewhat muted.

In an effort to understand the development pressures on the town walls and the mechanisms employed by the town council to regulate these pressures, a review of planning applications was undertaken for a three-year period from the introduction of the current Youghal Council Development Plan in 2003 to the end of 2005. The review covers all planning applications within the walls and those within a 50m zone outside the walls (a summary of this review is presented in Appendix 3a).

The number of applications received by the council varied over the three years: 56 in 2003, 65 in 2004 and 61 in 2005. Over the period, a total of 39 applications (c.22% of the total) were for developments within, or adjacent to, the town wall. The 39 planning applications of relevance for this review fall into a number of general categories:

Extensions:	11
New-build (dwelling/retail) unit: (includes one retail unit)	9
Changes of use:	6
Change of use & extension:	5
Change of design detail:	4
Provision of access:	2
Erection of temporary structure:	1
Floodlights:	1

Of these, only a minority (c.16) could be considered to have any kind of material impact on the medieval fabric of the town and less again (9) have had a direct impact on

the walls themselves. In 2003 only three developments adjacent to the wall were granted permission: One of these (4/03) involved the modification of an existing breach in the wall to provide vehicular access to a dwelling, the second (43/03) involved the construction of two dwelling houses while the third application (33/03) involved subdivision and alteration of a retail premises which straddles the northern line of the wall. A fourth application to construct a first floor extension to a building adjacent to the northern line of the wall was refused. In 2004 only one grant of permission took place (58001/04) for an extension to a structure adjacent to the wall. In 2005 two planning applications were granted for developments adjacent to the wall, one (58011/05) was for retention of an existing ground-floor extension and the other (58016/05) was for the creation of a vehicular access and car-parking space adjacent to, but outside, the wall.

On the basis of the survey the main pressure on the Medieval core of the walled town is in-fill development both in the form of extensions to existing buildings and the construction of independent housing units. The bulk of this activity has involved the provision or improvement of housing accommodation. The demands of the commercial sector for new premises within the town have as yet had a minimal impact.

For the three years covered by this review, Youghal Town Council has had an exemplary record of referring all planning applications within the *Zone of Archaeological Potential* to the Archaeological Officer of Cork County Council, the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (DoEHLG) and, where appropriate, the Conservation Officer of Cork County Council. In all of the sensitive cases reviewed, the recommendations of these bodies were included as conditions. In this regard, the Town Council has been particularly fortunate to have a DoEHLG archaeologist based in the town.

## Towards Policies to Retain Significance

### Planning Policy Review and Development Control

- The policies of the draft conservation plan for the town walls should be adopted by Youghal Town Council during the review of their development plan
- The new development plan should outline a clear understanding of the historical development of the town and the surviving fabric

- The Town Council should consider the introduction of a second tier of zoning for the area within and including the circuit of the town walls which could be called 'Historic Walled Town Centre'.
- The current Open Space zoning/designation should be extended along the outside of the sections of town wall that bounds the northern side of Saint Mary's Collegiate Church and Myrtle Grove. Development in remaining open spaces adjacent to the south west and south east of the walled town should be curtailed. This is important to maintain the legibility and setting of the walls in this area.
- The design quality of development to the rears of existing properties needs to be considered, particularly in areas where there is a high degree of visibility from public parts of the wall- this is particularly the case in the area of the Jail Steps and Ashe Street where the visual amenity has been negatively impacted upon by poor quality developments to the rears of street-front properties. The development plan should encourage sensitive developments in these vulnerable locations.
- The laneways are a characteristic feature of Youghal and frequently provide framed glimpses of the town walls. Youghal Town Council could perhaps consider extending the Architectural Conservation Areas to include these lanes.
- Seek the integration of the policies outlined in this Plan with those of the forthcoming Development Plans.

### Protection of Physical Fabric

- The creation of new openings in the upstanding portions of the wall should be discouraged.
- The building of structures against the upstanding portions of the wall should be discouraged.

### Legibility

- Due to the seaward development of the town much of the above-ground remains of the northern line of the wall are now fragmentary and inaccessible. In future the planning authority should encourage designs which improve the legibility of the wall-line in this area.
- The clock tower provides an excellent entrance to the eastern part of medieval core of the town and echoes the earlier town gate. It instantly creates the impression that one is entering a walled town even

though the walls themselves are not immediately apparent from this point. This "portal effect" could perhaps be recreated at the western end of North Main Street, either through architectural or sculptural expression, to enforce the feeling of enclosure.

- Because the seaward wall has lost its legibility and coherence it would be instructive to highlight lost stretches within public areas / streets using differentiated paving and or plaques set in the ground (Cork City Council has successfully installed a number of bronze name plaques in street paving to identify lanes)

### Accessibility

- Accessibility to the walls should be improved particularly along its south western line where the fabric is well preserved but is currently inaccessible to the public.
- It is important that the town walls not be perceived as an impenetrable barrier to the movement of people. Already the opening up of a pre-existing pedestrian entrance to the Raheen Road from the College Garden has the potential to improve accessibility both to the walls themselves and from the historic town core to a major residential area. In the long term there may be potential to establish a similar through route for pedestrians along the south western line of the wall.
- The creation of pedestrian circuits should be a long-term aim.
- The provision of *limited* parking for non-pedestrian visitors, at a point close to the best preserved portions of the walls, should be considered. At present the best location appears to be the existing parking space on the south side of the walls on the Raheen Road. This could be upgraded but should not be extended in size as it is in a visually sensitive area and could potentially detract from the amenity value of the site.

### Public Realm

- To increase accessibility and public enjoyment and understanding of the historical fabric of the town, the quality of public areas and walkways both within the town centre and in proximity to the walls needs to be improved.
- Consideration needs to be given to paving treatments, street furniture and coherent signage.



### Appendix 3a: Summary of planning applications received by Youghal Town Council in the period 2003-2005 for the area within, and immediately adjacent to, the town walls 2003 (Total number of applications received: 56)

Planning Ref. No.	Location	Description of Development	Relationship to wall	Comment
4/03	Creation of a rear entrance to Sun Lodge.	Ashe Street onto Ardrath	Involves the creation of a vehicular entrance through a pre-existing breach in the wall	Granted subject to five conditions including archaeological conditions (Archaeological Assessment)
9/03	59 South Main street and Quay Lane	Construction of a boiler house and water storage unit attached to the rear of the commercial development granted under P23/01 in lieu of former stand-alone boiler house.	Within eastern annexe to town walls	Granted subject to conditions including archaeological testing.
11/03	17 North Main Street	Change of use of existing 2-storey dwelling to 2-storey restaurant. To carry out internal alterations to ground floor and 1 <sup>st</sup> floor. To demolish existing stores and walls at rear. To construct at rear a ground floor kitchen and store extension etc...	Within area bounded by walls	Granted subject to thirteen conditions
13/03	Nealon's Quay	Erection of a Pota Kabin as a temporary souvenir shop for the period of July to August for 5 years.	c. 50m and to north of the walls	Granted subject to one condition- no archaeological conditions
15/03	Barrack Road	Changes in design to houses	c. 50m to south of walls	?
18/03	6 De Valera Street	Construction of a conservatory at rear of house.	Within area bounded by walls	Granted subject to conditions including archaeological testing.
22/03	54 North Main Street	Change of use of part of ground floor from residential to retail. Conversion of 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> floors to 2 no. apartments with new external staircase and balcony at rear.	Within area bounded by walls	Granted subject to conditions including that a historical and architectural evaluation of the building be undertaken
25/03	The Mews, Meat Shambles Lane	Construction of a 1 <sup>st</sup> floor extension to accommodate an apartment	Within area bounded by walls	Refused
26/03	To rear of 54 North Main Street	Construction of 2 no. dwelling houses	Within area bounded by walls	Withdrawn
33/03	95-97 North Main Street	Subdivision of existing Paasley's Market into individual shop units with common mall access together with alterations to shop fronts and single storey extension	Within area bounded by walls	Granted subject to conditions including archaeological conditions (Testing, Monitoring if required)
34/03	24/25 South Main Street	(a) Demolition of extensions to rear of dwelling, (b) construction of 5 no. two-bed apartments, (c) construction of arched entrance with on site parking to rear	c. 50m to east of eastern annexe to walls	Granted subject to conditions including archaeological conditions (Testing)
43/03	3 South Main Street/ Ashe Street	Construction of 2 no. three-storey dwellings	Within area bounded by walls	Granted subject to conditions including archaeological conditions (Testing)
51/03	MacDonald's Quay	Extension to existing dwelling	c. 50m to north of walls	Granted
52/03	To rear of 54 North Main Street	Construction of a single-storey dwelling	Within area bounded by walls	Granted subject to conditions including archaeological conditions
55/03	78-82 North Main Street	Change of use of 1 <sup>st</sup> floor and part of 2 <sup>nd</sup> floor to residential apartments together with separate access, stairway and entrance using an existing door opening on to North Main Street	Within area bounded by walls	Granted subject to conditions- no archaeological conditions
56/03	56 North Main Street	Change of use of 1 <sup>st</sup> floor of St John's priory, a protected structure in an ACA	Within area bounded by walls	?

## 2004 (Total Number of applications received: 65)

Planning Ref. No.	Location	Description of Development	Relationship to wall	Comment
58001/04	5 The Mall	Construction of a single storey extension for use as a gymnasium and for change of use of part of ground floor of dwelling for use as a gym and to re-open an old domestic entrance from Kent Street to provide access to dwelling overhead	Within boundary of eastern annexe	Granted subject to conditions including archaeological conditions
58004/04	95-7 North Main Street	Variation of existing permission ref. no. P33/03, by altering the rear elevation facing market place and for permission for a change of use in relation to units 3 and 4 to restaurant	Within area bounded by walls	Granted subject to conditions- no archaeological conditions
58011/04	Desirée, Lower Cork Hill	Construction of a 2-storey extension to rear of house	c. 50 to south west of walls	Granted subject to conditions- no archaeological conditions
58014/04	Barrack Road	Retention of detail changes P15/03	c. 50 to south of walls	Granted
58015/04	95-97 North Main Street	Change of use in commercial premises	Within area bounded by walls	Granted subject to conditions- no archaeological conditions
58022/04	Youghal Athletic Football Park, Raheen Road	Erection of floodlighting	c. 50m to south at closest point	Granted
58038/04	133 North Main Street	To extend and renovate existing retail units along with change of use of existing dwelling to 3 no. apartments	Within area bounded by walls	Granted subject to conditions including archaeological conditions
58045/04	24/25 North Main Street	Alteration to roof pitch to include reduction of ridge height to permitted 3-storey apartment block (Ref. P34-03)	c. 50 m to northeast of walls	Granted subject to conditions- no archaeological conditions
58046/04	Lower Windmill Hill	Construction of dwelling house and single storey bungalow in site next to house	c. 50 m to northeast of walls	Refused on basis of small site, problems with visual amenity and difficult levels
58058/04	Market Square	To create a new entrance and lobby to public bar on side elevation, construct 2-storey side extension, remove existing window on front elevation and replace with new entrance to proposed apartment on 1 <sup>st</sup> floor	c. 10m to north of walls	Granted subject to conditions

## 2005 (Total number of applications: 61)

Planning Ref. No.	Location	Description of Development	Relationship to wall	Comment
58010/05	58/59/60 North Main Street	Demolition of buildings at no 58, 59 & 60 North Main Street and Construction of 2-storey branch library	Within area bounded by walls	?
58011/05	Sun Lodge, Ashe Street	Retention of existing ground floor extension and construction of new 1 <sup>st</sup> floor extension	Within area bounded by walls	Granted subject to conditions including archaeological conditions
58014/05	Tynte's Castle, North Main Street	Construction of a 3-storey extension to rear of Tynte's Castle, a protected structure, to provide a stairs and passenger lift, together with toilet accommodation on the ground floor.	Within area bounded by walls	Withdrawn
58016/05	1 Harbour View West	Create a vehicular access and parking area	Adjacent to north east	Granted subject to conditions including archaeological conditions
58019/05	12& 14 Sarsfield Terrace	Front porch extension	c. 50m to south of walls	Granted subject to conditions-no archaeological conditions
58021/05	17 South Main Street	Demolition of existing store and construction of (a) retail unit with shop front and (b) 2 no. apartments and related site works	Within boundary of eastern annexe	Withdrawn
58024/05	51 North Main Street	Change of use from existing convenience store to new bookmakers with associated internal alterations and shop front signage	Within area bounded by walls	Granted subject to conditions-no archaeological conditions
58036/05	Quay Lane	Change of use to clinic	Within area bounded by walls	Granted
58037/05	Barrack Road	Construction of one detached 2-storey house, six semi-detached 2-storey houses, twenty six 3-storey semi-detached and terraced townhouses, four apartments and ancillary site works	c. 50m to south of walls	Granted subject to conditions-no archaeological conditions
58038/05	Raheen Road	First floor extension and sun room	c. 50m to south of walls	Granted subject to conditions-no archaeological conditions
58043/05	89 North Main Street	Install 4 no. windows on south elevation of property	Within area bounded by walls	Granted subject to conditions-no archaeological conditions
58055/05	86 North Main Street	Change of use of existing shop to restaurant but retaining use for the sale of delicatessen and confectionary goods and to construct a staircase extension to rear	Within area bounded by walls- adjacent to wall	Granted subject to conditions including archaeological conditions
58057/05	4 Catherine Street	Proposed new dwelling and associated site works	Within area bounded by walls	Granted subject to conditions including archaeological conditions

## Appendix 4: Youghal Town Walls, Co. Cork, Stone Condition Report and Recommendations

By John Beattie, Carrig Conservation International (2007)

### Executive Summary

This report has been prepared by Carrig Conservation International and forms part of the Conservation Plan for Youghal Town Walls in partnership with Margaret Gowen & Co., Consarc Conservation, Lisa Edden Structural Engineer, The David Kelly Partnership and John Cronin & Associates.

A number of previous studies of the wall have been carried out, including a Report on The Structural Condition of the Mediaeval Wall for Youghal Urban District Council prepared by David Kelly Consulting Engineers in November 2000. Having specific regard to this report a visual survey of the surviving sections of upstanding wall was carried out on the 8th and 9th March and the 12<sup>th</sup> April 2007.

This document presents an overview of extant conditions and provides recommendations for future conservation and repair.

Sections highlighted for immediate remedial work these include;

- Section J – significant structural defects are noted to this section of the wall. Large sections of missing stone to the internal face may relate to the structural failings on the external face. Urgent maintenance is required to preserve this section of the wall.
- Section K - significant failure is noted to the tower at section K where careless backfilling following archaeological investigation has lead to listing of this structure.
- Sections C, D, E and F – these were found to be heavily overgrown with blankets of ivy smothering one or both elevations. Removal of all biological growth should take place followed by a full resurvey of these areas.

The remaining sections of the wall are in varying states of condition these suffer from open-joints, missing stones and biological overgrowth.

All recommendations made for the conservation of the sections of wall follow clear conservation policies set out at the beginning of the document. These policies follow the philosophies of conservation outlined in the International Charters agreed upon in Venice and Burra. The charters embrace the ideals of minimum intervention, repair rather than replace, maximum retention of historic fabric, validity of later elements and recording alterations.

### Introduction

The Integrated Conservation Group with David Kelly Partnership and John Cronin & Associates were invited by Youghal Urban District Council in Partnership with the Heritage Council to prepare a Conservation Plan for the Youghal Town Walls. Carrig's task was to identify and present a general overview of conditions apparent, to provide recommendations for repair and conservation and to highlight vulnerable and high-risk areas of the wall most in need of conservation strategies. This report details the main issues of concern and provides recommendations for future action.

The earliest reference to the town walls dates to 1275 when a murage grant was issued by King Edward I for its repair and upkeep. Much of what remains today is thought to have been constructed between the 13th and 17th centuries with a number of later additions and repair. The walls originally enclosed the medieval core of the town though today the main surviving upstanding section bounds an area from Myrtle Grove in the north to the clock Gate in the south.

A condition survey was carried out on the 8th and 9th March and 12th April 2007. An overview of the conditions is detailed in the body of this document supported by representative images. The wall has been divided into sections as per David Kelly consulting engineers report on the Medieval Town Walls of November 2000. Access was not permitted to Sections A & B.

The main areas of concern are the extensive overgrowth and the fabric loss to the sections of rubble stone wall. Decay from weathering and neglect are the major issues. For each condition found a recommendation has been put forward to assist with its management.



The report consists of 4 sections, Introduction, Conservation Policies, Condition Survey and Recommendations based on the philosophies of conservation outlined in the International Charters agreed upon in Venice and Burra. Fig 1 contains a map outlining sections of the wall discussed as part of this report.

## Conservation Policies

### *Venice and Burra Charters*

Due to the significance of the Youghal Town Walls it essential to adhere to the Conservation Guidelines issued by the Department of the Environment and follow the philosophies of conservation outlined in the International Charters agreed upon in Venice and Burra.

These charters stipulate that works should not be carried out unless they are necessary to conserve the structure, and should aim to repair rather than replace existing fabric to ensure the maximum retention of historic material. A complete record of alterations should be kept, noting the exact extent of restoration work undertaken.

If plans involve the removal of later interventions, they should only take away those parts that interfere with the integrity of the space - conservation work does not necessarily require the removal of all later additions, but recognises the validity of later elements in terms of the ongoing history of the building.

## Policies for Youghal Town Walls

Using the Venice and Burra Charters as a baseline to work from, conservation policies were devised in order to guide the team in formulating recommendations for certain conditions found on the surviving sections of wall. These policies are as follows:

### *Minimum Intervention*

It is not the intention to rebuild or restore sections of the wall, only to repair what is standing and secure structurally unstable areas. Works are only to be carried out where necessary. No works are to be recommended or carried out on sound areas of the wall.

### *Later Additions*

Later additions should be considered as having validity and a certain level of historical importance. Only elements that are seen to be damaging the original stone structures should be recommended for removal.

### *Identification of New Work*

All significant new work is to be recorded and be visually identifiable as such

## External Condition (See Figs 1 & 2)

### *Structural Failure*

Localised structural failure is noted at sections C, D, E, I, J and K. Structural analysis of the monument is provided by Messer's David Kelly Partnership in consultation with Lisa Edden Structural Engineer. However it may be prudent to outline some significant failings within the body of this document.

Movement related cracking is noted at section I. Here demolition of the fever hospital, (which stood at section H) may have resulted in movement of the adjacent wall - pressure fracturing of the surrounding stone is noted in this area. Elsewhere a loss of pointing material and the erosion of fabric are likely to have lead to unstitching of the wall and in places, collapse. Bowing of the wall is noted in the external face of section J - it is likely that the significant loss of stone to the internal face of this section relates to the structural failings expressed on the external face. Further structurally instability is noted at section D where the upper courses of this section of the wall appear to be in danger of collapse. Significant failure is noted to the tower at section K where careless backfilling following archaeological investigation has lead to listing of this structure. Movement at sections I and J has lead to unstitching of the wall walk from the outer face with partial collapse of the wall-walk at section J exposing the core of this section to the elements.



*Structural cracking of internal face of section I adjacent breach in the wall.*



*Detaching external face to section J, note the bowing of masonry.*



*Bowing of external face of section J, note the open joints and heavy growth to wall*



*Structural cracking of external face of tower to section K.*



*Structurally unstable material at section D.*



*Loss of wall walk and exposed core to Section J*

### *Open Joints*

A loss of pointing mortar is noted throughout, though this is particularly acute to sections D through E and to the external face of sections I through M where large areas of open-joints, caused by the disintegration of pointing material, are noted. Here, driving rain in the presence of exposed skyward surfaces has facilitated the ingress of rainwater leading to disintegration of pointing material and a loss of fabric.

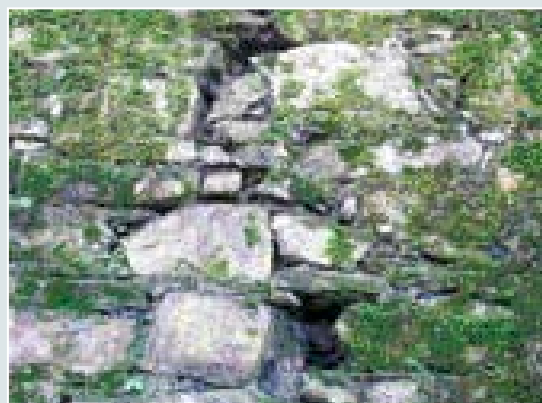
Large areas of open-joints at sections C through G are heavily colonised with plant life and mature vegetation. Here, mechanical damage caused by root systems is likely to lead to a further loss of pointing material. It should be noted that some attempts have been made in the recent past to re-point sections of the wall.



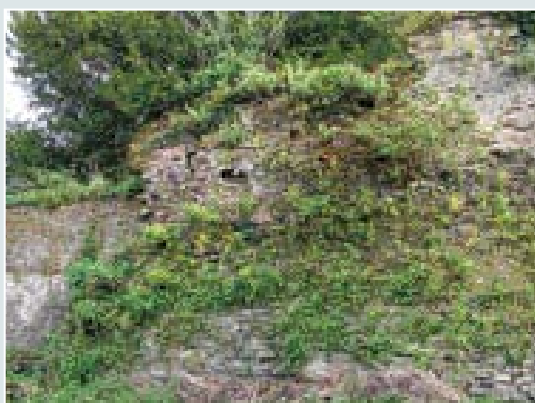
*The continued action of rainwater has lead to the disintegration of pointing mortar to the external face of section J. Note plant life to adjacent areas.*



*Open joints to external face of section K*



*Open joints to internal face of section J. Note some loss of snecking stones in this wall*



*Open joints colonised by plant life to section C.*

## Missing Stones

A number of snecking and larger stones to sections E, F, G, J, K, L and O appear have become dislodged through a loss of pointing material. Those sections which bound the graveyard have been recently cleared of vegetation and here it is likely that some material has been dislodged through removal of mature root systems.

Soil erosion at ground level to the external face of Section J and internal face of sections F, I, k and O is likely to have lead to a loss of base stones in these areas. Voids and cavities are noted in areas of existing collapse or where later openings in the wall have been made. Here erosion of material may lead to further collapse, particularly at section K. The most significant loss of stone is recorded to the internal face of section J. This area is smothered in heavy overgrowth where access issues have resulted in the neglect of this section. This area should be addressed as a matter or urgency if collapse is to be prevented.



*Voids to external face of section G, note the open joints to surrounding area*



*Voids to internal face of section F, where vegetation has been removed in recent times.*



*Substantial crack and void to internal face of section E*



*Void to internal face of section G, note the open joints to surrounding area*



*Missing stones to base of external face of section J.*



*Missing stones to base of internal face of section F, note the heavy moss growth to sheltered areas.*



*Large void to internal face of section J.*



*Significant loss of material to the internal face of section J*



## *Weathering of Stone*

Differential weathering is noted to the poor quality rubble stone throughout the monument. The deep purple stone is likely to be a mudstone from the Ballytranza formation of which at least two local sources exist upriver from Youghal. This mudstone has a large granular structure and is characterised by a very weak binder, making it susceptible to deterioration, particularly in more exposed locations such as the external face of Sections I and J. The more red coloured stone is likely to be Old Red Sandstone, the local variety is highly stratified leading to the type of preferential weathering noted when end bedded. Further geological and petrographic analysis is required in order to determine the exact provenance and physical characteristics of the stone. The cracks and fissures expose the stone to both increased water penetration and the potential for weathering due to the freeze-thaw cycle damage. Some limited dissolution of sandstone is recorded with a significant example of this phenomenon to the external face of section G.



*Cracking along bedding planes of stone to external face of section I.*



*Cracking along bedding planes of stone to external face of section J, note the loss of pointing mortar to surrounding areas.*



*Cracking along bedding planes of stone to external face of section I.*



*Significant dissolution of stone to external face of section G.*

### Stone Fractures

Pressure fractures in the stone are noted to sections I and J. Here, movement within the wall has created differential stress on the stone, causing this to fracture along fault lines. It is plausible to suggest that the demolition of the fever hospital at section H has lead to movement in the adjacent wall at section I where fracturing of stone is concentrated. Expansion of these fractures during freezing will cause further damage to the stone.



*Fracturing of stone to external face of section I*



*Fracturing of stone to external face of section I*



*Fracturing of stone to external face of section J*

## Coping

Access to wall heads was restricted however it would appear that there is a lack of coping to skyward surfaces where the wall has been reduced in height. Inadequate coping details facilitate water ingress within the monument accelerating the loss of pointing material and encourage the colonisation of plant life which may lead to further degradation of the historic fabric. At sections L, I and J a cementitious capping has been provided affording some protection, albeit inappropriate by its nature.



*Plant life to cap of Section Q, note structures built up to wall.*



*Plant life to cap of Section L.*



*Plant life to wall walk of Section F.*



*Cement capping to head of Section L.*



### *Past Repairs*

A number of early and recent repairs are noted throughout. Entire sections of the wall have been rebuilt at Section I, J, and M. A membrane to section I defines the perimeter of the rebuild in this section. In general areas of reconstruction do not match the adjacent sections of historic wall; this is particularly apparent as sections I and J where the reconstructed parapet is based on conjecture. Some repair has been carried out using a cementitious render, inappropriate for use on an historic structure. Cement is of such a hard nature that it can trap moisture, furthering damage to the substrate behind. Some current repair work is noted to section M, though it would appear that this relates to localised re-pointing of this section rather than any substantial rebuild. Surviving material at Section R is hoarded from accidental damage while work is being carried out on the adjacent courthouse building.



*Junction of historic fabric and repair to external face of Section I, note the membrane lining to distinguish phases.*



*Cement repair of internal face of section I.*



*Current repair of external face of section M.*



*Repair of internal face of section J.*



*Poor repair of wall to section M*



*Hoarding protection to section R during works to adjacent court house.*



### *Inappropriate Pointing*

Areas of stonework to the external face of sections J and K have been re-pointed in a cementitious material. This mortar is harder and more impermeable to moisture than the stone thus increasing water movement within the masonry and the risk of subsequent frost related damage. A number of various incorrect pointing methods have been adopted throughout the years. Proud-standing and incorrectly applied pointing mortar detracts from the aesthetics of the wall, changing its overall appearance and allows moisture to accumulate at joints increasing the likelihood of water penetration within the structure.



*Cementitious pointing to external face of section J, note the poor pointing technique.*



*Poorly pointed stonework to external face of section J.*



*Cementitious pointing to external face of section K, note the poor pointing technique*



*Stonework buttered with pointing material to external face of section J..*

### *Lime Leaching*

Areas of lime leaching were recorded on the external face of section K and the internal face of section I, where excessive water penetration is washing the lime mortar from the joints. Lime leaching occurs when calcium in the form of soluble lime leaches from mortars, forming encrustations on the stone surface .



*Lime leaching from internal face of section I.*

## Biological Growth

### Plant Life

Advanced plant life is noted throughout with substantial blankets of ivy growth to sections C through G, sections L and M and part of the internal face of section J. The colonisation of open-joints by vigorous root systems is likely to lead to further erosion of pointing mortar and dislodgment of stone in these areas. A number of mature trees are noted, rooted in the face of section J and E. Here, areas of the wall will have been undermined where roots have been allowed to grow to an extreme level of maturity. Falling limbs from trees standing in close proximity to the wall present a significant risk to the historic fabric with limbs and in one case an entire trunk resting on the wall head at sections E and K, respectively. Some attempt has been made to remove vegetation from the internal face of Sections E, F, G and H. Here, a number of tree stumps remain rooted within the wall. Though the internal face of section E and to a lesser extent the external face of section I are relatively free from vegetation, unchecked growth to the corresponding faces has in places scaled the wall colonising these sections from the top down.



*Plant life to external face of Section F.*



*Heavy growth to external face of Section G.*



*Heavy growth to external face of tower at Section L.*



*Tree life and higher order plant life to internal face of Section J.*



*Mature tree growing from the wall head at section E.*



*Fallen tree resting on head of wall at section E*



*Recent removal of plant life to internal face of section H, note the tree stumps to wall.*



*Heavy growth scaling the wall from the internal face of section K colonising the external face from the top down*



### *Moss and Lichen*

Mosses are noted to sheltered areas throughout, though areas of blanket coverage are concentrated to the internal face of sections F, I and J. These areas receive little direct sunlight and are moisture rich, being below the ground level of the corresponding face. White lichen is common throughout with an area of orange lichen noted to the internal face of section I. Both mosses and lichen increase the amount and duration of moisture held on the stone surface while providing nutrients for higher-order plants and facilitating possible mineral alternation of the stone surface.



*Heavy moss growth to sheltered internal face of Section F.*



*Heavy moss growth to battered internal face of Section I.*



*Lichen to stonework on external face of section J, note plant life to wall.*



*Lichen to stonework on internal face of section I, note the plaque to wall.*

## Railings

Missing sections of wall-walk railings are noted to the access steps at Section I and to the wall-walk at Section J. Access is unrestricted and as such presents a significant health and safety concern. The remaining sections of railings are unsightly and display areas of failed paintwork and corrosion. Open sockets in the wall provide ideal locations for plant-life to take hold as well as facilitating the ingress of rainwater within the monument.



*Missing railing to Section I.*



*Socket from former railing to Section I, note plant growth to socket.*

## Detritus Build-up & Dumping

Unsightly dumping of rubbish is noted to the secluded areas, at section F and G. Grass cuttings have been dumped at the base of the tower at section K. Although mainly unsightly, the presence of waste or litter in areas of the wall can encourage further dumping in these areas.



*Dumping adjacent to external face of Section F.*



*Dumping adjacent to external face of Section G*



*Dumping adjacent to external face of Section K.*



*Graffiti & Vandalism*

Graffiti and vandalism are noted to secluded areas of the monument with spray paint and etched stonework recorded to the internal face of section I where youths are known to congregate. On one site visit stone dislodged from Drew's tower was found strewn on the ground below. Such destructive acts of vandalism not only present a risk to the monument but a considerable health and safety risk to passers-by.



*Dislodged stone from Drew's tower thrown to the ground below.*



*Graffiti to stone on inside of tower to section I*

*Buildings & Inappropriate Development*

A number of structures are noted abutting the wall at sections C, D, E, J and M. In some cases where buildings have been removed scarring of the wall has occurred. Eaves lines and internal render is evident on the internal face of section J. Here the exposed render is likely to trap moisture within the wall leading to degradation of the historic fabric. A number of openings have been broken through the wall over recent decades at C and D, with a recent opening formed at section M.



*Single-storey building abutting the external face of D and C..*



*Opening at section D.*



*Outbuilding abutting internal face of Section M.*



*Myrtle Grove built up to the historic town wall at section D.*



*Scarring from former structure to internal face of Section J.*



*Opening at section C*

## General Recommendations

The following are general recommendations for the repair and conservation of Youghal Town Walls. These policies are based on the initial condition survey and are guided by the Burra and Venice Charters.

### Structural Failure

It is clear that there are a number of structural issues to be considered – particularly to Sections C through E, I, J and M – these should be approached by the Engineers in consultation with a the conservation consultant in order to devise and design solutions which will not have long-term detrimental effects on the historic fabric. In some cases temporary shoring may be required to prevent collapse. In addition, any original building fabric particularly where sections of the wall have collapsed in recent years should be carefully recorded and stored for re-use in the conservation works.

### Raking and Repointing

Loose mortar should be raked out of these joints to an appropriate depth. Under no circumstances should mechanical tools be employed to widen these joints. Where necessary, voids within the core of the wall should be grouted using a lime mortar before repointing. Repointing should be carried out using a traditional lime mortar to match existing, (mortar analysis is required to establish a suitable replacement mortar material). The joints should be hand finished, slightly recessed with the stone surface. This process must be carried out by experienced personnel ensuring that there is no mortar residue remaining on the surface of the stone.

### Replacement of Missing Stone

Where it is obvious that stones have become dislodged it is recommended that replacement stone similar to adjacent material is used for repair. Petrographic analysis of this stone is required in order to accurately source and specify any replacement stone required. Loose stones found close to the foot of the wall should be considered as suitable replacement stones. A stonemason with conservation expertise should carry out any replacement work.

### Replacement of Weathered Stones

Petrographic analysis of weathered stone is required in order to accurately recommended treatment, as well as for the sourcing and specification of any replacement stone. However in general only those stones which are considered to have weathered to such an extent, that they are considered structurally unsound should be replaced.

### Copping

Slate coping or an application of lime render should be applied to the skyward surface of areas of wall which are without an appropriate coping detail. Slates are known to have been used historically to cap city walls and when applied correctly can be used on uneven surfaces. Some consideration should be given to removing the cementitious render coping where appropriate.

### Treatment of Inappropriate Pointing

Inappropriate cementitious pointing should be raked out and repointed with an appropriate lime mortar and to an appropriate finish. All due care is to be taken not to damage the remaining historic fabric.

## Removal of Biological Growth

### *Removal of Mosses and Lichen*

Moss and Lichen deposits must be removed in order to allow the surfaces of the stone to dry out. Any loose moss is to be brushed away before treatment with an appropriate biocide.

### *Removal of Plant Life*

It has not been possible to survey and record large sections of the wall adjacent Myrtle Grove due to extremely high levels of Ivy growth and other plant life. All biological growth should be removed insuring that little damage is done to the remaining building fabric. Any heavy roots should be then drilled and injected with an approved biological kill product. All due care is to be taken not to damage the remaining building fabric. Should any of the roots undermine the walls this should be brought to the engineer's attention and decisions made how to proceed.

### *Removal of Tree Life*

A tree surgeon should be employed to carefully take down the trees and heavier grown bushes rooted in the wall. Roots should be then drilled and injected with an approved biological kill product. All due care is to be taken not to damage the remaining historic fabric. Should any of the roots undermine the walls this should be brought to the engineer's attention and decisions made how to proceed.

## Detritus

All detritus in the general area of the wall should be removed and a general maintenance plan put in place to keep the area free from rubbish.

## Removal of Graffiti

The unsightly graffiti from section I should be removed using an appropriate cleaning or stripping agent, taking care not to damage the underlying stonework. Paint removal trials should be carried out in order to establish the most appropriate means of removal.

## Appendix 5: Protected Structures relating to the Town Wall listed in the Youghal Development Plan 2003

ID No	Street	Structure	Type	Description	Rating and interest values
1	Various	Town Walls (in total)	Medieval fortifications	Medieval town wall	National, architectural, archaeological, technical
2	Church Street	Myrtle Grove (including interior)	Medieval house	Medieval hall house with later additions (including section of town wall)	National, architectural, archaeological, historical
3	Quay Lane	Water Gate Arch	Town gate	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century rounded gateway with decorative battlements	Regional, architectural, archaeological
4	Emmet Place	St Mary's Collegiate Church (including interior)	Church	13 <sup>th</sup> century church with 14 <sup>th</sup> and 15 <sup>th</sup> century additions, graveyard and town walls on site	Regional, architectural, archaeological, historical, social
5	Emmet Place	St Mary's College and grounds (Sacred Heart Convent)		Founded 1464	Regional, architectural, archaeological, historical, social
10	Market Square	The Courthouse?			
14	Main Street	Clock Gate	Town gate and former gaol; clock tower	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century	National, architectural, archaeological, historical, social
73	Raheen Road	Grove House	19 <sup>th</sup> century house	19 <sup>th</sup> century house	Local, architectural, archaeological



## Appendix 6: Charters relating to the Town Wall of Youghal (after Hayman, 1852 *The Annals of Youghal*)

### Charters (xxv-xxxii)

24 June 1275 **Pat. 3 Edward I. M 17** "Grant to the tenants of Thomas de Clare...for 7 years...to enable them to enclose their vill of Youghal (li Hyochil) and repair its walls, namely. (Westminster).

18 July 1358 **31 Edward III** Murage for the Town of Yoghill... for 5 years...

24 Jan 1373-4 **48 Edward III...** considering why the Town of Yoghill and parts adjacent, through divers our rebels of the Co. Cork continue spoiling and slaying our lieges here, stand much impoverished, etc. have granted to the Sovereign, etc. by out Sheriffs, that they shall on no account be compelled to pay subsidies, or find horsemen or footmen, called 'kernes' , unless they consent; nor shall they attend along with other men of the said county in the marches of the said county, for defense of same against their will; nor burdened by summonses; but they be bound to pay the subsidies granted to us in aid of our wars, and likewise cause to be defended the said Town against the malice of our enemies...

26 Jan 1374-5 **49Edward III...** to collect custom, as well by land as by water, in aid of the murage, pavage etc. of the town until the end of 10 years... The tolls granted are described and ... the money by you there from received, you render a faithful account before the Bishop of Cloyne etc...

**49 Edward III** ...a letter of complaint about customs due

12 May 1380 **3 Richard II** ....Charter 48 Edw III ratified for 15 years

9 May 1399 **22 Richard II...** The King grants to Thomas Chambre the offices of Searcher and Water-Bailiff in the ports of Corke, Yoghle, Kynsale, Lep's ilond and Dingle, and the Offices of Sergeant with said County, to have the fees etc. provided these offices are not occupied by any one else, in virtue of a grant from us, unless by those who are rebels.

12 May 1404 **5 Henry IV** "The Town of Youghill is on all sides surrounded by Rebels, who daily destroy said Town and same is partly burned, so that our subjects dare not go outside said Town without a strong guard... We, for their relief, have granted... retain... able men, as well English as Irish, horse and foot... and that all sums of money to our liege subjects due, arrest the debtors of such, and compel payment... Witness, James le Botiller, Earl of Ormond.

3 Feb 1414-15 **2Henry V** Henry etc, to the Sovereign etc. Of Y. ref. 49 Edward III and list of tolls, also grant of 20 Richard II for customs, Murage and pavage

4 Nov 1431 **9 Henry VI Henry etc.** " grants to the Sovereign etc. to collect the custom and cocket of all things customable to us for 40 years for the repair of the walls of the Town...etc,

28 Dec 1462 **2 Edward IV** (Illuminated MS preserved in the Corporation Chest at the time of publication). After reciting the Charter 9 of Henry VI "Grants that the Sovereign shall have full power of all please and lands and cognizance of Assise happening within the said Town... and we grant that the Town of Youghall be one of the Cinque ports in Ireland...

20 March 1483-4 **1 Richard III** (original in Corporation Chest) Recites the charter of 2 Edward IV

17 May 1485 **2 Richard III** Richard etc. " We grant etc. that all inhabiting and admitted to the freedom of the Town shall annually... assemble in the Court to elect a Mayor and to Bailiffs... and that all who admitted to the liberty of the town that their goods etc. shall ever be free of Toll, Murage, Pontage, Lastage, Pavage, Tronage, Kayage, Ferryage, Carriage, Passage, Anchorage, Panage etc; and we further grant the Mayor etc. the customs and Cockett arising of all things customable in the Porte, Creeks and bays of the Town viz. from the headland of Ardmore and from Capull lland to Forreyn lland as well as by land as by water and sea, To be expended in defence of the town, and account thereof made yearly before the more discreet Burgesses, to be for that purpose annually chosen etc...

8 Oct 1489 **4 Henry VII** Recites the Charter of 2 Edward IV.

25 Aug 1497 **12 Henry VII** Recites part of the previous charter

3 July 1559 **1 Elizabeth I** (Original in the Corporation Chest with an illustration of the queen). Recites Charter of 2 Richard III and 12 Henry VII...

12 Sept 1583 **26 Elizabeth I** (Original in the Corp chest) Recites Charter of 2 Edward IV and 1 Elizabeth.

20 June 1584 **Elizabeth I** The Mayor etc... yearly rent, which they call 'Black Rent'...heretofore paid by them to the late Earl of Desmond...we grant same. But be a Burgage rent of rent of services, we refer to our Deputy to accept ...

.....And we grant that they make take to their own use yearly of every boar or driver that shall fish herrings, as Waterford and Dungarvan hath, on condition that they shall repair the decaying keys pf the porte and walls...

1584 Answer to the Lords of the Council of England to the Petn and request of the inhabitants of Youghall:

"That touching a motion of theirs for the County of Cork to be divided in two parts, the one to be called the County of Cork and the other the Co. of Youghall her magsty is contented, but the manner of division and limits of both to be referred to your Lo'ps and to HM Counsell there. For the demand to have the Abbey of Molany in ee farm, it is thought mete to be granted till you lo'ps etc. consider how the Abby may be serviceable to her Majesty. Touching their demand to have commission to seize their goods taken from them at the several times of their sacking, we think good not to be granted than by your order, or of the Lo Pres, on information where they shall find their goods.

"And for the Wardenship of Youghall, now escheated by the attainder of Desmond, It is thought meet to be continued in Her majesty, and the revenue employed in the well bringing up of children in learning and in the maintenance of others according to the foundation...

18 July 1584-5 **27 Elizabeth I** Recites 26 Elizabeth...every boat ...a custom...so that from time to time they repair the quay and walls...

16 March 1586-7 **29 Elizabeth I** Instructions to the Lord Deputy ".....pleased to bestow on the Town of Yoghall in fee farm, some of our escheated lands, which contain nine quarters, for their dutiffulness inabiding all dangers etc... Ballynatray 5 qrs, Ballynmonty, Ballynite, Kilecaregy, Ballynemodug...

2 Dec 1609-10 **7 JAMES I** (Recites Charters of Edward IV, Richard III, Henry VII, 2 Elizabeth 1559 and 1585 and confirms same)... The custom and Cocquet of merchants' goods imported or exported to be received by the Mayor, and laid out on the walls of the Town, saving to the King the subsidy of poundage.

## Appendix 7: National Monuments Legislation

Archaeological sites have the protection of the national monuments legislation (Principal Act 1930; Amendments 1954, 1987, 1994 and 2004). In the 1987 Amendment of Section 2 of the Principal Act (1930), the definition of a national monument is specified as:

any artificial or partly artificial building, structure or erection or group of such buildings, structures or erections,

any artificial cave, stone or natural product, whether forming part of the ground, that has been artificially carved, sculptured or worked upon or which (where it does not form part of the place where it is) appears to have been purposely put or arranged in position,

any, or any part of any, prehistoric or ancient

(i.) tomb, grave or burial deposit, or

(ii.) ritual, industrial or habitation site,  
and

any place comprising the remains or traces of any such building, structure or erection, any cave, stone or natural product or any such tomb, grave, burial deposit or ritual, industrial or habitation site...

Under Section 14 of the Principal Act (1930):

It shall be unlawful...

to demolish or remove wholly or in part or to disfigure, deface, alter, or in any manner injure or interfere with any such national monument without or otherwise than in accordance with the consent hereinafter mentioned (a licence issued by the Office of Public Works National Monuments Branch),

or

to excavate, dig, plough or otherwise disturb the ground within, around, or in the proximity to any such national monument without or otherwise than in accordance...

Under Amendment to Section 23 of the Principal Act (1930),

A person who finds an archaeological object shall, within four days after the finding, make a report of it to a member of the Garda Síochána or the Director of the National Museum...

The latter is of relevance to any finds made during a watching brief. In the 1994 Amendment of Section 12 of the Principal Act (1930), all the sites and 'places' recorded by the Sites and Monuments Record of the Office of Public Works are provided with a new status in law. This new status provides a level of protection to the listed sites that is equivalent to that accorded to 'registered' sites [Section 8(1), National Monuments Amendment Act 1954] as follows:

The Commissioners shall establish and maintain a record of monuments and places where they believe there are monuments and the record shall be comprised of a list of monuments and such places and a map or maps showing each monument and such place in respect of each county in the State.

The Commissioners shall cause to be exhibited in a prescribed manner in each county the list and map or maps of the county drawn up and publish in a prescribed manner information about when and where the lists and maps may be consulted.

In addition, when the owner or occupier (not being the Commissioners) of a monument or place which has been recorded, or any person proposes to carry out, or to cause or permit the carrying out of, any work at or in relation to such monument or place, he shall give notice in writing of his proposal to carry out the work to the Commissioners and shall not, except in the case of urgent necessity and with the consent of the Commissioners, commence the work for a period of two months after having given the notice.

### ***The National Monuments Amendment Act 2004 Summary***

The National Monuments Amendment Act enacted in 2004 provides clarification in relation to the division of responsibilities between the Minister of Environment, Heritage and Local Government, Finance and Arts, Sports and Tourism together with the Commissioners of Public Works. The Minister of Environment, Heritage and Local Government will issue directions relating to archaeological works and will be advised by the National Monuments Section and the National Museum of Ireland. The Act gives discretion to the Minister of Environment, Heritage and Local Government to grant consent or issue directions in relation to road developments (Section 49 and 51) approved by An Bord Pleanála and/or in relation to the discovery of National Monuments

14A. (1) The consent of the Minister under section 14 of this Act and any further consent or licence under any other provision of the National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2004 shall not be required where the works involved are connected with an approved road development.

(2) Any works of an archaeological nature that are carried out in respect of an approved road development shall be carried out in accordance with the directions of the Minister, which directions shall be issued following consultation by the minister with the Director of the National Museum of Ireland.

Subsection 14A (4) Where a national monument has been discovered to which subsection (3) of this section relates, then

- (a) the road authority carrying out the road development shall report the discovery to the Minister
- (b) subject to subsection (7) of this section, and pending any directions by the minister under paragraph (d) of this subsection, no works which would interfere with the monument shall be carried out, except works urgently required to secure its preservation carried out in accordance with such measures as may be specified by the Minister

The Minister will consult with the Director of the National Museum of Ireland for a period not longer than 14 days before issuing further directions in relation to the national monument.

The Minister will not be restricted to archaeological considerations alone, but will also consider the wider public interest.



Appendix 8: Urgent/critical Remedial Works Programme  
(advised prior to completion of the Conservation Plan)

Site	Works advocated	Conservation consultancy input	Consultation with neighbouring property owners	Other considerations
Internal				
College Garden (internal) - Phase 1	Create/agree critically urgent remedial works programme with property owner	In consultation with the Conservation Plan team and especially the structural engineer	In consultation with the property owner at Grove House - re. collapsed trees to be removed (currently being used to access the property from the College garden) and access for removal of dangerous trees/vegetation (below)	
	Apply for Ministerial Consent			
	Site clearance (vegetation only), where necessary	Under archaeological supervision		
	Construct scaffolding where necessary to reach the top of the wall			
	Removal of all remaining growth (clip back to roots )			Tender documents
	Mortar analysis (as necessary)			
	Repair/support structure where it is in imminent danger of collapse, using a appropriate (agreed) methodology and a suitable lime mortar	Areas of highest priority to be identified/advised by the structural engineer	Bawn - Mural tower to be stabilised and boundary wall to be repaired (where it has collapsed or is in danger of collapse)	
Grove House (internal) - Phase 1	Create/agree critically urgent remedial works programme with property owner	In consultation with the Conservation Plan team and especially the structural engineer	Access from College Garden during the works (works to be sequenced to facilitate access)	
	Site clearance (vegetation only), as necessary (to be integrated with this phase of works in the College Garden)	Under archaeological supervision		
	Removal of ivy and tree growth (clip back to roots and apply a suitable root killer)			
	Mortar analysis (as necessary)			
	Repair/support structure where it is in imminent danger of collapse (quarry), using a appropriate (agreed) methodology and a suitable lime mortar	In consultation with the structural engineer		

Site	Works advocated	Conservation consultancy input	Consultation with neighbouring property owners	Other considerations
<b>St. Mary's (internal) - Phase 1</b>	Create critically urgent remedial works programme	In consultation with the Conservation Plan team and especially the structural engineer		Creation of stone/structure accurate photo-mosaic/drawings
	Removal of growth from the top of the wall (clip back to roots and apply a suitable root killer)	Full site survey/ specification		Full/detailed condition survey
	Mortar analysis (as necessary)			
	Repair/support structure only where it is in imminent danger of collapse using a appropriate (agreed) methodology and a suitable lime mortar	In consultation with the structural engineer		
<b>Myrtle Grove (internal) - Phase 1)</b>	Create critically urgent remedial works programme	In consultation with the Conservation Plan team and especially the structural engineer		Invitation to tender
	Site clearance (vegetation only), as necessary	Under archaeological supervision		Tender assessment
	Construct scaffolding where necessary to reach the top of the wall			Appointment
	Removal of tree growth on top of the wall as a priority (clip back to roots and apply a suitable root killer)			Applications for Ministerial Consents
	Removal of ivy and other tree growth (clip back to roots and apply a suitable root killer)			
	Repair/support structure where it is in imminent danger of collapse, using a appropriate (agreed) methodology and a suitable lime mortar			
	Secure the opes as necessary			
<b>External (general)</b>	Create critically urgent remedial works programme	In consultation with the Conservation Plan team and especially the structural engineer		
	Construct scaffolding where necessary to reach the top of the wall			

Site	Works advocated	Conservation consultancy input	Consultation with neighbouring property owners	Other considerations
	Removal of tree growth on top of the wall as a priority (clip back to roots and apply a suitable root killer)			
	Removal of ivy and other tree growth (clip back to roots and apply a suitable root killer)	Full site survey/ specification		
	Repair/support structure where it is in imminent danger of collapse, using a appropriate (agreed) methodology and a suitable lime mortar	In consultation with the structural engineer		
	Secure opes and breaches as necessary	In consultation with the structural engineer		
<b>Clock Tower - Phase 1</b>	Create a detailed schedule of urgent/critical works	In consultation with the Conservation Plan team and especially the structural engineer		
	Assess degree of water ingress to tower interior - prepare specification and undertake works to seal the structure where water ingress is most active			
	Assess structural implications of removing the unsightly access doorway to the top of the tower	In consultation with the structural engineer		
	Remove the doorway and replace with a suitable, weatherproof trapdoor.			
	Prepare technical/contract specification for removal of biological growth, stone cleaning, repairs and removal of residual metal fixings including the costs of access (scaffolding)			
	Undertake surface cleaning and removal of unused metal fixings and repairs (cracked window heads and for re-pointing under windows and at ledges above and below string mouldings as necessary)			

Site	Works advocated	Conservation consultancy input	Consultation with neighbouring property owners	Other considerations
	Consider re-painting the windows (as a short term improvement measure as future replacement could be advised as part of a Conservation Plan)			
	Prepare technical/contract specification for repair of cracked/broken limestone quoins and arch voussoirs			
	Undertake stone and other repair of the limestone quoins and voussoirs			
<b>Other urgent works</b>				
<b>Town Wall</b>	<b>Full site survey/specification</b>			
	Creation of stone accurate drawings			
	Comprehensive update on physical/structural condition surveys			
	Full archaeological assessment & rectified photographic survey			
	Updated condition report including technical specifications & cost plan			
	Tender documents			
	Tender assessment			
	Planning & Ministerial Consent applications			
<b>Construction to improve quality of public domain</b>				
	Erecting scaffolding & protection			



Site	Works advocated	Conservation consultancy input	Consultation with neighbouring property owners	Other considerations
	Biological/plant removal where this has not been undertaken (under archaeological supervision)			
	Comprehensive repointing, stone repair and replacement programme			
	Capping & weathering			
	Consolidation			
	Upgrade & maintenance of existing pathways			
	Installation of lighting and signage (under archaeological supervision)			
<b>Clock Tower</b>	<i>Additional desirable work</i>			
	Remove cement mortar and re-point with lime mortar			
	Repaint the lantern			
	Replace windows			
	Update the interior			
	Install traffic calming/protective buffers along the base of the tower arch interior walls			
	Development of the Market Square to improve quality of public domain			