

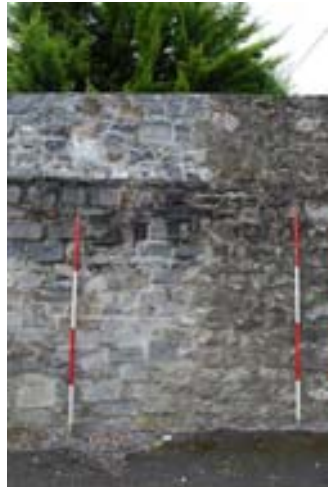



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<p>GAZETTEER NUMBER 1</p> <p>Zone: West</p> <p>Feature Name: Section of Town Wall on the boundary between St Mary's Churchyard and car park</p> <p>Phase/Construction Date(s):</p> <p>Phase 2: 14th century Phase 6: 19th century Phase 7: 20th century</p>	<p>Location:</p> 
<p>Description:</p> <p>This section of the Town Wall is constructed of shaped limestone blocks, bonded with mortar and randomly-coursed in places. The wall was constructed during the 14th century but has been repaired since that time. The 19th century repairs and additions consist of repointing of the mortar between the stones, using a hard, concrete-based material that stands proud of the stones in places. Where stones have been inserted in the 19th century, they have been all been of regular size and laid in regular courses, identifying them from the more organic construction of the original build.</p> <p>The height of the Town Wall is approximately 3m on the exterior and 5.3m on the interior. This difference in ground levels between the exterior and interior is the result of 20th century reduction to create a level car park and create room for warehouses and shops. The ground level of the churchyard on the exterior may have increased over time with the addition of burials.</p> <p>The wall has been interrupted by the creation in 1995 of a gateway and lane, leading from the supermarket car park to the back of the Catholic Church and churchyard. The gateway consists of an inserted arch and a panel of new stones with fresh mortar pointing. To the south of the gateway and new stonework, the interior face of the Town Wall bears scars of an undulating roof of a 1960s building, together with sections of concrete panelling, hidden behind the existing supermarket. The panelling has been applied over the original stone work, replacing it in some areas. The external face, which is visible from the churchyard, shows straight-joints and areas of inserted stonework and modern re-pointing - repairs to damage created by the erection of the 1960s building. However, the top 1.7m of the wall appears less disturbed - as it was above the roofline of the 1960s building it was undamaged by the later construction.</p> <p>To the north of the modern gateway and new stonework, the Town Wall continues, returning to the west and north, to join with the North-West Tower (Gazetteer no. 2). The west return is possibly a 19th century build and is built against the north return, with a joint between the two. The north return contains the facing stones of a splayed window which is approximately 0.4m wide, splaying to 1.85m. This wall has lost its internal face, exposing the rubble core and the voussoir stones of the splayed window. Below the window, the wall has been consolidated possibly during the 19th century, below which was an area of rubble infill, which has been retained by a modern breeze block wall. This rubble may represent the internal batter of the wall. The window and upper wall may date from</p>	 <p><i>External face of wall from the churchyard showing repaired section, looking south-east</i></p>  <p><i>Join between original wall on the right and new stones of the gateway section on the left, looking west</i></p>  <p><i>Internal face with scar of undulating roof of 1960s building, looking south-east</i></p>

the 17th / 18th century, forming the west wall of a small room or guard house attached to the North-West Tower (Gazetteer no. 2). A small area of keyed stones in the north section of the wall (Gazetteer no. 3) return to the south; forms the remains of the east wall of the guard house.



New gateway with new section of wall above, looking west (internal face)

Statutory Protection	National Monument; RMP GA-084-001; RPS 132
Condition	Good: see condition survey record.
Significance	National: forms part of the Town Walls circuit. However the insertion of a modern gateway lowers the archaeological, structural and setting significance of this stretch of the Town Wall circuit, whilst its public accessibility raises its potential for presentation.
Vulnerability / Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lower section of the wall has been re-pointed but is still vulnerable from traffic damage. The lower terraced section of the internal face adds protection to the walls, however the re-pointing of concrete-based mortar may trap water inside, weakening the wall structure. • This section of the Town Walls is one of the most easily accessible to the public, which also makes it vulnerable. • The insertion of the gateway through to St. Mary's Catholic Church has removed original material from the Town Wall and the shape and colour of the new stones are a stark contrast to the surrounding wall. • The ivy and other vegetation growth over the last few years has ensured a dense covering beside the North-West Tower and the strong possibility that roots will have entered into the stonework. • The archway encourages pedestrians to walk through a busy car park with no designated footpath and the traffic is a hazard to pedestrians wanting to view the North-West Tower and Walls. The car park however retains an open space, maintaining views towards the Walls.
Policies / Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The exterior of the wall to the south of the archway is protected by the presence of the graveyard and continued upkeep of this section will ensure its longevity. • The base of the openings appear to have a number of dressed stones that may have been added as conservation work of recent times, however, further work is needed, while taking care to preserve the scars of the adjoining walls. • Re-pointing of mortars sympathetic to the stones, is required in places, particularly around the base on the exterior side. • Treatment and removal of the ivy and other vegetation is necessary to consolidate the outer section of the guard house, internally and externally and regular pruning would aid the stability and appreciation of the structure. • A marked footpath should be added to the car park surface to guide pedestrians along the wall from the archway. Appropriate signage should be placed close to the supermarket entrance to inform visitors of their location within the Town walls and the particular features visible. Signage should be placed, possibly located near the supermarket entrance, to explain the significance of the North-West Tower and to make a connection between it and the rest of the walls. • As this location is the only publicly accessible part of the walls in addition to the North Gate and the Castle, an intellectual link should be made between the three sites to encourage a fuller appreciation of the Walls. • A scheme should be implemented to ensure repair, checks on vegetation and any new collapses, etc are addressed in a consistent and appropriate manner. • Planning conditions for archaeological mitigation of surviving below-ground remains should be applied to any future development works in the vicinity of the wall.
References	Bradley, J and Dunne, N (1992) <i>Urban Archaeological Survey, part XIX, Galway</i>

	Rynne, E (1995) Athenry in <i>More Irish Country Towns</i> , edited by Simms, A and Andrews, J.H, 106-117 Rynne, E (1981) <i>Survey of Town Walls</i> Thomas, A (1992) <i>Walled Towns of Ireland, volume 2.</i>
Illustrations	Photographs – Gifford, 2007

Zone: North	Gazetteer no. 1 – Condition record Feature Name: Section of Town Wall on the boundary between St. Mary's Churchyard and car park	Face: External
Item:	Comments:	
Description	<p><u>North-West section:</u> appears to be predominantly a rebuilt section of wall approximately 4.5m high with pedestrian arch through at the south-east end. The arch is a semi-circular arch of stonework in shaped dressed stone, with vertical abutments. To the north-west end a small area of upper wall appears older.</p> <p>Internal ground level has reportedly been lowered in the car park.</p> <p><u>South-East section:</u> To the south-east is an older section of wall, approximately 3m high. External ground level is approximately 2m higher than internal ground level.</p>	
Access	Good access at ground level.	
Completeness	Reasonably complete, although partially rebuilt and with new opening through. The wall ends abruptly at the south-east end.	
Verticality	Reasonable.	
Stability	Horizontal cracking to one area of the south-east section may indicate previous disturbance.	
Stonework/mortar	<p><u>North-West section:</u> The north-west section is in good condition. Randomly coursed. Appears to reuse some original stonework.</p> <p><u>South-East section:</u> The south-east section has open joints to the upper part, with ferns etc growing, and requires repointing. Part of the lower wall is rendered.</p>	
Wall tops	Level with mortar capping to rebuilt section. Irregular, with signs of previous mortar capping to the remainder.	
Vegetation	<p><u>North-West section:</u> Rebuilt section has no vegetation growth.</p> <p><u>South-East section:</u> Significant vegetation growth to wall top (including small tree) and upper part (ferns etc).</p>	
Openings	The archway is a modern intervention and appears stable and in good condition.	
Previous repairs / modifications	There is a large rectangular patch repair to the lower part of the south-east wall, with vertical joints at each side.	
Other	-	





Zone: North	Gazetteer no. 1 – Condition record Feature Name: Section of Ton Wall on the boundary between St. Mary's Churchyard and car park	Face: Internal
Item:	Comments:	
Description	<p><u>North-West section:</u> This section appears to be predominantly a rebuilt section of the wall approximately 3m high with a pedestrian arch through.</p> <p><u>South-East section:</u> This is an older section of wall, approximately 5m high. The majority of the face has been covered with concrete. Scars of a previous building are visible (roofline, slots etc.) indicating a curved roof of a 20th century building built up against and into the wall.</p>	
Access	Good access at ground level.	
Completeness	-	
Verticality	Appears reasonable.	
Stability	No signs of overall instability.	
Stonework/mortar	<p><u>North-West section:</u> This section is in good condition.</p> <p><u>South-East section:</u> This part of the wall is in poor condition; areas of loose stonework are visible where the previous building has been, together with areas of open joints where mortar is missing. Some areas require consolidation.</p>	
Wall tops	See above.	
Vegetation	<p><u>North-West section:</u> Rebuilt section has no vegetation growth.</p> <p><u>South-East section:</u> Significant vegetation growth to wall top and upper part.</p>	
Openings	As external face.	
Previous repairs / modifications	<u>South-East section:</u> The scars/disturbance left by the construction/removal of the previous building have not been made good. It is not clear whether the areas of concrete are superficial or whether they penetrate into the wall. There are	

several slots into the wall, around which the stonework is becoming loose.




Other




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<p>GAZETTEER NUMBER 2</p> <p>Zone: North</p> <p>Feature Name: North-West Tower</p> <p>Phase/Construction Date(s):</p> <p>Phase 2: 14th century</p>	<p>Location:</p> 
<p>Description:</p> <p>This tower is situated at the north-west corner of the town wall circuit, on the exterior face. It stands in the grounds of the Presentation Convent to the north-east of St. Mary's Catholic Church. Originally one of 6 towers, this is one of the most complete of the remaining five towers. Its survival may be due to the addition of the later guard house built against the interior face and protection from the convent and church grounds surrounding the exterior face. The tower may date from the 14th century, following the murage grant given in 1310, for the construction of stone wall, parapets, towers and entry gates.</p> <p>The tower is constructed of limestone shaped blocks, bonded with mortar, with dressed stone lintels at the window openings. The tower is now heavily overgrown with ivy and other vegetation, but earlier photographs reveal that there were two openings leading out onto the wall walk to the east and south. Repairs of hard, concrete-based mortar were added in places, possibly during the 19th century. The base of the tower within the school grounds has become damaged through water ingress as a result of being abutted by waterproof tarmac surfacing, preventing rainwater from draining away efficiently.</p> <p>The tower was surveyed in 1980 by Etienne Rynne - its height was noted as 10.10m from the exterior ground surface to the top. The scar of the top of the parapet of the adjoining Town Wall is c.3.9m above the top of the surviving east wall. The base of the east opening is c.2.7m above the top of the consolidated terrace of the guard house or c.1.65m above the top of the surviving east wall.</p> <p>The 1980 survey noted that a short flight of steps led from the openings into a room, with three splayed slit windows, one of which is visible in the east face; the other two looked north and west. The tower batters slightly towards the base and is c.5m in diameter.</p> <p>The tower is similar to the South-East Tower in its exposed position on the exterior corner of the Town Wall circuit, revealing three quarters of its circumference to the outside. It is possible that the tower was added shortly after the completion of the Town Walls, but the entrances from the tower to the wall-walk may indicate that they and the wall walk were intended to function together and are therefore contemporary.</p>	 <p><i>Historic view, looking north-west (Healy, 1989)</i></p>  <p><i>Internal face, looking north-west</i></p>  <p><i>External face, looking south-west</i></p>


Statutory Protection	National Monument; RMP GA-084-001; GA-084-001-3; RPS 132
Condition	Fair: see condition survey record.
Significance	National: forms part of the Town Walls circuit. The scars on the North-West Tower indicate the presence of a wall walk parapet in this location and with the addition of a small guard house, possibly during the 17 th /18 th century, indicates this was a strategically important location in the town's defences. The tower provides information about the structural style of the other less-well preserved towers of Athenry and is therefore of increased archaeological significance. The tower also has increased significance for setting and presentation as it is one of the most complete surviving towers and is publicly accessible/visible within an open space on the inside of the walled circuit.
Vulnerability / Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The openings and the base of the tower are the most vulnerable for water ingress and need to be treated to prevent further loss of mortar or stones. • The terraced section of wall to the east and south of the tower provide undesirable access to the tower, which could lead to further damage of the structure. • The permitted ivy and other vegetation growth over the last few years has ensured a dense covering of the majority of the tower and the strong possibility that roots will have entered into the stonework.
Policies / Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The base of the openings appear to have a number of dressed stones that may have been added as conservation work of recent times, however, further work is needed, while taking care to preserve the scars of the adjoining walls. Re-pointing of sympathetic mortars is required in places, particularly around the base on the exterior side. • Treatment and removal of the ivy and other vegetation is necessary to consolidate the outer section of the tower, internally and externally, and regular pruning would aid the stability and appreciation of the structure. • Appropriate signage should be placed close to the supermarket entrance to inform visitors of their location within the Town Walls and the particular features visible. A marked footpath should be added to the car park surface to guide pedestrians along the wall from the archway. • As the location of this tower is the only publicly accessible part of the walls in addition to the North Gate and the Castle, an intellectual link needs to be made between the three sites to encourage a fuller appreciation of the walls. A scheme should be implemented to ensure repair, checks on vegetation and any new collapses, etc are addressed in a consistent and appropriate manner. • Planning conditions for archaeological mitigation of surviving below-ground remains should be applied to any future development works in the vicinity of the tower.
References	Bradley, J and Dunne, N (1992) <i>Urban Archaeological Survey part XIX Galway</i> Healy, A (1989) <i>Athenry, A Brief History and Guide</i> Rynne, E (1995) Athenry in <i>More Irish Country Towns</i> , edited by Simms, A and Andrews, J.H, 106-117 Rynne, E (1981) <i>Survey of Town Walls</i> Thomas, A (1992) <i>Walled Towns of Ireland volume 2</i>
Illustrations	Photographs – Gifford, 2007

Zone: North	Gazetteer no. 2 – Condition record Feature Name: North-West Tower	Face: External
Item:	Comments:	
Description	<p><u>Tower:</u> Circular tower, incomplete on south-west side, almost completely obscured by ivy. Maximum height estimated at 10m. Diameter approximately 3-4m. No widening at base. Large opening to tower to south-east and arrow slits to north-east. Tower is reportedly solid at base (up to door opening level). Walls to tower estimated at approximately 0.6-1m thick.</p> <p><u>Guard house:</u> Remains of rectangular guard house adjacent to tower approximately 7m x 5m on plan. Walls approximately 4m high x 1-1.5m thick. Arrow slit opening to west wall. North wall forms continuation of town wall. South wall has been partially removed. No remains of east wall but indication of possible previous position visible on north wall.</p> <p><u>General:</u> Ground level inside walls is significantly lower than external ground level and elsewhere; reportedly lowered to construct car park.</p>	
Access	Good access at ground level to most of base. No access at high level or inside.	
Completeness	Tower incomplete to south-west but difficult to assess due to ivy. Guard house west and north walls complete, part of south wall present, but no remains of east wall.	
Verticality	Reasonable where visible, but large areas concealed.	
Stability	No signs of gross instability, but ivy likely to jeopardise stability of tower in near future.	
Stonework/mortar	<p><u>Tower:</u> Stonework to the tower appears in reasonable condition where visible externally.</p> <p><u>Guard house:</u> North wall in good condition externally. West wall obscured by ivy. South wall in good condition.</p>	
Wall tops	Not visible, but likely to be in poor condition.	
Vegetation	Heavy ivy growth, particularly to tower.	
Openings	<p><u>Tower:</u> Large opening (door?) to south-east above top of adjacent wall (Gazetteer no 1). Narrow arrow slits visible to north-east. Condition of lintels etc not visible.</p> <p><u>Guard house:</u> Not visible on external face.</p>	
Previous repairs / modifications	-	
Other	-	


Zone: North	Gazetteer no. 2 – Condition record Feature Name: North-West Tower	Face: Internal
Item:	Comments:	
Description	As external face.	
Access	Access at car park level only; no access at higher levels.	
Completeness	As external face.	
Verticality	As external face.	
Stability	As external face. Loss of face work to West wall of guard house has reduced thickness of wall.	
Stonework/mortar	<p><u>Tower:</u> Stonework to the tower appears in reasonable condition where visible externally. Where the former wall and parapet to the east is no longer present, core work is visible, which needs consolidating.</p> <p><u>Guard house:</u> Remains of south wall in good condition; end appears to have been rebuilt flush with adjacent wall. West wall is in poor condition; core-work exposed over most of internal face, requiring some consolidation. North wall is in reasonable condition, but areas of loose stone visible at base of wall above revetment.</p> 	
Wall tops		
Vegetation		
Openings	<p><u>Tower:</u> Large opening (door?) to south-east above top of adjacent wall (Gazetteer no. 1), with dressed quoins. Stone below the opening is in poor condition and requires consolidation.</p> <p><u>Guard house:</u> Remains of arch above arrow slit opening to west wall is in poor condition, with ivy growing through it, and needs consolidation. Side faces of opening in good condition.</p>	
Previous repairs / modifications	<p>The internal ground level has reportedly been lowered by approximately 1.5-2m, and a blockwork wall built across the guard house to retain the ground. The surface of the retained ground has been covered with gravel and has shrubs growing in it. The end of the blockwork wall is crudely finished at the junction with the north wall.</p> <p>The current end of the south wall has been refaced probably during the rebuilding of the adjacent wall.</p>	
Other	-	



GAZETTEER NUMBER 3 Zone: North Feature Name: Section of Town Wall along the boundary between the Presentation Convent and Centra car park Phase/Construction Date(s): Phase 2: 14 th century Phase 6-7: 19 th – 20 th century		Location: 
Description: This section of the Town Wall is constructed with a similar method to that of Gazetteer no. 1. The scar present on the east face of the North-West Tower (Gazetteer no. 2) indicates that a parapeted wall-walk existed on top of the wall at this location. The wall was constructed during the 14 th century and was repaired and added to in the 19 th -20 th centuries. The wall joins the North-West Tower where the wall walk led to tower's east entrance. The degradation of the wall at this point shows the construction of two external faces approximately 0.25m with a rubble core of c.0.3m. The internal face of the wall has other areas of exposed rubble core and large sections covered by vegetation, as does the external face. The lower section of the internal face of the wall has been largely repointed in a concrete-based mortar during the 19 th -20 th centuries. A reinforced lower terrace was added to the wall, possibly as a repair to the failing facework. This is constructed of shaped stones laid in random courses and bonded with hard, concrete-based mortar, contrasting with the original stonework of the exposed core above.		 <i>External face of wall, looking south-west</i>  <i>Internal face of wall, looking north</i>
Statutory Protection	National Monument; RMP GA-084-001; RPS 132	
Condition	Fair: see condition survey record.	
Significance	National: forms part of the Town Walls circuit. The lowered ground level necessitated re-pointing to strengthen the lower section of Wall, but the line of the wall is retained, together with the original stonework in places.	
Vulnerability / Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This section of the walls is one of the most easily accessible to the public, which also makes it vulnerable. • The lower section of the wall has been re-pointed, but is still vulnerable to traffic movement. • The car park traffic is not conducive to those wishing to view the wall, but the car park retains an open space, maintaining views towards the monument. 	




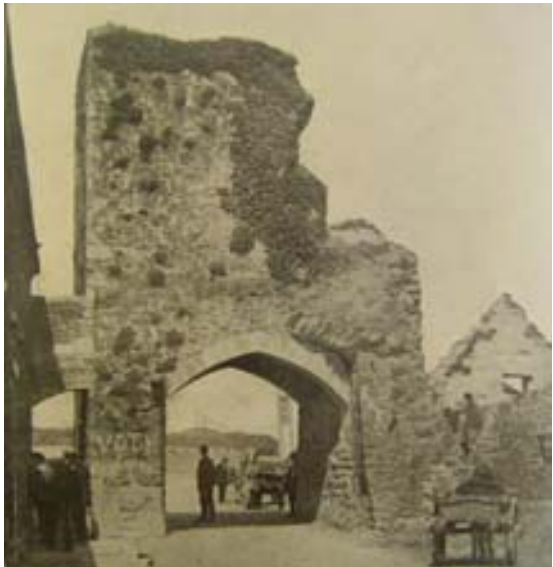
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lower terraced section of the internal face adds protection to the walls, however the re-pointing of concrete-based mortar may trap water inside, weakening the wall structure. • The vegetation has taken a firm hold on the wall and is intrusive to the structure, especially the exposed rubble core areas. • The exterior of the wall may be affected by the future usage of the Convent school grounds, now closed.
Policies / Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treatment and removal of the ivy and other vegetation is necessary to consolidate the outer section of the tower, internally and externally and regular pruning would aid the stability and appreciation of the structure. • Appropriate signage should be placed close to the supermarket entrance to inform visitors of their location within the Town Walls and the particular features visible. • The base of the openings appear to have a number of dressed stones that may have been added as conservation work of recent times, however, further work is needed, while taking care to preserve the scars of the adjoining walls. • Re-pointing of sympathetic mortars is required in places, particularly around the base on the external side. • As the location of the tower is the only publicly accessible part of the Walls in addition to the North Gate and the Castle, an intellectual link needs to be made between the three sites to encourage a fuller appreciation of the Walls. • Careful treatment and pruning is required in order to consolidate the tower and control of re-growth is required. • A scheme should be implemented to ensure repair, checks on vegetation and any new collapses, etc are addressed in a consistent and appropriate manner. • Planning conditions for archaeological mitigation of any surviving below-ground remains should be applied to any future development works in the vicinity of the wall.
References	Bradley, J and Dunne, N (1992) <i>Urban Archaeological Survey part XIX Galway</i> Healy, A (1989) <i>Athenry, A Brief History and Guide</i> Rynne, E (1995) Athenry in <i>More Irish Country Towns</i> , edited by Simms, A and Andrews, J.H, 106-117 Rynne, E (1981) <i>Survey of Town Walls</i> Thomas, A (1992) <i>Walled Towns of Ireland volume 2</i>
Illustrations	Photographs – Gifford, 2007

Zone: North	Gazetteer no. 3 – Condition record Feature Name: Section of Town Wall along the boundary between the Presentation Convent and Centra car park.	Face: External
Item:	Comments:	
Description	The wall runs east-west and is of variable height (approximately 4m max., 2m min. above existing ground level at the west end and approximately 3m at the east end). The ground level drops by approximately 1m along its length. It is obscured in places by vegetation growing on the wall and to the east end by shrubs/climbing plants in the garden in front of the wall. At the west end it abuts the tower. At the east end it is obscured by buildings.	
Access	Good access at ground level.	
Completeness	Complete, apart from small areas of facing.	
Verticality	Reasonable.	
Stability	No signs of overall instability.	
Stonework/mortar	Stonework incorporates some very large blocks of stone, with little evidence of coursing. Reasonable condition throughout, but with isolated areas of missing mortar in joints and loose stones. Some areas of missing stones at the base of the wall. 	
Wall tops	Very irregular, and obscured by ivy for much of its length.	
Vegetation	Heavy ivy growth on the wall. To the east end there are climbing plants covering areas of the wall.	
Openings	-	
Previous repairs / modifications	-	
Other	-	


Zone: North	Gazetteer no. 3 – Condition record Feature Name: Section of Town Wall along the boundary between the Presentation Convent and Centra car park.	Face: Internal
Item:	Comments:	
Description	The wall appears to be approximately 0.9m wide, of variable height (approximately 5m above existing ground level at the west end, reducing towards the east end). The internal ground level has reportedly been lowered by approximately 2m, and a stone faced sloping wall / revetment built up to the Town Wall to retain the ground. The 700mm wide ledge between the two has been mortared. At the west end it abuts the guard house and tower. At the east end it is totally obscured by a large building built up to / on the wall line.	
Access	Good access at ground level. No access at high level.	
Completeness	Variable; face missing in places.	
Verticality	Not assessable due to vegetation.	
Stability	No signs of overall instability where visible, but loss of corework likely in the near future may lead to local collapse.	

Stonework/mortar	<p>Where visible, the corework to the wall is exposed and is in poor condition. One area of facework is visible. The lower modern wall / revetment is in reasonable condition.</p> 
Wall tops	Irregular, obscured by ivy.
Vegetation	Very significant ivy growth.
Openings	-
Previous repairs / modifications	Modern wall/revetment at base is in similar stonework and presents a misleading impression of the form of the wall.
Other	-




GAZETTEER NUMBER 4 Zone: North Feature Name: Section of Wall between Gazetteer no. 3 and the North Gate (Gazetteer no. 5) Phase/Construction Date(s): Phase 2: 14 th century Phase 6: 19 th century		Location: 
Description: The Town Wall is not readily visible in this location, but it appears, from map evidence and visual inspection, that it forms part of the boundary of properties. Buildings were constructed against either side of the Town Walls, for example the Arch Bar public house. An arch springs from the wall between the Arch Bar and the building to the south and enters the west side of the North Gate. This arch appears to be of 19 th century construction, possibly as a brace between the tower and the front of the buildings fronting onto the street.	 <p><i>External face of wall, looking south-east</i></p>	
Statutory Protection	National Monument; RMP GA-084-001; RPS 132	
Condition	Unknown - obscured by current buildings to the internal face. No wall visible from the external face. Part of the Town Walls visible in hall/kitchen of The Arch public house and there is the possibility that other parts of the wall may exist within other buildings. Would require access and opening up to investigate further. Issues with damp ingress from wall top/roof of building noted on wall in hall of The Arch public house.	
Significance	National: forms part of the Town Walls circuit. The alignment of the property boundaries preserves the line of the Town Wall, if not elements of the structure itself, inside buildings and/or below-ground.	
Vulnerability / Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The buildings and properties to either side of the line of the Walls may preserve elements of the stonework inside, but domestic alterations may affect remnants of the Walls and could go unnoticed. 	
Policies / Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any structural alterations of the properties aligned at these hidden sections of the Walls should be subject to planning conditions, to protect remains of the original structure. Planning conditions for archaeological mitigation of any surviving below-ground remains should be applied to any future development works inside the properties adjacent to the Town Walls or within the vicinity of the Town Walls. 	
References	Bradley, J and Dunne, N (1992) <i>Urban Archaeological Survey part XIX Galway</i> Healy, A (1989) <i>Athenry, A Brief History and Guide</i> Rynne, E (1995) <i>Athenry in More Irish Country Towns</i> , edited by Simms, A and Andrews, J.H, 106-117 Rynne, E (1981) <i>Survey of Town Walls</i> Thomas, A (1992) <i>Walled Towns of Ireland volume 2</i>	
Illustrations	Photographs – Gifford, 2007	

<p>GAZETTEER NUMBER 5</p> <p>Zone: North</p> <p>Feature Name: North Gate</p> <p>Phase/Construction Date(s):</p> <p>Phase 3: 16th century Phase 6: 19th century Phase 7: 20th century</p>	<p>Location:</p> 
<p>Description:</p> <p>The gate is constructed of limestone blocks that are roughly-shaped, with ashlar blocks set into the openings and edges of the walls, which date to 19th century repairs. The central arch is pointed and was measured as a minimum of 3.1m wide (Rynne, 1981). On the south face, the arch appears to have originally had voussoir stones, which have since fallen away and been replaced by an ashlar arch set back into the wall, leaving a displacement of c.0.2m. A single voussoir remains protruding out above the western side of the southern arch face and a series of voussoirs above the eastern side. Inside the main arch is a slot for a portcullis that would have been lowered down from the room above and a 'murder hole' in the centre of the arch for pouring stones and other materials onto enemies below. It is thought that the defenders would have accessed the gate from the adjoining wall-walk to either side. The height of the gate tower roof could be compared to that of the wall walk scars on the North-West and South-East towers to gain an overall height of the wall walk above ground.</p> <p>Fresh quoin stones were applied to the west side of the gate at this time and the side arch may have been constructed, possibly replacing a batter similar to that which still exists on the east side. In 1977 the County Council restored the entire top eastern corner and roof, to match the height of the western side. The roof appears flat from the exterior but the murder hole gives the view of a gabled roof above, the gable of which is below the parapet. The interior contains a room above the main arch, which is thought to have been accessed from a trap door in the roof. A slit window survives in the north face, but there may have been one in the south face, but the 20th century repairs have left no trace of it.</p> <p>It is possible that given the location of this gate on the likely northern entrance used from the original construction of the Town Walls circuit that the gate could have existed from the 14th century and it is the later 16th century adaptation that survives (Bradley 1992, 16).</p>  <p><i>Murder hole and slot for portcullis</i></p>	 <p><i>The North Gate, looking south-west (external face)</i></p>  <p><i>Internal view of the Gate, looking north-east c. 1920 (JGAHS XI)</i></p>





Statutory Protection	National Monument; RMP GA084-001; GA084-001-2; RPS 132
Condition	Fair: see condition survey record.
Significance	National: forms part of the Town Walls circuit. The North Gate is the last remaining entrance gate into Athenry and marks the main north artery into the town. The lack of doorways at the base of the gate indicates that minimal access through this gate was of primary importance. It is a substantial and imposing structure that would have been difficult to penetrate and gave the impression of the solidity of the walls to either side. Its portcullis and 'murder hole' added to the defences of the northern entrance to the town.
Vulnerability / Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic flow through the arch of the North Gate could weaken the structure by vibration, emissions and impact. • Pigeon guano may be corrosive over time and does not enhance the surroundings of the gate. • The presence of traffic is a hazard to pedestrians wishing to view the monument.
Policies / Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The relationship of the Town Wall to the North Gate is only represented by the arch to the properties to the west. The relationship should be highlighted by appropriately-placed signage at a viewing point in a location, safe from traffic. • Anti-pigeon devices should be added to the underside of the arch of the gate. • Traffic access should be limited in this location or re-directed and the street pedestrianised. • Current traffic signage detracts from the arch and should be relocated or presented in a different medium. • Planning conditions for archaeological mitigation of any surviving below-ground remains should be applied to any future development works in the vicinity of the gate.
References	Bradley, J and Dunne, N (1992) <i>Urban Archaeological Survey part XIX Galway</i> Knox, H.T and Redington, M (1920) Notes on the Burgus of Athenry <i>JGAHS XI, no.1: 1-26</i> Rynne, E (1995) Athenry in <i>More Irish Country Towns</i> , edited by Simms, A and Andrews, J.H, 106-117 Rynne, E (1981) <i>Survey of Town Walls</i> Thomas, A (1992) <i>Walled Towns of Ireland volume 2</i>
Illustrations	Photograph – Knox and Redington, <i>JGAHS XI, 1920</i> . Photographs – Gifford, 2007

Zone: North	Gazetteer no. 5 – Condition record Feature Name: North Gate	Face: External
Item:	Comments:	
Description	<p>Remains of gate-house with central arched gate, spanning over modern road and room above. Footpaths pass either side of gate-house. To the west a small arch spans over the footpath to the adjacent building, carrying a small area of wall. To the east is a buttress at low level and a complete break in the walls.</p> <p>The gate-house has been significantly reconstructed. The modern pointed arch is a single stone arch ring to the north and south elevations; the original arch was probably flatter (remains of arch visible on the south elevation, to the east of the current arch) and narrower.</p> <p>The roof construction could not be confirmed, but appears to be of gabled design, spanning north-south, of solid construction (stone/concrete?). It is not known whether a parapet runs around the perimeter of the structure, concealing the roof or whether there is a flat surface to the roof. Hence it is also not known whether there is a parapet gutter, but there are no outlets visible.</p> <p>The floor construction is of vaulted stone work spanning east-west. There are 2 openings in the floor, a smaller man-hole sized opening to the north and a larger murder hole to the south, the full width of the building.</p> <p>There are no openings in the south elevation. The north elevation has a single rectangular window above first floor level. The west elevation has a single narrow rectangular opening at first floor level. The east elevation has a larger rectangular opening at first floor level. None of the openings have mesh to prevent bird access.</p> <p>There are 2 iron tie bars with external oval patress plates visible, tying the north and south elevations at approximately eaves level, 1 adjacent to the west wall and the other centrally placed. A further iron tie bar is visible spanning east-west adjacent to the south wall just above floor level, but the patress plate is visible on the west external face only. The oval patress plates appear to be of cast iron with stiffeners radiating from the centre.</p> <p>The stonework is generally of random coursing. The quoins to all corners are of larger dressed stone.</p>	
Access	Good access to the perimeter of the building and beneath the arch at ground level. Access to the first floor would require a ladder and a temporary road closure.	
Completeness	The gate-house has been significantly reconstructed; earlier photographs show the upper east part of the building missing, and the rebuild line is clearly visible to north and south elevations.	
Verticality	Reasonable - good.	
Stability	No signs of overall instability.	
Stonework/mortar	<p>All stonework previously repaired/reconstructed/re-pointed and generally in reasonable condition, although one area of stonework to the inside face of the south wall, above the arch, is loose and requires repair to stabilise it and avoid loss of fabric. Stones could potentially fall on vehicles, if no repair is carried out in the near future.</p> <p>One stone cantilevering out of the south wall, just above the west springing point of the arch is significantly fissured and could disintegrate with further frost damage; it is recommended that this is pinned with non-ferrous pins.</p>	
		


Wall tops	Parapet wall tops are regular, but do not appear to have a coping and have significant vegetation growth.
Vegetation	There is vegetation growth visible, particularly at high level and to the original stonework. After vegetation removal, re-pointing would be required.
Openings	The existing window openings appear in good condition from the outside. The openings in the first floor also appear in good condition.
Previous repairs / modifications	The upper east part of the building has been reconstructed, but appears in reasonable condition.
Other	The ironwork appears to be in reasonable condition with no significant corrosion visible from the ground, but this needs to be verified from the upper level. Pigeons are roosting in the upper room. There is no mesh in window / floor openings to prevent access. This presents a health hazard to anyone entering the space for inspection or repair.


GAZETTEER NUMBER 6	Location: 	
Zone: North		
Feature Name: Line of Town Wall along Court Lane		
Phase/Construction Date(s): Phase 2: 14 th century Phase 6: 19 th century		
Description: Houses were constructed along Court Lane in the 19 th century, backing onto the Town Walls and so may preserve remains of the Town Walls internally. The houses and other properties along Court Lane are built along the alignment of the Town Wall between the North Gate and the Castle. The buildings along this street back onto the exterior face of the wall and are effectively situated in the fosse. A number of the buildings may retain elements of the wall but the extent is not known. There is no visible link between the east side of the gate and the building to the east, but footings of the wall may survive below ground. The monitoring of the laying of cables in Court Lane uncovered a deposit of stones that may relate to the line of the wall (Rooney 1999, 284)		<i>Court Lane, looking east</i>
		 <i>Court Lane, late 19th - early 20th century, looking east (OPW)</i>
Statutory Protection	National Monument; RMP GA-084-001; RPS 132	
Condition	Unknown: line of wall completely obscured by current buildings and no access arranged. There is a possibility that other parts of the wall lie within the buildings, but these are unlikely to be complete. Would require access and opening up to investigate further. Possible below ground remains survive.	
Significance	National: forms part of the Town Walls circuit. The alignment of the property boundaries possibly preserves the line of the Town Walls, if not elements of the structure itself, either inside the buildings or below-ground.	
Vulnerability / Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buildings and properties to either side of the line of the Wall may preserve elements of the stonework inside. 	
Policies /	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning conditions for archaeological mitigation of standing and below-ground remains 	

Recommendations	inside or within the vicinity of the properties of Court Lane should be applied to any future development works.
References	<p>J. Bradley and N. Dunne (1992) <i>Urban Archaeological Survey part XIX Galway</i></p> <p>Rooney, F (1999) <i>Court Lane, Athenry</i></p> <p>Rynne, E (1995) Athenry in <i>More Irish Country Towns</i>, edited by Simms, A and Andrews, J.H, 106-117</p> <p>Rynne, E (1981) <i>Survey of Town Walls</i></p> <p>Thomas, A (1992) <i>Walled Towns of Ireland volume 2</i></p>
Illustrations	<p>Photograph - OPW</p> <p>Photographs – Gifford, 2007</p>


GAZETTEER NUMBER 7		Location:
Zone: North		
Feature Name: King John's Castle		
Phase/Construction Date(s): Phase 1: 13 th century Phase 3: 16 th century Phase 4: 17 th century Phase 7: 20 th century		
Description: <p>The castle is the earliest remaining Norman building in Athenry. The castle was begun after Meiler de Bermingham was granted the charter of baron of Athenry and completed in 1238. The castle may have been raised in height c.1250 (Rynne 1995, 108) or may have been constructed at one height from the beginning (Manning 2000, 138). The castle was captured by Red Hugh O'Donnell in 1596 and damaged in the process. Used as a garrison and a gaol during the 17th century, the castle was in a very degraded state by the late 19th/early 20th century but the curtain wall was restored in the 1960s and the keep in 1990.</p> <p>The castle consists of a keep and a curtain wall and a moat running around the exterior. D-shaped towers are situated at the north-east and south-east corners and a gate stood at the south-west corner of the curtain wall (Castle Gate). A square tower is thought to have been situated in the west section of the curtain wall (Knox and Redington 1920, 14). The remains of a square guard tower were located outside the curtain wall to the south-west of the entrance, possibly of medieval date (Papiazan 1990, 7ff). The south section of the moat is thought to have been filled in after the river bed was lowered after the Great Famine (Knox and Redington 1920, 14).</p> <p>A series of splayed square openings with ashlar stone-lined arrow slits and cross-bow loops are situated in the southern curtain wall to the east of the main entrance. A hall was built against the interior of this section of the curtain wall (Papazian 1990, 12). To the west of the main entrance, the remains of a square tower was located (<i>ibid.</i>, p. 19) which may have been a guard tower associated with the south-west Castle Gate.</p> <p>A scar is present in the south face of the south-east tower which aligns with the remains of a wall that leads towards the weir (Gazetteer no. 8). This may represent where the Town Wall met the curtain wall, however Know and Redington (1920, 15) suggested that the Wall would have met the curtain wall almost centrally between the north-east and south-east towers. The Town Wall would have led from the rear of the current properties of Court Lane and crossed the road towards the reconstructed section of wall to the south-west of the castle entrance.</p>		 <p><i>The Castle, looking north-west</i></p>  <p><i>Castle and curtain wall, looking north-west, with mill chimney to left side of photograph (OPW)</i></p>  <p><i>Exterior of south curtain wall with possible scar of adjoining town wall, looking north-west</i></p>
Statutory Protection	National Monument; Register of National Monuments no. 406; RMP GA-084-001; GA-084-001-6; RPS 132. Under ownership of OPW.	
Condition	Good: see condition survey record.	
Significance	National: forms part of the Town Walls circuit. The castle represents the first structure of the formalised settlement of Athenry. The solidity of the complex signified the weight of the	


	Anglo-Norman dominance over the local people. The addition of the walls around the town secured the land of the Barony of Athenry.
Vulnerability / Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elements of the castle walls are under threat of weakening, evident in the leaching of calcitic deposits from the mortar and fissuring of stones. • Any below-ground archaeological remains may be affected by intrusive works to properties in the area.
Policies / Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Castle and curtain wall may need general maintenance works throughout. • The visitor entrance should display links to other sections of the Town Walls to highlight the link between the Castle and the defences of Athenry. • The information film within the castle centre should be updated and focussed on the sites of Athenry rather than those further away. • Planning conditions for archaeological mitigation of any surviving below-ground remains should be applied to any future development works in the vicinity of the castle and curtain wall.
References	Bradley, J and Dunne, N (1992) <i>Urban Archaeological Survey part XIX Galway</i> Rynne, E (1995) Athenry in <i>More Irish Country Towns</i> , edited by Simms, A and Andrews, J.H, 106-117 Rynne, E (1981) <i>Survey of Town Walls</i> Thomas, A (1992) <i>Walled Towns of Ireland volume 2</i>
Illustrations	Photograph - OPW Photographs – Gifford, 2007

Zone: North	Gazetteer no. 7a – Condition record Feature Name: King John's Castle	Face: External
Item:	Comments:	
Description	<p>Remains of high curtain walls forming an extended D-shaped enclosure around the keep, approximately 200m in length. The north-east quarter forms a semi-circle. The south-east and south-west quarters are straight sections on plan. At the east and south corners there are circular towers. The north-east quarter is of mainly modern construction and the alignment joins the older parts of the walls, wrapping around the visitor centre.</p> <p>The curtain walls are generally approximately 1.1m wide, but with a batter to the base (base probably a revetment to an earth bank rather than solid stonework). The height varies considerably, between approximately 3m to 12m above external ground level. The internal ground level is much higher than the external ground level except at the entrance and adjacent wall at the south-west.</p> <p>The curtain walls are understood to have been largely reconstructed, and the line of rebuild appears to be physically delineated by the use of a flexible band laid in the joints (d.p.c. material?).</p> <p>Athenry Castle excavation report – reference 1990:054 (www.excavations.ie).</p>	
Access	Good access at ground level to the majority of the curtain walls, except a small section to the north-west. A path is present for half the circuit (clockwise from north to south). The south-west is easily accessible from the park/road. The north-west is only accessible from private land.	
Completeness	A complete circuit of walls (although a modern wall to the south-west).	
Verticality	Appears generally plumb.	
Stability	No significant signs of movement or instability. Some isolated cracking through mortar joints in the north-east quarter may indicate slight movement. Cracking to the unrestrained edge of the south tower appears to be localised movement.	
Stonework/mortar	<p><u>North-East quarter:</u></p> <p>A high section of solid masonry vertical wall on a sloping base. The wall is constructed in a series of straights forming a curve. Thickness of the wall approximately 1.1m. Maximum height above base approximately 4m. Approximately height of base 3m. Condition of stonework and mortar generally good. Crack in wall through joints in one location. Occasional stone fissured and weathering. Occasional holes and possible voiding within the sloping base.</p> <p><u>East Tower:</u></p> <p>A circular tower with a sloping base continuous with the curtain walls. Not much remains of the walls of the tower above the base. The thickness of the walls is approximately 1.4m. Maximum height above base approximately 1.4m. Approximate height of base 3m. Condition of stonework and mortar generally good. Occasional holes and possible voiding within the sloping base. Some loss of mortar in joints at high level and around opening; requires repointing.</p>  <p><u>South-East quarter:</u></p> <p>A straight section of solid masonry vertical wall on a sloping base. It formed the external elevation of a large hall inside the walls. The thickness of the wall varies from 0.5m to 1m. Maximum height above base approximately 8m. Approximately height of base 3m. Condition of stonework and mortar generally reasonable. Some runs of lime/salts on face, particularly adjacent to the window openings. The base is</p>	

	<p>in good condition and well pointed. The wall above is in poorer condition with mortar weathered back in joints. Regular series of holes at high level.</p> <p><u>South Tower:</u> A high circular tower on a sloping base protruding from the curtain wall to the south-east but continuous with the wall to the south-west. The thickness of the walls is approximately 1.1m Maximum height above base approximately 9m. Approximately height of base 3m. Condition of stonework and mortar generally reasonable. The joint between the south-east curtain wall and the tower is very irregular and open; possibly difficult to repoint (large joint, thermal movement?). The south-east face of the tower has mortar weathered back in the joints. To the south the base bears the scar of a previous low concrete wall which had been cut into the stonework. Occasional missing stones to the south-west. Large crack emanating from south-west opening, and continuing diagonally to the top of the wall; may require stitching to prevent loss of fabric. Edge of tower ragged at west (adjacent wall is lower).</p>  <p><u>South-West quarter:</u> A lower section of wall, running between the tower and the entrance. The batter is in reasonable condition; it has previously been repaired in patches, and other areas now need some repointing. The upper part of the wall has some open joints, some missing stones and has lost some packing stones.</p> <p><u>Entrance:</u> Modern square stone piers with metal gates. Some runs of lime/salts on inside faces of piers, otherwise in good condition.</p> <p><u>North-West quarter:</u> To the end adjacent to the entrance, a modern section of vertical wall, curved on plan, with no visible batter, but an earth rampart. Darker stone and different style of stonework. Generally good condition. Slight crack (2mm) through joints on lower part of wall to visitor building. Many runs of lime on face. Possible previous cracking - repointed? To the end adjacent to the toilet block, a section of wall more like rest of the curtain wall, with a vertical wall on top of a batter. The upper part of the wall is modern. Many runs of lime/salts on face. Vegetation has been stripped off previously. All well pointed. Generally good condition. Buttress to the wall in good condition. A short section to the north of the buttress could not be inspected, but appeared to have greater vegetation growth.</p>
Wall tops	Generally difficult to see from outside, but appear clear of major vegetation and to have been previously protected with mortar capping.
Vegetation	Generally only minor vegetation growth in mortar/open joints. A short section to the north of the buttress could not be inspected, but appeared to have greater vegetation growth.
Openings	<p><u>North-East quarter:</u> 4 narrow rectangular slit openings at low level. Loose stone around one of these openings, joints need repointing</p> <p><u>East Tower:</u> 3 narrow rectangular slit openings at low level. Loose stone around one of these openings, joints need repointing.</p> <p><u>South-East quarter:</u></p>

	<p>3 window openings at high level. 2 large arched openings with new stone surrounds in plainly dressed white stone. Vertical stainless steel bars are set into the stonework. Runs of lime/salts emanating from this new work.</p> <p>The smaller window opening is also arched, and in reasonable condition.</p> <p><u>South Tower:</u></p> <p>3 slit openings at ground floor level and 2 larger openings at high level appear in reasonable condition externally, although some open joints to stonework.</p> <p><u>South-West quarter:</u></p> <p>5 openings at ground floor level. Generally stonework appears in reasonable condition, although some open joints.</p> <p><u>North-West quarter:</u></p> <p>1 opening at low level in gable wall of visitor building is blocked up. Other small slit openings at low level appear in reasonable condition.</p>
Previous repairs / modifications	Well documented changes and reconstructions, including new entrance. Much of the curtain wall has been reconstructed.
Other	-

Zone: North	Gazetteer no. 7a – Condition record	Face: Internal
	Feature Name: King John's Castle	
Item:	Comments:	
Description	As with the external face. The interior also contains the remains of a rectangular hall to the south-east. The visitor building and toilet block at the south-west are modern and appear in reasonable condition; no further inspection of these buildings has been made.	
Access	Good access at ground level to all of the curtain walls.	
Completeness	A complete circuit of curtain walls (although a modern wall to the south-west). All that remains of the south-west and north-west walls to the Hall are low walls.	
Verticality	Appears generally plumb.	
Stability	No signs of overall instability.	
Stonework/mortar	<p><u>North-East quarter:</u></p> <p>The wall here varies between 2m and 4.5m in height, and is approximately 1.1m wide at the base. The lower part of the wall is generally in good condition, although pointing is of variable colours. The upper part has areas of facework missing, but the exposed corework is consolidated satisfactorily.</p> <p>Top may be parapet? Some loose stones need consolidating.</p>  <p><u>East Tower:</u></p> <p>The majority of the wall to this circular tower stands approximately 1.4m above internal ground level, and is approximately 1.4m wide. It is in reasonable condition. A small section upstanding above the general level is well consolidated. Adjacent to the Hall the wall is thinner (approximately 450mm) above 0.5m.</p> <p><u>South-East quarter:</u></p> <p>This constitutes the external wall of the Hall and is continuous with the tower wall. The wall is generally approximately 9m high, 1.05m wide. A section of parapet remains at high level. Approximately 1m below parapet level there is a narrow ledge/wall-walk. A further ledge exists at approximately 1m below the wall-walk. The wall is in good condition.</p> <p>Pointing is variable in colour, with lighter (newer) pointing at low level.</p>	

	<p><u>South Tower:</u> This tower stands approximately 10m above internal ground level to the area continuous with the curtain walls, reducing to only 1m to the north-west within the curtain walls. The wall thickness is approximately 1.1m at the base. It narrows at ledges at approximately 2.5m and 9m high. The upper 2m appear to have been rebuilt. Many runs of lime on face. There are 3 openings at low level and 2 at high level.</p> <p><u>South-West quarter</u> The wall stands approximately 4m above internal ground level and is approximately 1.1m wide at the base. There is a ledge/wallwalk at approximately 3m, which has mortar capping and d.p.c. The parapet wall above appears in reasonable condition. Runs of lime on face below ledge/wallwalk level.</p> <p><u>Entrance:</u> Modern, good condition.</p> <p><u>North-West quarter:</u> Interior of modern wall in reasonable condition. Wall is approximately 2m above interior ground level. It has a level stone coping and d.p.c. Some runs of lime/salts on face. Some fissured stones. All joints pointed flush. The modern wall abuts an older section of wall, with the remains of a tower/room at the change in alignment of the wall. This is approximately 4m high with a ragged outline. The stonework has been consolidated where facework is missing. The ledge at high level appears to have been protected with d.p.c. and stone coping. The remainder of this section is a lower, thinner wall (approximately 1.3m high, 500mm wide), which appears to be completely rebuilt. It is in reasonable condition, but with some minor cracking towards the north.</p>
Wall tops	<p><u>North-East quarter:</u> The majority of the wall has a ragged wall top, which has been reasonably consolidated/capped with mortar. Part of the wall to the east has been levelled and has a d.p.c. and stone coping.</p> <p><u>East Tower:</u> The wall top has been generally levelled, protected by a d.p.c and stone coping. The stepped area adjacent to the Hall is partially capped and partially consolidated at low level, but has the d.p.c and capping detail to the thinner part at higher level.</p> <p><u>South-East quarter:</u> Wall top condition not visible.</p> <p><u>South Tower:</u> Wall top level, appears capped and with d.p.c.</p> <p><u>South-West quarter:</u> Wall top to parapet appears capped.</p> <p><u>North-West quarter:</u> Modern wall has a level stone coping and d.p.c. Bituminous d.p.c. is fairly brittle. The adjacent tower/room has consolidated wall tops. The rebuilt low wall has a level wall top with a stone coping on a d.p.c.</p>
Vegetation	Minor vegetation growth on older sections of wall.
Openings	<p><u>North-East quarter:</u> 3 slit openings. The furthest north has a lintel stone missing, which needs replacement. The furthest south has also lost a lintel. The stonework appears reasonably stable, but the lintel should be replaced.</p>  <p><u>East Tower:</u> The remains only of 3 slit openings.</p>

South-East quarter:

3 window openings in the Hall wall. The 2 larger arched openings have a new stone surround, with vertical stainless bars set into the stonework. The arch itself is constructed from small thin stones on edge. It is in poor condition, has lost some stone, and requires consolidating.

The smaller opening has an older stone surround with a single stainless bar. There is a small void to the north-east of the opening, and a stone missing from the south-west face. The arch condition is reasonable.

South Tower:

There are 3 openings at low level and 2 at high level. The upper opening to the south appears to have concrete lintels spanning over the window reveal, and lime/salt runs around. The narrow opening in the external wall has a cracked stone lintel; however it does not look as though any further movement can occur. The arch to the other upper opening (to the south-west) is in good condition.

At low level the opening to the south-east is in reasonable condition. The opening to the south has a lintel missing to the inside face. The opening to the south-west has 2 shallow stone lintels missing to the inner face, and a cracked deep stone lintel to the external face.



South-West quarter:

There are 5 openings equally spaced along this stretch of the curtain walls. The sills are approximately 1m above internal ground level. The windows are narrow rectangular slits (approximately 1m x 100mm) on the outside face of the wall, widening towards the inside face with a splayed reveal. The reveals are in reasonable condition. All have lintels above, some of which are split and in poor condition at each location. These lintels should be replaced to avoid loss of the stonework above. There appears to have been some plastic repair which is now reaching the end of its lifespan.



North-West quarter:

A single slit window occurs to the west at the change in alignment of the wall, and appears in reasonable condition. A further slit window to the east has a missing lintel. The stonework appears reasonably stable, but the lintel should be replaced.

Previous repairs /
modifications




See above.

Other



-

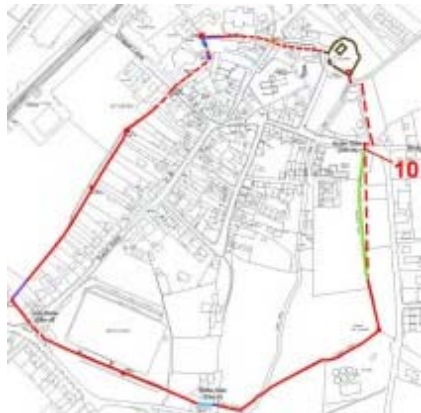

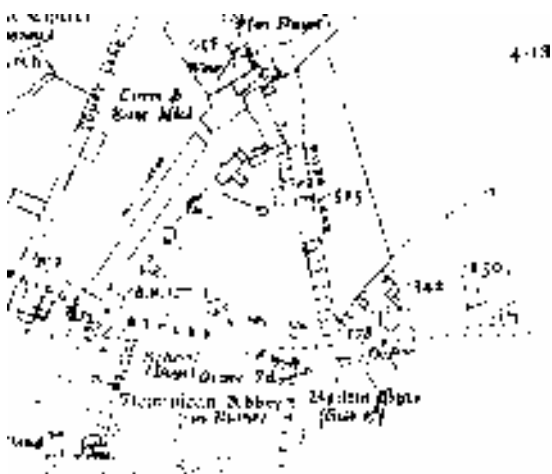
Zone: North	Gazetteer no. 7b – Condition record Feature name: Castle Keep	Face: External
Item:	Comments:	
Description	A substantial rectangular stone building, lying on a north-east to south-west axis within the curtain walls. The keep has 4 floors, and a timber roof (modern reproduction). The walls are battered out externally below 1 st floor.	
Access	Good access at ground level only.	
Completeness	Complete / reconstructed.	
Verticality	Appears plumb to all elevations.	
Stability	No signs of overall or local instability.	
Stonework/mortar	All generally in good condition and well maintained.	
Wall tops	Appear clear of vegetation/good condition.	
Vegetation	Minor vegetation growth in joints to lower areas (particularly batter), north-west elevation generally, parapet to NW elevation and around ground floor entrance to the south-east elevation.	
Openings	All appear in very good condition.	
Previous repairs / modifications	Well recorded history of modifications, including ground floor entrance, gables and new roof.	
Other	-	




Zone: North	Gazetteer no. 7b – Condition record Feature Name: Castle Keep	Face: Internal
Item:	Comments:	
Description	The 1 st floor is supported on stone vaults spanning onto 3 square stone piers at mid-span at ground level. The 1 st floor is stone flagged. The 2 nd and 3 rd floors and roof are modern (reproduction) in traditional style.	
Access	Good access at all levels except roof.	
Completeness	Complete / reconstructed.	
Verticality	Appears plumb to all elevations.	
Stability	No signs of overall or local instability.	
Stonework/mortar	Appears in good condition, well maintained. Some areas of damp, but not adjacent to timber structure.	
Wall tops	NA	
Vegetation	NA	
Openings	All in good condition.	
Previous repairs / modifications	Well recorded history of modifications, including stone vaulted floor at 1 st floor, additional floor level and raised roof.	
Other	-	

GAZETTEER NUMBER 8		Location: 	
Zone East			
Feature Name: Site of Weir			
Phase/Construction Date(s): Phase 5: 18 th century		 <i>Site of weir between mill to the left and Town Wall to the right of the river, looking south (OPW)</i>	
Description: The construction of a corn mill to the south of the river in the late 18 th century required the construction of a weir and mill chase. Traces of the weir remain with large flag stones on the riverbed. The mill and weir obliterated the Town Wall and crossing point.			
 <i>Site of weir</i>			
Statutory Protection	National Monument; RMP GA-084-001; RPS 132		
Condition	Good: see condition survey record.		
Significance	Local: the weir may have marked an early crossing point of the River ClarIn, being so close to the Castle, but the weir itself may not have been constructed until the 18 th century as part of a millstream for a corn mill.		
Vulnerability / Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Any surviving below-ground archaeological remains may be affected by intrusive ground works/development in the area.		
Policies / Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Planning conditions should be applied to any development works to record any below-ground archaeological remains within the vicinity.		
References	Bradley, J and Dunne, N (1992) <i>Urban Archaeological Survey part XIX Galway</i> Rynne, E (1995) Athenry in <i>More Irish Country Towns</i> , edited by Simms, A and Andrews, J.H, 106-117 Rynne, E (1981) <i>Survey of Town Walls</i> Thomas, A (1992) <i>Walled Towns of Ireland volume 2</i>		
Illustrations	Photograph - OPW Photographs – Gifford, 2007		

Zone: East	Gazetteer no. 8 – Condition record Feature Name: Site of Weir	Face: NA
Item:	Comments:	
Description	Weir, comprising a stone weir, curved on plan, set at a bend in the river adjacent to the south-east of the castle walls. At each side of the weir the banks are walled, with dressed stone ledges at ground level. The walls continue downstream; regularly coursed to the south bank and roughly coursed to the north. The north wall stands to a higher level, continuing above bank level. The stream runs into a more modern culvert a short distance downstream. A circular tower/feature on the south bank rises to approximately 2m above ground level, and stone boundary walls abut the tower.	
Access	Good at ground level only. No access to inside of circular tower/feature, and almost completely obscured by ivy externally.	
Completeness	Weir is complete. Circular tower/feature likely to be incomplete.	
Verticality	Appears plumb.	
Stability	Appears stable.	
Stonework/mortar	Stonework to weir generally in good condition. Where visible, stonework and mortar to the circular tower are in reasonable condition.	
Wall tops	Not visible.	
Vegetation	Weir clear of vegetation. Tower almost completely obscured by ivy.	
Openings	None visible.	
Previous repairs / modifications	-	
Other	-	


GAZETTEER NUMBER 9		Location: 	
Zone: East			
Feature Name: Line of Wall between Castle/weir and Britten Gate			
Phase/Construction Date(s): Phase 2: 14 th century Phase 6: 19 th century Phase 7: 20 th century		 <i>Park with line of wall, looking south-east</i>	
Description: The line of the Town Wall lies within the 20 th century park. Houses were built along the interior of the wall in the 19 th century, which were demolished in the 20 th century as part of the landscaping of this area. The houses were built against the wall, explaining the windows present in the wall in the photograph of the mill (Gazetteer no. 8). The houses may have been occupied by workers of the corn mill that was situated on the river, to the south of the Castle. Professor Rynne excavated a section through the fosse to the west of the River Clarin between the Castle and Britten Gate – the fosse was 5.5m wide, and 1.7m deep. The wall itself was found to survive to 1.35m in height, with a plinth of 0.6m (Rynne, 1985).			
Statutory Protection	National Monument; RMP GA-084-001; RPS 132		
Condition	Unknown: the existing boundary wall is a randomly coursed stone wall, approximately 0.6-1.2m high above the ground level of the park to the west, and approximately 2m above the ground level to the east. It is not thought to be on the line of the original wall, except possibly at the north-west end. Possible below ground remains survive.		
Significance	National: forms part of the Town Walls circuit. The line of the wall is known to have existed in this area.		
Vulnerability / Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The line of the wall between the weir and the Britten Gate has been lost due to the intense landscaping of the park area. It is evident on maps showing a former row of cottages. Any surviving below-ground archaeological remains may be affected by intrusive ground works in the area.		
Policies / Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Planning conditions should be applied to any future development works to mitigate for any surviving below-ground archaeological remains within the vicinity.		
References	Bradley, J and Dunne, N (1992) <i>Urban Archaeological Survey part XIX Galway</i> Rynne, E (1985) Excavation of a cutting through the fosse outside Athenry's Town Walls Rynne, E (1995) Athenry in <i>More Irish Country Towns</i> , edited by Simms, A and Andrews, J.H, 106-117 Rynne, E (1981) <i>Survey of Town Walls</i> Thomas, A (1992) <i>Walled Towns of Ireland volume 2</i>		
Illustrations	Photograph - OPW Photographs – Gifford, 2007		

<p>GAZETTEER NUMBER 10</p> <p>Zone: East</p> <p>Feature Name: Site of Britten Gate</p> <p>Phase/Construction Date(s):</p> <p>Phase 2: 14th century</p>	<p>Location:</p> 
<p>Description:</p> <p>Britten Gate was the main east entrance to Athenry. All above ground remains have been removed, possibly when the Priory was used as a barracks in the 18th century. The first edition OS map of 1838 marks the gate as 'Iveagh Gate', which may indicate that some traces of the gate survived at this time. The 1931 edition map marks it as 'Nicholas Gate (site of)' indicating that all standing remains had gone by that time.</p> <p>The remains of a large stone building or enclosure survives in the field to the south-west of the road junction, close to the site of the Britten Gate. The remains of the building may date from the English usage of the Priory as a barracks in the 18th century, or as a police barracks in the 19th century.</p>  <p><i>Site of Britten Gate</i></p>	 <p><i>1931 OS map extract, showing the site of Britten Gate</i></p>
<p>Statutory Protection</p>	<p>National Monument; RMP GA-084-001; GA-084-001-9; RPS 132</p>
<p>Condition</p>	<p>Unknown: possible below ground remains survive.</p>
<p>Significance</p>	<p>National: forms part of the Town Walls circuit. Original entrance that formed part of the Town Wall circuit.</p>
<p>Vulnerability / Issues</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any surviving below-ground archaeological remains may be affected by intrusive ground works in the area.
<p>Policies / Recommendations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning conditions for archaeological mitigation of below-ground remains should be applied to any future intrusive development/ground works in the vicinity of the gate.
<p>References</p>	<p>Bradley, J and Dunne, N (1992) <i>Urban Archaeological Survey part XIX Galway</i> Rynne, E (1995) Athenry in <i>More Irish Country Towns</i>, edited by Simms, A and Andrews, J.H, 106-117 Rynne, E (1981) <i>Survey of Town Walls</i> Thomas, A (1992) <i>Walled Towns of Ireland volume 2</i></p>
<p>Illustrations</p>	<p>First edition OS map (1838) Photographs – Gifford, 2007</p>

GAZETTEER NUMBER 11		Location: 	
Zone: East			
Feature Name: Line of Town Wall, marked by banks in field, east of Priory Wall			
Phase/Construction Date(s): Phase 2: 14 th century		 <p><i>East section of Town Wall in field, looking north-west</i></p>  <p><i>Town Wall ramparts, looking north-west</i></p>	
Description: From the site of the Britten Gate (Gazetteer no. 10), the line of the Town Walls is visible as banks remaining in the fields to the east of the Priory wall. The banks are constructed of stones, in piles and possibly as remnants of built wall. There are two rows of banks (ramparts), spaced approximately 2m apart and rising to 1m high. The fosse survives along the external face of the outer banks of the wall. The standing wall that marks the eastern boundary of the Priory and continues south, is situated in close proximity to the line of the Town Wall and may have been constructed due to a reduction of the Priory lands, after it went out of use in the 17 th century.			
Statutory Protection	National Monument; RMP GA-084-001; RPS 132		
Condition	Unknown: possible below ground remains survive.		
Significance	National: forms part of the Town Walls circuit. The presence of remnants of Town Wall and other boundary walls, including the possibility of proof of the 1583 division of Athenry are highly significant as physical remains of the administration and development of the town.		
Vulnerability / Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Any below-ground archaeological remains may be affected by development works in this area.Lack of signage and on site interpretation does not prevent visitors from mistaking the Priory eastern wall for the Town Wall.		
Policies / Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">A topographical survey with GPS could clarify the actual alignments of remains of walls, which could be compared with historic maps to add to their provenance.Further research into deeds, plot boundaries with some archaeological testing, ie radar survey and evaluation trenching could also add to interpretation.A scheme should be implemented to ensure repair, checks on vegetation and any new collapses are addressed in a consistent and appropriate manner.Planning conditions for archaeological mitigation of below-ground remains should be applied to any future development/intrusive works in this area.		
References	Bradley, J and Dunne, N (1992) <i>Urban Archaeological Survey part XIX Galway</i> Rynne, E (1995) Athenry in <i>More Irish Country Towns</i> , edited by Simms, A and Andrews, J.H, 106-117		



	Rynne, E (1981) <i>Survey of Town Walls</i> Thomas, A (1992) <i>Walled Towns of Ireland volume 2</i>
Illustrations	Photographs – Gifford, 2007


Zone: East	Gazetteer no. 11a – Condition record Feature Name: Line of Town Wall, marked by banks in field, east of Priory wall.	Face: NA
Item:	Comments:	
Description	Grass covered ditch and rampart. No standing remains. To the west of these features is a wall (Gazetteer no. 11b) which is thought to be later in date. Possible below ground remains possible.	

Zone: East	Gazetteer no. 11b – Condition record Feature Name: Boundary wall to Priory	Face: External
Item:	Comments:	
Description	Stone wall approximately 2m high above external ground level, approximately 0.5m wide, running north-south. At the north end it abuts a concrete block wall adjacent to the road. At the south end it joins the earlier Town Walls (Gazetteer no. 12). The ground level generally rises towards the north. This wall appears to be generally of poorer construction and more slender than the Town Walls.	
Access	Good access at ground level.	
Completeness	2 areas of complete collapse (approximately 5m and 3m long) within the length of the wall and evidence of previous areas of collapse now rebuilt.	
Verticality	Some areas are visibly leaning outwards.	
Stability	This length of wall is more slender than elsewhere and appears prone to collapse.	
Stonework/mortar	<p>Condition is very variable. Where visible the stonework appears reasonable, but with some areas of open joints where mortar has been lost. The stones are fairly small, laid to random courses. Some areas of render are visible. Where collapse has occurred the adjacent stonework is loose and vulnerable.</p> 	
Wall tops	Where visible, the wall top appears to be very irregular but has been previously capped with mortar in places. Elsewhere it appears very loose. However, much of the wall top is obscured by ivy.	
Vegetation	Large areas of the wall are completely obscured with ivy and shrubs/nettles growing close to the wall. Where visible, there is minor vegetation growth in the wall face.	




		
Openings	-	
Previous repairs / modifications	Previous areas of collapse have been roughly rebuilt.	
Other	-	

Zone: East	Gazetteer no. 11b – Condition record Feature Name: Boundary wall to Priory	Face: Internal
Item:	Comments:	
Description	<p>Stone wall approximately 1.5m–2.5m high above external ground level, approximately 0.5m-0.6m wide, running north-south.</p> <p>At the north end it abuts a concrete block wall adjacent to the road. At the south end it joins the earlier town walls (Gazetteer no.12)</p> <p>The ground level generally rises towards the north. The internal ground level appears to be generally approximately 1m higher than that externally.</p> <p>At the north end, the current low field boundary was previously a high wall bonded into this wall.</p> <p>Inside the Priory grounds the gravestones are within 1m of the wall.</p>	
Access	Good access at ground level.	
Completeness	Two areas of complete collapse (approximately 5m and 3m long) within the length of the wall, and evidence of previous areas of collapse now rebuilt. In addition, areas of the internal face have collapsed leaving large areas of corework visible.	
Verticality	Some areas are visibly leaning outwards, other areas inwards.	
Stability	This length of wall is more slender than elsewhere and appears prone to collapse. Cracking adjacent to one area of heavy ivy growth indicates local instability. Bulging of the internal face indicates further local / overall instability in places.	
Stonework/mortar	The coursing is random (almost rubble in places) and the stones very variable in shape and size. Condition is very variable, but generally poor. Where visible the joints appear to have lost most of their mortar. There are large numbers of tumbled stones near the foot of the wall in some areas. Where collapse of the inner face has occurred, the corework is loose and in poor condition, with little mortar visible.	
Wall tops	Where visible the wall top is in very variable condition. In places it appears to have had a mortar capping. Towards the north end the wall top appears very loose and unprotected, with recent tumble.	
Vegetation	Large areas of the wall are completely obscured with ivy and shrubs/nettles growing close to the wall. Where the face is visible, there is minor vegetation growth in the open joints of the face (sedum, ferns, grasses), as well as some large ivy roots penetrating the wall. The stone faces are also covered with lichen and mosses.	
Openings		
Previous repairs / modifications	Where areas of collapse have been rebuilt, this has been carried out roughly in mortared rubble or dry stone construction.	
Other	Within the Priory grounds, grass mowings are piled against the wall.	



GAZETTEER NUMBER 12		Location:
Zone: East		
Feature Name: East Wall surviving on original alignment from south of Priory to South-East Tower		
Phase/Construction Date(s): Phase 2: 14 th century		
Description: The Town Wall emerges as a standing structure between 1m and 2m high, as it runs south from Gazetteer no. 11 towards the South-East Tower (Gazetteer no. 13). The wall does not survive to its original height but appears to be of similar construction to the tower.		 <i>East section of Town Wall, looking west</i>
Statutory Protection	National Monument; RMP GA-084-001; RPS 132	
Condition	Poor: see condition survey record.	
Significance	National: forms part of the Town Walls circuit.	
Vulnerability / Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The permitted ivy and other vegetation growth over the last few years has ensured a dense covering of the majority of the Wall and the strong possibility that roots will have entered into the stonework.	
Policies / Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">A scheme should be implemented to ensure repair, checks on vegetation and any new collapses are addressed in a consistent and appropriate manner.Planning conditions for archaeological mitigation of below-ground remains should be applied to any future intrusive works in the vicinity of the wall.	
References	Bradley, J and Dunne, N (1992) <i>Urban Archaeological Survey part XIX Galway</i> Rynne, E (1995) Athenry in <i>More Irish Country Towns</i> , edited by Simms, A and Andrews, J.H, 106-117 Rynne, E (1981) <i>Survey of Town Walls</i> Thomas, A (1992) <i>Walled Towns of Ireland volume 2</i>	
Illustrations	Photographs – Gifford, 2007	


Zone: East	Gazetteer no. 12 – Condition record Feature Name: East wall surviving on original alignment from south of Priory to South-East Tower	Face: External
Item:	Comments:	
Description	Adjacent to the South-East Tower the wall is approximately 3m high, 0.6m wide. To the north it is approximately 2.5m high. The ground level rises slightly towards the north. At the base of the wall is a ditch.	
Access	Good access at ground level.	
Completeness	Complete, but areas of rebuild.	
Verticality	Where visible, appears reasonable.	
Stability	Where visible, no signs of overall instability, but see below (internal face).	
Stonework/mortar	The stone work appears in variable condition, becoming increasingly poor towards the north, with large areas of open joints.	
Wall tops	The wall top appears irregular, with some areas of loose stones. Some areas of previous mortar capping visible.	
Vegetation	Areas of heavy ivy growth. Grass and other vegetation growing from the wall top.	
Openings	-	
Previous repairs	Some areas of rebuild.	
Other	<p>A large tree has fallen and is resting on the wall; this does not appear to have caused much damage, but should be removed as soon as possible.</p> 	


Zone: East	Gazetteer no. 12 – Condition record Feature Name: East wall surviving on original alignment from south of Priory to South-East Tower	Face: Internal
Item:	Comments:	
Description	Adjacent to the South-East tower the wall is approximately 1.2m high, 0.6m wide, and appears to have been rebuilt. To the north it is approximately 1.5m-2m high, and thicker (indicating probably original) but the internal face has collapsed in places. There is a further area of rebuild approximately 1.5m high x 0.6m wide.	
Access	Good access at ground level.	
Completeness	The internal face is missing in places, and other areas have been rebuilt. Where the internal face has collapsed, the line of the face is visible at ground level in most instances.	
Verticality	The areas of rebuild are of poorer construction and are visibly leaning outwards in places.	
Stability	The areas of rebuild/ poorer construction are potentially unstable. Where the internal face of the earlier wall is missing, the slenderness of the wall has been increased.	
Stonework/mortar	Where exposed the core work is in poor condition and requires consolidation.	
Wall tops	The wall tops have previously been protected with a mortar capping.	
Vegetation	Grass, ivy and small trees are growing from the wall tops.	
Openings	-	
Previous repairs / modifications	Previous areas of rebuild are distinctly different in style and of poorer construction.	
Other	-	



GAZETTEER NUMBER 13		Location: 	
Zone: East			
Feature Name: South-East Tower			
Phase/Construction Date(s): Phase 2: 14 th century		 <p><i>South-East tower, looking south-west (external face)</i></p>  <p><i>South-East Tower, late 19th/early 20th century photograph, looking north-east, external face (Healy)</i></p>	
Description: <p>The ground level is higher on the interior of the wall than the exterior due to a build of deposits and tumbled stones. Steps would have led from the top of the wall, into the tower, as at the North-West Tower. The stair turret is situated on the north-west face of the tower and is dressed with quoin stones, giving the appearance of a flat face on the interior side of the wall. Dressed stone treaders rise in a spiral, leading to the first floor room and then to the roof of the tower. The tower is constructed of very roughly-shaped and unshaped stone blocks that are randomly coursed in places, with dressed stones framing the slit windows. The tower batters towards the base.</p> <p>The first floor room has three splayed windows facing along and perpendicular to the Town Wall. The ceiling is barrel-vaulted but with a central pointed axis and lines of wattling are preserved from the construction of the vault. The spiral stairs continue, minus three steps, up to the roof, which is almost circular, with degraded parapets and two remaining crenelations, both c.0.5m x 0.5m. On the exterior of the tower, areas of render remain and plant growth has taken hold where smaller packing stones (galleting) have fallen out.</p>			
Statutory Protection	National Monument; RMP GA-084-001; GA084-001-10; RPS 132		
Condition	Fair: see condition survey record.		
Significance	National: forms part of the Town Walls circuit. This Tower, together with the North-West Tower, preserve the original construction of these structures that has been lost elsewhere and indicate that this point of the Wall needed extra defence.		
Vulnerability / Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The permitted ivy and other vegetation growth over the last few years has ensured a dense covering of the majority of the wall and the strong possibility that roots will have entered into the stonework.• Access available to unwanted visitors which has caused littering within the tower and		





	its environs and may have added to the degradation of the structure.
Policies / Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A scheme should be implemented to ensure repair, checks on vegetation and any new collapses are addressed in consistent and appropriate manner. • Planning conditions for archaeological mitigation of below-ground remains should be applied to any future development works in the vicinity of the tower. • Signage should be appropriate at this location to form an interest point on a possible section of a visitor walk.
References	Bradley, J and Dunne, N (1992) <i>Urban Archaeological Survey part XIX Galway</i> Healy, A (1989) <i>Athenry, A Brief History and Guide</i> Rynne, E (1995) Athenry in <i>More Irish Country Towns</i> , edited by Simms, A and Andrews, J.H, 106-117 Rynne E (1981) <i>Survey of Town Walls</i> Howley Hayes (2007) <i>South-east Tower, Athenry: Conservation Report and Repair Recommendations</i> . Unpublished. Thomas, A (1992) <i>Walled Towns of Ireland volume 2</i>
Illustrations	Photograph – Healy, 1989 Photographs – Gifford, 2007

Zone: East	Gazetteer no. 13 – Condition record Feature Name: South-East Tower	Face: External
Item:	Comments:	
Description	<p>D-shaped stone tower at the corner of the walls. Approximately 9.5m high, with vertical walls, but widens slightly towards the base, from approximately 1.6m above external ground level. Remains of crenelations visible at top.</p> 	
Access	Good access at ground level.	
Completeness	Appears reasonably complete to current height where visible, except to south-west where wall previously abutted tower. Some tumbled stone visible around the base of the tower.	
Verticality	Appears reasonably plumb where visible.	
Stability	No signs of overall instability where visible.	
Stonework/mortar	<p>Random limestone rubble (slightly squared stones) with some coursing. The stone size is larger than generally used for the walls, and some of the galleting is present in joints. Condition appears reasonable where visible. Remains of wet dash.</p> <p>Dressed stone quoins around door opening. Core work (to scar where wall has previously abutted) has vegetation growing from it and requires some consolidation. The upper surface of the roof is of rough stonework, with vegetation growing in the joints.</p> 	
Wall tops	Obscured by ivy.	

Vegetation	Significant ivy growth, to all perimeter except at the north.
Openings	<p>Arrow slit visible externally to the north appears in good condition. Door opening to the west appears in generally reasonable condition, but jambs very loose and lintel stone cracked.</p>  <p>Other openings not visible from outside</p>
Previous repairs / modifications	-
Other	-

Zone: East	Gazetteer no. 13 – Condition record	Face: Internal
	Feature Name: South-East Tower	
Item:	Comments:	
Description	 <p>A single internal chamber occupies the tower, floor level at approximately 4m above local ground level (inside the town walls). There are arrow slit openings to the north, east and south.</p> <p>The base beneath the chamber is thought to be solid.</p> <p>The chamber has a solid stone pointed arched vault, spanning east to west.</p> <p>To the south of the door opening there is a stone spiral stair leading up to the roof, with a wall separating the staircase from the main chamber. The roof is flat on its upper surface and there are the remains of crenelations approximately (at 500mm x 500mm at 500mm centres) to the perimeter.</p>	
Access	Good access at ground level. Access to high level possible, but dangerous. Barbed wire around the base of the tower is ineffectual at preventing public	


	access.
Completeness	The internal walls have a significant number of individual missing stones (some may be putlog holes?), and an area missing around the doorway. The roof is complete. The staircase has 3 missing treads.
Verticality	The internal walls appear reasonably plumb.
Stability	No signs of overall instability. Some loosening of facework internally, particularly around the doorway.
Stonework/mortar	<p>The roof shows signs of damp ingress and has a few loose stones internally.</p>  <p>The walls appear to be reasonably flat, of roughly squared stone in variable sizes, coursed, and may have been rendered previously. A number of pockets are present in the internal masonry, which may be original, but are more likely to have been created by removal of stones, and should be made good to prevent climbing.</p> <p>The floor is covered with debris.</p> <p>Roughly dressed stones occur around the door and window openings, and to the treads of the circular stairs</p> <p>The treads to the spiral stair are small in plan and generally worn. Some have broken corners. There is some ivy growth in joints. The wall to the staircase is in reasonable condition.</p> 
Wall tops	Wall tops are generally obscured by ivy.
Vegetation	-
Openings	There are 3 openings at lower level; all with dressed stone heads and jambs The condition of the arrow slits is generally good. The door opening requires some repair, with loose stone bulging out of position at one side.
Previous repairs / modifications	There has been some previous consolidation work and possibly more extensive repair.
Other	Debris needs removing from chamber.

GAZETTEER NUMBER 14		Location:
Zone: South		
Feature Name: Wall from South-East Tower to River Clarin		
Phase/Construction Date(s): Phase 2: 14 th century Phase 3: 15 th century Phase 6-7: 19 th -20 th century		
Description: <p>This section of wall forms part of the 14th century build and is constructed of roughly-shaped and unshaped stone blocks, with small stones set into spaces in between (galleting). It survives to the height of the first floor of the South-East Tower and is less than 1m in thickness. The fosse is present along the exterior of the wall, although largely infilled / overgrown.</p> <p>The wall is largely overgrown on the interior, with a build-up of ground against it. Its construction appears largely original, with sections of rebuild in places. The wall has also been thickened, with sections of overlapping build. These overlaps may have been constructed in the 15th century or later, as strengthening repairs to the wall. In places, they are stepped, rising against the face of the original wall.</p> <p>Sections of the facing stones have been pushed out from the wall by ivy roots that have penetrated the structure and the vulnerable rubble core is left exposed to the elements.</p> <p>A low, spur of wall was built on to the end of the Town Wall, possibly in the late 19th – 20th centuries, as a farmland boundary wall to the riverbank, to keep livestock out of the river. It is approximately 1.5m high and 0.3m wide and constructed of limestone rubble bonded with a concrete-based mortar.</p> <p>It is possible that the River Clarin originally ran to the east of the Town Walls and was diverted through the town by a mill race in the 16th/17th century.</p>		 <p><i>Internal face, with stepped overlapping section, looking east</i></p>  <p><i>External face, with large section of facing stones lost through ivy root growth, looking west</i></p>
 <p><i>External face of wall, looking north-east</i></p>		
Statutory Protection	National Monument; RMP GA-084-001; RPS 132	
Condition	Poor: see condition survey record.	
Significance	National: forms part of the Town Walls circuit.	






External face of wall, looking north-east



Vulnerability / Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The wall is largely overgrown in places, with ivy prominent around and within the wall structure. Careful removal and monitored growth is required, to avoid collapse from removal. • The land east and west of the river is in possession of a housing and mixed use development which at present has limited its land use to the west area of the river. A zone of archaeological potential (protection) has been allocated along the interior face of the wall. The land to the east of the river may be vulnerable as a site for future development. • Archaeological investigations in 2007 are addressing certain sections west of the Clarin riverbank as part of the Oyster Homes development. The results of these investigations are as yet unpublished. Little is known about the archaeological potential of the east side of the Clarin.
Policies / Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A topographic/radar survey of the entire area could identify archaeological features of interest located along the interior of the wall. A scheme should be implemented to ensure repair, checks on vegetation and any new collapses are addressed in a consistent and appropriate manner. • Planning conditions for archaeological mitigation of below-ground remains should be applied to any future development works in the vicinity of the wall.
References	Bradley, J and Dunne, N (1992) <i>Urban Archaeological Survey part XIX Galway</i> Healy, A (1989) <i>Athenry, A Brief History and Guide</i> Rynne, E (1995) Athenry in <i>More Irish Country Towns</i> , edited by Simms, A and Andrews, J.H, 106-117 Rynne, E (1981) <i>Survey of Town Walls</i> Thomas, A (1992) <i>Walled Towns of Ireland volume 2</i>
Illustrations	Photographs – Gifford, 2007





Zone: South	Gazetteer no. 14 – Condition record Feature Name: Wall from South-East Tower to the River Clarin	Face: External
Item:	Comments:	
Description	<p>This wall runs north-east to south-west.</p> <p><u>North-East section:</u> At the north-east end adjacent to the tower the wall is approximately 2.5m high. Between this point and the Co-op boundary it varies in height down to 1.5m min. The bank and ditch are present externally for all of this stretch except approximately 30m at the north-east end, where the ditch appears to have been filled in.</p> <p><u>South-West section:</u> At the Co-op boundary the wall is approximately 2.5m high, and continues at this height to a sudden change in alignment, where it steps down to approximately 2m high. There is a significant rebuilt section. At the river end the wall appears to be unstable, with a large block approximately 2m x 2 x 1.2m wide rotating, with the coursing sloped rather than parallel with the ground; this area may be a poor repair. The end of the wall is left ragged. The line of the old wall may be indicated by stonework present at ground level near the river.</p> 	
Access	Reasonable access at ground level to most areas. Some areas difficult to access due to undergrowth.	
Completeness	<p><u>North-East section:</u> Complete</p> <p><u>South-West section:</u> Near the south-west end an area of facework approximately 3m long has collapsed, revealing thick ivy roots stems/roots.</p>	
Verticality	<p><u>North-East section:</u> Appears reasonably plumb.</p> <p><u>South-West section:</u> Visible bulge outwards at approximately 12m from the Co-op boundary. Leans inwards visibly at south-west end.</p>	
Stability	Some areas of potential instability. The area of stone above the collapsed facework to the south-west end is also potentially unstable.	


Stonework/mortar	<p><u>North-East section:</u> The north-east end is in good condition, but towards the south-east the joints have lost mortar and need repointing where visible. There are traces of render to the wall face.</p> <p><u>South-West section:</u> At the north-east end the joints have lost mortar but the packing stones are still present. The central section is in better condition, and has traces of render to the wall face. The rebuilt section and the south-west stretch of the wall need repointing.</p>
Wall tops	<p><u>North-East section:</u> The wall top has been previously protected with a mortar capping, from which grass and ivy are growing.</p> <p><u>South-West section:</u> Completely overgrown with ivy towards the south-west end, but some evidence of a mortar capping.</p>
Vegetation	<p><u>North-East section:</u> From the Co-op boundary to mid-way along this section there is heavy ivy growth completely obscuring the wall. The remainder has patches of ivy.</p> <p><u>South-West section:</u> Patches of ivy and other vegetation at the north-east, the wall top becoming completely overgrown with ivy at the south-west.</p>
Openings	-
Previous repairs / modifications	Probable rebuild to external face of south-west section.
Other	-



Zone: South	Gazetteer no. 14 – Condition record	Face: Internal
	Feature Name: Wall from South-East Tower to the River Clarin	
Item:	Comments:	
Description	<p><u>North-East section:</u> At the tower the wall is only 0.5m high above internal ground level, but increases to approximately 2.5m high towards the south-west. There is thinner area of rebuild approximately 1m high, followed by a stretch of “double” wall approximately 2m high, where the original internal face is visible at ground level, the corework is exposed above this and the new wall is visible to the far side. The newer wall then continues approximately 4m long x 1m high. It steps up, and at the Co-op boundary the wall is approximately 2m high x 1m wide for a length of approximately 5m. At the boundary the wall changes direction, and at ground level there are the remains of the original wall, and several different parts of wall above, with some vertical joints visible (further interpretation required).</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div> <p><u>South-West section:</u> To the south-west end the wall appears to have been totally rebuilt. Further north-east the corework of the original wall is visible on the face. Beyond this there is an area of collapse with a new wall approximately 2m high x 1m wide visible beyond, for a length of approximately 20m. This “double” wall continues a further 20m north-east, with the inner face visible at ground level, corework exposed above, and the new wall beyond. The new wall then continues to the Co-op boundary.</p>	




	
Access	Good access at ground level.
Completeness	The wall is incomplete.
Verticality	Reasonable, slight outward lean in places.
Stability	The newer wall appears reasonably stable, as do the remains of the old wall. It is not thought that the 2 walls are tied together where they run in parallel, but probably gain some mutual support from each other.
Stonework/mortar	<p><u>North-East section:</u> Several different types of wall style visible, with random coursing present in some areas. Size of stones varies considerably. Some areas of render to the face. Generally the pointing is in poor condition, with packing stones missing in some areas. There are significant numbers of tumbled stone at ground level, particularly near the Co-op boundary.</p> <p><u>South-West section:</u> The corework is in reasonable condition where visible, but will require consolidation in the medium term. There are significant numbers of tumbled stone at ground level.</p>
Wall tops	<p><u>North-East section:</u> The wall top is very loose to the internal face. Small trees are growing from the wall top near to the tower.</p> <p><u>South-West section:</u> The wall tops have been capped with mortar, into which stones have been set.</p>
Vegetation	<p><u>North-East section:</u> Some grass and small trees growing from the wall tops near the tower. Trees are growing very close to the wall in some locations.</p> <p><u>South-West section:</u> Some ivy and grass growing from the wall tops. Minor vegetation growing from corework.</p>
Openings	-
Previous repairs / modifications	Parallel newer wall and rebuilt sections
Other	-

GAZETTEER NUMBER 15		Location: 
Zone: South		
Feature Name: Site of culvert/bridge		
Phase/Construction Date(s): Phase 2: 14 th century		
Description: No evidence of a bridge/piers survives. The land between Athenry House (Gazetteer no. 36) and the river has become a development site, respecting a 30m protective zone along the Town Wall interior. The site has been examined for archaeological features and curvilinear features have been found during investigations (Delaney, 1998).		 <i>Internal face of wall at river crossing, looking north-east</i>
Statutory Protection	National Monument; RMP GA-084-001; RPS 132	
Condition	Unknown. Break in wall. Mill stream approximately 3m wide at this point and changes direction, running parallel with the wall to the west. End of wall to west has been faced, but end of wall to east is a rough break.	
Significance	National: forms part of the Town Walls circuit. The crossing of the River Clarin could have been a breaching point for invaders, but as the land on the interior was away from the town centre it may have been less of a temptation.	
Vulnerability / Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The land east and west of the river is in possession of a housing and mixed use development which at present has limited its land use to the west area of the river. A zone of potential (protection) has been allocated from the interior face of the wall which needs to be respected.The land to the east of the river may be vulnerable as a site for future development. Archaeological investigations are addressing certain sections of the land to the west of the riverbank but little is known about the overall archaeological potential of the east and west areas.	
Policies / Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">A topographical/radar survey of the entire area would identify archaeological features of interest.Planning conditions for archaeological mitigation of surviving below-ground remains should be applied to any future development works in the vicinity of the bridge.	
References	Bradley, J and Dunne, N (1992) <i>Urban Archaeological Survey part XIX Galway</i> Delaney, D (1998) <i>Athenry House, Athenry</i> Rynne, E (1995) Athenry in <i>More Irish Country Towns</i> , edited by Simms, A and Andrews, J.H, 106-117 Rynne, E (1981) <i>Survey of Town Walls</i> Thomas, A (1992) <i>Walled Towns of Ireland volume 2</i>	
Illustrations	Photographs – Gifford, 2007	

GAZETTEER NUMBER 16	Location:
Zone: South	
Feature Name: Wall between River Clarin and Spittle Gate	
Phase/Construction Date(s): Phase 2: 14 th century Phase 6: 19 th century	
Description: <p>On the west bank of the River Clarin, the Wall continues from Gazetteer no. 14. The wall is constructed of roughly-shaped stone blocks, with small stones set into spaces in between (galleting). Large sections of render survive in places, which is likely to have covered the entire wall, as a strengthening layer that also provided an appearance of solidity. The wall survives to over 2m in height and is c.1.2m thick. Ivy has taken hold in places, where its roots have forced their way in between the stones, loosening the joints.</p> <p>The wall follows the river course and then returns to the west, towards the site of Spittle Gate (Gazetteer no. 17). The river formed a useful physical barrier, increasing the security of the defences at this location.</p> <p>At the return of the wall there is a possible rebuilt or lowered section – the wall is shorter in height than the neighbouring sections, all traces of render have gone and the wall leans outwards towards the top. There is a large amount of ivy and other vegetation on the top of the wall, which may have added weight, forcing it to lean and the joints between the stones are more open than in other sections, possibly from root growth. Progressing west, a straight joint is present at a point where the wall becomes lower and the top of the wall is capped with a concrete mortar. Stones are set in the capping, forming 'crenelations', which were often added as ornamentation to walls in the 19th century. In addition, the stones are not aligned on a horizontal plain, but entirely uncoursed. These factors suggest that this last section of wall was rebuilt. It may have been rebuilt at the time when the gateway to Riversdale House was inserted (Gazetteer no. 18) and the concrete capping may have been applied later.</p>	 <p><i>Internal face of wall at river crossing, looking south-eastwest</i></p>  <p><i>Leaning section at return of wall, looking south-east</i></p>  <p><i>Straight joint on internal face of wall, west of the return and east of the gateway, looking south</i></p>


	 <p><i>Concrete capping and stones set in as crenelations, internal face of wall, east of the gateway, looking south</i></p>
Statutory Protection	National Monument; RMP GA-084-001; RPS 132
Condition	Not accessible at external face due to undergrowth. For internal face see condition survey record
Significance	National: forms part of the Town Walls circuit.
Vulnerability / Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The wall is very overgrown in places, with ivy prominent around and within the wall structure. Careful removal and monitoring of growth is required, to avoid future collapse. • The land east and west of the river is in possession of a housing and mixed use development which at present has limited its land use to the west area of the river. The 30m buffer zone applies to the interior face of the wall. • The land to the east of the river may be vulnerable as a site for future development. • Archaeological investigations are addressing certain sections west of the River Clarin, but little is known about the overall archaeological potential of the east area.
Policies / Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A topographic/radar survey of the entire area could identify archaeological features of interest. • A scheme should be implemented to ensure repair, checks on vegetation and any new collapses are addressed in a consistent and appropriate manner. • Planning conditions for archaeological mitigation of below-ground remains should be applied to any future development works in the vicinity of the Wall.
References	Bradley, J and Dunne, N (1992) <i>Urban Archaeological Survey part XIX Galway</i> Healy, A (1989) <i>Athenry, A Brief History and Guide</i> Rynne, E (1995) Athenry in <i>More Irish Country Towns</i> , edited by Simms, A and Andrews, J. H, 106-117 Rynne, E (1981) <i>Survey of Town Walls</i> Thomas, A (1992) <i>Walled Towns of Ireland volume 2</i>
Illustrations	Photographs – Gifford, 2007





Zone: South	Gazetteer no. 16 – Condition record Feature Name: Wall between River Clarin and Spittle Gate	Face: Internal
Item:	Comments:	
Description	<p>The west section runs north-east to south-west following the line of the river. The wall changes direction and the east section of wall runs generally east-west. The west section is approximately 2m high x 1.2m wide. It steps down to approximately 1m at the bend, and then gradually increases to 3m adjacent to the Spittle Gate.</p> <p>At the river the wall end has been faced at an obtuse angle to the internal face.</p>	
Access	Good access at ground level.	
Completeness	The wall face appears complete.	
Verticality	The east section of wall exhibits bulging and leans outwards towards the bend. Elsewhere it appears reasonably plumb where visible.	
Stability	<p>Areas adjacent to the bend potentially unstable. There is a vertical crack near the end of the wall at the river, for the full height of the wall, which may indicate some rotation of the end block approximately 1m long x 2m high x 1.2m thick.</p> 	
Stonework/mortar	<p>Where visible the wall has random coursing in small sized stone. There are some areas of rebuild and significant numbers of tumbled stone adjacent to the wall.</p>  <p>The east section has some evidence of render to this face. Generally the wall requires repointing.</p>	
Wall tops	The wall top is very uneven for most of its length It has been previously capped with mortar, with stones set in, but now appears loose.	
Vegetation	The wall top is obscured by ivy for the majority of the wall. There are some large trees growing very close to the wall.	
Openings	-	
Previous repairs / modifications	Some rebuilt areas with no coursing and little mortar in joints.	
Other	-	

GAZETTEER NUMBER 17 Zone: South Feature Name: Site of Spittle Gate Phase/Construction Date(s): Phase 2: 14 th century Phase 5: 18 th century		Location: 
Description: <p>The standing remains of Spittle Gate were removed by 1838 (first edition OS map) as it was not marked, but the site of the gate was labelled on the 1931 edition OS map - in the position of the current driveway entrance to Riversdale House. However Spittle Gate may have been situated to the east of this, as postulated by Etienne Rynne (<i>pers. comm. 2007</i>), based on the alignment of the castle to the north. Whilst there are no above ground remains, below ground evidence may survive.</p> <p>Leading from the south-east stretch of the Town Wall, a pair of doorways with dressed stone lintels and jambs are situated to either side of the driveway with ashlar stone gateposts to either side. The lintels and gateposts appear to be of an 18th century/later style and are likely to have been added as part of the estate of Athenry House. The east doorway is blocked on the interior side, by corrugated metal sheeting, possibly replacing a door or gate that has since been lost. The doorway and the east post of the gateway are built into the rubble stone structure of the Town Wall. This section of the Town Wall appears to have been rebuilt, probably as a result of the addition of the gateway structures.</p> <p>The remains of a stone-built, two-room, single storey house are situated to the south-east of the driveway, outside the Town Wall. The house was occupied until the late 1970s and is built in a traditional vernacular style and is therefore difficult to date. It became deserted when the occupant passed away. It was one of a row of small houses that ran south and may have been occupied by workers of the corn mill that was situated by the river to the south.</p>		 <p><i>External face of wall at site of Spittle Gate, looking north</i></p>  <p><i>External detail of pedestrian entrance east of Spittle Gate</i></p>
Statutory Protection	National Monument; RMP GA-084-001; GA084-001-11; RPS 132	
Condition	Fair: see condition survey record. Below ground remains may survive of Spittle Gate.	
Significance	National: forms part of the Town Walls circuit. Spittle Gate marked the main south entrance into Athenry. The removal of the Spittle Gate in favour of ornate entranceways to the property within, possibly as part of the grounds of Athenry House, probably occurred in the 18 th century.	
Vulnerability / Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any intrusive works on the site of the gate may reveal remains of below-ground remains, as recently observed at Loro Gate (Gazetteer no. 21). The land to the east of the driveway is in possession of a housing and mixed use development which at present has limited its land use to the west area of the River 	

	<p>Clarín. A 30m buffer zone applies to the interior face of the wall, including the east lintelled doorway.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The remains of the vernacular house to the exterior have fallen into a ruinous condition.
Policies / Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A ground-penetrating survey of the site of the Gate might ascertain if any below-ground remains are present. • Should the removal of the remains of the house to the south of the driveway be required, a full archaeological building record should be completed in advance of demolition. • A scheme should be implemented to ensure repair and checks on vegetation are addressed in a consistent and appropriate manner. • Planning conditions for archaeological mitigation of below-ground remains should be applied to any future development works in the vicinity of the gate.
References	<p>Bradley, J and Dunne, N (1992) <i>Urban Archaeological Survey part XIX Galway</i> Healy, A (1989) <i>Athenry, A Brief History and Guide</i> Rynne, E (1995) Athenry in <i>More Irish Country Towns</i>, edited by Simms, A and Andrews, J.H, 106-117 Rynne, E (1981) <i>Survey of Town Walls</i> Thomas, A (1992) <i>Walled Towns of Ireland volume 2</i></p>
Illustrations	<p>First Edition OS map (1838) Photographs – Gifford, 2007</p>


Zone: South	Gazetteer no. 17 – Condition record Feature Name: Site of Spittle Gate	Face: External
Item:	Comments:	
Description	Break in wall with drive passing through double vehicle gate. 2 pedestrian gates (1 either side of main gate) within wall. Wall is approximately 2.8m high, 600mm wide.	
Access	Good access at ground level only.	
Completeness	Complete (to current height).	
Verticality	Satisfactory	
Stability	No signs of instability	
Stonework/mortar	Reasonable condition. Squared roughly coursed stone. Requires re-pointing in areas.	
Wall tops	Wall to west of gate has plinth course and mortared wall top with large stones inset. Wall to east of gate has mortared wall top with large stones inset.	
Vegetation	Some minor vegetation growing in joints. Some ivy growth in wall top.	
Openings	Stone piers to main opening in dressed stone with plinths and copings, all in good condition. Stone lintels and quoins to small openings, all in good condition. West opening has gate, east opening is boarded up. Central opening has gates.	
Previous repairs / modifications	Section of wall containing gates appears to have been rebuilt (change of style clearly visible, face of wall steps back to east of east pedestrian gate, and wall to west of west pedestrian gate has signs of render not visible on rebuild area).	
Other	-	





Zone: South	Gazetteer no. 17 – Condition record Feature Name: Site of Spittle Gate	Face: Internal
Item:	Comments:	
Description	As external face	
Access	Good access at ground level only.	
Completeness	Complete	
Verticality	Satisfactory	
Stability	No signs of instability	
Stonework/mortar	Reasonable condition, but joints have lost mortar. Requires deep re-pointing in areas. 	
Wall tops	As external face.	
Vegetation	As external face.	
Openings	Undressed stone quoins and lintels to openings for pedestrian gates. Lintels to west pedestrian gate are fissured along bedding planes and may require replacement in the medium term. Lintels to east pedestrian gate are in good condition.	
Previous repairs	As external face.	
Other	-	

GAZETTEER NUMBER 18	Location:
Zone: South	
Feature Name: Town Wall with 17 th century additions	
Phase/Construction Date(s): Phase 2: 14 th century Phase 4: 17 th century Phase 5-6: 18 th – 19 th century	
Description: <p>The town wall to the west of the entrance to Riversdale House (Gazetteer no. 17) has been rebuilt with smaller limestone blocks and rubble, bonded with mortar. The stones are uncoursed and no galleting stones are present, as in the sections of original build. This section of the wall contains three separate sets of notches or openings.</p> <p>The exterior face of the wall is enclosed within the grounds of the former Pound, owned by Galway County Council. The site has become a dumping ground for all types of waste. The interior face of the wall is included within the grounds associated with the gateway (Gazetteer no. 17).</p> <p>The wall contains a series of splayed arrow slits, with dressed stones framing their exterior openings, similar in style to those of the south section of the curtain wall of the Castle. They are set towards the base of the wall and the low position may be due to an increase of land build-up on the interior of the wall. They may date to the 14th century or later.</p> <p>Above these openings is a series of notches, approximately 0.15 x 0.30m, spaced at 0.15m intervals. Rectangular stones are laid as sills and lintels to each notch. No other similar notches appear elsewhere in Athenry, however there may be some of a varying size in the west wall of the Priory. They may have supported a wooden roof structure or a walkway along the interior of the Town Wall and may date to the continued presence of English forces, either of Cromwell's time (mid 17th century) or during the 18th and 19th centuries.</p> <p>Further larger notches above these exist at larger intervals and may be contemporary with the smaller notches, as they are not splayed and do not pierce the wall. The other possibility is of a stabling area against this section of the wall, with the notches acting as slots for shelter, roofing or hay storage, after the land had returned to agricultural use.</p>	 <p><i>Internal face of west doorway, west of gateway, with notches, looking south</i></p>  <p><i>Internal face of Wall with notches and splayed arrow slits below, looking south</i></p>  <p><i>Exterior face of wall, showing arrow slits and small square notches above, looking north</i></p>

Statutory Protection	National Monument; RMP GA-084-001; RPS 132
Condition	Fair: see condition survey record.
Significance	National: forms part of the Town Walls circuit. An area of rebuilt wall, with the addition of 17 th century/later fortifications, possibly contemporary with additions to defences of the Castle- the later addition of notches which may represent a continued interest in the defence of this section of the Town Wall by 17 th century or later English forces or the conversion of this section into animal sheltering.
Vulnerability / Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lack of understanding of the possible 17th century and later openings and notches to the west of the driveway lead to a limited current understanding. • A general abundance of vegetation on the east of the driveway needs to be monitored for the survival of the wall in this section. • The presence of the Town Pound to the exterior of the west side of the driveway has led to an unsupervised and potentially dangerous dumping ground and is a threat to the wall.
Policies / Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The removal of the Pound and returning the land to public parkland use would improve the setting of the wall and protect it from further degradation and neglect. • An analysis of the openings and notches could be completed by a military history specialist to clarify if they are of military origin. • A scheme should be implemented to ensure repair, checks on vegetation and any new collapses are addressed in a consistent and appropriate manner. • Planning conditions for archaeological mitigation of below-ground remains should be applied to any future development works in the vicinity of the wall.
References	Bradley, J and Dunne, N (1992) <i>Urban Archaeological Survey part XIX Galway</i> Rynne, E (1995) Athenry in <i>More Irish Country Towns</i> , edited by Simms, A and Andrews, J.H, 106-117 Rynne, E (1981) <i>Survey of Town Walls</i> Thomas, A (1992) <i>Walled Towns of Ireland volume 2</i>
Illustrations	Photographs – Gifford, 2007

Zone: South	Gazetteer no. 18 – Condition record Feature Name: Town Wall with 17 th century additions.	Face: External
Item:	Comments:	
Description	Wall approximately 2.8m high, 700mm wide. Wall has openings at regular intervals along its length and is thought to have been part of a building. Wall returns in a northerly direction within private land at west end.	
Access	Good access at ground level only.	
Completeness	Complete (to current height).	
Verticality	Appears reasonably plumb.	
Stability	No signs of gross instability.	
Stonework/mortar	Some loss of stones and mortar in joints weathered back from face.	
Wall tops	Plinth course and mortared capping to wall top with large stones inset.	
Vegetation	Heavy growth of ivy towards the west end of the wall. Ferns etc. growing from the wall top elsewhere.	
Openings	As internal face. Few visible from outside.	
Previous repairs / modifications	Mortared capping with inset stones is fairly recent.	
Other	-	

Zone: South	Gazetteer no. 18 – Condition record Feature Name: Town Wall with 17 th century additions	Face: Internal
Item:	Comments:	
Description	As external face.	
Access	Good access at ground level only.	
Completeness	As external face.	
Verticality	As external face.	
Stability	As external face	
Stonework/mortar	<p>The wall is in reasonable condition generally, with fully pointed joints. There are a few loose stones adjacent to openings.</p> 	
Wall tops	As external face.	
Vegetation	Minor vegetation growth in joints and ivy patches to wall top, heavy towards the west end.	
Openings	<p>9 no. low level rectangular openings, with squint sides on internal face, and stone lintels, all in reasonable condition. Some have been blocked up. Approximately size 490mm wide x 770mm high x 120mm opening, 680mm splay. Sill level just above current internal ground level.</p> <p>3 no. large high level openings with stone lintels above, all blocked on external face.</p>	
Previous repairs	As external face.	
Other	Regular rectangular holes approximately 70mm wide x 280mm high x 250mm deep, at 200mm centres and located at approximately 1.2m above current internal ground level.	

GAZETTEER NUMBER 19	Location:
Zone: South	
Feature Name: Town Wall between 17 th century additions and Loro Gate	
Phase/Construction Date(s): Phase 2: 14 th century Phase 7: 20 th century	 <p><i>Degraded section of interior face of wall, with concrete wall to the exterior, looking south</i></p>  <p><i>Coursed, rebuilt section of wall with horizontal joints, looking south</i></p>  <p><i>Interior of wall at south-west corner of GAA grounds, showing build up of material to raise ground levels to the west, looking south</i></p>
Description: <p>The Town Wall extends west from Gazetteer no. 18, with a fragmented section, which has been reinforced with a concrete panel wall built along its exterior. To the west of this, a second section of the wall has been rebuilt with rounded limestone blocks, some laid in courses, with galleting. Horizontal joints are present, possibly indicating sections of construction, completed up to these points. This rebuilt section continues beyond a perpendicular boundary wall and joins with the next section of wall to the west, which appears to be of original build.</p> <p>The level of the land in the interior of the wall steadily descends to the west and the wall rises to a maximum height of approximately 4m on the interior. This ground level continues into the south-east corner of the GAA grounds, from which point it sharply rises towards the west.</p> <p>The ground levels have been raised within the GAA grounds, to provide a level pitch and viewing facilities. Nevertheless, the wall survives to a height of approximately 2m or less in places. Concrete capping with inserted glass bottles have been applied to keep out unwanted visitors. A large section of wall is situated behind the grandstand, which protrudes over the wall and is clearly visible from the exterior.</p> <p>On the exterior, the level of the land rises gently towards the tower and dips down to the west. Evidence for the fosse is present as a bank along the base of the exterior of the wall of less than 1m in width, which slopes away from the wall.</p> <p>Sections of the exterior of the wall show areas of rebuild or repair, but it appears largely complete with unvarying construction techniques. Render survives in places, although where it has been lost, the joints have become opened, through exposure to the elements and root action from ivy and other vegetation. The wall changes angle towards the west end, as it approaches the Loro (Swan) Gate. This short section appears to have been rebuilt, where it meets the south-west corner of the GAA grounds. The stones are of random sizes and are uncoursed and not aligned to any plains. This section was rebuilt in the 20th century with works to widen the entrance to the town at Prospect/Swangate.</p>	



External face of wall from west end with tower in distance, looking south-east






External face of wall from east end with bank along the base, looking north-west

Statutory Protection	National Monument; RMP GA-084-001; RPS 132
Condition	Fair: see condition survey record.
Significance	National: forms part of the Town Walls circuit. This section of wall is the largest stretch visible from the roads along the south side of Athenry and one of the most unchanged.
Vulnerability / Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The height of the wall, combined with differences in ground level on the interior face could lead to instability that should be investigated and consolidated if necessary. • The concrete capping with glass inserts is intrusive to the wall and whilst it may not be an effective deterrent against unwanted visitors the concrete may also pull away at loosened stones along the top of the wall and trap water inside. The grandstand of the GAA ground impinges on the views of the exterior of the walls along this section which offers the largest stretch of wall easily visible to the public from the road remaining in Athenry.
Policies / Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The GAA ground could utilise the presence of the wall along its south boundary, as an unusual feature. • Alternate means of preventing unwanted access out should be investigated that would not involve attaching items to the wall. • Vegetation should be carefully removed or cut back and consolidation works carried out on the wall. • A scheme should be implemented to ensure repair, checks on vegetation and any new collapses, etc are addressed in a consistent and appropriate manner. • Planning conditions for archaeological mitigation of below-ground remains should be applied to any future development works in the vicinity of the wall.
References	Bradley, J and Dunne, N (1992) <i>Urban Archaeological Survey part XIX Galway</i> Rynne, E (1995) Athenry in <i>More Irish Country Towns</i> , edited by Simms, A and Andrews, J.H, 106-117 Rynne, E (1981) <i>Survey of Town Walls</i> Thomas, A (1992) <i>Walled Towns of Ireland volume 2</i>
Illustrations	Photographs – Gifford, 2007

Zone: South	Gazetteer no. 19 – Condition record Feature Name: Town Wall between 17 th century additions and Loro Gate	Face: External
Item:	Comments:	
Description	<p>Wall generally approximately 3m high, but varies considerably over the length of the wall. The wall generally runs in a straight line, but has a change of direction at the west end (towards Loro Gate). At the west end of the wall, the wall appears to thicken towards its base, but elsewhere it appears of constant thickness (although the lower section may be buried). At the east end it is continuous with (Gazetteer no. 18) but is of concrete construction externally and only 2m high. At the west end of the wall it abuts a modern blockwork boundary wall. Several small field walls abut the face of the wall along its length.</p> <p>To the east of the south tower (Gazetteer no. 20) at the field boundary, there appear to be the remains of the wall walk and parapet, although covered with ivy at present.</p>	
Access	Good access at ground level only.	
Completeness	Generally complete (to current height), but isolated areas of rebuild visible, and localised collapse of the wall face.	
Verticality	Appears reasonably plumb.	
Stability	Significant leaning of some areas. Areas of tumble indicate local instability and areas of rebuild may indicate previous problems.	
Stonework/mortar	<p>Distinctive random coursing of stonework visible throughout the majority of this wall. Coursing follows the level of the adjacent land, with less regular coursing at changes in level. Some areas have signs of render at low level. Areas of mortar loss throughout require re-pointing. Some isolated areas have significant loss of mortar leading to loss of smaller packing stones, particularly adjacent to large trees. Some areas of tumbled stone to lower part of wall towards the west end of the wall. Some areas have obviously been rebuilt, with less regular coursing in a different style.</p>	
Wall tops	Generally mortared capping to wall top, some areas have stones inset. Very irregular in other locations. At the west end of the wall broken glass has been set into the mortared wall top.	
Vegetation	Patches of heavy vegetation growth to face and wall top (ivy and small trees). Other areas have minor vegetation growth (ferns, grass etc).	
Openings	-	
Previous repairs / modifications	Lower section adjacent at the east end (within yard) appears to be a more recent rebuild? Face appears to have been rendered.	
Other	-	

Zone: South	Gazetteer no. 19 – Condition record Feature Name: Town Wall between 17 th century additions and Loro Gate	Face: Internal
Item:	Comments:	
Description	<p>Wall varies in height from 1.5m to 4m. The ground level generally rises towards the west.</p> <p>The ground level internally appears to have been raised recently towards the east end of the hurling pitch, including raising levels adjacent to the wall, and around mature trees growing near the wall. Towards the end of the wall at the field boundary the ground level falls away sharply.</p> <p>The wall continues (between the field boundaries) at approximately 4m above ground level x 800mm wide, and then reduces in width to approximately 600mm. Towards the east end the wall is approximately 2.5m high x 0.6m wide, with distinct coursing, and rounded stones. The high boundary wall perpendicular to the wall is keyed into it, and of similar style.</p> <p>At the east end there is a stretch of modern concrete wall to the external face with the remains of the stone wall at low level to the internal face (Gazetteer no. 18), with mortar capping to the stonework.</p>	

	
Access	Good access at ground level, except at the west end (behind building).
Completeness	Adjacent South Tower (Gazetteer no. 20), inner face missing down to approximately 1m above ground level, and the revealed face rebuilt. Towards the east end of the wall within the fields the wall is in poor condition, with much of the facework missing and corework exposed. There is an area of modern cement pointing.
Verticality	The wall leans outwards slightly in places. To the east of the tower the wall leans outwards and the adjacent section bulges inwards.
Stability	To the east of the tower the wall appears in imminent danger of collapse where bulging. 
Stonework/mortar	Stonework to random coursing. Large area of missing facework to the east end. Patches of loose stones, and missing packing stones. Isolated missing stones to rear of stand. Joints to lower part of the wall generally require repointing. 
Wall tops	As external face.
Vegetation	Minor vegetation growth in joints. Towards east end, patches of ivy growth to wall tops.
Openings	-
Previous repairs / modifications	Adjacent South Tower, face of wall rebuilt and ledge capped with mortar, inset with broken glass. To the back of the stand an area has been rebuilt, with concrete render to the face.






The raised ground levels to the east end of the pitch may be putting additional pressure on the wall.



Other

-

GAZETTEER NUMBER 20		Location:
Zone: South		
Feature Name: South Tower (between Spittle Gate and Loro Gate)		
Phase/Construction Date(s): Phase 2: 14 th century Phase 7: 20 th century		
Description: <p>The tower is situated approximately half-way between the Spittle Gate and the Loro Gate, extending from the exterior of the wall. It is D-shaped and may have been a later addition, due to its position on the exterior of the wall. However, a number of blocks are keyed into the wall, tying the tower into the structure. The tower survives to over 4m in height, from the exterior ground level. The base of the tower batters out at the base and fragments of render survive in places.</p> <p>The interior face of the wall is fragmented, giving unintentional access into the tower. The tower appears to be partially filled, creating a solid base and a first floor room may have been present, similar to that of the South-East Tower. There are no remains of crenelations or roof structure, or openings within the first floor room, which may have been positioned at a higher level and are now gone. The wall to either side of the tower has barbed wire and concrete and glass capping to discourage unwanted visitors. Concrete capping has been applied to lower sections of the wall, creating a step out towards the base.</p>		 <p><i>External face of South Tower, looking north</i></p>  <p><i>Internal face of wall and tower with concrete capping, looking south-west</i></p>
Statutory Protection	National Monument; RMP GA-084-001; RPS 132	
Condition	Poor: see condition survey record.	
Significance	National: forms part of the Town Walls circuit. The tower is evidence of a perceived threat on such a long stretch of exposed wall and might have been added after the wall's construction, to improve the defences at this location.	







External face of South Tower, looking north





Internal face of wall and tower with concrete capping, looking south-west



Vulnerability / Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The tower has barbed wire applied to the interior to stop unwanted visitors accessing the GAA grounds. • There is no signage that could inform visitors to the GAA ground of the origin/purpose of the tower. • Vegetation has been left to grow inside the tower, adding to its instability.
Policies / Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The GAA ground could utilise the presence of the wall and tower along its southern boundary, as design features. • Alternate means of preventing unwanted access out should be investigated that would not involve attaching items to the wall. • Vegetation should be carefully removed or cut back and consolidation works carried out on the tower. • A scheme could be implemented to ensure repair, checks on vegetation and any new collapses are addressed in a consistent and appropriate manner. • Planning conditions for archaeological mitigation of below-ground remains should be applied to any future development works in the vicinity of the tower.
References	Bradley, J and Dunne, N (1992) <i>Urban Archaeological Survey part XIX Galway</i> Rynne, E (1995) Athenry in <i>More Irish Country Towns</i> , edited by Simms, A and Andrews J.H, 106-117 Rynne, E (1981) <i>Survey of Town Walls</i> Thomas, A (1992) <i>Walled Towns of Ireland volume 2</i>
Illustrations	Photographs – Gifford, 2007


Zone: South	Gazetteer no. 20 – Condition record Feature Name: South Tower (between Spittle Gate and Loro Gate)	Face: External
Item:	Comments:	
Description	D-shaped tower on external face of wall, approximately 4m high. Tower appears to widen slightly at base.	
Access	Good access to ground level only. No access inside tower.	
Completeness	Areas incomplete.	
Verticality	Appears reasonably plumb.	
Stability	No signs of overall instability. Irregular wall top indicates previous collapse of areas.	
Stonework/mortar	Areas of mortar loss throughout require re-pointing. Some isolated areas have significant loss of mortar leading to loss of smaller packing stones.	
Wall tops	Very irregular, appears unprotected/uncapped.	
Vegetation	Significant vegetation growth to wall tops and also visible inside tower. 	
Openings	None visible.	
Previous repairs / modifications	-	
Other	-	



GAZETTEER NUMBER 21 Zone: South Feature Name: Loro Gate Phase/Construction Date(s): Phase 2: 14 th century		Location: 
Description: <p>The Loro Gate was until recently, assumed to have been entirely removed. The standing remains of the gate were not shown on the 1838 first edition OS map, although the location was marked as 'Swan Gate', indicating that by this time, it had deteriorated or had been removed. The 1931 OS map marks the location as 'Loro Gate (site of)', indicating that all traces above ground were gone by this time.</p> <p>However in archaeological investigations prior to the construction of a new junction in 2007, remains were located barely 0.25m below the current road surface. The remains of the internal face of the east side of the gate were found, aligned with the western side of the road fork, together with what appear to be footings protruding from below the face and to the external edge. The face survives to approximately 7m in length and c.1m in height. The distance between the internal face and the external wall footings is c.2m or less. A large pad-stone is situated on the south-east corner of the structure. The remains are constructed of roughly-shaped stone blocks lain in random courses with small stones between.</p> <p>The structure is aligned with the internal face at approximate right-angles to the perceived line of the wall. No associated adjoining sections of the wall were observed. It appears that the other side of the arch of the gate would be situated to the west of the current kerb-line of the road and was not observed.</p> <p>The Loro Gate was also known as 'Swan Gate', as marked on the first edition OS map (1838).</p>		 <i>Internal face of gate, looking north-east</i>  <i>Setting of Loro Gate remains</i>
Statutory Protection	National Monument; RMP GA-084-001; GA-084-001-013; RPS 132	
Condition	Modern road. No standing remains above ground, but road works in 2007 have uncovered the remains of the gate below ground, thought to be the west abutment of the gate. Currently being recorded by archaeologists. Stonework appears similar to elsewhere.	
Significance	National: forms part of the Town Walls circuit. The presence of the below-ground remains of the Loro Gate is significant as evidence of the possible preservation of other below-ground remains of features related to the Town Walls. The gate itself formed one of the main entrances to Athenry and its situation on the west branch of the road fork shows the street alignment contemporary with the gate. It also shows the original construction techniques used, with neat facing on the exterior faces and a rubble core, pad stones and footings. It is the one surviving original gate found to date, as the North Gate dates from the 16 th century.	
Vulnerability / Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exposed remains of the gate have been recorded and may be covered up again, to protect them for the future. If so, suitable materials should be used to protect the remains from heavy traffic flowing over it. If the remains can be displayed their protection is vital together with the provision of 	

	<p>appropriate signage and interpretation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent of the east side of the gate and the west side were not seen and their precise relation to the Town Walls to the east and west was not identifiable during the recent investigations.
Policies / Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Loro Gate remains are highly significant as it is the only original gate footing found to date - the preservation of which would add greatly to the sense of arrival into the medieval town at this busy junction. • If the Loro Gate remains are to be covered over by the new junction, hiding them from view, full drawings and photographs must be taken of the feature. • The relationship between the gate and the wall was not seen in 2007 due to the limits of the new junction works. A survey of the Town Walls to the east and west of the gate and the attachment of the plan of the gate remains might reveal the relationship between the gate and the Town Walls. • Planning conditions for archaeological mitigation of below ground remains should be applied to any future development works in the vicinity of the gate.
References	<p>Bradley, J and Dunne, N (1992) <i>Urban Archaeological Survey part XIX Galway</i> Rynne, E (1995) Athenry in <i>More Irish Country Towns</i>, edited by Simms, A and Andrews, J.H, 106-117 Rynne, E (1981) <i>Survey of Town Walls</i> Thomas, A (1992) <i>Walled Towns of Ireland volume 2</i></p>
Illustrations	<p>Photographs – Gifford, 2007</p>


GAZETTEER NUMBER 22		Location: 	
Zone: South			
Feature Name: Town Wall between Loro Gate and South-West Tower			
Phase/Construction Date(s): Phase 2: 14 th century Phase 7: 20 th century		 <p><i>Finished end of wall as dressed in the late 20th century, with the existing wall continuing at a reduced height, to the south-east, (looking north-west)</i></p>	
Description: The line of the wall between Loro Gate and the South-West Tower is preserved by the lower courses of the wall, that survive along a property boundary. In the last 10 years, the wall has been reduced in height, leaving the lower courses at ground level and a wooden fence marking the boundary. A section remains in the south-west corner, which has been neatly finished off and battered in recent times.			
Statutory Protection	National Monument; RMP GA-084-001; RPS 132		
Condition	Very little standing remains. Short length of wall (approximately 3m long x 3m high) adjacent and abutting the South-West Tower (Gazetteer no. 23) is covered with ivy and not visible. The majority of the wall is reported to have been demolished to ground level (c1960). Footings may remain in bank on line of boundary fence (some stones visible).		
Significance	National: forms part of the Town Walls circuit. The surviving line of the Town Walls between the Loro Gate and the South-West Tower forms an important continuity of the town's defences.		
Vulnerability / Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The recent removal of the remains of the upper section of the Town Wall was a significant loss of original material and is in direct conflict with efforts to preserve the wall.• The lower section of the wall may be vulnerable to removal now the upper section has been removed.• The neatening of the wall end gives a false impression of an entrance or buttress, leading to a lack of understanding.		
Policies / Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vegetation should be cleared from around a section of the wall to find out the extent of the height of the surviving wall.• Planning conditions for archaeological mitigation of below-ground remains should be applied to any future development works in the vicinity of the Wall.		
References	Bradley, J and Dunne, N (1992) <i>Urban Archaeological Survey part XIX Galway</i> Rynne, E (1995) Athenry in <i>More Irish Country Towns</i> , edited by Simms, A and Andrews, J.H, 106-117 Rynne, E (1981) <i>Survey of Town Walls</i> Thomas, A (1992) <i>Walled Towns of Ireland volume 2</i>		
Illustrations	Photographs – Gifford, 2007		



GAZETTEER NUMBER 23 Zone South Feature Name: South-West Tower Phase/Construction Date(s): Phase 2: 14 th century		Location: 
Description: The tower has been partially incorporated into the corner of a stone-built stable, dating to the 19 th century. The diameter of the tower seems to be smaller than that of the other towers. It is possible that the tower was a later addition to this corner of the Town Wall, based on its position on the exterior of the corner. However, it is more likely that it was built as part of the original defences in this important corner location. The exterior of the tower is rendered, which is perishing at the base and may be original to the tower. The section of the tower included inside the stables is also rendered, but is likely to have been reapplied in later times. The join between the exterior face of the Town Wall and the southern side of the tower is hidden by dense vegetation. The join of the interior face of the Town Wall and the tower is hidden by the extending wall of the stables.		 <i>South-West Tower, looking north-east</i>
Statutory Protection	National Monument; RMP GA-084-001; GA-084-001-10; RPS 132	
Condition	Fair: see condition survey record.	
Significance	National: forms part of the Town Walls circuit. The South-West Tower is of a smaller size than the other towers, which may be of significance.	
Vulnerability / Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The tower may be damaged during renovation works of the adjoining stable building. • The amount of vegetation surrounding the exterior of the tower may damage the structure. 	
Policies / Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation should be carefully removed and kept clear of the Tower, so as to minimise the risk of further collapse. • A scheme should be implemented to ensure repair, checks on vegetation and any new collapses are addressed in a consistent and appropriate manner. • Planning conditions for archaeological mitigation of below-ground remains should be applied to any future development works in the vicinity of the Tower. 	
References	Bradley, J and Dunne, N (1992) <i>Urban Archaeological Survey part XIX Galway</i> Rynne, E (1995) Athenry in <i>More Irish Country Towns</i> , edited by Simms, A and Andrews, J.H, 106-117 Rynne, E (1981) <i>Survey of Town Walls</i> Rynne, E. (1992) <i>The Poet's Athenry</i> Thomas, A (1992) <i>Walled Towns of Ireland volume 2</i>	
Illustrations	Photographs – Gifford, 2007	

Zone: South	Gazetteer no. 23 – Condition record Feature Name: South-West Tower	Face: External
Item:	Comments:	
Description	<p>Circular tower approximately 2.5m diameter x 4m high. Widens at base to approximately 3m diameter. A building (stables?) has been built up against and partially contains the tower to the north-west. A small area of tower wall is visible from within the building. The remains of the Town Wall to the south-east (Gazetteer no. 22) abut the tower, but the rebuilt wall to the north-east (Gazetteer no. 24) does not. The majority of the tower is obscured by ivy.</p> 	
Access	Access to parts of the tower only at ground level due to adjacent building.	
Completeness	Appears complete to current height	
Verticality	Appears reasonably plumb where visible	
Stability	No signs of overall instability	
Stonework/mortar	The tower has the remains of render to the visible areas. There is an isolated hole to the north-east. The lower part of the tower requires repointing.	
Wall tops	Obscured by ivy.	
Vegetation	Ivy covers all wall tops and upper part of the tower.	
Openings	None visible	
Previous repairs / modifications	-	
Other		



GAZETTEER NUMBER 24		Location: 
Zone: West		
Feature Name: 20 th century rebuild of Town Wall from South-West Tower to Gazetteer No. 25		
Phase/Construction Date(s): Phase 2: 14 th century Phase 7: 20 th century		
Description: As the wall continues northwards from the South-West Tower, it has been largely rebuilt at various periods, but not necessarily using the original techniques. The wall is approximately 2m in height, c.1m thick and leans to the exterior in places. The first section to the north of the South-West Tower was rebuilt, following a collapse in the 20 th century. The small packing stones (galleting) between the larger stone blocks have not been applied and the stones are largely uncoursed. Vegetation from the gardens on the interior side has established growth along the top of the wall and along its internal face, opening the joints between the stones.		<i>Exterior face of wall, looking south- east</i>
Statutory Protection	National Monument; RMP GA-084-001; RPS 132	
Condition	Poor: see condition survey record.	
Significance	National: forms part of the Town Walls circuit. This southern end of the west section of the Town Wall has suffered collapse and is rebuilt so is of lesser significance as an individual feature.	
Vulnerability / Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none">This section of the wall has been repaired but not using techniques similar to the original construction and may therefore not be as solidly-built and may contain stones other than the original materials.Extensive vegetation has encroached on the walls from the adjoining gardens.	
Policies / Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Vegetation should be carefully removed and kept clear of the wall, so as to minimise the risk of further collapse.A scheme should be implemented to ensure repair, checks on vegetation and any new collapses are addressed in a consistent and appropriate manner.Planning conditions for archaeological mitigation of below-ground remains should be applied to any future development works in the vicinity of the wall.	
References	Bradley, J and Dunne, N (1992) <i>Urban Archaeological Survey part XIX Galway</i> Rynne, E (1995) Athenry in <i>More Irish Country Towns</i> , edited by Simms, A and Andrews, J.H, 106-117 Rynne, E (1981) <i>Survey of Town Walls</i> Thomas, A (1992) <i>Walled Towns of Ireland volume 2</i>	
Illustrations	Photographs – Gifford, 2007	



Zone: West	Gazetteer no. 24 – Condition record Feature Name: 20 th century rebuild of Town Wall from South-West Tower to Gazetteer no. 25	Face: External
Item:	Comments:	
Description	The wall runs south-west to north-east. It abuts the South-West Tower and is approximately 2.5m high. It appears to have been rebuilt. Approximately 12m along its length it changes alignment to the north-west on plan, and continues, to meet the adjacent stretch of wall (Gazetteer no. 25).	
Access	Good access at ground level.	
Completeness	Appears largely rebuilt.	
Verticality	Leans inwards.	
Stability	Unstable.	
Stonework/mortar	No coursing except at north-east end. Loosely constructed with little mortar in joints.	
Wall tops	Wall tops covered with ivy for whole length.	
Vegetation	Small trees growing out of/adjacent to the wall, and significant ivy growth.	
Openings	-	
Previous repairs / modifications	Rebuilt, possibly SE of the original line.	
Other	-	

Zone: West	Gazetteer no. 24 - Condition record Feature Name: 20 th century rebuild of Town Wall from South-West Tower to Gazetteer no. 25	Face: Internal
Item:	Comments:	
Description	As external face.	
Access	Good access at ground level.	
Completeness	Appears largely rebuilt.	
Verticality	Leans inwards.	
Stability	Leans onto the blockwork boundary wall between the properties.	
Stonework/mortar	As external face.	
Wall tops	Wall tops loose and covered with ivy.	
Vegetation	Ivy growth.	
Openings	-	
Previous repairs / modifications	Rebuilt.	
Other	Rubbish has been piled against the foot of the wall at the north-east. 	


GAZETTEER NUMBER 25 Zone: West Feature Name: Section of west Town Wall Phase/Construction Date(s): Phase 2: 14 th century		Location: 
Description: From the southern external end the wall survives largely as originally constructed to a height of 2 – 3m, with render in places, galleting and aligned stones, marking lifts in the construction. The wall batters out 1m from the base, with a visible lift line along the top of the batter. In places the wall leans forward, unstable and propped up. A section towards the north end has largely collapsed possibly partially due to a tree in the vicinity. On the interior, the wall is largely overgrown, with areas of rubble core exposed and repaired patches. On the exterior, the land is at a lower level and slopes down abruptly into a fosse, approximately 6m in width. The ground then rises to an outer bank, approximately 8m wide, before levelling off into the fields to the west. Remnants of the fosse and bank are visible along the south section of the walls, but this section has survived to a greater extent. In places it has become filled by garden debris from the properties on the interior. The line of trees along the bank may have also helped to preserve it. Professor Rynne surveyed the wall and fosse in 1980 and found the wall to be c.1.1m thick on average. The wall would have been c.4.5m at original height, including a parapet of c.1.5m high. The fosse was an average width of 8m and the outer bank c.1m high (Rynne, 1981).		 <i>External face of wall with fosse, looking north, showing West Tower (Gazetteer no. 27)</i>
Statutory Protection	National Monument; RMP GA-084-001; RPS 132	
Condition	Poor: see condition survey record.	
Significance	National: forms part of the Town Walls circuit. This section of the Town Wall, together with the fosse and bank, is one of the most complete stretches of the defences of Athenry. The fosse and bank represent the remains of the defences that were in place before the building of the stone wall. Their survival indicates that they formed an integral part of the defences together with the stone wall.	
Vulnerability / Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The exterior of the wall is largely complete and sheltered from everyday usage. • The interior of the wall can be neglected/left overgrown at the rear of private properties given the current lack of responsibility for maintenance of the walls. Some sections have been repaired but the majority has been left untouched. 	
Policies / Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Town Wall could benefit from a topographical/radar survey being carried out to aid understanding of the line of the wall, the extent of the fosse, ramparts and any associated features. • Vegetation should be carefully removed or cut back and consolidation works carried out. • A scheme should be implemented to ensure repair, checks on vegetation and any new collapses are addressed in a consistent and appropriate manner. • Planning conditions for archaeological mitigation of below-ground remains should be applied to any future development works in the vicinity of the wall. 	




References	Bradley, J and Dunne, N (1992) <i>Urban Archaeological Survey part XIX Galway</i> Rynne, E (1995) Athenry in <i>More Irish Country Towns</i> , edited by Simms, A and Andrews, J.H, 106-117 Rynne, E (1981) <i>Survey of Town Walls</i> Thomas, A (1992) <i>Walled Towns of Ireland volume 2</i>
Illustrations	Photographs – Gifford, 2007

Zone: West	Gazetteer no. 25 – Condition record Feature Name: Section of west Town Wall	Face: External
Item:	Comments:	
Description	The wall runs south-west to north-east between Brady's fields and the numerous properties along Swangate. Along the south-western half the wall is generally between 2m and 3m high x 1.1m wide. Along the north-eastern half it is generally between 3m and 4m high, although there are some rebuilt patches approximately 1.5m -2m high x 0.7m wide. The ditch and rampart are present for most of the field, although infilled towards the north-east.	
Access	Good access to all of this stretch of the wall at ground level, except for the very north-east end which is behind a building.	
Completeness	Areas of rebuild 4m+15m	
Verticality	<p>There are areas of very significant inward lean (particularly to the south-west end, adjacent to the west gate (Gazetteer no. 26) to the south-west of West Tower (Gazetteer no. 27). There are also areas of outward lean and bulging.</p> 	
Stability	Potentially unstable in places.	
Stonework/mortar	<p>Coursing random, some areas rendered. Some areas good condition, but generally quite poor condition. Some open joints and cracking in joints. Some loose/ missing stone particularly at the base of the wall. Significant amount of tumbled stone at base of wall and in ditch.</p>  <p>One area of collapsed face at low level towards the north-east end requires support to loose stones above and consolidation/repair. Other areas of collapse of facing adjacent to and behind buildings at the north-east end.</p>	



		
Wall tops	<p>Mortar capping visible in a few locations, but elsewhere wall tops are generally covered with ivy. Wall top in one location sheltered by the overhanging roof of a barn on the inside of the wall, but stonework appears loose and unprotected.</p> 	
Vegetation	Generally minor vegetation in joints. Heavy ivy growth to wall tops.	
Openings	Gate opening (Gazetteer no. 26).	
Previous repairs / modifications	Areas of rebuild visible. Some poorly done.	
Other	-	


Zone: West	Gazetteer No. 25 – Condition record	Face: Internal
	Feature Name: Section of west Town Wall	
Item:	Comments:	
Description	The height of the wall varies, averaging 2m and reaching a maximum of 3m at south-west end. Ground level inside the wall is generally higher than outside. The boundary walls/fences of the properties on Swangate are generally built up to and abut the town walls.	
Access	Varied: some areas difficult/impossible to access due to overgrown gardens or buildings adjacent to the wall. Other parts of the wall are kept clear and accessible from ground level. Some parts of the wall were not seen at all due to problems locating owners during the survey, particularly towards the north-east end. Some parts were seen only from adjacent properties.	
Completeness	Some areas appear to have been rebuilt, but the wall is otherwise complete, although somewhat reduced in height.	
Verticality	South-west: Reasonable- distinct inwards lean.	
Stability	Some areas very unstable.	
Stonework/mortar	Condition varies considerably, but generally quite poor. The size of individual stones is large compared with other areas. Traces of render in areas. South-west reasonable condition. Some loose stones and large areas of local collapse of face, exposing the corework which needs consolidation. Some areas either rebuilt or refaced. Joints in some areas have completely lost all mortar, leaving facing stones loose. Coursing clearly visible in some locations. Some areas are completely rebuilt in rough uncoursed stonework with hard cement mortar.	
Wall tops	Where visible, the wall top appeared to have been protected by a mortar capping. Elsewhere it was obscured by ivy.	



Vegetation	Ivy growth on the wall obscuring some areas completely. Some exposed areas of wall top have grass and minor vegetation. Some gardens heavily overgrown with large trees and shrubs very close to the wall, particularly toward the north-east (gardens are very long and the ends tend to be little used, whilst some properties are shops/offices and the gardens are not used at all).
Openings	-
Previous repairs / modifications	Rebuilt in some areas.
Other	<p>Several small buildings built up to or very close to the wall. Garden rubbish is piled against the wall in some properties.</p> 



GAZETTEER NUMBER 26		Location: 
Zone: West		
Feature Name: West Gateway		
Phase/Construction Date(s): Phase 5 -6: 18 th - 19 th century		
Description: <p>A gateway was created in the town wall, with large shaped stones set into the wall as jambs. This gateway was inserted into the wall during the 18th or 19th century and leads to a lane that runs east to the main road. It is thought that the lane originally led from the grounds of Raheen House to the west to those of Athenry House to the east. Therefore the entrance may be contemporary with Athenry House and could be of 18th century origin.</p> <p>Bored hinge stones for the hanging of gates were inserted into the jambs of the gateway. The north hinge stone is in place while the south hinge stone lies on the ground beside the entrance. The gates have been replaced by a farm gate, which is too wide for the entrance. The jambs are approximately 2.5m in height and c.1.1m thick.</p>		 <p><i>External face of gate posts, looking north-east</i></p>  <p><i>Looking west along lane to gateway</i></p>
Statutory Protection	National Monument; RMP GA-084-001; RPS 132	
Condition	Poor: see condition survey record.	
Significance	National: forms part of the Town Walls circuit. The addition of a gateway indicates a linking between two large 18 th century properties in Athenry.	
Vulnerability / Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The gateway stones have been built into the original Town Wall which has loosened the structure of the wall. A number of the gateway stones have fallen out. Damage may have been caused over time by humans and livestock passing through the gateway.	
Policies / Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The gateposts should be consolidated and a suitable gate fitted, that functions as a farm gate but is the correct width for the opening. Fallen stones should be set back in place and the original hinge stones utilised by the new gate.A scheme should be implemented to ensure repair, checks on vegetation and any new collapses are addressed in a consistent and appropriate manner.Planning conditions for archaeological mitigation of below-ground remains should be applied to any future development works in the vicinity of the gateway.	
References	Bradley, J and Dunne, N (1992) <i>Urban Archaeological Survey part XIX Galway</i> Rynne, E (1995) Athenry in <i>More Irish Country Towns</i> , edited by Simms, A and Andrews, J.H, 106-117 Rynne, E (1981) <i>Survey of Town Walls</i> Thomas, A (1992) <i>Walled Towns of Ireland volume 2</i>	
Illustrations	Photographs – Gifford, 2007	



Zone: West	Gazetteer no. 26 – Condition record	Face: NA
Item:	Feature Name: West Gateway	
Item:	Comments:	
Description	<p>The opening is approx. 2m wide and flanked by a matching pair of stone piers. The opening occurs in a section of the wall approx. 2.5m high x 1.1m wide. The piers are of coursed squared roughly dressed stone. The piers have been built into the original wall, flush with the external face of the wall. At approx. 1.5m the north-east pier has a protruding stone containing a pintel hole for the gate. The one for the south-west pier has tumbled but is still present.</p> <p>The lane has stone walls to each side which run between the gate piers in the Town Walls and a similar set of piers on Swangate. These walls and piers are very much reduced in height (photographic evidence shows them full height with a plinth course at high level).</p>	
Access	Good access at ground level.	
Completeness	Reasonable, but much reduced height.	
Verticality	Reasonable.	
Stability	South-west pier likely to be lost as a recognisable feature unless repaired.	
Stonework/mortar	<p>Poor condition. South-west pier has lost a number of stones and others are loose. The joints are open and mortar missing.</p> <div data-bbox="620 732 1055 1308" data-label="Image"> </div>	
Vegetation	Minor vegetation growth.	
Openings	<p>A modern field gate is leant against the piers, held in place by tumbled stones. This should be replaced with a field gate hung on timber posts adjacent to the piers, or on stainless steel pintels built into the piers.</p>	
Previous repairs / modifications	-	
Other	-	



GAZETTEER NUMBER 27		Location:	
Zone: West			
Feature Name: West Tower			
Phase/Construction Date(s):			
Phase 2: 14 th century			
Description: <p>The tower is D-shaped and appears to be keyed into the wall in places, but may have been added later, once the wall was constructed. The tower batters slightly towards the base and is rendered. The tower stands over 3m high and appears to be of similar diameter to the South Tower (Gazetteer no. 20).</p> <p>The top of the tower has become degraded, losing any roof parapet or crenelations. There is no sign of a stair tower or steps from the wall into the tower. No access was available to the interior, but it may have had a solid base and a first floor room, similar to the North-West, South-East and South Towers. Slit windows survive in the west and north sides of the tower, with dressed stones lining the openings and remnants of render to the north side.</p>		 <p><i>North face of tower, looking south</i></p>	
Statutory Protection	National Monument; RMP GA-084-001; GA-084-001-7; RPS 132		
Condition	Poor: see condition survey record.		
Significance	National: forms part of the Town Walls circuit. This tower may have been a slightly later addition to add to the defence of this long, exposed stretch of wall.		
Vulnerability / Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The West Tower has been left in the same condition and has suffered vegetation growth on the interior and exterior, causing instability.• The difference in land level on the interior of the wall may also weaken the structure.		
Policies / Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A scheme should be implemented to ensure repair, checks on vegetation and any new collapses are addressed in a consistent and appropriate manner.• The West Tower should be recorded in it is current condition and consolidation works should be carried out to ensure its longevity.• Planning conditions for archaeological mitigation of below-ground remains should be applied to any future development works in the vicinity of the tower.		
References	Bradley, J and Dunne, N (1992) <i>Urban Archaeological Survey part XIX Galway</i> Rynne, E (1995) Athenry in <i>More Irish Country Towns</i> , edited by Simms, A and Andrews, J.H, 106-117 Rynne, E (1981) <i>Survey of Town Walls</i> Thomas, A (1992) <i>Walled Towns of Ireland volume 2</i>		
Illustrations	Photographs – Gifford, 2007		



Zone:	Gazetteer no. 27 – Condition record		Face:
West	Feature Name: West Tower		External
Item:	Comments:		
Description	<p>A D-shaped tower set outside the Town Walls within the earth rampart. There is a vertical joint between the 2 stone structures, but at least one stone of the tower is toothed into the walls. The tower is approximately 3m across and stands out 4m from the walls into the ditch. It rises to a maximum height of approximately 4.5m from the ditch. It widens slightly at the base, where visible in the ditch The wall thickness appears to be approximately 200mm at its highest point, although this may be a section of parapet. The majority of the external face is rendered.</p> <p>The Town Walls adjacent to the tower are at a much lower level, but to the NE there are the remains of a higher wall.</p>		
Access	Good access to ground level outside town walls only. No access from inside Town Walls.		
Completeness	Reasonable.		
Verticality	Reasonable.		
Stability	No signs of overall instability.		
Stonework/mortar	<p>The face stones are very large, not squared, with varied height coursing. The joints are open with mortar and packing stones missing. There appears to be loose stonework at high level.</p> 		
Wall tops	The wall tops are in poor condition, with loose stones visible. There appears to have been a protective mortar capping applied previously.		
Vegetation	Minor vegetation growth in joints. Some ivy to wall tops particularly adjacent town walls.		
Openings	Thin rectangular (blocked?) openings are visible to the west and north faces, and possibly also to the south face (although this is difficult to distinguish).		
Previous repairs / modifications	-		
Other	-		




GAZETTEER NUMBER 28		Location: 	
Zone: West			
Feature Name: Site of North-West Tower			
Phase/Construction Date(s): Phase 2: 14 th century			
Description: The site of the North-West Tower was located on an angle of the wall. The footings remain. The tower is shown on the recent OS maps as round in shape and may have taken the same form as the North-West and South-East Towers. A section of the wall has been rebuilt to the south of the angle, possibly following the removal of the tower. The angle itself seems to be an intact original build, with no signs of attachment of the tower.		 <i>Site of North-West Tower, looking north (external face)</i>	
Statutory Protection	National Monument; RMP GA-084-001; RPS 132.		
Condition	Unknown: possible below ground remains survive. No remains of this tower are visible: it is understood to have been demolished in living memory. It is possible that the footings survive in the infilled fosse and rampart area.		
Significance	National: forms part of the Town Walls circuit. The tower added increased views to increase the defence of this long, exposed stretch of the Town Wall.		
Vulnerability / Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The recent removal of the remains of the North-West Tower was a significant loss of material from the Town Wall and is in direct conflict with efforts to preserve the wall. Remains of the tower may survive below-ground.		
Policies / Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">A scheme should be implemented to ensure repair, checks on vegetation and any new collapses are addressed in a consistent and appropriate manner. This might address the problem of shared responsibility for the land abutting the wall, which forms the boundaries of properties of many owners.Archaeological investigations should be carried out on the site of the North-West Tower to uncover the extent of surviving remains.Planning conditions for archaeological mitigation of below-ground remains should be applied to any future development works in the vicinity of the tower and associated wall.		
References	Bradley, J and Dunne, N (1992) <i>Urban Archaeological Survey part XIX Galway</i> Rynne, E (1995) Athenry in <i>More Irish Country Towns</i> , edited by Simms, A and Andrews, J.H, 106-117 Rynne, E (1981) <i>Survey of Town Walls</i> Thomas, A (1992) <i>Walled Towns of Ireland volume 2</i>		
Illustrations	Photographs – Gifford, 2007		




GAZETTEER NUMBER 29		Location: 
Zone: West		
Feature Name: Town Wall between North-West Tower and site of Nicholas Gate		
Phase/Construction Date(s): Phase 2: 14 th century Phase 7: 20 th century		 <i>External face of wall, looking east</i>
Description: The north end of the wall leads into the yard of a butcher's, where modern cattle sheds have been built less than 1m from the external face. The wall appears to have been rebuilt recently along this section, with uncoursed stones set in a hard concrete-based mortar, replacing the original wall. Part of the face has fallen away, revealing the internal core. The wall continues towards the site of the Nicholas Gate, where it forms a boundary between the butcher's property and a property to the east.		
Statutory Protection	National Monument; RMP GA-084-001; RPS 132.	
Condition	Unknown - no upstanding walls visible; modern buildings.	
Significance	National: forms part of the Town Walls circuit. This section of the Wall survives in places although at times it is degraded or hidden behind modern buildings.	
Vulnerability / Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The reduced views of this section of the Town Wall leads to a loss of understanding of the defences of this area of the town.• Any below-ground remains may be inadvertently damaged during future development works in the vicinity of the wall.• The relationship between this section of the Town Wall, Nicholas Gate and the north-west section of the Town Wall has been lost.	
Policies / Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A survey of the standing wall behind the cattle sheds could highlight any conservation issues present.• The wall's survival along the property boundaries could be investigated further.• Planning conditions for archaeological mitigation of below-ground remains should be applied to any future development works in the vicinity of the wall.	
References	Bradley, J and Dunne, N (1992) <i>Urban Archaeological Survey part XIX Galway</i> Rynne, E (1995) Athenry in <i>More Irish Country Towns</i> , edited by Simms, A and Andrews, J.H, 106-117 Rynne, E (1981) <i>Survey of Town Walls</i> Thomas, A (1992) <i>Walled Towns of Ireland volume 2</i>	
Illustrations	Photographs – Gifford, 2007	

GAZETTEER NUMBER 30		Location: 
Zone: West		
Feature Name: Site of Nicholas Gate		
Phase/Construction Date(s): Phase 2: 14 th century		 <i>Site of Nicholas Gate (internal), looking north (Church Street)</i>
Description: The site of Nicholas Gate may contain remains below-ground, similar to those of the Loro Gate, but no evidence survives above-ground. The gate was marked as the 'Spiddle Gate' on the 1838 first edition OS map, which may suggest that standing remains survived at this time. The location was marked as 'Nicholas Gate (Site of)' on the 1931 OS map, indicating that the standing remains of the gate had been removed by this time. The street alignment is preserved, as Church Street passes from the centre of the town to the west, but there is nothing to indicate where the walled town finishes.		
Statutory Protection	National Monument; RMP GA-084-001; GA-084-001-4 (site of Nicholas Gate); RPS 132	
Condition	Unknown: possible below ground remains.	
Significance	National: forms part of the Town Walls circuit. There is nothing to mark the major west entrance into the town and its meaning has been lost.	
Vulnerability / Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The absence of gate and adjoining wall lead to a loss of understanding of the defences of this area of the town.• Any below-ground remains may be inadvertently damaged during future development works in this vicinity.	
Policies / Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Planning conditions for archaeological mitigation of below-ground remains should be applied to any future development works in the area of this Gate.	
References	Bradley, J and Dunne, N (1992) <i>Urban Archaeological Survey part XIX Galway</i> Rynne, E (1995) Athenry in <i>More Irish Country Towns</i> , edited by Simms, A and Andrews, J.H, 106-117 Rynne, E (1981) <i>Survey of Town Walls</i> Thomas, A (1992) <i>Walled Towns of Ireland volume 2</i>	
Illustrations	Photographs – PLB, 2007	




GAZETTEER NUMBER 31		Location: 
Zone: West		
Feature Name: Town Wall between site of Nicholas Gate and St Mary's Churchyard wall		
Phase/Construction Date(s): Phase 2: 14 th century Phase 7: 20 th century		
Description: On the north side of Church Street, the line of the Town Wall is marked by a low rubble wall, which may contain some original stones. The existing wall is uncoursed and stands less than 1m in height at the south end, rising to 2m and higher at the north end, where it meets the section of wall along the St Mary's churchyard boundary (at Gazetteer no. 1). Concrete capping and panelling has been added to the north end of the wall, probably in the mid/late 20 th century.		 <i>External face of wall, looking south-east</i>
Statutory Protection	National Monument; RMP GA-084-001; RPS 132	
Condition	Good: dry stone boundary wall approximately 1m high. Abuts (Gazetteer no. 1) wall at its north-eastern end.	
Significance	National: forms part of the Town Walls circuit. This section of the wall links the site of Nicholas Gate to the section of Town Wall by St. Mary's Church (Gazetteer no. 1).	
Vulnerability / Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The rubble wall is a rebuild on the site of the original Town Wall and therefore original material has been lost.• Any below-ground remains of the Town Wall may be inadvertently damaged during future development works within this vicinity.	
Policies / Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The unsympathetic concrete panelling could be removed from the top of the north end of the wall and consolidation works carried out.• Planning conditions for archaeological mitigation of below-ground remains should be applied to any future development works in the vicinity of the wall.	
References	Bradley, J and Dunne, N (1992) <i>Urban Archaeological Survey part XIX Galway</i> Rynne E (1995) Athenry in <i>More Irish Country Towns</i> , edited by Simms, A and Andrews, J.H, 106-117 Rynne, E (1981) <i>Survey of Town Walls</i> Thomas, A (1992) <i>Walled Towns of Ireland volume 2</i>	
Illustrations	Photographs – Gifford, 2007	

GAZETTEER NUMBER 32		Location: 
Zone: Central		
Feature Name: St. Mary's Collegiate Church		
Phase/Construction Date(s): Phase 1: 13 th century Phase 2: 14 th century Phase 3-4: 16 th -17 th century Phase 6: 19 th century Phase 7: 20 th century		
Description: St. Mary's Collegiate Church was constructed in the 13 th century (c.1240), as part of Anglo-Norman additions to Athenry, with the first records dating from 1289 (Bradley and Dunne 1992, 25). It became collegiate under the Archbishop of Tuam in 1484 and was burned by the Clanricards in 1574. It was restored in 1598, but fell out of use. A Protestant church was erected beside it in 1828, which was restored in the late 20 th century and since 1999 has housed the Athenry Heritage Centre. The church is constructed of shaped limestone blocks, with dressed stones at the openings. The chancel was extended to the east in 1324 (Bradley and Dunne, 1992). Remnants of a tracery window are situated in the north transept, possibly dating from the 15 th century, while a corbel and piscina in the south transept are of similar date. The 1828 church was built in the high Gothic style and is situated in the chancel of the original church. The graveyard contains eminent people in the history of Athenry, including the mother of the Clanricards.		 <i>St.Mary's Collegiate Church, looking north-east</i>
Statutory Protection	RMP GA-084-001; GA-084-001-15, GA-084-001-23, GA-084-001-24; RPS 140. Church and graveyard under ownership of Galway County Council from 1998	
Condition	Not included in condition survey.	
Significance	Regional: the early church forms part of Anglo-Norman Athenry and provides tangible evidence of the status of Athenry as recognised by the Archbishop of Tuam in the 15 th century. Addition of 19 th century Protestant church has affected the setting.	
Vulnerability / Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Although the Protestant church is in use as a heritage centre, the remains of the 13th century church are overgrown and neglected.Visitors may add to the wear and tear of the sections of remains close to the entrance of the heritage centre.	
Policies / Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Consolidation works of the standing remains are needed for their continued survival.Planning conditions for archaeological mitigation of below-ground remains should be applied to any future intrusive works in the area of the Church/graveyard.	
References	Bradley, J and Dunne, N (1992) <i>Urban Archaeological Survey part XIX Galway</i> Rynne, E (1995) Athenry in <i>More Irish Country Towns</i> , edited by Simms, A and Andrews, J.H, 106-117 Thomas, A (1992) <i>Walled Towns of Ireland volume 2</i>	
Illustrations	Photographs – Gifford, 2007	




GAZETTEER NUMBER 33		Location: 
Zone: Central		
Feature Name: Market Cross		
Phase/Construction Date(s): Phase 2: 14 th century (15 th century cross)		 <i>The market cross</i>  <i>Detail of the cross</i>
Description: The Market Cross is unique in Ireland as the only market cross to have remained in-situ within a town. It dates from the 15 th century and this fragment has been set onto a pedestal. It is described as a late medieval Gothic cross of 'Tabernacle' or 'Lantern' type, which had a rectangular carved head at the top of a shaft, instead of a cross shape (Rynne 1995, 115). The shaft has now gone. The head fragment is carved in relief with four-legged mythical animals. The front face has a Christ figure, flanked by the Virgin Mary and St. John to either side, amongst other motifs. The back face is carved with the Madonna and Child. The long faces are topped with a pair of gothic arches, while the short faces are topped with one arch. The cross head fragment measures c.0.69m in height. The shaft is estimated to have been c.2.25m high, 0.25 x 0.15m at the top and 0.40 x 0.41m at the base (Rynne, 1995).		
Statutory Protection	RMP GA-084-001; GA-084-001-20	
Condition	Not included in condition survey.	
Significance	National: rare survival of a tabernacle form of cross. The only market cross in Ireland remaining in-situ within the town and providing evidence of the market trading that took place close to this location.	
Vulnerability / Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The cross is exposed to the elements and the pedestal is vulnerable to traffic and pedestrian movement.	
Policies / Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Consideration should be given to pedestrianisation of market square, to reduce traffic movement in this area, reduce danger to visitors to the cross and to the Heritage Centre, and to provide a suitable setting for a monument of national importance.	
References	Bradley, J and Dunne, N (1992) <i>Urban Archaeological Survey part XIX Galway</i> Rynne E (1995) Athenry in <i>More Irish Country Towns</i> , edited by Simms, A and Andrews, J.H, 106-117 Rynne, E (1988) <i>Athenry A Medieval Town</i> Rynne, E (1988a) <i>The Market Cross</i> Rynne, E (1981) <i>Survey of Town Walls</i> Thomas, A (1992) <i>Walled Towns of Ireland volume 2</i>	
Illustrations	Photographs – Gifford, 2007	




GAZETTEER NUMBER 34		Location: 	
Zone: Central			
Feature Name: Dominican Priory of SS Peter and Paul			
Phase/Construction Date(s): Phase 1: 13 th century Phase 3-4: 16 th -17 th century Phase 5: 18 th century Phase 6: 19 th century Phase 7: 20 th century			
Description: <p>The Dominican Priory was commissioned by Meiler de Bermingham and constructed, together with a parish church (St Peter and Paul) between 1241-61. Meiler de Bermingham, his eldest son Peter and his younger son, William, Archbishop of Tuam were buried there. The Priory building was set on the east side of the River Clarin, but inside the Town Walls, which was unusual for the Dominican order. The initial building was added to by the construction of a refectory in 1265 and it was rebuilt after a fire in 1423. Smaller Jacobean tracery windows were inserted inside the windows of the east and west gable ends in the 16th century-17th century. In 1574, the Priory was dissolved and given to the Corporation of Athenry (Rynne 1995, 114). The Dominicans had been evicted by 1622 (Bradley and Dunne 1992, 29) and following this, King Charles 1 granted the Priory to four Galway merchants in 1627 (Rynne 1995, 114). The monks re-established themselves in Athenry in 1638 (<i>ibid.</i>) but did not return to the Priory until 1685 (Bradley and Dunne 1992, 29).</p> <p>The Priory was restored and became one of four Universities in Ireland in 1644 (Rynne, 1985). However, the Priory was damaged by Cromwell's forces in 1652 (Rynne 1995, 114) and further by English troops, who used the Priory as a barracks in the 18th century. In 1819, the Priory was occupied by the police militia.</p> <p>The Priory finally came into State care in 1892. During the 20th century, a hand-ball court was attached to the west gable end of the building (Gazetteer no. 37). The tracery of the east end window was restored during the 20th century.</p> <p>The Priory is constructed of roughly-shaped limestone blocks, with dressed blocks at the openings.</p> <p>The chancel contains funerary monuments including the memorial of Meyler de Bermingham, dating to the 13th century and The tomb of Lady Mathilda de Bermingham dominates the chancel and was erected after her death in 1788.</p>			 <p><i>Priory, looking south</i></p>  <p><i>East end of Priory chancel, looking east</i></p>
Statutory Protection	Register of National Monuments no. 164; RMP GA-084-001; GA-084-001-14; GA-084-001-25; RPS 1234. Under ownership of OPW.		
Condition	Not included in condition survey.		
Significance	National: the Priory forms part of the medieval heritage of Athenry. It also raised the status of Athenry as a University town in the 17 th century.		
Vulnerability / Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Visitors may add to the wear and tear of the building and the tombs are under constant threat of being damaged especially that of Lady de Bermingham in the centre of the chancel.The east tracery window has been restored but the rest of the building requires consolidation and graffiti removal.		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The east boundary wall of the Priory is very overgrown.
Policies / Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidation works of the remains would enhance the survival of Priory and its boundary walls. • Vegetation should be carefully removed or cut back and consolidation works carried out to the revealed sections. • The Priory and its walls should be continually monitored for further degradation.
References	Bradley, J and Dunne, N (1992) <i>Urban Archaeological Survey part XIX Galway</i> Rynne, E (1995) Athenry in <i>More Irish Country Towns</i> , edited by Simms, A and Andrews, J.H, 106-117 Rynne, E (1992a) <i>Athenry A Medieval Town</i> Rynne E (1992) <i>The Poet's Athenry</i> Rynne, E (1981) <i>Survey of Town Walls</i> Thomas, A (1992) <i>Walled Towns of Ireland volume 2</i>
Illustrations	Photographs – Gifford, 2007

<p>GAZETTEER NUMBER 35</p> <p>Zone: Central</p> <p>Feature Name: Abbey Field (to the south of the Priory, east of the River Clarin)</p> <p>Phase/Construction Date(s):</p>	<p>Location:</p> 
<p>Description:</p> <p>The field to the south of the Priory on the east side of the River Clarin contains elements of walls, some of which are similar in construction to the Town Walls, with the use of render and small packing stones. Other sections are of a different construction and may be later in date, for example the wall to the south of the southern boundary of the graveyard, which has clearly been rebuilt without aligning of stones or mortar. Fragments of an east-west wall runs across the bottom of the Abbey Field, which may represent the line of the proposed dividing wall on the 1583 map.</p> <p>Abbey Field contains other unidentified grass-covered lumps which may be the remains of Priory out-buildings or land divisions. This field forms part of a proposed housing development but is not to be built on at this stage.</p> <p>On the 1931 OS map a Moor Well is located within Abbey Field.</p> <p>Local gaelic football and hurling matches took place on the Abbey Field in the early 20th century (A Qualter, pers.comm).</p> <p>In the 1990s a souterrain-type feature was found in Abbey Field by Mr Cleary when he was burying his pet dog (D Monaghan, pers.comm)</p>	 <p><i>Possible dividing wall, looking north</i></p>  <p><i>Detail of dividing wall, looking south</i></p>
<p>Statutory Protection</p>	<p>Register of National Monuments no.164.; RMP GA-084-001</p>
<p>Condition</p>	<p>Not included in condition survey.</p>
<p>Significance</p>	<p>National: forms part of medieval heritage of town. The Priory walls form part of the Priory National Monument. The walls indicate the amount of land dedicated to the Priory and some sections may represent the 1583 proposed division of the town.</p>
<p>Vulnerability / Issues</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although the Priory is a National Monument and the grounds are tended, the walls require urgent consolidation works and removal of vegetation. There is a lack of understanding of the walls and other below-ground features present.
<p>Policies / Recommendations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vegetation should be carefully removed or cut back and consolidation works carried out to address fragile elements of the walls. The walls could be continually monitored for further degradation. A topographic/radar survey could be carried out to determine the extent of below-ground features and existing walls to add to the interpretation of this section of Athenry.
<p>References</p>	<p>Bradley, J and Dunne, N (1992) <i>Urban Archaeological Survey part XIX Galway</i></p>

	Rynne , E(1995) Athenry in <i>More Irish Country Towns</i> , edited by Simms, A and Andrews, J.H, 106-117 Rynne, E (1981) <i>Survey of Town Walls</i> Thomas, A (1992) <i>Walled Towns of Ireland volume 2</i>
Illustrations	Photographs – Gifford and PLB, 2007

GAZETTEER NUMBER 36		Location: 
Zone: Central		
Feature Name: Athenry House and fields to the west of the River Clarin		
Phase/Construction Date(s): Phase 5: 18th century Phase 6: 19 th century		 <p><i>East face of Athenry House, looking west (under restoration)</i></p>  <p><i>Image of Athenry House, courtesy of Galway County Council</i></p>
Description: Athenry House dates to c.1780 and is constructed of limestone rubble and ashlar dressings, with rough dashed render. It is a two-storey gable-ended house with single-storey extensions added to either end c.1820. It is constructed of shaped limestone blocks with dressed blocks at the openings. It is situated on the west bank of the River Clareen to the south of the town, with an entrance at the east end of Cross Street with ashlar gateposts and iron gates. A second entrance is located at the site of Spittle Gate, to the south, which now forms an entrance to a later house, erected to the south of Athenry House. A modern house was added to the north-east of the main building which has since become derelict. The fields to the west side of the River Clarin contain elements of walls and other unidentified grass-covered lumps which may be remains of earlier buildings or divisions relating to Athenry House. A rare example of a triangular dovecote (normally circular) is located within the grounds of Athenry House. The dovecote along with other outbuildings is required by Galway County Council to be preserved in any future development. Athenry House is currently being restored to form the entrance feature of a proposed new hotel complex.		
Statutory Protection	RMP GA-084-001; RPS 131 (GA-46-M-502275)	
Condition	Not included in condition survey.	
Significance	Local: Athenry House is a prominent building, with a large amount of land close to the town centre.	
Vulnerability / Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Athenry House has been left derelict for a long period, but is currently being restored as part of a hotel complex.There is a lack of understanding of the entire archaeological potential present in the grounds, including the other standing structures within the grounds.	
Policies / Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Athenry House and the other standing remains require removal of vegetation and urgent consolidation works. The structures should be continually monitored for further degradation.A topographical/radar survey of the grounds could be carried out to determine the extent of below-ground features and existing walls to add to the interpretation of this section of Athenry.	
References	Rynne, E (1995) Athenry in <i>More Irish Country Towns</i> , edited by Simms, A and Andrews, J.H, 106-117	
Illustrations	Photographs – Gifford, 2007	

GAZETTEER NUMBER 37		Location: 
Zone: Central		
Feature Name: Handball Alley		
Phase/Construction Date(s): Phase 7: 20 th century		
Description: A handball alley was built up against the exterior of the west end wall of the Priory (Gazetteer no. 34) in the early 20 th century. It consists of concrete render applied to the west end wall and a small stand of steps set opposite, for viewing purposes. The lower section of the four-light window of the west wall of the Priory was blocked up to form part of the wall for the court (Bradley and Dunne 1992, 32).		
 <i>Handball alley viewing stand</i>		
Statutory Protection	Register of National Monuments no. 164 (Dominican Priory); RMP GA-084-001; GA-084-001-14	
Condition	Not included in condition survey.	
Significance	National: the alley is one of only two alleys in Ireland known to have been built onto a National Monument (the other is at Lorrha in County Tipperary, E Rynne, pers.comm). Handball alleys are the only vernacular buildings unique to Ireland. Rare survival and added value of an extant viewing stand. The earliest written record of a handball game is in the town statutes of Galway which in 1527 forbade the playing of ball games within the walls of the town.	
Vulnerability / Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The handball court was added to the west end wall of the National Monument and it may be vulnerable of removal, related to restoration of the west Priory wall and tracery window..	
Policies / Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">A new handball alley has been built to the north of Kenny Park GAA ground so this alley could be converted for a new use, suitable for its location. Consolidation works could be carried out to protect the west end of the Priory and to enhance the area of the alley.	
References	Bradley, J and Dunne, N (1992) <i>Urban Archaeological Survey part XIX Galway</i>	

Illustrations	Photographs – Gifford and PLB, 2007
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