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Archaeological Impact Assessment

for

Proposed Cold Weather Response Facility

at

Vicar Street, Tuam

County Galway

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June 2024

Planning Authority: Galway County Council

Townland: Townparks 2nd Division - Town Parks 3rd Division

Barony: Clare **Civil. Parish:** Tuam

OS 6-inch Sheet: 029

Discovery Series: 39

ITM: 543491 751861

RMP: GA029-199---- Tuam Historic Town

Date: June 2024

Abstract

This assessment has been prepared for Galway County Council in response to a request for an archaeological assessment at the site of the Bargain Basket, Vicar Street, Tuam, County Galway. This proposed development is not located within any Zones of Archaeological Notification (see Figures 1- 3). The site is located within the Architectural Conservation Area that is the historic town centre of Tuam.

The proposed development comprises a *Cold Weather and Medium-Term Support Residential Facility*. The site is currently largely under hard surface with extant structures.

This assessment is based on a desktop analysis of recorded and potential archaeological and built heritage sites within a defined study area 200m either side of the proposed development. This preliminary report addresses the archaeological background of the proposed site and surrounds, potential impacts on the receiving heritage environment and recommendations to mitigate the effect of any emerging impacts.

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1.0 Introduction

Townland: Townparks 2nd Division – Town Parks 3rd Division
Barony: Clare
County: Galway
ITM: 543491 751861
RMP: GA029-199---- Tuam Historic Town

1.1 Location and Description of Proposed works

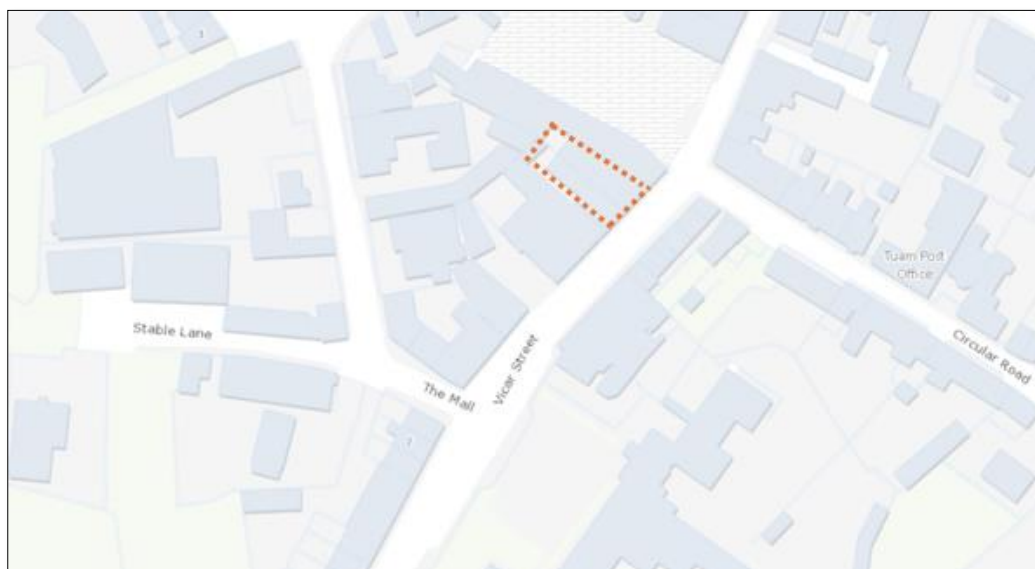


Figure 1 Location of development (indicated by dashed line; not to scale).

This assessment has been prepared for Galway County Council in response to a request for an archaeological assessment at the site of the Bargain Basket, Vicar Street, Tuam County Galway. This proposed development is not located within any Zones of Notification (see Figure 1). The site is located within the Architectural Conservation Area that is the historic town centre of Tuam GA029-199----.

The proposed development comprises a *Cold Weather and Medium-Term Support Residential Facility*. The site is currently largely under hard surface with two extant structures. Current design proposals indicate retention of the original street facade with demolition and reconstruction to the rear (see Figure 2).

This assessment is based on a desktop analysis of recorded and potential archaeological and built heritage sites within a defined study area of 200m surrounding the proposed scheme. This report addresses the archaeological background of the proposed site and surrounds, potential impacts on the receiving heritage environment and recommendations to mitigate the effect of any emerging impacts.

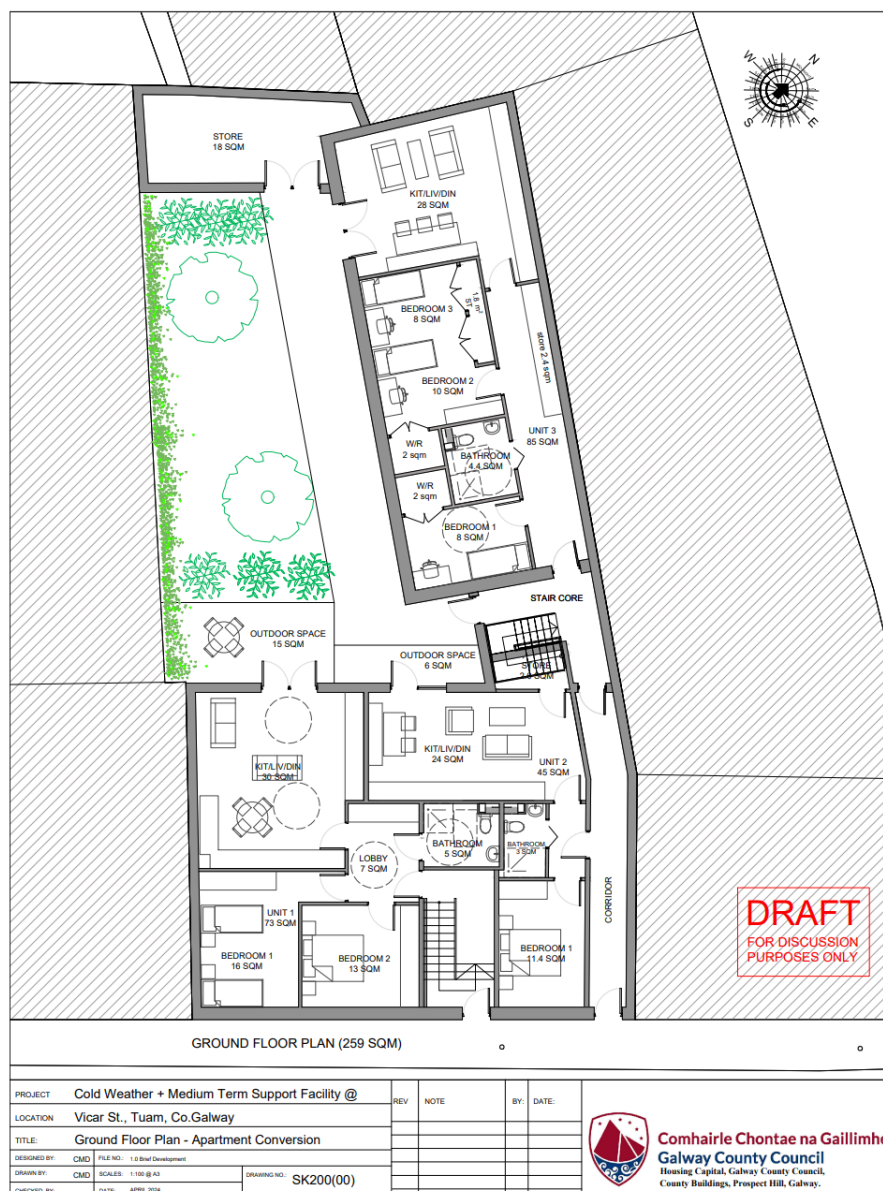


Figure 2 Draft proposed site layout details, subject to revision.

1.2 Planning and Legislation

This report has been completed in compliance with all relevant legislation and best practice guidance.

- The European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta Convention) ratified by Ireland in 1997 provides for the protection of the cultural heritage resource
- Both the National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2004 and relevant provisions of the Cultural Institutions Act 1997 are the primary national means of ensuring protection of archaeological

monuments

- All registered monuments are included on the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) established under Section 12 (1) of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994 (see Figure 3)
- The Heritage Act (1995) defines the architectural heritage resource in Ireland
- The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada) resulted in the establishment of the National Inventory for Architectural Heritage (NIAH)
- Protection of the cultural heritage in the planning process is government by the Planning and Development Acts (2000-2021), the Planning and Development (Built Heritage Protection) Bill 2022 and Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities 2004
- The Historic and Archaeological Heritage Bill 2023 will replace the National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2014. It includes new legislation providing for the immediate protection of previously unrecorded archaeology and historic structures

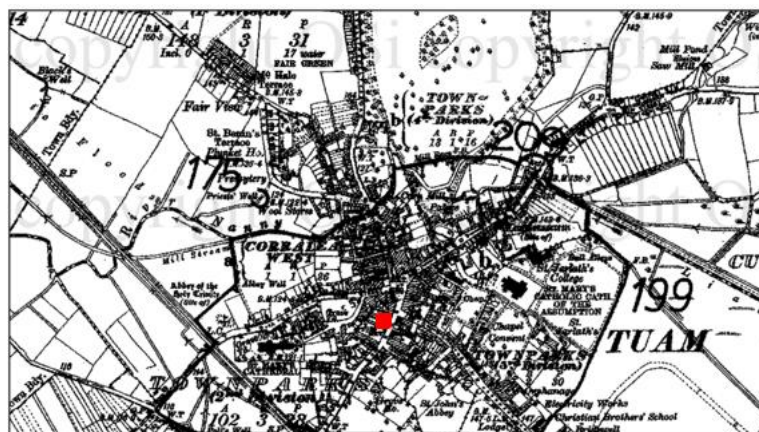


Figure 3 Extract from relevant Sheet 015 of the RMP map for Co. Galway, proposed site indicted in red

1.3 Galway County Development Plan 2022-2028

The relevant policies and objectives from chapter 11 of this draft pertain to the protection of the cultural heritage resource. Details are provided in Appendix 1 of this report.

1.4 Methodology

The assessment is based on a desktop review of the available cultural heritage and archaeological datasets. The intention is to identify areas of archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage significance or potential likely to be impacted by the proposed development. Mitigation measures are recommended where appropriate and are designed to avoid, reduce or offset any potential adverse physical or visual impacts on the archaeological and cultural heritage.

The principal datasets consulted are as follows:

- Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) for Co. Galway
- Sites and Monuments Records (SMR)
- Published topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland
- Cartographic & Aerial Photographic Archive of the Ordnance Survey of Ireland
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage - County Galway (NIAH)
- Annual Archaeological Excavations Bulletin
- TII Digital Heritage Collections
- Galway County Development Plan 2022-2028, Chapter 11 (see Appendix 1)
- National Monuments Acts & Amendments 1930-2014
- Planning & Development Act 2000 (as amended).

2.0 Archaeological & Historical Background

2.1 Placename Evidence

The Placenames Database of Ireland is hosted at www.logainm.ie. It is a publicly available resource and a comprehensive management system for the placenames data and records. The proposed development site straddles the border of the townlands Townparks 2nd Division and Town Parks 3rd Division in the Parish of Tuam and the Barony of Clare in County Galway.

Townland/Placename	Derivation/meaning
Clare	Clare is translated from the Irish <i>Baile Chlair</i> and is a common placename in Ireland. It is rooted in the Irish <i>clar</i> meaning flat plank or level ground.
Townparks	In the history of land use in Ireland, a townpark or town park was a smallholding near a town and farmed by someone resident in the town. Typically, a major landowner provided a contiguous area near the town which was subdivided into multiple townparks, each rented on a short-term lease, for a higher rent than that paid by a full-time resident farmer. Griffith's Valuation and the Ordnance Survey of Ireland, set down the names and denominations of subdivisions of land. Griffith often erected a contiguous block of townparks into a single townland named "Town Parks".
Galway	Galway is from the Irish <i>Gallaimh</i> and comes from the ancient name for what is now known as the River Corrib. <i>Gaillimh</i> is sometimes interpreted as deriving from the word <i>Gall</i> meaning foreigner however this is unlikely.
Tuam	Tuam derives from the Irish <i>Tuaim Dá Ghualann</i> meaning the burial mound of two shoulders. In this instance <i>tuaim</i> is rooted in the latin <i>tumulus</i> meaning burial mound.

Table 1 Placenames within the study area, with their probable or possible derivations.

2.2 Folklore Archives

A search was carried out in the vicinity of proposed development through the Schools Collection of the National Folklore Collection (NFC) in UCD. This collection consists of approximately 740,000 pages of folklore and local tradition compiled by pupils from 5,000 primary schools in the Irish Free State between 1937 and 1939. It can be accessed online at www.duchas.ie. The archive relevant to Tuam contains a rich history of local superstition and folklore and cures¹. There are no entries in the archive relevant to this subject site specifically however there are many entries indicating the local craft industry of Tuam town centre². Nail makers, candle makers, weavers and basket makers were all in business locally.

2.3 Historical Background

The proposed development site is located in the historic town centre of Tuam GA029-199----. This location is rich in archaeological heritage. Two archaeological sites central to the development of Tuam town are located in the vicinity; St Mary's Cathedral 180m west and Temple Jarlath 80m north west.

An ancient burial site is believed to have once been situated east of Shop Street along the south side of the River Nanny. Tuam is thought to derive its name from the Irish "Tuaim da Gualann," meaning 'burial mound of two shoulders,' possibly referring to this mound. During the early medieval era, Tuam fell under the domain of the Conmaicne Cinéal Dubáin. Jarlath, a member of the Conmaicne nobility is believed to have established monasteries Tober Jarlath, Temple Jarlath, and Tempelascreen, all early Christian sites with associated ecclesiastical enclosures.

St. Jarlath's monastery as revived under Aed Ua Conchobair in the mid-11th century was likely located at the site of Temple Jarlath, enclosed within an inner monastic enclosure and an outer enclosure delineated by Shop Street to the east and Vicar Street to the south.

At the synod of Rathbreasail in 1111, Tuam was named the principal see for Connacht and later, in 1152 as the centre of the archdiocese. This period saw Temple Jarlath develop as a significant Gaelic settlement, particularly flourishing initially under Ua Conchubair patronage and further prospering under Toirrdelbach Mór Ua Conchobair, who became High-King of Ireland in 1119.

A new church, later known as St. Mary's Cathedral was constructed in 1127 as an expansion of the site of

¹ <https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4672110/4671115> The Schools' Collection, Volume 0171, Page 274

² National Folklore Collection. The Schools' Collection, Volume 0040, Page 0365

Tuam remained in the doldrums until the arrival of Protestant settlers in the late 16th and early 17th century. It received its charter of incorporation from James I in 1613. Following this, commercial trade and population began to increase. The 17th century saw the construction of High Street, directly linking St. Mary's Cathedral with the archbishop's castle and cutting through the grounds of Temple Jarlath. The presence of Archbishop Synge in the mid 18th century saw further development for example the establishment of the demesne to the north of the town centre.

A review of the RMP dataset produced 22 results within 200m of the site location, chief among them St. Mary's Cathedral and Temple Jarlath. The area is rich in archaeological heritage illustrating the importance of the location throughout the history of the development of Tuam town from the early medieval period onwards (see Figure 4, Table 2, Appendix 2).

Map of the town of Carralea West showing various archaeological sites. The map includes labels for sites such as GA029-214 (Kiln - pottery), GA029-180001 (Church), GA029-189 (Graveyard), GA029-187, GA029-186, GA029-185 (House - 18th/19th century), GA029-184002 (Cross - High cross), GA029-179011 (Ecclesiastical enclosure), GA029-179010 (Burial), GA029-179008 (Cathedral), and GA029-179009 (Burial). It also shows the area of CORRALEA WEST and the Páirceanna an Bhaile (an dara roinnt) area. The map is overlaid with a grid and a scale bar.

³ Annals of Loch Ce

RMP No.	SMR Zone	Location	Class	Distance from site	ITM E N
GA029-173	R185232	Townparks 2 nd Division	Castle - unclassified	176m N	543533 752033
GA029-179001-	R185233	Townparks 2 nd Division	St Mary's Cathedral	200m W	543294 751868
GA029-179002-	R185233	Townparks 2 nd Division	Cathedral	200m W	543308 751867
GA029-179004-	R185233	Townparks 2 nd Division	High Cross	200m W	543267 751865
GA029-179005-	R185233	Townparks 2 nd Division	High Cross	200m W	543267 751865
GA029-179006-	R185233	Townparks 2 nd Division	High Cross	200m W	543267 751865
GA029-179007-	R185233	Townparks 2 nd Division	High Cross	200m W	543267 751865
GA029-179008-	R185233	Townparks 2 nd Division	Cathedral	200m W	543267 751865
GA029-179009-	R185233	Townparks 2 nd Division	Building	90m SW	543267 751865
GA029-179010-	R185233	Townparks 2 nd Division	Burial	190m W	543309 751876
GA029-1790011	R185233	Townparks 2 nd Division	Ecclesiastical enclosure	220m W	543309 751876
GA029-180001-	R185233	Townparks 2 nd Division	Enclosure	104m N	543437 751950
GA029-180002-	R185233	Townparks 2 nd Division	Graveyard	110m NW	543422 751946
GA029-180003-	R185233	Townparks 2 nd Division	Enclosure	110m NW	543422 751946
GA029-180005-	R185233	Townparks 2 nd Division	Cross	102m N	543450 751954
GA029-181----	R185233	Townparks 2 nd Division	Church	155m N	543444 752005
GA029-184001	R185017	Townparks 3 rd Division	Augustinian religious house	108m E	543603 751853
GA029-184002	R185017	Townparks 3 rd Division	High Cross	108m E	543603 751853
GA029-185----	R185017	Townparks 3 rd Division	18 th /19 th century house	170m SW	543636 751770
GA029-189----	R185232	Townparks 4 th division	Graveyard	173m NE	543645 751945
GA029-199----	R185232	Townparks 1-5 Divisions	Historic Town	-	-
GA029-214----	R185233	Townparks 2 nd Division	Kiln	176m NW	543358 751974

Table 2 Recorded Monuments within 200m of the proposed development

2.5 Archaeological Artefacts

Records of the locations and frequency of stray archaeological finds uncovered through farming practices and antiquarian pursuits over the past 200 years can give an indication as to the archaeological potential within a geographic area. The National Museum of Ireland (NMI) maintains paper records and a database of all stray archaeological finds in its possession. Some of these are listed on HeritageMaps.ie and those relating to burials are collated in two published volumes. This study is desk-based and does not include those finds which may be recorded in the NMI topographical paper files and database in Kildare St., Dublin.

There are no finds recorded in the topographical files for this study area.

2.6 Excavations in the vicinity

The Excavations Database contains summary accounts of all archaeological investigations conducted between 1969 and 2018 on the island of Ireland. Additionally, results of excavations conducted in advance of road schemes in the Republic of Ireland are available for review in the TII Digital Heritage Collections. These sources can provide an indication as to the level of unrecorded archaeological potential within a geographic area.

Excavations relevant to this study area are listed in Table 3 with expanded details in Appendix 3. Twelve excavations have been carried out within the relevant study area.

Miriam Clyne completed extensive excavations in 1985 at the site of St Mary's Cathedral in advance of a planned extension to the Synod Hall at that site⁴. The burial remains of 38 individuals were excavated. These were disturbed by the foundation construction of the Gothic Choir indicating they were dated pre-AD 1300. The most interesting find from this excavation was the discovery of worked decorative scallop shells indicating a link with the pilgrimage of Santiago de Compostela. This pilgrimage and shrine to St. James was popular from the 11th century onwards.

A large program of archaeological excavations was also carried out during Tuam Water Supply Scheme works⁵. A decorated bone motif indicated a 6th – 7th century AD time frame. The excavator interpreted these results as consistent with Temple Jarlath, St Jarlath's early Christian foundation.

⁴ Clyne, M. 'Excavation at St. Mary's Cathedral, Tuam, Co. Galway'. *Journal of the Galway Archaeological and Historical Society* Vol. 41 (1987/1988), pp. 90-103

⁵ Delaney, F. 2012. *Excavations at Sawpit Lane, Tuam, Co. Galway*. Eachtra Archaeological Projects.

In 2001-2 excavations were completed at Temple Jarlath to facilitate upgrades to the local streetscape. The boundary of this site has been heavily altered and disturbed over centuries as the street has been widened and upgraded. However, articulated remains were discovered at one location where their presence was likely protected because of its location adjacent to large piers. These partial remains were preserved in situ.

Excavations at The Shambles to immediate north of the proposed development, revealed the foundation remains of 19th century structures that were demolished to create The Turf Market as shown in the Historic 25 inch OS map (see Figure 6) ⁶.

Townland	RMP No.	Licence No/Ref	Description	ITM
Townparks 2nd Division	GA029-179001-	1986:28	Cathedral and Graveyard; St Mary's	543263 751823
Townparks 2nd Division	GA029-199--	E3454 C223	Urban	543375 751937
Townparks 2nd Division		00E0244	Non archaeological	543438 751801
Townparks 1st Division	GA029-199---	00E068	Non archaeological	543559 752006
Corralea West		01E1193	Medieval; Temple Jarlath	543389 751005
Corralea West		02E1465	Medieval; Temple Jarlath	543389 751005
Corralea West		04E0060	Modern AD1750-2000	543467 751975
Corralea West		05E0967	Non archaeological	543467 751975
Townparks 1st Division	GA029-199---	07E1053	Non archaeological	546529 752051
Townparks 2nd Division	GA029-199--	10E0117	Monastic Town	543376 751938
Townparks 2nd Division		13E387	19 th century	543493 751897
Townparks 2nd Division	GA029-199---	17E0471	Non archaeological	543481 751779

Table 3 Previous excavations listed on the Excavations database (www.excavations.ie) within 200m of the proposed development site

2.7 Cartographic Analysis

⁶ McGlade, S. *Excavations at The Shambles, Vicar Street 2013*, Licence no. 13E387. Rubicon Heritage Services.

Taken in the years 1656-1658, the Down Survey of Ireland is the first ever detailed land survey on a national scale anywhere in the world. The survey sought to measure all the land to be forfeited by the Catholic Irish in order to facilitate its redistribution to merchant adventurers and English soldiers. Down's survey map indicates the placename Tuam however the detailed maps are not available for the town of Tuam nor are the corresponding Civil Survey records.

Examination of Ordnance Survey Historic 6 inch, 25-inch and Cassini 6 inch maps illustrates the development of Tuam from the early 19th century to the early 20th century. (see Figures 5-7). All archaeological sites including St John's Priory, The Nun's Burial Ground, St. Mary's Cathedral and Temple Jarlath are indicated on all maps. The location of St Jarlath's Cross on the grounds of St Mary's Cathedral is indicated in the 1839 historic 6 inch map.

The local street network is consistent throughout. The commercial development of the town is evident in the emergence of features such as The Turf Market, a smith works and Stable Lane in the later historic 25 inch Map.

Structures are present at the proposed development site across all historic OS maps.



Figure 5 Historic OS 6 Inch 1839, site location indicated

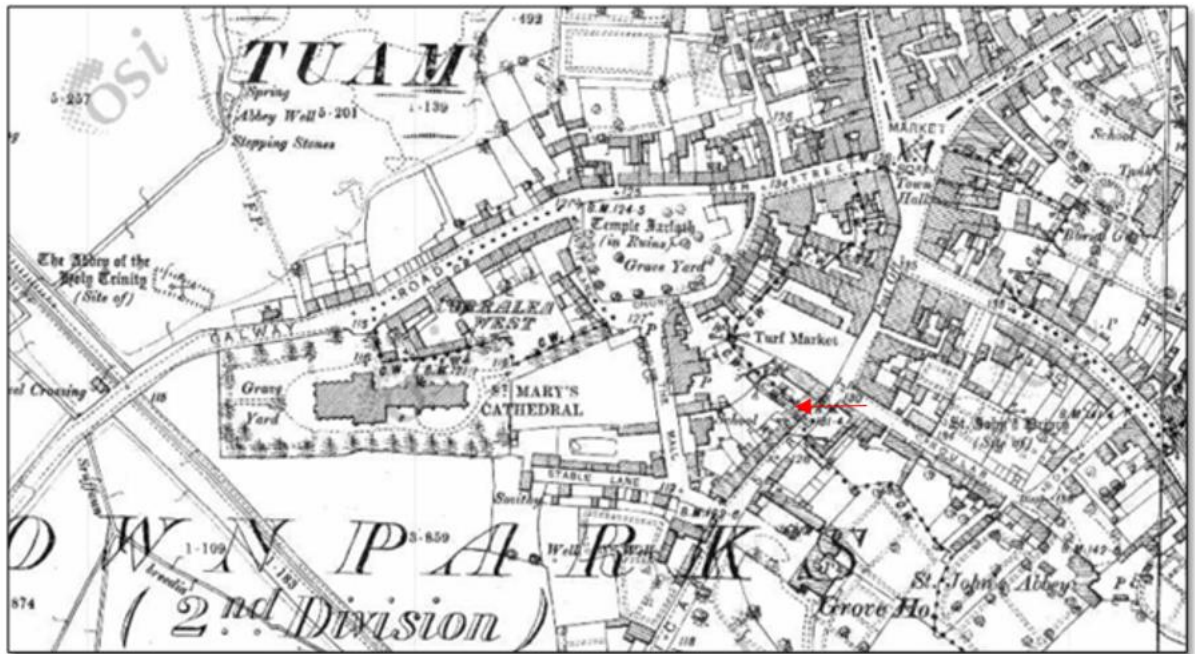


Figure 6 Historic OS 25 Inch, site location indicated



Figure 7 Cassini OS 6 Inch, site location indicated

2.8 Aerial Photographic Analysis

Aerial photographs can be a valuable resource in recording changes in a landscape over a period of time, as well as identifying potential archaeological sites and monuments. Colour satellite images of the area, dating from the year 1999 onwards, available through the Ordnance Survey website at www.geohive.maps.arcgis.com were consulted as part of the research for this project. The local structures and street network is consistent throughout.

3.0 Architectural Heritage

3.1 Record of Protected Structures

The structures at the proposed development site are not listed in the Record of Protected Structures for County Galway which is included in Appendix 6 of the 2022-28 Development Plan. Seventeen protected structures are listed within the bounds of the 200m study area (see Table 4). Of these, eight are listed in the NIAH (see Section 3.3, Table 5)

RPS No.	Class	Townland	Appraisal	Distance from development
0027	Tuam Town Hall	Townparks 3rd Division	Regional	200m E
0029	St Mary's Cathedral	Townparks 2 nd Division	National	50m W
0823	Gate and Piers St Mary's Cathedral	Townparks 2 nd Division	n/a	45m E
0824	Temple Jarlath Medieval Church and Residence, ruins of	Townparks 2 nd Division	n/a	90m E
0825	House, early 19 th century	Townparks 2 nd Division	n/a	160m E
0826	Fahy and Co. Early 19 th century building	Townparks 2 nd Division	n/a	170m E
0827	Canavan's Public House	Townparks 2 nd Division	n/a	175m NE
0828	Ulster Bank	Townparks 2 nd Division	Regional	170m N
0855	The Pharmacy	Townparks 3rd Division	n/a	175m NE
0858	Kilgarriif's Chemist 19 th Century building	Townparks 3rd Division	n/a	195m E
0859	AIB Bank	Townparks 3rd Division	Regional	80m NE
0861	House	Townparks 3rd Division	Regional	90m NE
0862	House	Townparks 3rd Division	Regional	100m NE
0863	Post Office	Townparks 3rd Division	Regional	80 E
0865	Arch of Catholic Church, late 18 th Century	Townparks 2 nd Division	n/a	170m NE
1008	Public House	Townparks 3rd	Regional	200m S

		Division		
3808	P. Byrne and Son Early 19 th Century House	Townparks 2 nd Division	n/a	175m E

Table 4 *Protected Structures within 200m of the study area.*

3.2 Architectural Conservation Areas

Tuam historic town centre is listed as an Architectural Conservation Area in the County Galway Development Plan 2022-2028 (see Figure 8). The proposed development site is located within this area. Most structures date from the late 18th to the late 19th centuries, displaying numerous common traits. Preserved traditional shop facades hold significant value. While housing distinct buildings of national and regional prominence, the town centre showcases a high level of creativity and diversity in its historical street layout, parcel dimensions and architectural harmony.

The structures at the proposed development site are located within this ACA.

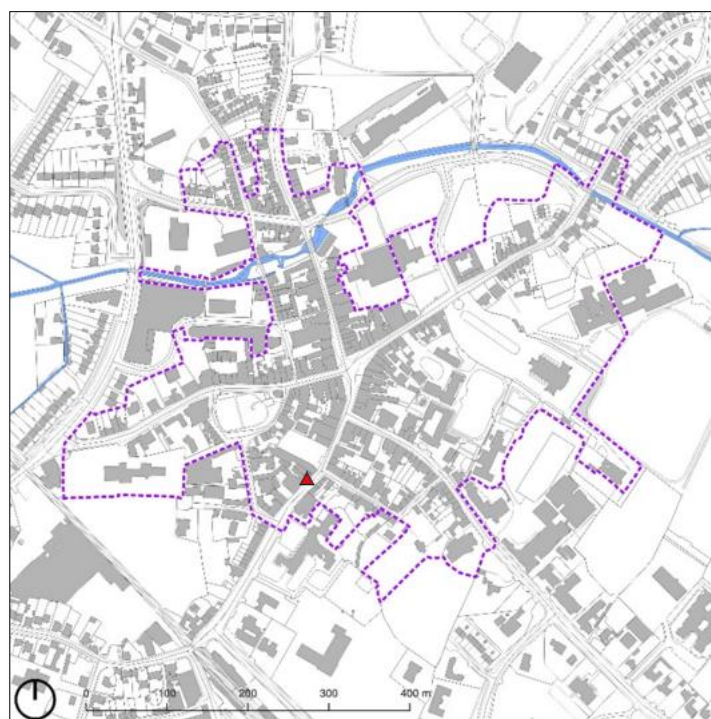


Figure 8 *Tuam Architectural Conservation Area (purple dash), site location indicated.*

3.3 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

Structures considered to be of architectural importance, whether locally, regionally, or nationally, are recorded in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH).

The structures at the proposed development site are not listed in the NIAH register however they do abut the Connaught Arms Public House to the south which is listed NIAH No. 30331028. Fifteen structures are listed on the NIAH from within the 200m study area (see Table 5, Appendix 4). Eight of these are also listed on the Galway County Record of Protected Structures (see also Table 4 above).

The development site is not located within an historic garden or designed landscape and there are no gardens or landscapes listed in the NIAH within 1km of the site. The early 18th century Archbishops Palace and Demesne are located to the immediate north of the historic town centre of Tuam.

NIAH Reg.	RPS No.	Class	Townland	Description	Distance from development
30331013	0828	Bank	Townparks 2 nd Division	Ulster Bank, late 19 th Century	170m N
30331014	n/a	House	Townparks 2 nd Division	House, Retail Early 19 th Century	150m N
30331017	n/a	Shop	Townparks 4 th Division	House, Retail Early 19 th Century	165m NE
30331025	0029	Cathedral	Townparks 2 nd Division	St. Mary's Cathedral	200m W
30331026	n/a	House	Townparks 2 nd Division	House, 19 th Century	75m W
30331027	n/a	House	Townparks 2 nd Division	House, 18 th Century	70m W
30331028	n/a	Public House	Townparks 2 nd Division	Late 19 th century pub	0m S
30331029	0027	Town Hall	Townparks 3 rd Division	Late 19 th century town hall	120m N
30331030	n/a	Shop	Townparks 3 rd Division	19 th Century Shop	100m N
30331031	0859	Bank	Townparks 3 rd Division	Mid 20 th Century Bank	80m NE
30331032	0861	House	Townparks 3 rd Division	Early 19 th Century House	90m NE
30331034	0863	Post Office	Townparks 3 rd Division	Neo Baroque Building	80m E
30331035	n/a	House	Townparks 3 rd Division	Early 20 th Century House	95m E

30331053	1008	Public House	Townparks 2 nd Division	Late 19 th century pub	140m S
30331057	0862	House	Townparks 3 rd Division	Early 19 th Century House	100m NE

Table 5 *Structures listed on the NIAH within the 200m study area.*

4.0 Potential Impacts

4.1. Archaeological Impacts

The proposed development is in a landscape rich in archaeological heritage. The site plan is not located within any Zones of Archaeological Notification. The current site design involves construction on the footprint of existing structures which are to be largely demolished in addition to possible construction at areas currently under hard surface.

4.2 Visual Impacts

Current design proposals suggest the existing street façade is to be preserved. It is not anticipated that the suggested development will have any adverse visual impact on, nor adversely affect the intervisibility between, the archaeological heritage in the surrounding area.

4.3 Built Heritage Impacts

The current structures potentially scheduled for partial demolition are not subject to any statutory protection however they do abut *The Connaught Arms Public House* to the south which is listed NIAH No. 30331028. Efforts should be made to mitigate any impact to this during works. If the façade of the building at the proposed development site is preserved, the historic structural streetscape of Tuam town centre will not be adversely impacted by these works.

5.0 Mitigation Measures

The proposed development is in a landscape rich in archaeological heritage. In accordance with statutory guidance (see Appendix 1, AH1-4 and ARC5) and to mitigate against any potential impacts (refer Appendix 5) the following measures are recommended:

- I.** There is a risk of previously unidentified sub-surface archaeological finds, features or deposits being encountered during ground works. For this reason, and to minimise the risk of archaeological delays during construction phase, advance pre-construction archaeological testing is recommended to fully assess the presence or absence of any sub-surface archaeological layers at this site.
- II.** The results of a program of archaeological testing will help apprise the National Monuments Service and the developer of any potential risks associated with this site. This can then be used to inform finalised design and required recommendations for construction phase of works.
- III.** All archaeological testing works should be undertaken by a suitably qualified archaeologist under a site specific licence from the National Monuments Service of the Department of Housing, Local Government & Heritage.
- IV.** In the event archaeological finds, features or deposits are encountered during the testing phase all findings to be recorded and a detailed report submitted to National Monuments Service.
- V.** The current structures potentially scheduled for partial demolition are not subject to any statutory protection. Efforts should be made to mitigate against any potential adverse impact to The Connaught Arms Public House (NIAH No. 30331028) to the immediate south during these works.

6.0 Conclusion

The mitigation measures outlined in Section 5 should ensure minimal impact on known archaeological heritage in the area. The proposed development will have no detrimental impact on existing known archaeological sites in the vicinity.

Given the proposed development area is within proximity to significant surrounding archaeological monuments, further assessment is recommended. Archaeological testing across the footprint of the site to fully assess the presence or absence of any sub-surface archaeological layers will help inform finalised design and required recommendations for construction phase of works.

All recommendations are subject to approval by National Monuments Service, Dept of Housing, Local Government & Heritage.

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June 2024

References and datasets consulted

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County Galway Development Plan 2022-2028

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Appendix 1 Galway County Development Plan 2022-2028 Relevant Extracts

Policy Objectives Architectural Heritage

AH 1 Architectural Heritage

Ensure the protection of the architectural heritage of County Galway which is a unique and special resource, having regard to the policy guidance contained in the Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines 2011 (and any updated/superseding document).

AH 2 Protected Structures (Refer to Appendix 6)

(a) Ensure the protection and sympathetic enhancement of structures including their curtilage and attendant grounds included and proposed for inclusion in the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) that are of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest, together with the integrity of their character and setting.

(b) Review the Record of Protected Structures in order to provide a comprehensive schedule for the protection of structures of special importance in the County during the lifetime of the plan.

(c) Ensure that development proposals are appropriate in terms of architectural treatment, character, scale and form to the existing protected structure and not detrimental to the special character and integrity of the protected structure and its setting.

(d) Ensure high quality architectural design of all new developments relating to or which may impact on structures (and their settings) included in the Record of Protected Structures.

(e) Promote and ensure best conservation practice through the use of specialist conservation professionals and craft persons.

(f) Prohibit development proposals, either in whole or in part, for the demolition of protected structures, save in exceptional circumstances.

AH 3 Protection of Structure on the NIAH

Give regard to and consideration of all structures which are included in the NIAH for County Galway, which are not currently included in the Record of Protected Structures, in development management functions.

AH 4 Architectural Conservation Areas (Refer to Appendix 7)

Protect, conserve and enhance the special character of the Architectural Conservation Areas (ACA) included in this plan through the appropriate management and control of the design, location and layout of new development, modifications, alterations or extensions to existing structures, surviving historic plots and street patterns and/or modifications to the character or setting of the Architectural Conservation Area. Works within the ACA shall ensure the conservation of traditional features and building elements that

contribute to the character of the area. The special character of an area includes its traditional building stock and material finishes, spaces, streetscape, shop fronts, landscape and setting. New proposals shall have appropriate regard to scale, plot, form, mass, design, materials, colours and function.

This will be achieved by;

- (a) Protecting all buildings, structures, groups of structures, sites, landscapes and all features which contribute to the special character of the ACA from demolition and non-sympathetic alterations.
- (b) Promote appropriate and sensitive reuse and rehabilitation of buildings and sites within the ACA.
- (c) Ensure new development within or adjacent to an ACA respects the established character of the area and contributes positively in terms of design, scale, setting and material finishes to the ACA.
- (d) Promote high quality architectural design within ACAs.
- (e) Seek the repair and reuse of traditional shopfronts and where appropriate, encourage new shopfronts of a high quality architectural design.
- (f) Ensure that all new signage, lighting, advertising and utilities to buildings within ACA are designed, constructed, and located in such a manner that they do not detract from the character of the ACA.
- (g) Protect and enhance the quality of open spaces within ACAs and ensure the protection and where necessary reuse of street furniture and use of appropriate materials during the course of public infrastructure schemes within ACAs.
- (h) Prohibit development proposals, either in whole or in part for the demolition of a structure within an Architectural Conservation Area that contributes to the special character of the area.
- (i) Protect structures in ACAs from non-sympathetic alterations and encourage appropriate in-fill developments.
- (j) Works materially affecting the character of a protected structure or the exterior of a building/ structure within an ACA will require planning permission;
- (k) Any works carried out to a protected structure or the exterior of a building/structure within an ACA shall be in accordance with best conservation practice and use sustainable and appropriate materials.
- (l) Ensure that any development, modifications, alterations, or extensions materially affecting the character of a protected structure, or a structure adjoining a protected structure, or a structure within or adjacent to an Architectural Conservation Area (ACA), is sited and designed appropriately and is not detrimental to the character or setting of the protected structure or of the ACA.

Promote the maintenance and appropriate re-use of the existing stock of buildings with architectural merit as a more sustainable option to their demolition and redevelopment.

AH 6 Vernacular Architecture

Recognise the importance of the contribution of vernacular architecture to the character of a place and ensure the protection, retention and appropriate revitalisation and reuse of the vernacular built heritage including structures that contribute to landscape and townscape character and resist the demolition of these structures.

AH 7 Local Place Names

Protect local place names as an important part of the cultural heritage and unique character of an area. Support the use of appropriate names for new developments that reflect the character and heritage of the area and that contribute to the local distinctiveness of a place.

AH 8 Energy Efficiency and Traditionally Built Structures

Ensure that measures to upgrade the energy efficiency of protected structures and traditionally built historic structures are sensitive to traditional construction methods, employ best practice and use appropriate materials and methods that will not have a detrimental impact on the material, functioning or character of the building.

AH 9 Local Landscape and Place Assessment

To support proposals from local communities including Tidy Town Committees, Chambers of Commerce and residents' groups in analysing the character of their place and promoting its regeneration for their own use and enjoyment and that of visitors to the area.

AH 10 Designed Landscapes

Protect the surviving historic designed landscapes in the County and promote the conservation of their essential character, both built and natural. Consider protection of the designed landscape by inclusion in an Architectural Conservation Area.

Development proposals in designed landscape shall be accompanied by an appraisal of the contributing elements and an impact assessment.

AH 11 Custodianship

Promote an inter-disciplinary approach demonstrating best practice with regard to the custodianship of protected structures, recorded monuments and elements of built heritage.

AH 12 Placemaking for Towns and villages

Promote the value of placemaking in cooperation with communities in their towns, villages and local areas.

AH 13 Traditional Building Skills

Support and promote traditional building skills, training and awareness of the use of appropriate materials and skills within the Local Authority, community groups, owners and occupiers of traditionally built structures.

AH 14 Design and Landscaping in New Buildings

Encourage new buildings that foster an innovative approach to design and acknowledges the diversity of suitable design solutions in appropriate locations while promoting the added economic, amenity and environmental value of good design.

Policy Objectives Archaeological Heritage

ARC 1 Legislative Context

Support and promote the preservation, conservation and appropriate management and enhancement of the County's archaeological sites and monuments, together with the settings of these monuments, having regard to the legislative, statutory and policy provisions relevant to the conservation of the archaeological heritage.

ARC 2 Archaeological Sites

Seek to encourage and promote awareness of and access to archaeological heritage of the County for all, through the provision of information to landowners and the community generally, in co-operation with statutory and other partners.

ARC 3 Archaeological Landscapes

To facilitate where possible the identification of important archaeological landscapes in the County.

ARC 4 Protection of Archaeological Sites

Protect archaeological sites and monuments their settings and visual amenity and archaeological objects and underwater archaeological sites that are listed in the Record of Monuments and Places, in the ownership/guardianship of the State, or that are subject of Preservation Orders or have been registered in the Register of Historic Monuments, or that are newly discovered and seek to protect important archaeological landscapes.

ARC 5 Development Management

All planning applications for new development, redevelopment, any ground works, refurbishment, and restoration, etc. within areas of archaeological potential or within close proximity to Recorded Monuments

or within the historic towns of County Galway will take account of the archaeological heritage of the area and the need for archaeological mitigation.

ARC 6 Burial Grounds

Protect the burial grounds, identified in the Record of Monuments and Places, in co-operation with the National Monuments Service of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage. Encourage the local community to manage burial grounds in accordance with best conservation and heritage principles.

ARC 7 Battlefield Sites

Protect the Battle of Aughrim site and other battlefield sites and their settings.

ARC 8 Underwater Archaeological Sites

To protect and preserve the archaeological value of underwater archaeological sites and associated features. In assessing proposals for development, the Council will take account of the potential underwater archaeology of rivers, lakes, intertidal and sub-tidal locations.

ARC 9 Recorded Monuments

Ensure that any development in the immediate vicinity of a Recorded Monument is sensitively designed and sited and does not detract from the monument or its visual amenity.

ARC 10 Zones of Archaeological Potential

To protect the Zones of Archaeological Potential located within both urban and rural areas and around archaeological monuments generally as identified in the Record of Monuments and Places. Any development within the ZAPs will need to take cognisance of the potential for subsurface archaeology and if archaeology is demonstrated to be present appropriate mitigation (such as preservation in situ/buffer zones) will be required.

ARC 11 Industrial and Post Medieval Archaeology

Protect and preserve the archaeological value of industrial and post medieval archaeology such as mills, limekilns, bridges, piers, harbours, penal chapels and dwellings. Proposals for refurbishment, works to or redevelopment/conversion of these sites should be subject to careful assessment.

ARC 12 Archaeology and Infrastructure Schemes

Have regard to archaeological concerns when considering proposed service schemes (including electricity, sewerage, telecommunications, water supply) and proposed roadwork's (both realignments and new roads) located in close proximity to Recorded Monuments and Places and their known archaeological monuments.

CUH 1 Cultural heritage

Protect and promote the cultural heritage assets and the intangible cultural heritage assets of County Galway as important social and economic assets.

CUH 2 Special Places of Historic Interest

To protect and promote where possible special places of historical interest.

CUH 3 Placenames/Naming of New Developments

Promote and preserve local place names, local heritage and the Irish language by ensuring the use of local place names or geographical or cultural names which reflect the history and landscape of their settings in the naming of new residential and other developments. All names will be in the Irish language only. The naming and numbering schemes including associated signage must be submitted to the Planning Authority prior to the commencement of a new development.

CUH 4 The Gaeltacht and Linguistic Heritage

(a) To protect the linguistic and cultural heritage of the Gaeltacht and to promote Irish as a community language. To promote and facilitate the sustainable development of An Ghaeltacht and Island communities in County Galway.

(b) To support organisations involved in the continued promotion and preservation of the Irish language and culture. To work in a positive and encouraging way to create and maintain a bilingual environment in the County, and to ensure the availability of opportunities for the use of spoken and written Irish.

CUH 5 Library and Archives

(a) To facilitate the development and implementation of Galway Library Development Programme 2016-2021 or subsequent programme and support the development and promotion of the library network in the county.

(b) Galway County Council shall support the provision of a purpose built repository, meeting international archival standards, to house, and ensure the preservation, of this important heritage resource.

Appendix 2 RMP FILES

RMP No.	SMR Zone	Location	Class	Distance from site
GA029-173	R185232	Townparks 2 nd Division	Castle - unclassified	176m N
Description				
First Edition OS Map: Not Indicated Second Edition OS Map: Not indicated In the centre of Tuam town (GA029-199----): the site appears to have occupied the crest of a rise overlooking an old fording point on the River Nanny to NW. Under the year 1161, the Annals record that Roderic O'Conor erected a 'Castrum Mirificum' at Tuam (Story 1693, 152). This may be the same as the castle of 'Tuame' mentioned in the list of 1574 (Nolan 1901b, 117), then in the possession of 'Tharchbushop [sic]'. According to OS Letters (O'Flanagan 1927, Vol. 1, 33), the castle 'stood across the centre of Shop Street, within a few yards of the Mitre Hotel'. At least one 17th-C writer refers to 'walls ... standing to the present day [i.e. 1666]' (see Waldron 1973), and OS Letters (ibid.) record that 'part of the wall of the bawn is used as the front wall of two publick houses'. These accounts contrast with that of Lewis (1873, Vol. 2, 648, also 646) who, having stated that only 'slight remains' survive, proceeds to outline an elaborate picture of the original. All that survives is an enigmatic D-shaped stone structure (N-S 2.1m int., E-W 1.7m), opening to N, which is embedded in S boundary wall of a supermarket carpark, 230m W of Shop St. Its interior was excavated to a depth of 2m in 1979 (information from E. Rynne). During the course of demolition work in 1987, further investigations revealed part of its curving outer wall face (D c. 3m ext.) and showed that it was at least 4.5m in height (information from P. Gosling). While its date and function are still uncertain, its resemblance to a late or post medieval wall turret is notable. It now contains a replica of the 'Chair of Tuam' (see GA029-172----). The above description is derived from the published 'Archaeological Inventory of County Galway Vol. II - North Galway'.				

RMP No.	SMR Zone	Location	Class	Distance from site
GA029-179001-	R185233	Townparks 2 nd Division	Cathedral	90m SW
Description				
First Edition OS Map: St Mary's Cathedral Second Edition OS Map: St Mary's Cathedral At S end of high St., in the centre of Tuam town (GA029-199----). It is now sandwiched between the 19th-C Protestant cathedral of St Mary and the 14th-C Synod Hall (GA029-179002-). A Romanesque nave and chancel church built in the late 12th C (Clyne 1988, 90). The nave was destroyed by fire in 1767 (ibid.) but the chancel, square in plan (L c. 5.5m), with its fine barrel-vaulted roof survives. This was subsequently used as a porch for the adjoining Synod Hall. A Nat. Mon., the surviving architectural features include an outstanding ornate Romanesque chancel arch of six orders supported by columns, three decorated round-headed Romanesque windows in E gable, and another in S wall (Leask 1977, 153-4). (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 98-100; Harbison 1975, 101-2; Stalley 1981).				

RMP No.	SMR Zone	Location	Class	Distance from site
GA029-179002-	R185233	Townparks 2 nd Division	High Cross	90m SW
Description				

First Edition OS Map: Not indicated
Second Edition OS Map: Not indicated

Adjoining the Romanesque cathedral (GA029-179001-) at E, it now forms E end of the 19th-C Gothic revival cathedral of St Mary. Popularly known as the 'Synod Hall', this substantial building appears to have been designed as the choir of a new cathedral, 'evidently part of a scheme, never completed, to rebuild the whole cathedral' (Leask 1960a, 131). Its construction can be tied down to the first decades of the 14th C, under the stewardship of Archbishop William de Bermingham (Clyne 1988, 90). It consist of a rectangular choir (E-W; L 21.65m, Wth 8.2m), built on the same line and axis as N side-wall of the Romanesque cathedral (ibid., 92), and entered through a high pointed arch doorway at W end. The present oblique entrance, in SW corner, is of uncertain date. In the 18th or early 19th C, the chancel of the adjoining Romanesque cathedral was converted into a W porch and entrance (see Ó Murchú 1970, 49, also 9-10; Lewis 1837, vol. 2, 647). The side-walls are lit by three tall pointed double- and triple-light traceried windows, flanked externally by substantial weathered buttresses. In E gable is a fine five-light traceried window (Leask 1960a, 131-2). The side-walls are capped by a continuous arcaded corbel course which carries a reconstructed 19th-C crenellated parapet. A tall slender 'friary-like tower', probably of 15th-C date, surmounted the junction of the Synod Hall and the Romanesque chancel until the mid-19th C, when it was 'swept away' during the construction of the Gothic revival cathedral (Killanin and Duignan 1967, 444); only the stump now remains. Excavations outside its N wall in 1986 revealed wall foundations and burials, including two with scallop shells, indicating pilgrimage to Santiago de Compostella (Clyne ibid., 99-101).

RMP No.	SMR Zone	Location	Class	Distance from site
GA029-179003-	R185233	Townparks 2 nd Division	Graveyard	125m SW
Description				
First Edition OS Map: Not Indicated Second Edition OS Map: Grave Yd				
Original site report absent from file. The Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) is in the process of providing information on all monuments on The Historic Environment Viewer (HEV). Currently the information for this record has not been uploaded.				

RMP No.	SMR Zone	Location	Class	Distance from site
GA029-179004-	R185233	Townparks 2 nd Division	High Cross	90m SW
Description				
First Edition OS Map: 'Part of St. Jarlath's Cross' Second Edition OS Map: 'Not indicated'				
In St Mary's (C of I) Cathedral (GA029-179002-), in Tuam town (GA029-199----). According to OS Letters (O'Flanagan 1927, Vol. 1, 48-9), it 'was found sunk under the earth, where the Communion [sic] table is now, inside the church', i.e., e end of the 'Synod Hall'. It consists of the shaft of a 12th-C sandstone cross (H 1.45m, L 0.45m, Wth 0.25m), the edges of which are defined by rolled and cavetto mouldings. The broad faces are decorated in animal interlace and fretwork patterns, while the narrow sides bear two inscriptions, as follows: (a) 'Prayer for the King, Turdelbuch O'Conor [/] Prayer for the wright Gill Christ O'Toole', and (b) 'Prayer for the successor of Iarlath, for Aed O Hossin who had the cross made' (Harbison 1992, 177, no. 218).				

RMP No.	SMR Zone	Location	Class	Distance from site
GA029-179005-	R185233	Townparks 2 nd Division	High Cross	90m SW
Description				
First Edition OS Map: Not indicated Second Edition OS Map: Not indicated This cross was identified from the Urban Survey (Bradley and Dunne 1992, 175): 'and fifthly there is a cut stone built into the entrance gate to St. Mary's Cathedral which may be derived from a cross'. The Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) is in the process of providing information on all monuments on The Historic Environment Viewer (HEV). Currently the information for this record has not been uploaded				

RMP No.	SMR Zone	Location	Class	Distance from site
GA029-179006-	R185233	Townparks 2 nd Division	High Cross	90m SW
Description				
First Edition OS Map: 'Not indicated' Second Edition OS Map: 'Not indicated' In St Mary's (C of I) Cathedral (GA029-179002-), in Tuam town (GA029-199----), to which it was moved in 1990 from the Market Square. Known as 'The Market Cross', as presently constituted it comprises fragments of two separate sandstone crosses of mid-12th-C date: (a) the base and shaft, and (b) the head (see GA029-179007-). It was assembled from scattered fragments for the Great Industrial Exhibition in Dublin in 1853: the base originally stood in 'the old shambles' (O'Flanagan 1927, Vol. 1, 47) which was on W side of Vicar St. Though subsequently returned, it was not erected in the Market Square until 1874. The square tapering base (L 1.65m, Wth 1.1m, H 0.65m) bears the inscription: 'Prayer for Turloch O'Conor ... of Iarlath by whom was made' (Harbison 1992, 175, no. 216). There are also two small circular vertical holes, and two pairs of figures in high relief, on the opposing faces. On the tapering rectangular shaft (L 0.7m, Wth 0.3m, H 2.9m), there is a small square hole on one of the narrow faces and a rectangular hole on the upper part of one of the broad faces. Both base and shaft are covered in lightly carved Urnes-style ornament. (Claffey 1966; Henry 1970, 140-3).				

RMP No.	SMR Zone	Location	Class	Distance from site
GA029-179007-	R185233	Townparks 2 nd Division	High Cross	90m SW
Description				
First Edition OS Map: Not indicated Second Edition OS Map: Not indicated Now forms part of 'The Market Cross' (GA029-179006-), Tuam. What survives is a ringed head (H 1.1m, Wth 1.2m) of sandstone, of mid-12th-C date. It bears a figure of Christ crucified on one face and that of a bishop, flanked by two pairs of small figures, on the other, all in high relief. There are also a number of figures on the ends of the arms, while the undersides of the arms and ring are decorated with interlace and a chequer pattern. The head sprang from a rectangular shaft (L 0.35, Wth 0.25m) and it is crowned by a tenon (H 0.05m). (Harbison 1992, 175-6, no. 217).				

RMP No.	SMR Zone	Location	Class	Distance from site
GA029-179008-	R185233	Townparks 2 nd Division	Cathedral	90m sW
Description				
First Edition OS Map: 'St. Mary's Cathedral' Second Edition OS Map: 'St. Mary's Cathedral' A Gothic revival cathedral built 1861-63 to the design of Sir Thomas Deane and incorporating the church of earlier Romanesque cathedral GA029-179001-. The Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) is in the process of providing information on all monuments on The Historic Environment Viewer (HEV). Currently the information for this record has not been uploaded.				

RMP No.	SMR Zone	Location	Class	Distance from site
GA029-179009-	R185233	Townparks 2 nd Divisio	Building	90m sW
Description				
The Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) is in the process of providing information on all monuments on The Historic Environment Viewer (HEV). Currently the information for this record has not been uploaded.				

RMP No.	SMR Zone	Location	Class	Distance from site
GA029-179010-	R185233	Townparks 2 nd Division	Burial	80m SW
Description				
First Edition OS Map: Not indicated Second Edition OS Map: Not indicated Extract from Clyne, M. 1987-8. 'Excavations at St Mary's Cathedral, Tuam County Galway. JGAAS 41, 90-103. 'In all 38 articulated human burials, complete or partially disturbed, were revealed'. St James of Compostella scallop shells possible dating to the 13 th -14 th century and 13 th -14 th century Saintonge pottery were among the finds. The Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) is in the process of providing information on all monuments on The Historic Environment Viewer (HEV). Currently the information for this record has not been uploaded.				

RMP No.	SMR Zone	Location	Class	Distance from site
GA029-179011	R185233	Townparks 2 nd Division	Ecclesiastical enclosure	180m S
Description				
First Edition OS Map: Not indicated Second Edition OS Map: Not indicated ITM: 543309 751876 Higgins report (1992) on his investigations (Licence No. 92E0160) along a 2m-wide trench excavated as part of the Tuam				

main drainage scheme 'produced evidence of a cobbled surface or surfaces over an area of several hundred sq. m. It was cut across in places by a late stone-lined field drain and the 19th-century garden plot to the rear of houses in Vicar St had destroyed some of the cobbling. The cobbled surface had been parched in some places and dug into in others and extended both within and without a thick cashel-like wall which had been substantially robbed out. This enclosing feature had been reduced to a mound of earth and small stones on which only a short segment of the outer facing of large stones survived. The facing was, however, discernible in the field to either side of the excavated area. This large enclosing wall had been robbed out in the late medieval or post-medieval period. The cobbled surface post-dated the robbed out enclosure.' The cashel-like wall was interpreted as an 'arc of what was presumed to be an Early Christian ecclesiastical enclosure running from the grounds of the Cathedral in the direction of Tuam Mart . . .' The coordinates for this enclosure are based on the above descriptive account and can only be considered as indicative of the location.

RMP No.	SMR Zone	Location	Class	Distance from site
GA029-180001--	R185233	Townparks 2 nd Division	Enclosure - church	90m E
Description				
First Edition OS Map: Temple Jarlath Second Edition OS Map: Temple Jarlath Within a probably early ecclesiastical enclosure (GA029-180003-). Confused by some authors (Grose 1791, vol. 1, 64; Leask 1960a, 72; Killanin and Duignan 1967, 444) with the 'Abbey of the Holy Trinity' (GA029-178----). The remains consists of a poorly preserved rectangular 13th-C parish church (E-W; L. c. 21m, Wth c. 7m) with a later tower at W end. Of the church, only E gable survives intact along with the adjoining sections of N and S side-walls, and a fragment at NW corner. There is a fine triple-light pointed arch Transitional window (Leask <i>ibid.</i>, 72-3, 75), now partially blocked, in E gable. In the masonry above it are a number of Romanesque heads (Leask <i>ibid.</i>, 161-2; Andersen 1975), probably from an earlier church. A modern burial vault abuts E end of N wall. The square W tower, U-shaped in plan, abutted W gable wall. Two storeys survive with a modern vault between ground/1st floor and a robbed single-light window in W wall on 1st floor; the interior of the ground floor is plastered and occupied by a tomb. (Costello 1902a; O'Flanagan 1927, Vol. 1, 31, 46; Ó Murchú 1970, 12-13; Harbison 1975, 101-2; Bradley and Dunne 1992, 173-4).				

RMP No.	SMR Zone	Location	Class	Distance from site
GA029-180002--	R185233	Townparks 2 nd Division	Graveyard	85m E
Description				
First Edition OS Map: Grave Yard Second Edition OS Map: Grave Yd See RMP file G029-180001---, associated church. The last burials at this cemetery are thought to date to 1884-1885. Extensive disturbance occurred at this site in 1985 during a program of clearance works. Repairs were carried out at that time. The Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) is in the process of providing information on all monuments on The Historic Environment Viewer (HEV). Currently the information for this record has not been uploaded.				

RMP No.	SMR Zone	Location	Class	Distance from site
GA029-180003-	R185233	Townparks 2 nd Division	Ecclesiastical enclosure	95m E

Description
First Edition OS Map: Not indicated Second Edition OS Map: Not indicated On S side of High St., in the centre of Tuam town (GA029-199----), and 150m NE of St Mary's Cathedral (GA029-179001-, GA029-179002-); the site would originally have overlooked a large marshy area immediately to NW. The remains comprise a large raised and roughly D-shaped graveyard, at E end of which is a ruined church (GA029-180001-). The curving SE graveyard wall probably preserves part of the circumference of a large, possibly semicircular, enclosure (E-W >100m). Its line is evident from ENE through E to S, principally to S of High St., where S section of Church Lane follows the curving line of the graveyard wall, and also for a short distance of N of it in a property boundary. Swan (1985, 89) has also postulated the existence of large concentric outer enclosure in the slightly curving axes of Vicar St. and Shop St. but there is little evidence to support this. A cross-slab (GA029-180004-) is associated (Higgins 1987, 379, no. 99). (O'Flanagan 1927, Vol. 1, 31, 46; Bradley and Dunne 1992, 172) The above description is derived from the published 'Archaeological Inventory of County Galway Vol. II - North Galway'.

RMP No.	SMR Zone	Location	Class	Distance from site
GA029-180005-	R185233	Townparks 2 nd Division	Cross	95m E
Description				
First Edition OS Map: Not indicated Second Edition OS Map: Not indicated This cross was recorded by Higgins (1987, ii, 385, no. 185) who noted it outside the E window of 'Temple Jarlath' (GA029-180001-). It is of sandstone (H 0.7m; Wth across the arms 0.41m; Wth of shaft 0.23m; T 0.05m) and is set loosely in the ground. It appears to be in a secondary position. The cross is roughly cut and the right-hand arm is almost completely gone. A spall has been knocked off the left arm.				

RMP No.	SMR Zone	Location	Class	Distance from site
GA029-181----	R185233	Townparks 2 nd Division	Church	120m NE
Description				
First Edition OS Map: Old R.C. Chapel Second Edition OS Map: Church (in ruins) In the centre of Tuam town (GA029-199----), on W side of Chapel Lane. Marked on 1st ed. of OS 6-inch map as 'Old R.C. Chapel'. A number of ruinous walls, mainly of domestic character, now occupy the site. Amongst these, a N-S running wall, with a large blocked-up rectangular window (Wth 1.45m, H 3.4m) framed by undressed masonry, may represent the last vestiges of the church. A commemorative plaque, located nearby in Chapel Lane, records that it was built in 1783.				

RMP No.	SMR Zone	Location	Class	Distance from site
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GA029-184001	R185017	Townparks 3 rd Division	Augustinian religious house	108m E
Description				
First Edition OS Map: Site of St. John's Priory Second Edition OS Map: Site of St. John's Priory In the Circular-Rd area, in the centre of Tuam town (GA029-199----): its site is marked on OS 6-inch maps a short distance to NW of 'St. John's Abbey', a late 18th-C house (see Ó Murchú 1970, 14-15). Described as being 'in the suburbs' of Tuam c. 1304 (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 197, also 216). Dedicated to St John the Evangelist, it appears to have been founded by Turloch O'Conor c. 1140 as a priory or hospital, probably adopting Arroasian observance (Augustinian canons) shortly afterwards. It became an abbey c. 1360 and appears to have continued in use until at least 1574 (ibid., 197). Depicted on James Morris's 1720 map of Tuam as an L-shaped building, aligned N-S. No visible trace of it survived by the time of OS Letters (O'Flanagan 1927, Vol. 1, 61) but 1:1056 OS town plan of Tuam (1827-42) shows a rectangular area (22m by 16m) named 'Cemetery of St. John's' between Circular Rd and Dublin Rd. A commemorative plaque, near the entrance to St John's Abbey, marks the site. The head of a high cross (GA029-184002-) was found close by. The above description is derived from the published 'Archaeological Inventory of County Galway Vol. II - North Galway'. .				

RMP No.	SMR Zone	Location	Class	Distance from site
GA029-184002	R185017	Townparks 3 rd Division	High Cross	108m E
Description				
First Edition OS Map: Not Indicated Second Edition OS Map: Not indicated On or close to the site to St John's Priory (GA029-184001-), in Tuam town (GA029-199----). Discovered in 1926, during the construction of a bank (now AIB) at the junction of Vicar St. and Dublin Rd. (Rynne 1986, 126). What survives is the damaged wheeled head of a sandstone cross (D 0.65m) of late 12th- or 13th-C date (ibid., 128-9). The decoration is confined to one face only. Though partly flaked away, it comprises thick, very irregular rings on each arm intertwined with thin, but crudely executed, interlaced lines. The above description is derived from the published 'Archaeological Inventory of County Galway Vol. II - North Galway'.				

RMP No.	SMR Zone	Location	Class	Distance from site
GA029-185----	R185017	Townparks 3 rd Division	18 th /19 th century house	170m SW
Description				
First Edition OS Map: Site of St. John's Priory Second Edition OS Map: Site of St. John's Priory The Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) is in the process of providing information on all monuments on The Historic Environment Viewer (HEV). Currently the information for this record has not been uploaded.				

RMP No.	SMR Zone	Location	Class	Distance from site
GA029-189----	R185232	Townparks 4 th division	Graveyard	173m NE
Description				
First Edition OS Map: Nuns Burial Ground Second Edition OS Map: B. Gd.				
The Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) is in the process of providing information on all monuments on The Historic Environment Viewer (HEV). Currently the information for this record has not been uploaded.				

RMP No.	SMR Zone	Location	Class	Distance from site
GA029-199----	38457	Townparks 1-5 Division	Historic Town	-
Description				
First Edition OS Map: 'Tuam' Second Edition OS Map: 'Tuam'				
On a steep rise on S bank of the River Nanny overlooking a fording point, the site is flanked to E and W by extensive bogs. St Jarlath founded a monastery at 'Tuaim-da-ghualann' in the early 6th C (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 98). Under the patronage of the Kings of Connacht (O'Conors) in the 11th-12th C, the settlement expanded rapidly and was named as one of four metropolitan sees at the Synod of Kells in 1152 (Killanin and Duignan 1967, 443-5; Stalley 1981, 179-80; Bradley and Dunne 1992, 166-8). The O'Conors built a 'castle' (GA029-173----: see also GA029-199003-) here in 1161 and by the first half of the 13th C documentary sources are referring to 'the suburbs' and 'houses of the ... town' as well as the granting of a licence for an annual fair (see GA029-178----, GA029-184001-; Lewis 1837, Vol. 2, 646). The numerous early Christian and medieval ecclesiastical remains comprise: (a) the chancel of a Romanesque church (GA029-179001-) and (b) a 14th-C 'Synod Hall' (GA029-179002-), both now incorporated into the gothic revival cathedral of St Mary; (c) 100m to NW lies the site of the 'Abbey of the Holy Trinity' (GA029-178----); (d) 150m to NW, in High St., is a probable early ecclesiastical enclosure (GA029-180003-) within which stands 'Temple Jarlath' (GA029-180001-); (e) 550m to NE, in Bishop St., is a second enclosure (GA029-068001-) within which stood 'Templenascreen' (GA029-068002-); (f) 325m to E, in Circular Rd, lies the site of 'St. John's Priory' (GA029-184001-); (g) 1.1km to SE, on the Athenry Rd, is a third enclosure (GA043-080001-) at Toberjarlath; and (h) c. 200m to S, in the Vicar St. area, stood St Brigid's Chapel (GA029-183----). The site of the shambles (GA029-199006-) is known and fragments of four high crosses (GA029-179006-, GA029-179007, GA029-179004-, GA029-184002-) survive. The post-medieval remains include an 18th-C bishop's palace in Bishop St (Bence-Jones 1978, 276), a pre-Emancipation chapel (GA029-181----), a vertical watermill (GA029-182----), a windmill (GA029-191----) and the 'Chair of Tuam' (GA029-172----). (Kelly 1901, 1904, 1906, 1908; Ó Murchú 1970) The above description is derived from the published 'Archaeological Inventory of County Galway Vol. II - North Galway'.				

RMP No.	SMR Zone	Location	Class	Distance from site
GA029-214----		Townparks 2 nd Division	Kiln	35m N
Description				
First Edition OS Map: Not indicated Second Edition OS Map: Not indicated				

In the course of a watching brief (Licence No. 92E00181) undertaken as part of the Tuam main drainage scheme in 1992-3 a pottery kiln was discovered on the north side of High Street. The kiln 'was constructed of hand-made red brick, with a small, retaining wall of limestone at its southern end. It survives to a maximum height of 0.65m and measures 3.9m north-south and 1.74m east-west. The proximity of the kiln to the arch and more especially, to the wall on the west side of it, made it impossible to excavate completely, though the east side of the kiln was thoroughly investigated. Excavations revealed the kiln wall was only 200mm thick and there was redeposited clay and stones packed against it on the east side. This suggests the surviving portion of the kiln was built into the old ground surface. Excavation under the kiln show that its northern portion was built directly onto bedrock. The kiln was removed completely.' (Connolly 1992). In relation to the pottery sherds recovered from the kiln Meenan (1996, 106) notes that it was not possible to propose a precise date on the base of form. However, it is suggested that 'the kiln was in production in the 18th century probably having been destroyed when the barracks in High Street was built. The range of milk pans and dish/bowls would be consistent with an 18th century date though it is less likely that they pre-date 1700 or even the first decades of the 18th century.' (Connolly 1996)

Appendix 3 Relevant Licenced Excavations

Townland		RMP No.	Licence No./Ref	Site Type	ITM
Townparks 2 nd Division		GA029-179001-	1986:28	Cathedral and Graveyard; St Mary's	543263 751823
Results					
As a condition of planning permission, the area of a proposed extension at St Mary's Cathedral, Tuam, was excavated. The excavation, of eleven weeks' duration, was funded by St Mary's Restoration Fund. An area 7.3m x 8.5m, adjoining both the north wall of the Gothic choir, built c. 1300, and the east wall of a later structure, formerly the Chapter Room, was excavated. A foundation course, built of rough mortared masonry with large stones on the outer faces and a rubble core, was uncovered. This provided a footing for the east wall of the Chapter Room and abutted onto the foundations of the north-west buttress of the Gothic choir which it apparently post-dates. The foundation course was only partially revealed and measured 6.7m long and c. 1.6m wide. An enigmatic feature, consisting of three connecting low dry-stone walls, was revealed close to the eastern and northern boundaries of the site. An irregularly-shaped gravel area was delimited by two of the walls. Thirty-eight articulated human skeletons, complete or partially disturbed, were also found, indicating that it was part of a graveyard. All the skeletons were supine and the orientation was predominantly E-W, with the head to the west. Burial was in unmarked pits and a variety of ages were represented. Skeletons were disturbed by successive burials, and by the construction of the Gothic choir and the stone foundation course, indicating that the graveyard was in use before 1300. Eight of the burials were of later date. The bulk of the finds consisted of potsherds, glass fragments and iron nails. The pottery included a few sherds of 13th-/14th-century, green glazed ware, from the Saintonge area, imported late medieval pottery, imported 17th-century ware, and also a late medieval strap-handle, probably from a cooking pot, which was produced locally. (I am grateful to R. Ó Floinn and M. Dunlevy for help in identifying the pottery.) The most interesting discoveries were two scallop shells, each with a pair of perforations for attachment to the wearer's apparel. One shell was in situ on a skeleton. Their presence in the graveyard indicates that two of the deceased went on pilgrimage to the shrine of Saint James the Greater at Compostela, in Galicia, north-west Spain. Santiago de Compostela was a major pilgrimage shrine from the 11th century onwards and pilgrims brought back as a memento scallop shells, the emblem of Saint James.					

Townland	RMP No.	Licence No./Ref	Site Type	ITM
Townparks 2 nd Division	GA029-199- ---	E3454 C223	Urban	543375 751937
Results				
Pre-development testing was carried out at the site of the proposed new Tuam Area Office and Library on 7 August 2007. Temple Jarlath, the site of an Early Christian monastic foundation, is located to the east of the development site, and St Mary's Cathedral, a 19th-century building incorporating elements of the original Romanesque cathedral with later Gothic chancel, lies to the south-west. Following demolition works three trenches were opened across the development site. Testing revealed successive rubble layers associated with two phases of demolition works at the site. The rubble occasionally overlay a thin layer of grey/brown sandy silt but more frequently overlay the light-grey/brown clayey sand subsoil. No archaeological material was				

uncovered.

Townland	RMP No.	Licence No./Ref	Site Type	ITM
Townparks 2 nd Division		00E0244	Non archaeological	543438 751801
Results				
The proposed development consisted of the demolition of an existing building and the construction of townhouses. It was recommended by Dúchas The Heritage Service that pre-development testing be carried out at the site, which is located on Vicar Street, with views of St Mary's Cathedral at the rear. Four trenches were mechanically excavated, three at the rear of the existing buildings and one at the street end. The layers present in the trenches at the rear of the site consisted of garden soil over the natural sand. The trench between the two buildings contained a rubble layer overlying the natural. Nothing of archaeological significance was evident in the course of the trial-trenching.				

Townland	RMP No.	Licence No./Ref	Site Type	ITM
Townparks 2 nd Division	GA029-199----	00E0684	Monastis AD 1750 – AD 2000	543375 751937
Results				
This project concerned the pre-development testing of a proposed site located within the zone of archaeological potential for Tuam town. Testing consisted of the mechanical excavation of two trenches, both orientated north-west/south-east. The testing exposed a number of modern layers, none of which were archaeologically significant.				

Townland	RMP No.	Licence No./Ref	Site Type	ITM
Corralea West		01E1193	Medieval; Temple Jarlath	543389 751005
Results				
A second phase of urban improvements at Temple Jarlath was monitored for Galway County Council in March 2002 (see Excavations 2001, No. 531, for Phase 1). Here, the ruins of the medieval parish church stand in a graveyard that is raised considerably above the surrounding street level. The second phase of improvements involved the replacement of the pavement and lighting along part of the northern perimeter of the graveyard, along High Street, and extended over a sector of c. 60m at this side. The existing pavement and some underlying modern fills were removed to expose natural subsoils (clean, compact, grey gravels) at a depth of c. 0.2m. At three points deeper cuttings were made (1m by 1m by 0.8m deep) to allow the erection of new lamp-posts. Again, nothing was exposed apart from natural subsoils. At this side of the old churchyard the level of c. 3m below that of the adjoining cemetery. Although the level of the cemetery has undoubtedly risen over the years, the street level appears to have been truncated or cut downward. This at least would explain the abrupt transition from modern pavement to				

sterile subsoil in the heart of a historical town, where stratified cultural material might otherwise be expected to occur.

Townland	RMP No.	Licence No./Ref	Site Type	ITM
Corralea West		02E1465	Medieval; Temple Jarlath	543389 751005
Results				
A licence was granted for the archaeological excavation of six small pits for the insertion of insect traps in the old graveyard at Temple Jarlath, Tuam, Co. Galway. The insect survey was conducted by Kelville & O'Sullivan Consulting for Galway County Council and was funded by the Heritage Council. It forms part of an assessment of the conservation and management needs of the graveyard for heritage and amenity purposes. The site is as described in the Archaeological inventory of County Galway. Volume II: north Galway (nos 3483 and 3484). A ruined medieval parish church stands in a graveyard on the southern side of Tuam's medieval High Street. The graveyard is D-shaped and is enclosed by a mortared wall with iron railings. There are numerous early modern gravestones, almost all recumbent, lying on a lawned surface. There is a fine walk of ornamental yews, probably of mid- or late 19th-century date, and some ornamental shrubs and weeds at the margins of the graveyard. The insect-trap pits were excavated at six locations throughout the site. They were 0.15m wide and no more than 0.2m deep. Only the topsoil was disturbed. This was a dark grey/brown, sandy loam with frequent small stones and occasional inclusions of small bone fragments, modern pottery sherds, glass and plastic. There was no significant intrusion on the archaeological fabric of the site.				

Townland	RMP No.	Licence No./Ref	Site Type	ITM
Corralea West		04E0060	Modern AD1750-2000	543467 751975
Results				
Monitoring of groundworks at two adjacent developments in High Street, Tuam, Co. Galway, took place on 10 February 2004. The proposed developments were within the zone of archaeological potential for the town of Tuam (SMR 29:199). Prior to the commencement of the developments, the sites contained two buildings that were part of a late 19th/early 20th-century terrace of houses which fronted onto High Street with flat-roofed extensions to the rear and back gardens. The area excavated for both adjoining developments was the area of the flat-roofed extensions to the rear, and the back gardens. This area measured 20m north-south and 15–16m wide. An area measuring 1–1.5m wide was left unexcavated along the east site boundary. The depth of excavation for the proposed raft foundation was 0.5–0.7m. Below the concrete and topsoil on the surface was rubble fill and grey/yellow plastic silty clay loam. The topsoil and rubble fill contained modern artefacts. The stratigraphy represented evidence of modern activity only, associated with the terrace of houses along High Street.				

Townland	RMP No.	Licence No./Ref	Site Type	ITM
Corralea West		05E0967	Non archaeological	543467 751975
Results				
Monitoring took place at a development site in Tuam, Co. Galway. No features or material of an archaeological nature were identified.				

Townland	RMP No.	Licence No./Ref	Site Type	ITM
Townparks 1 st Division		07E1053	Non archaeological	543529 752051
Results				
Pre-development testing was carried out on 23 and 26 November 2007 at a site in Shop Street, Tuam, Co. Galway. The site was located within the constraint for the town of Tuam. The proposed development consisted of the demolition of a two-storey building connected to the rear and construction of a three-storey plus semi-basement extension to the rear of a retained front building, providing retail and office space. The front building was a protected structure described as a mid-18th-century four-bay, three-storey house with late 19th-century façade and 20th-century shop front. Testing consisted of the excavation (by machine) of three trenches, which measured 4.1m, 9m and 11.8m long respectively, 1.1–1.7m wide and 0.75–1.9m deep. Below the concrete floor was loose fill above dark and grey/brown friable silt loam, redeposited subsoil and dark-brown/black peat, above grey loose loamy sand and orange/grey and cream-coloured firm (sandy) clay. The fill contained mortar, red and yellow brick fragments, modern pottery sherds (whiteware), mortar, occasional animal bone (including teeth), a clay-pipe stem, a clay-pipe bowl, occasional oyster shell, bits of plastic and a modern ceramic storm-water pipe. The silt loam contained modern pottery sherds, oyster shell fragments and occasional animal-bone fragments. The subsoil contained occasional charcoal flecks and two animal-bone fragments. All features and deposits uncovered during the testing appeared to be modern. This site may originally have been marshy and as a result was filled up over the years.				

Townland	RMP No.	Licence No./Ref	Site Type	ITM
Townparks 2 nd Division	GA029-199----	10E0117	Monastic Town	543376 751938
Results				
The Tuam Town Water Supply Scheme proposes the construction of new trunk water mains, a new reservoir at Slievedarragh and a new water distribution mains system for the town of Tuam, Co. Galway. Eachtra Archaeological Projects have been appointed archaeological consultants for the project and monitoring of the excavations within the Zone of Archaeological Potential surrounding Tuam is ongoing. The programme of works within the Zone of Archaeological Potential is due to be completed in early 2012 and a full report on all the findings of the monitoring programme is in preparation. Post-excavation work on the burials excavated in Sawpit Lane (Excavations 2010, no. 367) has also been completed and a final report on the excavation is in preparation.				

Townland	RMP No.	Licence No./Ref	Site Type	ITM
Townparks 2nd Division		13E387	19 th Century features	543493 751897
Results				
A programme of archaeological monitoring was carried out for service trenching and upgrading works associated with the improvement of the surface car park at 'The Shambles', Vicar Street, Tuam, Co. Galway. The works were carried out on behalf of Galway County Council from November 2013 to January 2014. The site was located within the historic town of Tuam (RMP No. GA029-199-). The entrance to the new pedestrian access pathway to the west of the car park was within 10 metres of the early ecclesiastic enclosure and later medieval parish church of Temple Jarlath (RMP No. GA029-180-). The site has been used as an open space for a significant amount of time having acted as a shambles or open-air meat market in the 18th and 19th centuries and later a turf market. Four 19th-century features were identified during the course of the monitoring works. The front wall of the building formerly fronting onto The Mall and Church Lane was identified. In the main car park three features were identified. In the north-west end of the car park a well-made stone-lined drain running roughly in line with the boundary was uncovered; a brick-lined feature with layered burnt remains, possibly part of a fireplace associated with buildings depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map, was uncovered in the centre of the car park; the remains of a small industrial building with limestone walls and a very solid red brick floor were uncovered at the south-west side of the car park. The remainder of the monitored area was found to have been heavily disturbed and no other features of an archaeological nature were identified during the works.				

Townland	RMP No.	Licence No./Ref	Site Type	ITM
Townparks 2nd Division		17E0471	Non archaeological	543481 751779
Results				
Monitoring of site investigations in advance of a proposed development was carried out on 17 and 18 October, at the former Grove Hospital on Vicar Street in Tuam, County Galway. The monitoring was a condition of planning granted by An Bord Pleanála and was necessary as the site was located within the constraint for the historic town of Tuam (GA029-199). The history of the site dates back to the construction of 'Grove House' in 1782. The site was later used as a diocesan school from 1860 to 1862. It then became a Bon Secours hospital, which opened in 1945 and has been vacant since 2009. The extant former hospital building has elements of the three phases described above. The surrounding grounds include landscaped lawns, an orchard and a number of modern outhouses. No features of archaeological significance were visible within the proposed development site. Six engineering trial pits were excavated around the perimeter of the building, while two percolation test pits were also excavated in the grounds. The trial pits measured 1-1.6m long, 0.6-1m wide and 0.45-1.5m deep. The test pits measured 1.8-2m long, 0.7-1.1m wide and 1.75-1.9m deep. The six trial pits revealed evidence associated with the extant former hospital building, i.e. concrete and tarmac on the surface, above rubble fill and the concrete foundations of the building. Below the fill and the foundations were natural subsoils. The first of the percolation test pits revealed natural and undisturbed stratigraphy while the second revealed a landscaped lawn above modern fill, above original topsoil, above natural subsoil. There was little or no evidence of pre-20th-century activity. Nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered.				

Appendix 4 Relevant NIAH Files

NIAH Reg.	Description	Townland	Distance from Development	ITM
30331013	Bank	Townparks 2 nd Division	170m N	543518 752025
Description				
Terraced four-bay three-storey limestone-fronted bank, built c.1885. Pitched slate roof with rusticated stone gables, and ashlar chimneystacks with cornices, and rectangular rainwater hoppers and cast-iron downpipes. Rusticated stone façade with Ionic cornice with dentils and a blocking course, and having plat-band over ground floor with 'Ulster Bank' in raised limestone lettering. Square-headed window openings with chamfered cut-stone surrounds with tooled limestone sills supported by moulded brackets, and one-over-one pane timber sliding sash windows. Square-headed cut-stone doorcase with angle-bead mouldings and inner limestone frame, rectangular overlight, and heavy timber door with six raised and fielded panels. Cast-iron railing set on low stone plinth wall. Flanking ground floor of building are tall limestone walls decorated with tall narrow panels supporting scroll brackets and rectangular blocks with Red Hand of Ulster in circular frames.				
Appraisal				
This handsome bank building probably dates from the 1880s and is designed in a robust style. It is a good example with good-quality stonework and makes an important contribution to the architectural heritage of Tuam.				

NIAH Reg.	Description	Townland	Distance from Development	ITM
30331014	House – Retail	Townparks 2 nd Division	150m N	543524 752002
Description				
Corner sited terraced building built c. 1830 and remodeled c. 1890 comprising two three bay three storey former houses on Shop Street northern being slightly lower and having three and four bay three storey elevation to High Street. Pitched slate roof with rendered chimney stacks and cast iron rainwater goods. Mainly timber sliding sash windows.				
Appraisal				
This is a good example of a commercial building dating from the late nineteenth century. It is prominently sited on The Square and is enhanced by the retention of timber sash windows.				

NIAH Reg.	Description	Townland	Distance from Development	ITM
30331017	House – Retail	Townparks 2 nd Division	165m NE	543572 752000
Description				
Terraced four-bay three-storey house, built c.1830, remodelled c.1890, having timber shopfront of c.1900 to ground floor. Pitched slate roof with rendered chimneystack and block cornice with moulded brackets				

and cast-iron rainwater goods. Painted rendered façade with raised quoins. Square-headed window openings with replacement uPVC windows, first floor having torus mouldings, and first floor having moulded render surrounds with dentils and moulded cornices. Shopfront has foliate scroll brackets to each end of continuous fascia, plate-glass display windows and recess double entrance having timber gate. Replacement timber door to house with plain overlight.

Appraisal

This is a good example of the Italianate façade treatment popular in the late nineteenth century. The render detailing is of good quality and enhances the streetscape.

NIAH Reg.	Description	Townland	Distance from Development	ITM
30331025	St. Mary's Cathedral	Townparks 2 nd Division	50m W	543264 751866
Description				
Freestanding multi-period Church of Ireland cathedral of Tuam, incorporating Hiberno-Romanesque chancel arch of c.1170 of earlier cathedral at centre, fourteenth-century chapter house at east, and cathedral of 1863 at west. Ribbon-pointed random rubble limestone walls to oldest part, with no contemporary windows except for single pointed window to south elevation. Chapter house altered at various periods but retains stepped buttresses supporting wall-walk, latter further supported on moulded corbels and topped with crenellations. Buttresses have trefoil-headed niches. Two and three-light pointed windows with chamfered surrounds, hood-mouldings with stops, and tracery. Windows possibly remodelled in eighteenth century, including one with timber tracery. Junction of early phases has square-headed slit windows. Nineteenth-century cathedral is set-piece on its own though connected at east end to earlier work. Walls of rusticated limestone with short nave flanked by aisles, tower and spire over crossing, transepts and chancel. Nave has high-pitched west front with pointed west door flanked by arcade of two blank arches on either side (an adaptation of St Cronan's Church, Roscrea), with five-light lancet west window above and mandorla-shaped window high in gable. Label-stops left boasted for carving in this front and other facades of building. Five-bay nave has corbel table under crenellations, an adaptation of chapter house, round windows in clerestorey and pointed windows in aisles. Transepts are reflection of west front having pointed doorcases and five-light lancet windows. Tower only rises single stage above roofline and has clasping turrets and crowstep crenellations with octagonal spire. Paired, pointed windows with louvres in tower. Tower and spire are adaptation of Saint Patrick's Cathedral tower and spire in Dublin. Chancel has two bays and tall walls and two tall pointed windows. Entrance gates opposite north transept have tall rubble limestone piers and double-leaf wrought-iron gates. To east of cathedral is yew avenue leading to rubble limestone stone piers and double-leaf wrought-iron gates.				
Appraisal				
Tuam Church of Ireland Cathedral is an important building that has medieval work incorporated into the nineteenth-century cathedral. Its Hiberno-Romanesque arch is the widest in the country, in very good condition, and of national importance in its own right. The medieval chapter house, a later addition, is substantially intact, although altered at various times. The whole structure is thus a most interesting ensemble representing the work of different eras and is a reminder of the significance of Tuam as one of the four archdiocesan centres of Ireland.				

NIAH Reg.	Description	Townland	Distance from Development	ITM
30331026	House	Townparks 2 nd Division	60m SW	543424 751890
Description				
End of terrace attached five-bay three-storey house, built c.1810. Pitched slate roof with lined and ruled rendered tall deep chimneystacks, and replacement uPVC rainwater goods. Cement rendered walls with raised cement quoins. Square-headed windows with replacement uPVC glazing, and limestone sills. Cement render doorcase of early twentieth century having panelled pilasters with plinths and scroll brackets supporting moulded cornice having decorative feature above. Rendered boundary plinth wall to front with ornate cast-iron railings and gate piers of c.1900.				
Appraisal				
A house which, together with the adjacent Mall House (see 30331027), makes a suitable backdrop to Saint Mary's Cathedral (see 30331025). Its symmetrical façade is enhanced by a Classically-detailed doorcase and decorative iron work.				

NIAH Reg.	Description	Townland	Distance from Development	ITM
30331027	House	Townparks 2 nd Division	70m SW	543426 751875
Description				
End of terrace attached five-bay two-storey house over half-basement, built 1782. Pitched slate roof, having rooflights, tall deep cement-rendered chimneystacks, and replacment rainwater goods. Cement-rendered ruled and lined walls with parallel raised quoins. Square-headed windows with replacement uPVC glazing, and tooled limestone sills. Square-headed doorway with cement raised quoins at head of flight of cast-iron steps with cast-iron railings. Rendered boundary plinth wall to front with rounded limestone copings and decorative cast-iron railings.				
Appraisal				
A late eighteenth-century house built by Archdeacon Edward Edmund Burton (1737-1817) which, together with an adjacent house (see 30331026), makes a suitable backdrop to Saint Mary's Cathedral (see 30331025). Its symmetrical façade is enhanced by decorative iron work.				

NIAH Reg.	Description	Townland	Distance from Development	ITM
30331028	Public House	Townparks 2 nd Division	120m SW	543482 751852
Description				
Mid-row three-bay three-storey public house, built c.1880. Pitched slate roof, with cast-iron rainwater goods, brick chimneystacks. Painted rendered walls with raised vermiculated quoins, and string-course at first floor sill level. Square-headed window openings with replacment windows, decorative plaster dressings comprising fluted pilasters with scroll brackets supporting cornices, first floor also having pediments, and second floor having brackets under sills, and brackets over cornices which support eaves cornice. Recent fasciaboard to ground floor. Square-headed doorway with detailing similar to that of windows, having timber panelled door and plain overlight.				

Appraisal
The Connaught Arms presents an ornate appearance in a street that today has lost much of its historic fabric. The render details to the openings and the quoins add interest and the scale and symmetry of the building give it a grand appearance.

NIAH Reg.	Description	Townland	Distance from Development	ITM
30331029	Town Hall	Townparks 3 rd Division	200m E	453533 751975
Description				
Corner-sited town hall, dated 1884. Complex building, main section having pitched slate roof with four-stage tower at corner. Central section of façade is of five bays and two storeys. Coursed rubble limestone walls with cornice and parapet decorated with terracotta tiled panels divided into sections by piers, raised limestone quoins, moulded string course at first floor level and wide windows with transoms and two mullions in each in early seventeenth-century style. Main entrance in single-bay section and emphasised by pedimented panel which sits on top of parapet, with commemorative plaque having date, cross and with crossed swords in tympanum. To south are two further bays with integral carriage arch having segmental head and keystone and transomed and mullioned windows with single mullion each. Tower faced with blocks of channelled ashlar with clasping panelled pilasters, string courses, round-headed openings and clasping pilasters, doorcase to ground floor and diagonally placed buttress to fourth stage giving it appearance of being octagonal. Clock face on each main façade, cornice, parapet and further cornice and urns. On top is octagonal, louvered lantern. High Street façade is of two bays with narrow windows with transoms in first floor windows, and doorcase with chamfered dressing.				
Appraisal				
Tuam Town Hall is a very good example of the growing importance of municipal affairs in the late nineteenth century. It is superbly placed in the centre of the town and is thus a manifestation of local democracy. It also present the very good quality stone carving and stone cutting of the period.				

NIAH Reg.	Description	Townland	Distance from Development	ITM
30331030	Public House	Townparks 3 rd Division	200m E	543533 751947
Description				
Terraced three-bay three-storey house, built c.1830, refaced and with shopfront added c.1890. Pitched slate roof with single chimneystack, and moulded cast-iron gutter supported by small brackets. Lined and ruled rendered façade with parallel raised quoins and paired brackets. String-course under first floor window with tiny dentils. Square-headed timber sliding sash one-over-one pane windows, first floor having panelled pilasters and brackets supporting fluted lintels and pediments, and top floor having moulded surrounds and curvilinear decoration under sills. Timber shopfront has plate-glass display windows with margined overlights and rendered stall-risers, flanked by wide paneled pilasters with fluted brackets and recent fasciaboard. Shop doorway is recessed with double-leaf timber panelled doors having glazed upper panels, and metal gate. House door is timber panelled and has plain overlight.				
Appraisal				

The façade of this commercial premises is a good example of the Italianate style of decoration that was popular in Tuam in the late nineteenth century. The retention of timber sash windows and panelled doors enhances the building and the fine timber shopfront is a typical example of the end of the nineteenth century.

NIAH Reg.	Description	Townland	Distance from Development	ITM
30331031	Allied Irish Bank	Townparks 3 rd Division	80m NE	543543 751923
Description				
Corner-sited three-storey bank building, built c.1940. Originally Munster and Leinster Bank, now Allied Irish Bank. Four bays to Dublin Road and five bays to Vicar Street, with chamfered entrance bay to corner. Roof obscured by Doric cornice and heavy blocking course. Façade of ashlar limestone on ground floor with plinth, and having rectangular panel over former side doorway on Vicar Street. Projecting limestone course below first floor sill level supported on corbels. Red brick to upper floors, having cut limestone band with raised panels, and moulded cornice with dentil course below. Recessed panelling to upper floors of entrance bay having carved limestone plaques to corners. Square-headed window openings to upper floors and round openings to ground floor. Vicar Street façade has paired windows to end bays of top floor and tripartite windows to first floor, all with limestone sills. Top floor openings have brick voussoirs, first floor have raised limestone surrounds with cornices. Ground floor window openings connected by impost course with lion masks between pairs of windows, and have scroll keystones, moulded arrises and raised and fielded panels below sills, metal railings and replacement glazing. Square-headed entrance doorway comprising engaged Doric columns with plinths and having garlands to frieze with lion mask at centre, pediment, and double-leaf timber panelled door with panelled timber overdoor and limestone steps. Side entrance has chamfered surround, cornice and lower half infilled for provision of ATM.				
Appraisal				
The bank is a very fine classical building coming from the strong tradition of bank buildings designed for the Munster and Leinster Bank. This is one of the last in a long line of classical commercial buildings with superb stone carving to be built in Ireland.				

NIAH Reg.	Description	Townland	Distance from Development	ITM
30331032	House	Townparks 3 rd Division	80m NE	543562 751916
Description				
Terraced three-bay three-storey house, built c.1820, with raised basement. Pitched slate roof with single chimneystack. Rendered and painted walls with parallel raised quoins. Square-headed window openings, ground floor windows altered, but upper floors original, latter with six-over-six pane timber sliding sash windows to first floor and three-over-six pane to top floor. Many original panes of glass survive and all windows have limestone sills. Round-headed carved limestone Doric doorcase comprising engaged columns with entasis, cornice and archivolt, with spoked fanlight and carved timber door with four octagonal panels in upper part, original knocker and flat panels to lower part, with limestone steps.				
Appraisal				
This house has survived very well, retaining its original doorcase, door and windows. The original crown glass, now becoming quite rare, survives in this house and adds liveliness to the façade.				

NIAH Reg.	Description	Townland	Distance from Development	ITM
30331034	Post Office	Townparks 3 rd Division	80m E	543567 751842
Description				
Detached multiple-bay single-storey Georgian-Revival post office, built c.1910, having pedimented breakfront with tripartite window. Designed by Harold Leask of the Office of Public Works. Hipped slate roof, with moulded cast-iron rainwater goods, side elevation guttering supported on small brackets, and with limestone cornice. Walls of red brick with limestone band below cornice, having inscribed lettering 'POST OFFICE', and second band at sill level. Square-headed window openings with block and start limestone surrounds and limestone sills, with six-over-six pane timber sliding sash windows. Tympanum to breakfront has half-moon window with triple keystone and moulded surround. Square-headed doorcase with moulded limestone architrave having triple keystone, plain overlight and timber battened double-leaf door, and limestone step.				
Appraisal				
This small post office is a very good example of the creative work produced by the Office of Public Works at the beginning of the twentieth century. The detailing and quality of stonework is of a very high standard.				

NIAH Reg.	Description	Townland	Distance from Development	ITM
30331035	House	Townparks 3 rd Division	95m E	543583 751843
Description				
Detached two-bay two-storey house, built c.1910, having full-height canted bay window. Designed by Office of Public Works as postmaster's residence. Pitched slated roof with single red-brick chimneystack, and having recent flat-roofed dormer window. Brick cornice with dentils incorporating moulded cast-iron gutter, and cast-iron rainwater downpipes. Red-brick walls. Square-headed window openings with limestone sills and timber sliding sash windows, six-over-six pane to first floor and six-over-nine pane to ground floor. Small two-pane window to one side of doorway. Square-headed doorway having bracketed shelter with cornice, and original timber panelled doorcase, with limestone step.				
Appraisal				
This is an unusual occurrence of a house designed specially for a postmaster. It is a substantial house with a strong urban appearance and its brickwork echoes that of the adjoining post office. It is a good example of its period and in good condition.				

NIAH Reg.	Description	Townland	Distance from Development	ITM
30331053	Public House	Townparks	200m SW	543409 751743

		2 nd Division		
Description				
End of row three-bay two-storey public house, built c.1870 and renovated c.1920. Pitched slate roof with rendered chimneystacks. Painted and rendered walls. Square-headed timber casement windows to first floor with stained glass in panes above transoms. Pub front has fluted pilasters standing on polished granite bases and supporting fasciaboards having name in stained glass. Display windows have Harry Clarke stained glass and engraved display windows with words 'Rustic Vaults, Bar, Grocery'.				
Appraisal				
The public house was rebuilt about 1925 and has original stained glass made by the Harry Clarke Studio, and engraved glass. The pub front has been renovated but is a facsimile of the original				

NIAH Reg.	Description	Townland	Distance from Development	ITM
30331057	House	Townparks 3 rd Division	100m NE	543569 751913
Description				
End of terrace three-bay three-storey house, built c.1820, having shopfront to ground floor. Pitched slate roof. Rendered walls with raised render quoins. Square-headed windows to upper floors having render surrounds, first floor having fluted pilasters with plinths and scroll brackets supporting moulded pediments, and top floor having similar pilasters supporting moulded cornices, all windows having replacement timber windows. Round-headed doorway to south end has render block-and-start surround with stepped plinths, fluted projecting keystone, recent timber panelled door, decorative petal fanlight, and stone step. Recently altered timber shopfront with pilasters and having doorway at north end with overlight and stone step.				
Appraisal				
This building terminates a row of similar, well detailed and substantial houses. It is enhanced by the decorative render surrounds to the windows, by its fine doorway and the timber shopfront, the latter somewhat altered recently.				

Appendix 5 Relevant Guidance and Legislation

Extract: *Framework and Principles for the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands 1999)*

3.6.5 Test excavation

(a) Definition

Test excavation is that form of archaeological excavation where the purpose is to establish the nature and extent of archaeological deposits and features present in a location which it is proposed to develop (though not normally to fully investigate those deposits or features) and allow an assessment to be made of the archaeological impact of the proposed development. It may also be referred to as archaeological testing.

(b) Application

Where it is considered that a proposed development may have an impact on a known or suspected archaeological site or monument involving removal of, or interference with, archaeological deposits or features then the archaeological assessment should include test excavation unless: (i) the carrying out of test excavation would have significant adverse effects on the archaeological integrity of the site or monument or prevent future archaeological investigation of it, or (ii) the development proposals are altered so that there is no longer a potential impact on an archaeological site or monument, or (iii) the proposed development is already considered unacceptable on archaeological or other grounds. Test excavation must only be done on the basis that it is accepted by all involved that (i) there may be significant further costs in respect of archaeological excavation, and (ii) the design of the development may have to be altered to secure appropriate levels of preservation in-situ, and (iii) the particular type of development proposed may be found to be unacceptable due to the level of impact it would have on the archaeological heritage. In cases where it is accepted that a known archaeological site or monument (or portion of such) must be removed to allow development to proceed, then it is essential that the approach of preservation by record be applied. In such cases, therefore, the carrying out of test excavation should be viewed as a means of assisting in planning and costing full-scale rescue excavation rather than determining if such is necessary, as might be the case with a location suspected of containing archaeological deposits or features.

Extract: *National Monuments Act 1930, as amended*

26.---(1) It shall not be lawful for any person, without or otherwise than in accordance with a licence issued by the Commissioners under this section, to dig or excavate in or under any land (whether with or without removing the surface of the land) for the purpose of searching generally for archaeological objects or of searching for, exposing or examining any particular structure or thing of archaeological interest known or believed to be in or under such land or for any other archaeological purpose.

26.----(2) *The Commissioners may at their discretion issue to any person a licence to dig or excavate in or under any specified land for any specified archaeological purpose and may insert in any such licence such conditions and restrictions as they shall think proper.*

26.----(3) *Any person who digs or excavates in or under any land in contravention of this section shall be guilty of an offence under this section and shall be liable on summary conviction thereof to a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds.*

26.----(4) *Nothing in this section shall apply to or render unlawful digging or excavation in, or under any land for or in the course of any agricultural or industrial operation nor shall a licence under this section operate to render lawful the doing of anything which would be unlawful if this section had not been passed.*

Extract: European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised) * Valetta, 16.I.1992, ETS 143 – Archaeological Heritage (Revised), 16.I.1992

Article 3 To preserve the archaeological heritage and guarantee the scientific significance of archaeological research work, each Party undertakes:

to apply procedures for the authorisation and supervision of excavation and other archaeological activities in such a way as: a to prevent any illicit excavation or removal of elements of the archaeological heritage; b to ensure that archaeological excavations and prospecting are undertaken in a scientific manner and provided that: – non-destructive methods of investigation are applied wherever possible; – the elements of the archaeological heritage are not uncovered or left exposed during or after excavation without provision being made for their proper preservation, conservation and management; ii to ensure that excavations and other potentially destructive techniques are carried out only by qualified, specially authorised persons; iii to subject to specific prior authorisation, whenever foreseen by the domestic law of the State, the use of metal detectors and any other detection equipment or process for archaeological investigation.