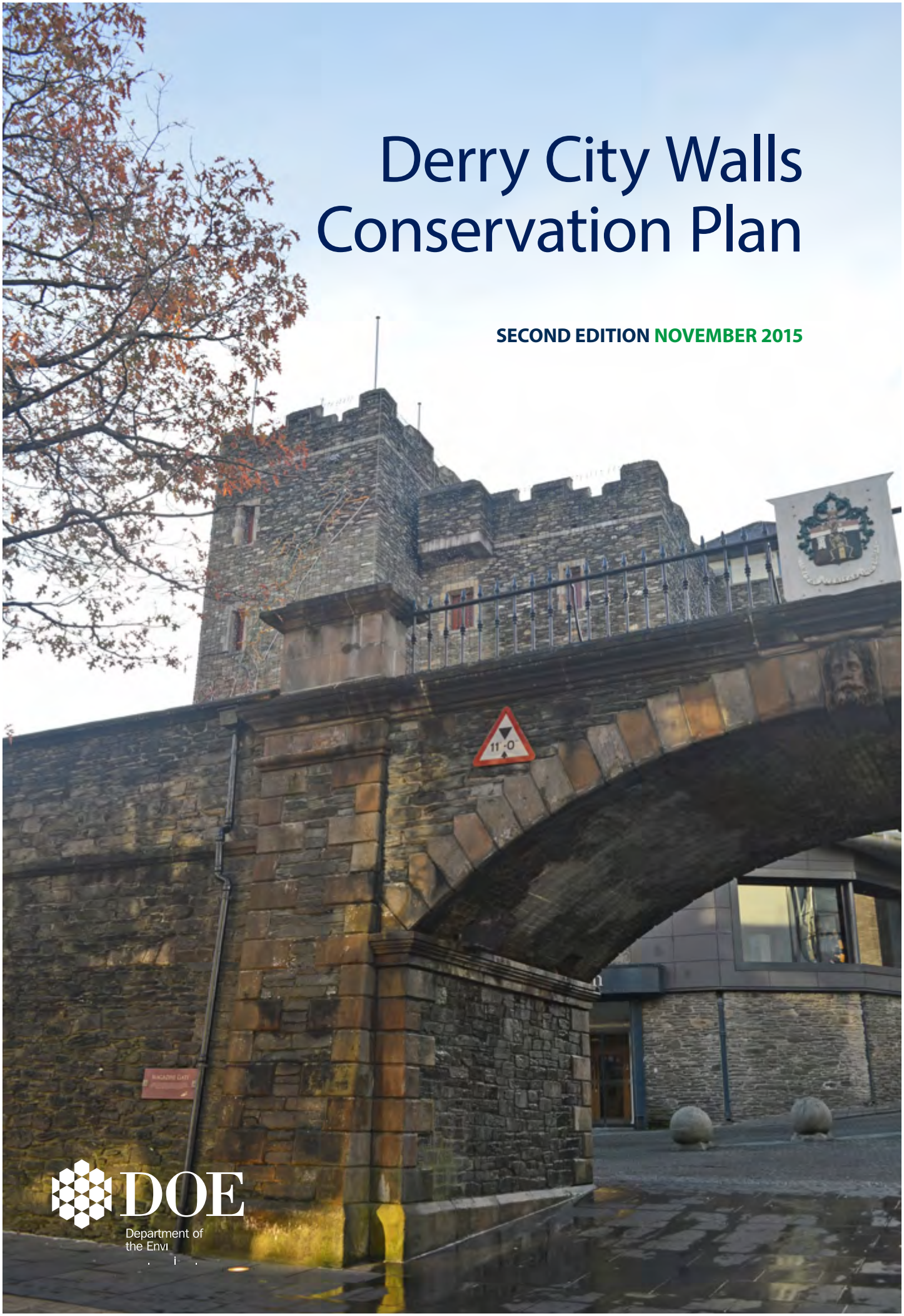
Derry City Walls Conservation Plan

SECOND EDITION NOVEMBER 2015



DERRY CITY WALLS

CONSERVATION PLAN

EDITION TWO
DRAFT SEVEN
NOVEMBER 2015

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Introduction to Second Edition

The ‘Walls of Derry’ are a historic monument in state care. ‘State care’ is the highest form of heritage protection in Northern Ireland. The walls are still owned by those responsible for their original construction: The Honorable the Irish Society of London, but under a far reaching guardianship agreement, the State has maintained them and has been responsible for all decisions on their future since 1955. The Department of the Environment is currently responsible for this care. Significant funding has been put into the structure since 1955 with an extensive repair programme in particular over the last twenty five years.

Many other agencies and stakeholders are involved in issues involving the maintenance and long term care of the monument. This may be by default or because of a statutory remit. For example: TransportNI of the Department for Regional Development currently maintain the road surfaces and lighting on the monument. The Derry City & Strabane District Council owns the canons and cleans litter. The NW Development Office of the Department of Social Development have supported the replacement of bins and seating and in the past funded renewal of the walkway. The City Centre Initiative has become involved in day to day management issues on the wall and in security issues. Tourism Northern Ireland has funded signage and the original version of this Conservation Plan and has worked with Visit Derry to market the monument. Between 2011 and 2015 the Holywell Trust was supported by the Heritage Lottery Fund to engage local people and communities with the heritage of the City Walls and that initiative has spawned a ‘Friends of the Derry Walls’ group. Many other organisations provide tour guides, have staged events, or own land which is adjacent or relevant to the future development of the monument. Most of this work is to the benefit of the walls but it is important that all involved are clear about the value of the monument and potential impact of their actions upon this asset. This is one of the main purposes of this plan.

In 2005 Alastair Coey Architects were commissioned as part of the Walled City Signature Project, to produce a Conservation Plan and Management Plan for the structure. Detailed research, investigation and consultation with a wide range of stakeholders followed before the first edition of the Conservation Plan was published in 2007. This was followed by a Management Plan published in 2009 and, utilising information gathered and further research, a Gazetteer for the monument describing each section was published in 2011.

In the intervening years a Management Group has been set up composed of organizations with direct management responsibility for the structure and many recommendations of the original plan have been followed through. There remains work to be done however, and in line with policy (5), the original plan was formally reviewed during 2013 and 2014. This involved revisiting the original data and a meeting with stakeholders in June 2013. This second edition of the conservation plan reflects the conclusions of that review. The review is available to download from DOE's website at: www.doeni.gov.uk.

Conservation Plan

A Conservation Plan is intended to be a clear document that can explain to stakeholders what is important about a historic structure and why this is so. It considers conflicting demands upon a structure and offers solutions. It provides policies for future reference. A key issue is that it is should become the basis of an agreed way forward for a monument. As many groups and stakeholders will be involved in achieving true potential and a sustainable future it is important that a wide consultation takes place. This project has endeavored to carry out such a consultation with a public meeting, wide stakeholder comment and subsequent development guided by a representative management committee. This committee has sought further comment from key stakeholders. It is hoped that the finished document will form an essential reference point for future decision makers.

Management Plan

The Management Plan commissioned along with this document is a detailed but easily adaptable manual which will be used by those involved in the day to day management of the monument. It sets out contact details, clarifies current practice and includes information on future maintenance programmes, best practice and event planning guidelines. It also contains detailed survey information on the monument. It is envisaged that this document will change and evolve in response to changing key staff and procedures associated with the management of the structure. Its latest revision can be downloaded from www.doeni.gov.uk .

Gazetteer

A gazetteer has also been developed as part of this project. It gives a detailed description of the walls and their associated history which will be of use to those involved in the future management of the structure. It will also be of interest to anyone keen to find out more about the walls in detail. It can be downloaded from www.doeni.gov.uk.

Extent of Plan

The colonial city of Londonderry was designed as an ideal new town based upon classical ideals derived ultimately from Roman town planning. Four principle streets radiate from a central town square or 'diamond' with a secondary network of streets as a further enclosing square. Much of this original plan survives though the original buildings (with the exception of the slightly later cathedral and some archaeology) are gone. The city walls adapted to landscape conditions and military priorities and are an integral part of this city plan. This conservation plan however does not extend to the consideration of the city within the walls. That is potentially a larger and more complex project. This plan aims to provide an agreed basis for the sustainable development of the Monument in State Care and its associated archaeology.

TERMINOLOGY

The use of the titles 'Londonderry' and 'Derry' are used as seems contextually appropriate throughout the text. Individual occurrences should not be interpreted as conveying any secondary meaning or bias. 'Ireland was always a paradox: Ulster is no exception.' (Curl, The Londonderry Plantation 1609-1914, p121).

Historical and social development of the Monument

The walls of Londonderry, once its strength, are now its ornament.

(Visitor comment, 1827)

The nature of any place is greatly influenced by its geographical position, and the way in which people use or interpret that environment. The low hill of Derry, formerly an island, is near the mouth of the River Foyle in north-western Ireland, easily accessible by sea, but also deep in the interior of Ulster.

In early history it also lay at a conjunction of the two main parts of the territory of the Cenél nEógan, people, in Inishowen and Tirowen, whose leading families are represented in more modern times in the surnames of McLaughlin and O'Neill, and by the Cenél Conaill, whose name is the main element of Tirconnell and who are represented by the surname of O'Donnell and others.

On the island in the Foyle, where the city later grew, there was an Early Christian monastery which carried the great prestige of association with Colmcille or Saint Columba, the first Christian saint of Irish birth. The monastery reached its greatest religious and secular importance in the twelfth century, although the seat of the diocese was not moved to Derry, from Maghera, until the middle of the thirteenth century. The site included a major church building (Tempull Mór) that was constructed in 1164, and an Augustinian monastery (Lacey 1990, 39-53). In addition, the O'Dohertys built a tower house here for their overlords the O'Donnells, in lieu of certain taxes, on land purchased from the Ua Lochlainn for 20 cows (Lacey 1999, 19).

All the elaborated names by which the place has been known, Daire Calgach, Doire Cholmcille, and Londonderry are linked by the single Irish word, Doire - Derry, referring to an oak-grove. This word appears in many Irish place-names and may sometimes, as in the present case, carry implications of the ancient sacred significance of that tree.

In the late sixteenth century, when Elizabethan England was eventually destroying the structure of Gaelic Ireland, Derry lay between the lands of the O'Neills and O'Kanes to the east and south and those of the O'Donnells and O'Doherty's to the north and west. Its strategic position was not lost on the English government although its wider significance was not exploited until the end of the century.

Elizabethan forces, led by Colonel Edward Randolph, under the command of the Lord Deputy, Sir Henry Sidney first occupied Derry in 1566 and threw up defensive earthworks for the garrison. They made some progress in establishing themselves but withdrew in the following year after a devastating accident when their powder magazine most likely located in the former nunnery at the highest point of the hill (Scott 2009), exploded, killing at least thirty soldiers, and wounding many others.

In 1600, during the Nine Years War, the Lord Deputy Mountjoy sent Sir Henry Docwra with 4,000 troops to occupy

Derry as part of a pincer movement against the army of Hugh O'Neill of Tyrone. He found Derry to be 'a place in manner of an island … the river called Lough Foyle encompassing it all on one side, and a bog most commonly wet and not easily passable except in two or three places, dividing it from the main land.' Docwra established two forts on the island of Derry, one by the riverside, and one up the hill near the site of the present St Augustines's church, together with a small settlement of houses.

Some Gaelic chieftains came over to Docwra's side, including Cahir O'Doherty who was knighted for his service. 'Derrie' received a city charter from James VI & I in 1604 which described it as '… a place very convenient to be made both a town of war and a town of merchandize …' However Docwra, who had been made Provost of the city for life, was disappointed at subsequent lack of support for the city and departed in 1606. Cahir O'Doherty revolted against his successor Paulet in 1608 and, although his rebellion failed, the little fortified town was badly damaged.

In 1607, the Flight of the Earls — the departure abroad of the principal Gaelic chiefs of Ulster — unexpectedly left the Crown with a wide swathe of territory covering two thirds of the province, which came to be used for the Plantation of Ulster with settlers from Britain. This was at the beginning of the age of colonial expansion and it was calculated that Protestant settlers would both safeguard the country from foreign invasion and speed its development in the money economy of Western Europe.

The London trade guilds, or Companies, undertook to carry out this plantation in the area which became known first as the County of Coleraine and later as the County of Londonderry, and to build two walled towns, one at Coleraine, and the other at Derry. In 1613 a company was incorporated for the purpose, by the name of 'The Society of the Governors and Assistants of London of the New Plantation of Ulster within the Realm of Ireland', later known as the Honourable the Irish Society. Derry received a new charter and name, the City of Londonderry.

Also in 1613 the surveyors first 'viewed and trode out the ground' for the line of the walls as they are today, and their building was largely finished in 1618, although there were some minor additions a few years later.

By the late 15th century, the development and use of artillery in Europe had degraded significantly the effectiveness of traditional medieval forms of fortification. High walls could now be demolished by direct bombardment with cannon. The response to artillery — most clearly seen to have developed in 16th-century Italy — was to construct defences comprising low, thick ramparts with angular bastions and surrounded by ditches with outer counterscarp banks. Although represented in many versions of defensive layouts, the *trace italienne* allowed ordnance to be mounted securely, provided wide flanks allowing crossfire both from small arms and cannon to bear down along an external ditch, and eliminated any patches of dead ground which had existed in front of circular or rectangular towers of mediaeval fortifications. Thus, they provided clear fields of fire for the flanks of the neighbouring bastions. In Britain this new system is best represented by the line of bastioned defences at Berwick-upon-Tweed, constructed between 1560 and 1569, and the most costly fortification programme undertaken in England during the reign of Elizabeth I (Kerrigan 1995, 3). In Ireland, the earliest bastioned fort would seem to be that at Corkbeg, Co. Cork, dating to pre-1569.

Campaign forts designed for use with artillery and guns had been constructed in Ulster during the course of the Nine Years' War (1594-1603) by both English and Gaelic Irish forces. These forts were constructed with earthen ramparts and timber palisades and with bastions or demi-bastions at their salient angles, and were often hastily erected as a means for strategic locations to be either held or protected. The Dutch had pioneered the use of this more economical form of fortification during the wars in the Netherlands of the late-sixteenth century. They had discovered that a suitably revetted wall made of earth and turf was a good substitute for masonry, provided that the wall was sufficiently thick (Young and Emberton 1978, 2). The earthen rampart was protected with timber palisades set horizontally to prevent escalade, and at the foot of the rampart there ran a low outer rampart which gave defenders the complete control of the ditch. This double enceinte was formed into curtains and bastions in imitation of the Italian model. The problem with this system, however, was its durability since the timber palisade would eventually decay and the earthen rampart would subsequently slump. The earliest fortifications constructed by Sir Henry Docwra at Derry were of this form, and he used it also for his garrisons at Culmore, Dunalong and Lifford. These are well seen in contemporary maps of *c*. 1600, and the text accompanying Everard's map actually lists the cannon deployed in the main defences at Derry.

While it was recognised as a fine temporary fortification, the construction of ramparts lined in stone was equally recognised as a more durable fortification, especially for those walls designed to encompass a town or city. It is for this reason that we find Chichester (Sir Arthur Chichester, Lord Deputy 1605-15) so keen to construct the walls of Derry in stone following the destruction of Docwra's settlement by the O'Doherty rebellion in 1608. It would also, no doubt, have been intended to act as reminder to the native population of the permanent nature of the new order's presence in Ulster.

The design of the walls was undertaken by Sir Edward Doddington and the construction was overseen by Peter Benson, a master builder from London, with the work undertaken between 1613 and 1619. A survey undertaken by Captain Nicholas Pynnar in 1619 reported that:

> The City of Londonderry is compassed with a strong wall, excellently made and neatly wrought, of good lime and stone, circuit 284 $^{2}/_{3}$ perches, 18 feet to the perch, the 4 gates contain 84 feet, the wall is 24 foot high and 6 thick. Gates battlemented, but to two there is no going up, so they serve to no great use, there are no leaves for the gates, but 2 drawbridges serve for 2, and 2 portcullis for the other two. 9 bulwarks very large and good, and 2 half bulwarks; upon 4 can be placed 4 cannons or other pieces, the rest are not quite so large. The rampart within the city 12 foot thick of earth
> (*Cal. SPI* 1615 – 1625, 378-379).

The walls consisted of an 8 metre thick earthen rampart faced with a 2 metre deep outer face of stone. The excavation of the earth for the rampart created a ditch on the outer side of the walls, with the exception of the north-western part of the circuit that now overlooks the Bogside, where the hillside was scarped to provide additional defence (Lacy 1999, 68-69).

> The faces of the walls have a steep batter rising usually to a string course, above which a straight wall-head with embrasures for artillery rises to breast height. The copings are often of dressed sandstone (Rowan 1979, 373-74).

The height of the wall varies, but shows little evidence of having been altered since its original construction. The modern height of 6 to 7.5 metres (Rowan 1979) has been compared to the historical documentation by Thomas (1992, ii, 160) who noted that:

> Pynnar (1618) gave it as the equivalent of 7 metres and Phillips (1627) of 6 metres. Pynnar's figures agreed with Walker's (1689) on the thickness of the stone wall as being between 1.8 and 2 metres. The rampart behind the wall is the only feature to change over time, Pynnar's figure comes out at 3.5 metres and Rowan's 4.9 metres.

The source of stone and lime for construction of the walls appears not to have been definitively identified. Milligan suggests possible sources of stone were quarries in the Rock Road area or, more conveniently, off Fahan Street or Quarry Street. Lime kilns are shown close to Lord Docwra's Bulwark (Coward's Bastion) on the c.1625 map The Plat of the Cittie of Londonderrie as it Stand Built and Fortyfyed but the raw materials for burning were clearly brought from a distance. Docwra referred to using shells from Shell Island below Culmore where the river enters Lough Foyle (Kelly, W.P. 2003, 44).

In essence, therefore, the walls have remained intact since their first construction .

Within the walled area a new settlement had been laid out, with four streets leading to a central square called the Diamond. By 1622 there were over one hundred houses in existence in the new streetscape, and a market house had been constructed in the Diamond, while a new cathedral was erected between 1628 and 1633 to replace the old St. Augustine's Abbey. Originally there were four gates that punctured the circuit of the walls, each leading onto one of the four main streets within the enclosed city centre. Lacy (1990, 88 – 90) notes that Derry was the first piece of major urban planning in Ireland, and may well have been influenced by the layout of European towns such as Vitry-le_François (1545) on the River Marne in France. It and Charlesville (1606) are often described as *bastide* towns. Like Londonderry they were also built as frontier settlements, this time at the edge of French influence. Both are also typified by rational grid plans derived via Renaissance ideas from Roman precedents.

In Raven's map of 1625 the four gates are depicted as rectangular towers, with battlements, that rise above the parapet level of the city walls. In appearance the gates would have retained a similarity to the gatehouses of the Medieval period, despite their location on a seventeenth century town wall that had been designed for use with artillery and guns.

The four original gates, unfortunately, have not survived. In addition, three new major openings - New Gate (1787), Castle Gate (1803) and Magazine Gate (1865) - were punched through the fabric of the walls to enable easier access to the city centre. A break was also made in the circuit of the walls at Richmond Street, located between the Newgate Bastion and the Water Bastion, in 1861 (Rowan 1979, 374-76; Hippsley 1988, 26-28).

Of the original ten artillery bastions that were erected along the outer line of the walls, three have been totally removed: Gunner's Bastion (demolished 1810), Coward's Bastion (demolished 1824) and the Water Bastion (removed piecemeal after 1837).

Sentinel houses, known as échaugettes, which gave sentries protection from the weather and enemy snipers, were added to the walls. However, many were damaged or destroyed during the siege of 1689 leaving only two extant today located either side of Church Bastion(Paul Logue, pers. comm. 2015). In addition, a triangular defensive wall, or ravelin, was added to the front of the Bishop's Gate by Colonel Robert Lundy to provide this vulnerable point with additional protection during the siege of 1689. This is no longer visible above ground but, in 1999, some of its archaeological remains were excavated by DOE archaeologists ahead of a new development (Paul Logue, pers. comm. 2015).

The popular fame of Londonderry as a walled city principally derives from its withstanding of the 1689 siege of 105 days, during the 'Glorious Revolution' that resulted in the deposition of James II and the accession of William III and Mary II to the British throne. But it had acted also as a place of refuge in the years following the outbreak in October 1641 of the great Rebellion, and suffered an even longer siege in 1649, when parliamentary forces under Sir Charles Coote defended the city against a Royalist army. Even as late as the 1790s the Corporation was concerned that the walls should be put in a state of defence during the period leading up to the 1798 Rising and a possible French invasion. It was only in the nineteenth century that people began to remark on the walls as a structure of possible civic benefit and 'ornament'.

Throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the state of the walls was a regular concern for the Corporation, with frequent mention both of their dilapidation and of measures taken to repair them. In the late 1700s, approaching the hundredth anniversary of the 1689 siege, the first demands for deliberate change to the walls began to arise and that was mainly to do with the state of the gates and the gatehouses which were on top of them.

Butcher Gate was rebuilt in a more decorative, rather than fortified, style in 1789. The passage through the walls at the end of London Street (New Gate) had been made in 1787 to provide access to the city's first theatre. Although the Corporation gained authority to pull down the walls under the Londonderry Bridge Act of 1800, it did not do so, but added more gates and rebuilt the old ones in succeeding years. In 1819 an agreement between the Corporation and the Honourable the Irish Society contained a specific undertaking that 'the City Walls shall be preserved and kept up for the use and accommodation of the inhabitants'. The Water Bastion was almost entirely removed by successive attempts to create a crossing from Foyle Street on to the East Wall. This drew a strangely familiar complaint in 1844 when The Londonderry Sentinel observed that 'the passage at night was a lurking place for every description of profligate character.' The last major changes were in the 1860s when the Coward's Bastion was finally removed and Magazine Gate built, and the walls were breached at Orchard Street, through to Richmond Street.

In the nineteenth century there were numerous complaints about building on or up against the walls, and about lesser encroachments such as people using them as advertising hoardings. In the twentieth century a plan to hollow them out and use them for air-raid shelters during the Second World War was turned down!

There have been dozens of towns surrounded by walls in Ireland, but Londonderry, the last walled city to be built in Europe, stands as the most complete and spectacular. It is part of a long European tradition of walled cities - it is really a city with walls around it rather than a heavily fortified citadel. It was built at a time of European expansion and this also brings it into comparison with Quebec City in Canada which was founded, and began its defences, in the same period.

The significance of the walls of Derry in European history, and in Ulster Protestant folklore deriving from the late-seventeenth century siege, is an important part of Irish heritage. The remarkable survival of the walls is probably due, in large measure, to this particular interest. There is now an opportunity for careful management and use of the walls not only to conserve a national monument, but also to contribute to popular education and developing civic identity.

All elements of the history of Derry and Londonderry make it a very particular place in Irish history and one in which there is a wide interest in preserving and interpreting. One helpful factor is that there is a considerable amount of first-hand documentation, plans and maps, right from the very beginning of the walls, which can help to trace their history in the overall Irish context.

While the city walls are the most obvious distinctive feature of Derry, other aspects of its history, particularly its early Christian associations and its possible proto-urban medieval development do not have a clear manifestation. Progress in this respect will partly depend on archaeological investigation. However the creation and enhancement of linkages between the walls and adjacent areas of the city, particularly the Long Tower and St Columb's Wells area, would

provide considerable opportunities for recovering and interpreting all facets of the history of the place, within a context of integrated environmental improvement.

The City of London built the walls in the seventeenth century during a period when its modern mercantile and financial basis was being developed. The Honourable the Irish Society still owns the walls although, in 1955, the Society appointed the then Ministry of Finance for Northern Ireland (now Department of the Environment, Environment and Heritage Service) as guardian with responsibility for the ongoing upkeep of the Monument. The Society continues to this day to take a benevolent interest in the walls.

Somebody once wrote that '… it is never possible to feel that Derry is an ordinary city.' All its people concur with that statement. The walls are its most visible symbol, and present opportunities for serious and open-hearted care and development.

The significance of the Monument

The general approach to assessing the nature of the significance of Derry's City Walls is adapted from that set out in The Conservation Plan by James Semple Kerr. It relies on an understanding of the physical attributes, uses, relationships and associations of the place up to and including the present.

Derry City Walls represent the finest historic town walls to be found in Britain and Ireland. While impressive stretches of medieval town walls can be seen in places such as Athenry, Co. Galway and York in England, the walls - built between 1613 and 1618 - that encircle the historic city centre of Londonderry have retained their complete circuit and have survived relatively intact for 400 years. In addition, the Monument represents the last walled town of its kind to have been constructed in Europe, and is the final representation of a tradition that stretches back to the Roman Empire. As such, Derry City Walls represent a unique cultural treasure for the people of Northern Ireland.

The walls of Derry are considered to be of exceptional significance and require conservation and management in the public interest because:

1. The seventeenth century walls of the city of Londonderry, the largest monument in State Care in Northern Ireland, is the most intact surviving walled town in Ireland, and among the most complete in the British Isles.

2. The walls are an expression of the strategic significance of Derry in north-west Ireland and, both in themselves and in relation to other walled towns, illuminate Irish history.

3. The walls illustrate the development of warfare and defence through the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

4. The, well-preserved, physical structure of the walls and gates, with their various repairs and alterations, provides a visually impressive artefact of great complexity and significance which embodies archaeological and other physical evidence relating to their own evolution and the development of the city.

5. They enclose, defend and were designed as an integral part of the 'ideal plan' cruciform street layout of the old city. This is further reinforced by the Historic City Conservation Area designation.

6. The symbolism of the walls of Derry in Irish history is powerful.

7. The walled city relates not only to the history of Ireland but also to other walled cities in Europe (for example Lucca in Tuscany) and to North America (Old Quebec City is the only remaining city north of Mexico with intact surrounding walls). Its foundation also parallels the development of new cities at the edge of other European States (in particular the Bastide towns in France of Vitrey le Francois in 1545 and Charlesville in 1606 and the Venetian construction of Palmanova at their border with the Ottomans near Trieste in 1593)

8. The City of London built the walls at a period when its modern mercantile and financial basis was being established. Although now in the guardianship of the Northern Ireland Environment Agency, The Honourable the Irish Society still own, and take an active interest in the preservation of the walls, thus perpetuating the historic relationship with one of the world's greatest cities.

Complementary significances

9. The walls, bastions and some areas in their immediate vicinity are a ready-made promenade and grandstand, which has the potential to be a venue for major events and an important educational and recreational resource which could attract and entertain citizens and tourists alike.

10. The walls and their immediate hinterland are a habitat for various flora and fauna.

11. The walls are integral to the lives of the people of the City. As such they have the potential to assist in developing understanding between two divided communities and offer a distinct opportunity to enhance and extend the city's sense of identity.

12. A number of cultural events, organised by the various arts venues located in adjoining streets, use the walls as a backdrop.

Threats to significance

The principal threats to the contextual significance of the Monument are:

1. Lack of knowledge and failure to appreciate the asset.

2. Incremental degradation of the historic fabric as a result of natural weathering and erosion and mechanical damage caused by traffic and other uses.

3. Neglect or inappropriate management and maintenance regimes.

4. Inappropriate development which may have adverse visual and other impacts upon its setting.

5. Loss of potentially important open space adjacent to the walls.

6. Vandalism and anti-social behavior resulting in physical damage and under-use.

7. Inappropriate modern interventions such as street furniture including seating, signage and railings.

8. Health and safety measures which might compromise authenticity.

9. The negative impact of security installations.

A vision for the Monument

You have a chance of creating a feature at once interesting, beautiful and useful; of doing in a different way something for which Paris and Vienna have made themselves famous for two hundred years.

(Denis Winston, Chief Architect to the Ministry of Home Affairs for Northern Ireland, October 1943 in an address to members of Londonderry Corporation, builders, architects and other citizens)

Derry's City Walls will be preserved in perpetuity for the enjoyment of citizens and visitors alike. The walls will be maintained to the highest possible conservation standards and will be accessible to all.

Description of the Monument

Figure 10 shows the Monument sub-divided into twenty-nine discrete sections falling into three categories – gates, bastions and ramparts. It is proposed that these section designations should be adopted in all future technical references to the Monument.

'The Monument' means not only the city walls comprising the gates, bastions and ramparts but also adjoining land and property and associated below-ground archaeology which form its setting. For detailed descriptions of the seven gates, seven bastions and fifteen discrete rampart sections see the separately published Gazetteer. For clarity and ease of reference, the layout of the Monument is deemed to form an approximation to a rectangle with the short side to the north facing Shipquay Place. The long east and west sides are roughly parallel to the central north-south axis of Bishop Street Within and Shipquay Street.

The inner and outer walls are largely constructed from random rubble shale with dressed brown sandstone used on the outer walls for copings to parapets, dressings to embrasures and loops and quoins to bastion angles. The inner walls generally have low parapets capped with rubble stone soldier courses. The entire wall walkway was re-surfaced in exposed-aggregate concrete about 1992. The walkway is sub-divided in some locations by palisade fences and gates, erected for security purposes as access was re-established towards the end of the 'Troubles'.

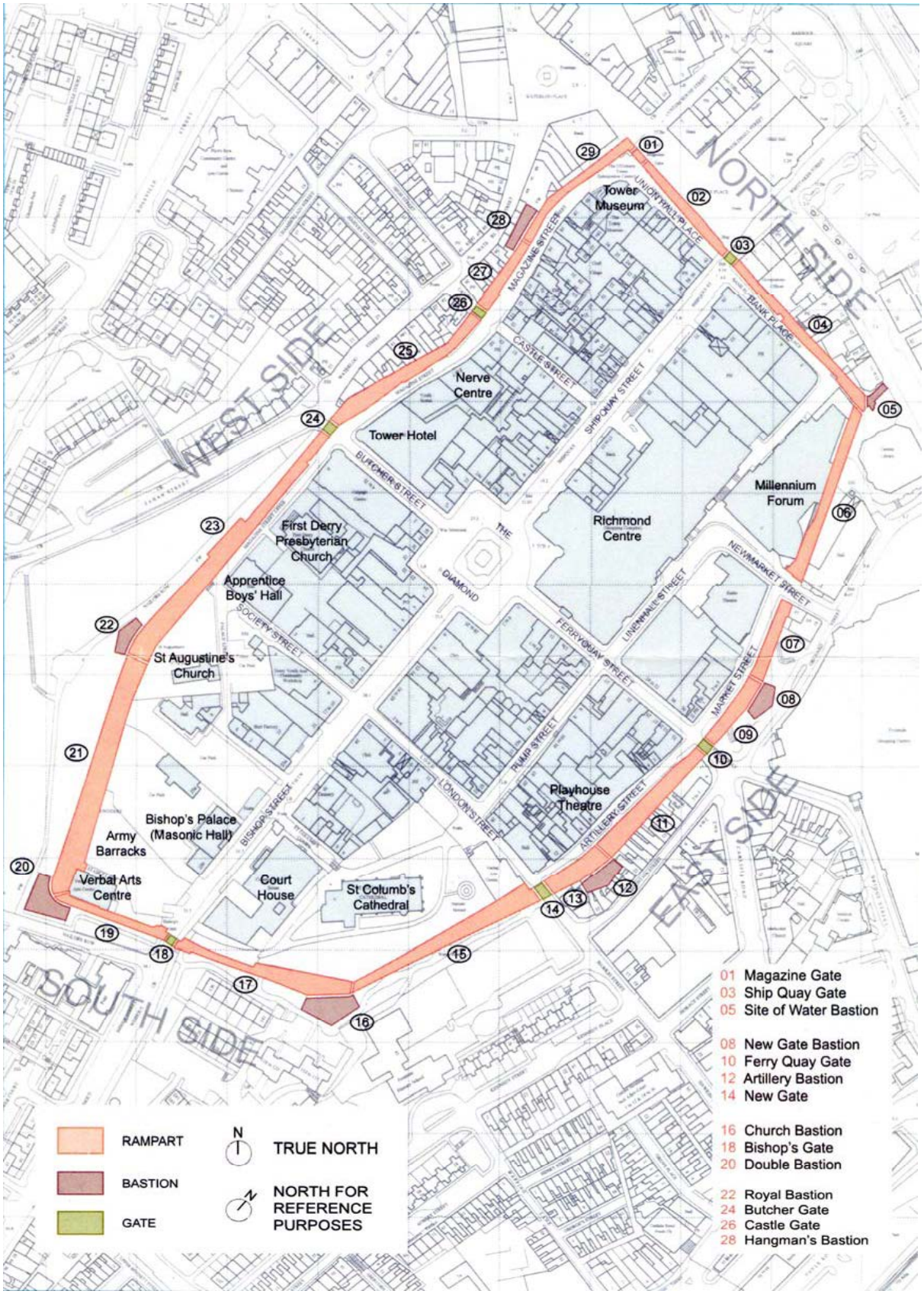

NORTH SIDE
WEST SIDE
EAST SIDE
SOUTH SIDE
Tower Museum
Nerve Centre
Tower Hotel
Millennium Forum
Richmond Centre
First Derry Presbyterian Church
Apprentice Boys' Hall
St Augustine's Church
Playhouse Theatre
Bishop's Palace (Masonic Hall)
Army Barracks
Verbal Arts Centre
Court House
St Columb's Cathedral
MAGAZINE STREET
UNION HALL PLACE
BANK PLACE
CASTLE STREET
SHIPQUAY STREET
BUTCHER STREET
THE DIAMOND
NEWMARKET STREET
LINENHALL STREET
FERRYQUAY STREET
MARKET STREET
RUMP STREET
ARTILLERY STREET
LONDON STREET
BISHOP STREET
SOCIETY STREET
RAMPART
BASTION
GATE
N
TRUE NORTH
NORTH FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES
01 Magazine Gate
03 Ship Quay Gate
05 Site of Water Bastion
08 New Gate Bastion
10 Ferry Quay Gate
12 Artillery Bastion
14 New Gate
16 Church Bastion
18 Bishop's Gate
20 Double Bastion
22 Royal Bastion
24 Butcher Gate
26 Castle Gate
28 Hangman's Bastion

Figure 1.

LAYOUT OF CITY WALLS

NORTH SIDE

A clockwise circuit of the Monument commences at Magazine Gate (Section 01). This was a new gate, built in 1865, of rubble stone with ashlar sandstone dressings. It has a single segmental-arched opening. The rampart between Magazine Gate and Shipquay Gate (Section 02) is almost level and is one of the most striking sections with its outer wall rising high above the wide public space of Shipquay Place. The rampart's walkway is enlivened by a row of restored cannon with their barrels protruding through the crenellated parapet of the outer wall. The inner face rises above the narrow Union Hall Place. Shipquay Gate (Section 03) was the site of one of the four original gates. The present structure was built in the first decade of the nineteenth century of ashlar sandstone and has a single elliptical-arched opening. From Shipquay Gate the rampart (Section 04) descends gently to the site of the former Water Bastion (Section 05). Its outer face is almost completely obscured by the backs of nineteenth century properties which face onto Foyle Street. The inner wall rises above Bank Place from which the walkway can be accessed by two flights of steps and a ramp. All that remains of Water Bastion is an incongruous railed-off platform overlooking the Public Library from which a flight of steps descends to Foyle Street.

EAST SIDE

From the site of Water Bastion the wall turns south and the rampart (Section 06) rises towards Newmarket Street which was formed in the 1860s and is the only point at which the walls are breached. The outer wall rises above the library car park, a space which steadily tapers towards the south until it is completely closed by the gable of St Columb's Hall. The inner wall is obscured, by, the Millenium Theatre the east elevation of which is congruent with the wall head. At the south end the walkway terminates at a broad flight of steps which rise to Newmarket Street. Beyond the street a further flight of steps climb to the walkway of the next short section of rampart (Section 07). Most of the high outer face is visible from apublic space on the west side of Orchard Street. The inner face rises only a little above the pavement of Market Street. All four gently battered outer faces of New Gate Bastion (Section 08) are visible from Orchard Street. The next short section of rampart (Section 09) continues to rise more steeply to Ferryquay Gate. Its high outer face towers above another public space in Orchard Street and its inner face rises above the pavement of Market Street. Ferryquay Gate (Section 10) is also located on the site of one of the four original gates and is one of the busiest entrances to the city centre. The present structure was built in 1866 of brown ashlar sandstone. It has a central semi-circular-arched vehicular opening flanked by two semi-circular-arched pedestrian passages. From Ferryquay Gate the rampart (Section 11) widens as it rises gently to Artillery Bastion. The outer wall overlooks the rear yards of residential properties facing onto Fountain Street, while the height of the inner wall tapers as Artillery Street rises below. The outer walls of Artillery Bastion (Section 12) also face onto the rear of Fountain Street properties and the recently restored fire station on Hawkin Street. The bastion is separated from the main walkway by recently installed railings (2006) on a low ashlar stone wall with new gateposts flanking an entrance gate. The walkway of the next section of rampart (Section 13) continues to rise to New Gate. This gate (Section 14) was first opened by the Corporation in 1787 and was subsequently replaced by the present segmental-arched opening in 1866. The rampart from New Gate to Church Bastion (Section 15) tapers towards the south and is separated from the church yard of St. Columb's Cathedral by railings on a masonry plinth wall. The outer wall rises above the Fountain Estate and increases in height towards the south with the change in height being marked by the remains of a circular bartizan. Along this section is a small opening or *sally port* in the Wall. This is blocked up after a few metres but is thought to have once connected to the nearby Cathedral.

SOUTH SIDE

Church Bastion (Section 16) marks the point at which the wall turns west. The rampart (Section 17) between Church Bastion and Bishop's Gate narrows significantly at the boundary between the Cathedral and the Courthouse. It was at this point, on the north side of the wall, that a terrace which included the Apprentice Boys' Reading Room was demolished in the second half of the twentieth century. At its west end, the walkway splits with one flight of steps descending to Bishop's Street within and another rising to Bishop's Gate. Bishop's Gate (Section 18) was also one of the four original gates. In 1789 the present gate was erected in a triumphal arch style to celebrate the centenary of the Shutting of the Gates. The gate is constructed from buff ashlar sandstone and has a central semi-circular-arched vehicular opening flanked by two flat-arched pedestrian passages. In the nineteenth century the rampart between Bishop's Gate and Double Bastion (Section 19) was enclosed on the north by residential properties which opened onto the walls and by the rear yards of properties which faced onto the Long Tower. All of these were demolished in the second half of the twentieth century. The Verbal Arts Centre, formerly a school, still opens onto the walls at this point. Double Bastion (Section 20) occupies the south-west corner of the layout of the walls and, following removal of surrounding nineteenth century housing in Nailor's Row, is one of the most prominent parts of the Monument and the site of one of the best known cannon 'Roaring Meg'. The bastion is separated from the rampart walkway by a low stone plinth wall and, during the nineteenth century, was planted as a private garden.

WEST SIDE

The walls turn north onto Grand Parade (Section 21) which is one of the most formal sections of the Monument. It is straight and wide for the whole of its length and falls gently towards Royal Bastion. Seven sycamore trees, planted to commemorate the Apprentice Boys, are an important feature of this section. A level grassed area extends from the foot of the outer wall before it falls steeply towards the Bogside. The inner wall, in the form of a high rubble stone wall, is only visible above walkway level. At the north end, the churchyard of St. Augustine's Church shares a common boundary with the walkway. Royal Bastion (Section 22) is enclosed and contains the base of the Governor Walker memorial pillar, which was erected in 1826-1828 to commemorate the shutting of the gates by 'the brave thirteen Apprentice Boys of Derry' and blown up in 1973. The rampart forming (Section 23) descends from the southern edge of Royal Bastion to Butcher Gate to the north. A long rectangular platform protrudes from the west side. The grounds of St. Augustine's Church bound the southern part of the east side before it joins Magazine Street Upper. A broad flight of steps descends to Society Street at the corner of St. Augustine's and a further flight of steps and ramp descent to Magazine Street Upper. Butcher Gate (Section 24) is one of the four original gates. It is constructed from a mixture of buff and red ashlar sandstone and has a single elliptical-arched opening over which the walkway is humped. The rampart between Butcher Gate and Castle Gate (Section 25) varies in width and snakes on plan, descending steadily towards Castle Gate. A flight of steps descends to Magazine Gate on the east side. The outer wall is not accessible because it faces into private property. Castle Gate (Section 26) which was opened in 1802 is mainly constructed from uncoursed rubble shale and has a single segmental-arched opening over which the walkway is humped. It is currently used only for pedestrian access. The rampart (Section 27) from Castle Gate snakes downwards to Hangman's Bastion. A double flight of steps descends on the inner face to Magazine Street. The rear yards of houses facing onto Waterloo Street abut the outer face. Hangman's Bastion (Section 28), often incorrectly referred to as Gunner's Bastion, is rectangular on plan and completely enclosed by abutting buildings. It is separated from the walkway by a low stone wall. The final section (Section 29) descends gently towards Magazine Gate and then rises abruptly. It is bounded on the east side by Magazine Street, to which a ramp and steps descend. The high outer wall is not accessible as it faces onto private property. A fine set of stone steps with wrought-iron balustrade descend to the archway of Magazine Gate.

Conservation Policies

EXPLANATION

The purpose of the conservation policies is to provide a guide for the future development and management of Derry's City Walls, taking into account practical requirements for use as well as the retention of significance.

The policies are framed to:

- be flexible enough to facilitate the continued use of the Monument;
- retain or complement the character and quality of the existing structures when planning repairs, adaptations or development;
- identify existing or future patterns of development which might adversely affect the Monument and which might be in need of modification;
- inform the future development outside the immediate boundaries of the City Walls which could affect its continued significance;
- emphasise the need to include conservation advice within the decision-making process for future developments.

The recommended policies are set out in italics. They are preceded by the information on which the policies are based and, where thought appropriate, are followed by examples of treatment or options following from the policies. Policies should be read in conjunction with the accompanying text. The section-by-section analyses contained in the Gazetteer and Management Plan will make the context clear and help interpretation.

The first section covers policies with a general application. The sequence of following sections is not in a particular order of importance.

The following definitions are taken from the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (a copy of 'the Burra Charter' is included in the Management Plan):

Fabric means all physical material of the place.

Conservation means all the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance. It includes maintenance and may, according to its circumstance, include preservation, restoration, reconstruction and adaptation and will be commonly a combination of more than one of these.

Maintenance means the continuous protective care of the fabric, contents and setting of a place, and is to be distinguished from repair. Repair involves restoration or reconstruction and it should be treated accordingly.

Restoration means returning the existing fabric of a site to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the addition of new material.

Reconstruction means returning a place as nearly as possible to a known earlier state and is distinguished by the introduction of materials (new or old) into the fabric. This is not to be confused with either re-creation or conjectural reconstruction, which are outside the scope of the Charter.

Adaptation means modifying a place to suit proposed compatible uses.

Compatible use means a use which involves no change to the culturally significant fabric, changes which are substantially reversible, or changes which require a minimal impact.

Significance means 'aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations. Cultural significance is embodied in the *place* itself, its *fabric*, *setting*, *use*, *associations*, *meanings*, records, *related places* and *related objects*. Places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups."

BASIS OF APPROACH

The current legislative position undergirds every policy contained in this Conservation Plan. It is a Monument in State Guardianship i.e. The walls are still owned by those responsible for their original construction: The Honorable the Irish Society of London, but under a far reaching guardianship agreement, the State has maintained them and been responsible for all decisions on their future since 1955. It is also scheduled historic monument legislatively protected under the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) Order 1995. Under this legislation all works carried out to the Monument require Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC).In addition, the Burra Charter is a useful general guide to the conservation of places such as Derry's City Walls. It provides a philosophical framework that can be flexible and recognises the need for the continued development that is associated with continuing occupation of a site. Application of policies 01 to 04 will help achieve consistency and continuity of approach.

Policy 01 The future conservation and development of the Monument will be guided by relevant legislation and the principles of the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (the Burra Charter) as revised 2013.

Policy 02 The Statement of Significance will be accepted as the basis for future planning and work.

Policy 03 The policies recommended and options discussed throughout this document will be a guide to planning of future work on the Monument.

Policy 04 A note stating the existence of the Conservation Plan has been appended to the existing statutory designations of the place and should be applied to any new designations, such as any future Local Development Plan.

Policy 05 All works carried out to the Monument will be subject to a Scheduled Monument Consent application.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ASSESSED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AND POLICY

In general, the greater the level of significance of a part of the Monument, the more care is needed in planning its future treatment. Significance changes with time as alterations are made, original fabric is lost, and new information is unearthed. The intention should always be to retain and, where appropriate, reinforce significance.

Policy 06 Where some impact upon significance is necessary to achieve overall conservation objectives, alternatives should be tested using a risk impact assessment methodology to reveal the least damaging approach and mitigate adverse impacts. In general, the alternative involving least alteration of the fabric is preferable.

MANAGEMENT

Without pro-active monitoring, the Conservation Plan will be ineffective. A fully functioning Management Group is essential to the co-ordinated management of the Monument and to encourage wider participation of stakeholders in future developments.

The impact of proposals which fall outside the development control framework, for example alterations to traffic routes, hard surfacing, open spaces and buildings within the immediate vicinity of the Monument should be subjected to scrutiny by the Management Group.

This group was established in 2009 and has met regularly since. Within the practical limitations of time available to its members, it has functioned well with regard to its remit and achieved much. As recommended in the First Edition of this Plan, the Group has been chaired by a suitably qualified senior representative of the Northern Ireland Environment Agency of the Department of the Environment, the State body with overall responsibility for the Monument. Since May 2015 the responsible body is the Historic Environment Division of DOE and from May 2016 the Division will become part of the Department for Communities. In addition to DOE, the Management Group includes representatives of Derry City and Strabane District Council, The Honourable the Irish Society, the DSD Northwest Development Office, the City

Centre Initiative, the local Planning Office, Transport NI, Tourism NI, and Visit Derry. The Northern Ireland Office and the PSNI also attend meetings. These organisations are all involved in aspects of the direct management of the walls. There are no community representatives on the body and no wider stakeholder representation. In 2007 the steering group was concerned that there should be equity between a wide number of relevant organisations and ensuring that the group was of a manageable size. The original plan sought to address this by proposing 'periodic consultation with the wider group of stakeholders'. This has been highlighted in a review of the Plan carried out in 2014 as an aspect which should be revisited to ensure that the full potential of the group and the monument is realised. The Review has also highlighted that the composition of the Group should be reviewed to ensure that it takes account of the reorganisation of local government from April 2015. Departmental reorganisation from April 2016 will also be relevant in this regard.

Policy 08 A Management Group shall meet periodically to review and update the Conservation Plan and the Management Plan. The Group's composition and structure should also be subject to review as necessary but will be carried out at least once every five years.

While the Group has been proactive since 2009, the 2014 review suggested that it has suffered from the lack of a dedicated manager. It has also pointed out that a voluntary group carrying out a project on the monument has received many management related queries. The principal recommendation of the Review is that this is addressed in line with the recommendation of the 2009 Management Plan:

'It is proposed that, because of the complexity of coordinating day-to-day management of the Monument and the potential to significantly improve ongoing management, that the Group aspire to the appointment of a Monument Manager as a full-time appointment based in Derry. This role would require a balance of administrative, technical and personnel skills. It would be the Manager's responsibility to:

- *Ensure the objectives of the Management Plan and Conservation Plan are met;*
- *Prepare an annual programme of work for agreement by the Management Group in consultation with the organisations involved in the management of the Monument;*
- *Prepare annual progress reports;*
- *Act as a contact point for day to day issues;*
- *Collate and archive all documentation, whether historical or arising from current work programmes, relating to the Monument.'*

While the monument does currently have day to day management though the work of officers from the Historic Environment Division, who cover all of the bullet-pointed tasks above, and while it also has a warden system to deal with incidents quickly on site, there is clearly an ongoing issue in regard to public understanding of the monument's management and in ensuring that the management group is quick to coordinate and realise opportunities to further the potential of the structure. A dedicated coordinator for the management group could potentially address these issues, represent the group and could also work to seek sources of funding for the structure. The post holder could also work to improve coordination of event management with civic bodies and neighbours and improve engagement with stakeholders on behalf of the Group.

Constraints on the budgets of all organisations involved in the Management Group, however, may make it difficult to fund such a post in the short term. The group may have to seek alternative ways of delivering these functions in a more effective manner.

Policy 09 The Management Group should seek ways to find funding to appoint a dedicated coordinator to represent the Management Group, who would coordinate day to day and strategic management tasks in consultation with the group, and seek to realise the full potential offered by the Monument for the city's economic and social regeneration.

The continued importance of a detailed management plan for the Monument was also highlighted in the Review and the importance of ensuring that this is regularly updated.

Policy 10 A Management Plan shall be prepared regularly updated and published in an accessible place to provide guidance for such matters as the ongoing maintenance, conservation, repair and possible 'restoration' of the Monument and for the organisation of events.

While the Management Group should focus upon the management of the City Walls, it is important to note that they are displayed, marketed, and developed within the context of the wider historic city and that, in particular, the Signature

Project sought from 2004 to develop a string of museums and historic attractions around, and orientated from, the Monument. It is important that that the group should seek to encourage and reinforce such wider potential, particularly with neighbours, as part of its considerations.

Policy 11 The Management Group should ensure that its decisions, were relevant, complement and reinforce wider civic initiatives to realise the heritage potential of the City.

CONTINUITY OF CONSERVATION ADVICE

Irreparable damage can be caused to historic monuments by inexperienced and/or inadequate professional advice. Implementation of the recommendations contained within this Conservation Plan can only be successfully achieved if progress is monitored on an ongoing basis by a range of properly experienced and qualified individuals familiar with the policies and committed to their implementation.

Policy 10 Appropriately qualified and experienced conservation advisers should be engaged in the consideration and execution of any proposals.

REVIEW OF POLICIES

The policies contained in this Conservation Plan inevitably will need adjustment both to meet unforeseen circumstances, and in response to developing needs.

Policy 11 This Plan and the policies in it should be reviewed as the need arises, but not later than once every five years

MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, REMEDIAL WORKS AND ASSOCIATED HEALTH AND SAFETY ISSUES

Systematic, regular maintenance and prompt minor remedial works will ensure that the Monument will continue to stand for the foreseeable future. The Management Plan sets out clear guidance for maintenance and repair procedures, these should monitored by the Management Group and followed through by relevant partners.

Policy 12 The value of preventative maintenance should be promoted and best practice in repair should be demonstrated in all work to the Monument through rigorous implementation of the Management Plan.

ARCHAEOLOGY

Writing in 1979 Rowan stated that: ‘of the Gaelic community and Medieval city nothing now remains’ (Rowan 1979, p365). Rowan must have excluded St. Brecan's Church on the Waterside, which is sixteenth-century in date at the latest (Paul Logue, pers. comm. 2015). Since Rowan's statement our knowledge has advanced, but not by any great extent. We now know that the line of some of the City streets, such as Magazine St and Palace St, was influenced by the medieval layout of Derry; but we have still not identified any upstanding remains within the core area of the City that precede the plantation period. Archaeological excavation is certainly now the main, perhaps only, method by which further information on the City's pre-Plantation settlement is to be discovered. Referring to the recent increase in development within the City centre, Logue (2007) noted:

> The foundation regimes associated with modern buildings are highly destructive to sub-surface archaeological remains and it is almost certain that those areas of the city that have been redeveloped have had their heritage destroyed forever.

Brian Lacey undertook several archaeological excavations of varying scale in the period between 1976 and 1988. These represent some of the earliest excavations in Derry but only a few of these investigations have reached final publication (e.g., Lacy 1981; Brannon 1986), and information relating to the majority of the excavations undertaken during this period can only be found in the Database of Irish Excavation Reports, which contains summary accounts of archaeological excavations in Ireland (http://www.excavations.ie/).

During the period from 1977 to 1979, Brian Lacey excavated in the Fountain Street and Nailor’s Row area and

investigated parts of the town ditch, which proved to be some ten metres in width and two metres in depth. He had previously investigated two ditches of probable seventeenth century date in the Fountain Street area during 1976. Another segment of what was interpreted as the town ditch was investigated in 2002 by Cia McConway at the rear of St Columb's Hall on Orchard Street. The excavation uncovered a one metre deep deposit of black organic silty clays containing seventeenth century pottery, most of which was of English origin.

In 1983 Nick Brannon excavated at the site of the demolished Water Bastion in the north-east corner of the walled area. This work revealed a section of the externally -battered foundation of the bastion, 1.83 metres in width. Brief investigations were also undertaken in 1988 by Brannon on Bishop's Street Within, at a site located immediately within the city walls and adjacent to the Bishop's Gate. Demolition of modern buildings exposed the inner face of the wall, with two ovens and fireplaces built into the wall face. These features would seem to have been associated with two houses built up against the wall, and separated from each other by a wide open stretch of cobbling, but it was possible only to infer that the structural remains were of eighteenth century or earlier in date.

In more recent years, following the introduction of legislation in 1995 and Planning Policy Statement 6 in 1999, there has been an increase in the number of excavations undertaken in the city in advance of redevelopment projects and a number of archaeological investigations have also been carried out in the direct vicinity of the walls and its associated ditch.

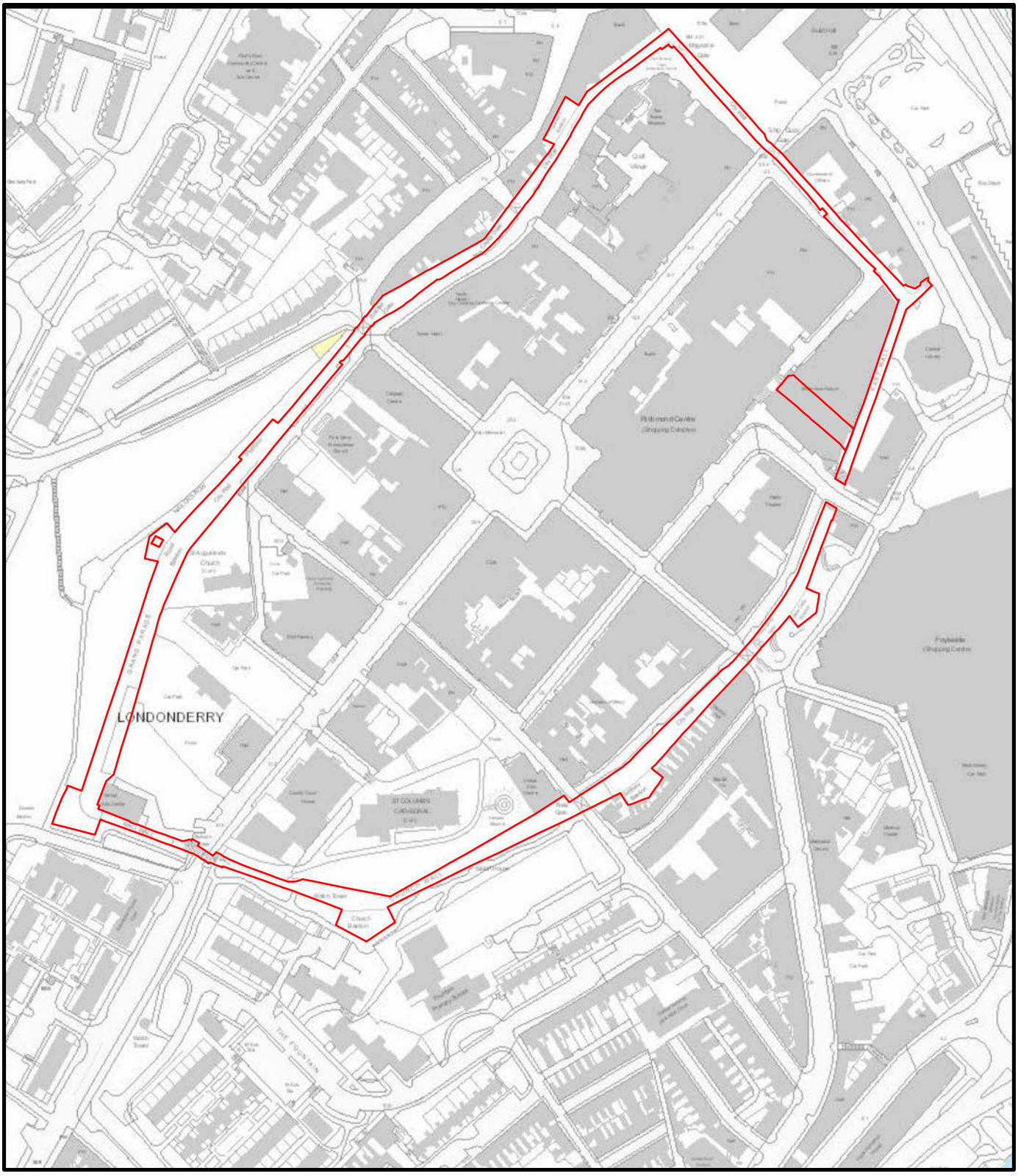
Evaluation work was undertaken by Brannon in 1998 at the site for the Millennium Theatre due to the proximity of the development to the city walls. This work identified a series of seventeenth century house frontages and associated cellars. Stephen Gilmore undertook further investigation at the site of the new theatre in the same year, and he encountered the surviving portion of a range of seventeenth century brick cellars. Also in advance of this development, it was noted that a twenty-five metre long stretch of the inner face of the city wall required major repair and, in 1999, Paul Logue undertook the excavation of five trenches along the stretch of damaged wall. This work provided evidence relating to the seventeenth century earthen rampart that lay behind the wall's inner face. The rampart was shown to have originally been seven to eight metres in width and two to three metres in height at this point in its circuit.

The archaeological evidence for the Siege has also been recorded. Some remains of the ravelin constructed by Lundy in 1689 outside the Bishop's Gate were retrieved by Paul Logue during his 1999 excavation at Bishop's Street Without. A north-west to south-east orientated ditch, 2.8 metres wide and 0.57 metres deep and interrupted by a 2.6 metre wide sally-port, was interpreted as being the ditch that fronted the ravelin. A larger ditch, 9.8 metres wide and 2.8 metres deep, was identified to the north-west of the ravelin and this feature may have formed part of an earthwork constructed to protect the flank of the ravelin and the Double Bastion during the Siege. A raised platform and a scarped area cut into the hill-side at Woodside Road on the eastern bank of the River Foyle were investigated by Cia McConway in 2001. It was thought that these features might represent the location for Jacobite mortar batteries from 1688-89, but the excavation revealed that they were the result of modern activity.

During 2012-2013 archaeologists working for the DOE undertook excavations at St. Augustine's Church where pottery sherds from the medieval period were discovered along with later artefacts. In City of Culture Year 2013, DOE archaeologists conducted a community volunteer excavation in the car park between Bishops Street Within and Grand Parade. This was a particularly successful project in that it recovered irrefutable physical evidence of pre-plantation Derry for the very first time. below a horizon of plantation period burials the dig uncovered late medieval remains that had been reused by Sir Henry Docwra's soldiers in 1600. The remains were difficult to interpret but probably indicated part of a building. Below this level the archaeologists revealed archaeological features, including a ditch, that were associated only with medieval pottery types. The excavation demonstrated that the car park and the area around it contain intact, and possibly extensive, below ground remains of Derry's pre-plantation past. In 2014 excavations on the site of the new Apprentice Boys of Derry Museum discovered part of a pre-plantation period building. The building had a stone-walled cellar with steps down in to access it from the ground level above. The building had been abandoned after burning down and the fire left evidence that the upper floors of the building were made from timbers which rested on the cellar walls below.

In November 2013, NIEA published a detailed popular account, by Rory O'Baoill of these excavations and those relating to the wider city and region entitled 'Island City'.

All future ground work proposed in the immediate vicinity of the Monument should be carried out in such a way that any loss of archaeological significance is minimised and any opportunities for learning more about the nature and extent of uses of the particular site are not lost. All intrusive archaeological work will, of course, be subject to the relevant statutory requirements. While scheduled monument consent will be required for all works within the scheduled area (see figure 2.). Planning Policy Statement 6 sets out a range of planning policies which also relate to archaeology and



SCHEDULED AREA OF CITY WALLS, SMR LDY 014:033
Figure 2.

The scheduled area follows the limit of the State Care area, which excludes the Walkers Monument. It consists of all the historic fabric including that not visible or which underlies modern fabric

may result in archaeological conditions for nearby works. Areas of particular interest include Gunner's Bastion, the sites of the former Coward's Bastion and Water Bastion, the point at which Newmarket Street crosses the walls, the area to the west of the former Bishop's Palace, and the site of the outer bastion to the south of Bishop's Gate.

Policy 13 Any ground work taking place within the immediate vicinity of the Monument must comply with all statutory requirements.

Archaeological records of the monument are housed in the Northern Ireland Monuments and Buildings Record and are accessible to all. Information can also be accessed online at www.doeni.gov.uk. A copy of the research carried out for the Conservation Plan in 2006 is deposited in the Tower Museum which is located beside the Monument..

Policy 14 All extant archaeological records shall be collated and be accessible in a dedicated Monument archive.

PLANNING

Through the long years of civil unrest and the destruction of property wreaked by the bombing campaign, which blighted the city from the late 1960s to the new millennium, the Londonderry Divisional Planning Office persisted, against almost insurmountable odds, in striving to facilitate economic and social development within the City which would ultimately assist in its more recent revival. The planning role now transferred to Derry City and Strabane District Council from April 2015 will undoubtedly fulfill a key role in ensuring the successful implementation of this Conservation Plan.

The following documents provide the relevant statutory framework within which all planning decisions, which might have a bearing on the Monument, are currently made:

- The Regional Development Strategy for Northern Ireland 2025 (RDS),
- Planning Policy Statement 6 - Planning, Archaeology and the Built Heritage (PPS6),
- Derry Area Plan 2011 (DAP),
  The Strategic Planning Policy Statement 2015
- Londonderry Historic City Conservation Area Guide (2012).

Together these provide a comprehensive framework which, if rigorously applied, will help ensure that the significance of the setting of the Monument is not diminished as a result of inappropriate development proposals. In this context it should be noted that existing conservation area guidance, as set out in the Londonderry Historic City Conservation Area booklet, is directly relevant to the management of the monument. It provides an invaluable basic reference for anyone anticipating carrying out development within the Conservation Area which might also impact upon the Monument.

From September 2015 the policy context has changed with Planning Policy Statements subsumed within a new Strategic Planning Policy Statement. This sets the context with detailed policies being set out in new Local Development Plans developed by district councils. The current Planning Policy Statements will remain in force however until the first stage (the Plan Strategy) of the new LDP is adopted. It is essential that the existence of this Conservation Plan should be prominently referred to any new publications relevant to the monument, particularly the new Local Development Plan.

Policy 15 The contents of this Conservation Plan should be taken into account in the preparation of the new Local Development Plan for the Derry City and Strabane District Council area

The impact of development on the Monument is not restricted to the streets and spaces in its immediate vicinity. The fact that there are, in some locations, expansive views out from the wall walkways to the surrounding landscape and, in others, views in towards the Monument from distant locations, means that these also need be taken into account. Important views, aspects and vistas will need to be identified and then cherished and preserved. The Walled City Conservation Area guidance is relevant in this regard as is Policy BH1 of PPS6.

Some excellent developments and work to listed buildings have been completed in recent years. These include the six buildings conserved to date as part of the built heritage project of the Walled City Signature Project: The Playhouse, St Columb's Cathedral, Aras Colmkille, First Derry Presbyterian Church, the Apprentice Boys Memorial Hall and the

Guildhall. The Townscape Heritage Initiative is also bringing marked improvements to a number of non-listed buildings and the recently completed project adjacent to Castle Gate is also worthy of mention.

A limited number of development opportunities remain within the immediate vicinity of the Monument. Perhaps the most important of these is the former garden to the east (or rear) of the Bishop's Palace, an area zoned for commercial development in the Derry Area Plan 2011, now in use as a public car park, The Bishop's Palace, now in use as a Masonic hall, is one of the most important listed buildings in the City. The aspiration to see the restoration of its former garden for use as a public green space would, if achieved, complement the Cathedral churchyard on the other side of Bishop Street (which is the only other sizable green space within the walls), enhance the setting of the Monument at this location and be physically beneficial to residents, workers and visitors alike.

Other development opportunities arise through the need to find appropriate new uses for redundant, or partially redundant historic buildings. One such opportunity is presented by the fine little late-nineteenth century former Cathedral National Schools building in London Street.

Potential developers should be encouraged to avoid pastiche solutions for new infill schemes. These, almost inevitably, project a false historicism which at best, is skin deep and does nothing to enhance the significance of the Monument and its setting.

The 2007 Plan suggested that a non-statutory Design Review Group (established along the lines of the Ministerial Advisory Group on Architecture and the Built Environment) to which all relevant planning applications impacting upon the Monument would be referred, could potentially assist in achieving generally higher standards of design and design excellence at particularly sensitive and significant locations. Such a group would supplement, not subvert, the existing statutory consideration of proposed developments and would provide unbiased and expert critical external assessment. This proposal was considered by the Management Group in 2009 and it was concluded that there was sufficient expertise employed by the statutory agencies in regard to commentary upon the monument. The 2014 Review has advised that this should be monitored in the context of the changes proposed to planning over the next few years.

Policy 16 Development near to or within sight of the walls should not adversely affect the monument or the integrity of its setting.

The loss of mainly nineteenth-century buildings built against overlooking and opening onto the Monument, particularly to the south and south-east side's at Fountain Street, Nailor's Row, and around Bishop's Gate, while well-intentioned and undoubtedly opening up the aspect of the walls in these areas — was arguably a mistake which has resulted in the loss of historic fabric and thus historic significance. The rigorous application of PPS6 will ensure that similar losses are not repeated in the future.

Policy 17 No further demolition of nineteenth-century, or earlier, property built against overlooking or opening onto the Monument should be permitted unless a compelling case is presented to demonstrate that the outcome will be to the ultimate benefit of the Monument.

ACCESS

Almost by definition, appreciation of the Monument is a three-dimensional experience - from without, within, and above. Each experience is entirely different and affords radically distinctive perspectives which should be available, in as far as is practicable to all. Many sections of wall walkway are not readily accessible, either because of steep steps, such as those at Bishop's Gate, or steep inclines, such as that rising from the site of the Water Bastion to Newmarket Street and continuing on to Ferry Gate. Nevertheless, several sections are very accessible, including stretches from Magazine Gate to Water Bastion, New Gate to Bishop's Gate, and Bishop's Gate to Butcher Gate. Signage in the central area indicates these areas and their accessibility. Outside the monument access along the top of the former dry moat from New Gate to Bishops Gate to Double Bastion and along the formerly scarped section to Butchers Gate provides an accessible route which allows a good understanding of the scale and size of the monument. DOE's website also offers a 'Virtual Visit' tour of part of the monument for those who cannot access the structure due to disability or distance. An App has also been developed which provides a comprehensive interactive tour. The potential to improve the experience for those with disabilities such as visual impairment or lack of physical mobility should be kept under review.

Policy 18 An inclusive approach for access to the Monument shall be adopted which will permit enjoyment of it by those with disability. Opportunities to improve this will be grasped.

Perhaps the single most visually disruptive addition to the Walls is the protected pedestrian route from Bishop Street leading to the Fountain housing estate. This was erected for security reasons in the 1970's to control access to the estate and this function is still required. A reconsideration of this solution however with the aim of arriving at a better relationship with the walls, should remain a priority. It should be an action of the Management Plan that the existing protected pedestrian route from the Fountain estate to Bishop Street be removed to be replaced by a new, appropriately designed and located access route as soon as possible

Policy 19 Access to, around, and through the walls should complement the historic character of the monument.

TRAFFIC

At present only one gate (Castle Gate) is restricted to pedestrian access. The remaining gates, with the exception of New Gate, are subject to two-way traffic flow. While it is accepted that traffic must be permitted to enter the city centre for essential users, wider unfettered traffic access must be questioned for the following reasons:

- There is considerable potential for direct mechanical damage to the masonry walls of the Monument caused mainly by larger vehicles.
- A negative visual impact is created by rows of cars, particularly when parked against the walls, as at Magazine Street, Market Street and Artillery Street. The two surface-level car parks at Bishop Street and Society Street are also visually unattractive (although the Bishop Street car park is not directly visible from the Walls).
- Hazards to pedestrian safety, particularly at restricted spaces such as the gates.

A traffic strategy with specific relevance to the Monument should be prepared and integrated with relevant civic transport strategies.

Policy 20 Transport strategies which impact upon the Monument should take into account and respect the significance of the monument.

Parking for visitors wishing to visit the Monument is provided at a number of city centre car parks but there is no designated principal parking point. Tourists are currently directed from the Visitors centre to the monument and from there to the ring key cultural heritage attractions nearby. Good directional signage is also provided at Bishop Street and Foyleside and this increases confidence and encourages visitors to explore further. There is a need, however, for new and appropriately-located car park to facilitate a better principal access and welcome for those seeking to visit the Monument. All changes to orientation should be quickly reflected in associated signage.

Policy 21 Clear directional guidance to and from the Monument should be provided in a consistent manner.
There have been efforts since 2006 to reduce clutter associated with street signage adjacent to the monument. Signs are necessary for direction for motorists, cyclists and pedestrians; for prohibition and for information. Signage near the monument should be regularly reviewed to avoid poor maintenance, duplication, a lack of consistency, inaccurate information, inappropriate mounting or poor design.

Policy 22 Directional and Information signage on and near the monument should complement its setting and be the minimum required to carry out the desired function. Signage provision should be kept under review to avoid clutter and confusion for users of the Monument.

SECURITY

The security use of the walls over the 30 years of the Troubles is an important part of the monuments story. From the late 1960s, lengthy stretches of the walls were inaccessible as a result of being closed-off by security screens, gates and fences erected by the security forces. As 'the Troubles' drew to a close, access to the walls gradually began to increase. Today, it is usually possible to walk around the entire monument at walkway level without physical obstruction. The number of metal palisade fences and gates on the walls has been significantly reduced over the last five years but those that remain are visually disruptive and create a considerable negative impression. These should all be removed. It is appreciated nevertheless that, for the foreseeable future, there will be occasions when it will be necessary for some reason to close-off sections of the walls. This could be achieved through the use of demountable screens which would slot into permanent sockets set into the walkway surface. Access to Royal Bastion, containing the base of Walkers Pillar is also normally locked due to concerns in regard to vandalism. Good work has been carried out by the Apprentice Boys and Holywell Trust in recent years to open access to the feature in a more regular basis and this should continue.

Policy 23 Access to the Monument's walkways should be maximised and the need for security installations kept under review. The visual impact of those that remain should be minimised.

A further, less tangible, barrier to access is created by anti-social behaviour at some locations and at particular times. This effectively discourages casual use and can make the walls a 'no go' zone a certain times of day and night. It is generally accepted that the provision of amenity lighting discourages anti-social behaviour and the installation and maintenance of a new lighting and CCTV scheme since 2013 does appear to have had a positive impact. It is important that this investment is well maintained and any damage quickly repaired to ensure that security is maximised and confidence built up.

Policy 24 The comprehensive lighting and closed circuit television coverage of the Monument should be maintained and quickly repaired when necessary.

The investment in wardens for the Monument and regular patrolling by the Police has also had a positive impact. This commitment should be maintained.

Policy 25 The warden system for supervision of the Monument in daytime should be maintained.

Policy 26 The regular foot patrolling of the monument by the PSNI should be maintained.

INTERPRETATION

Interpretation is central to how the visitor experiences an attraction. Good interpretation will leave the visitor with a feeling of attachment, stimulation and inspiration. Therefore the Monument must be represented in a way that the visitor can relate to and enjoy for the attraction to be a success. Interpretation should be designed to be readily understood while being historically balanced and without bias. The current interpretation strives to do this and in addition is integrated to a wider signage strategy for the city. The walls enclose a historic city plan and have been central to the subsequent development and history of the city. They are of importance in a wider European context. It is important that they continue to be understood and interpreted in this context and not regarded as an isolated curiosity. It is also important that these boards are well maintained and that opportunities for further interpretation such as at the base of the wall in the Fountain or below Grand Parade are realised.

Policy 27 Monument Interpretation Boards should be well maintained and opportunities for additional boards to add to the visitor experience grasped. Interpretation should place events in the context of Civic, Irish, British and European History and should relate to wider civic interpretation.

Physical interpretation is by no means the only method of interpreting the walls. The existing tour guides provide an excellent service which is capable of further development through the provision of specialist training. Though various guiding companies and individuals have resisted any change to the existing ad hoc provision since the publication of the first Conservation Plan in 2007, presumably for economic reasons, the possibility of the Management Group organising, or coordinating, an annual 'refresher course' for all guides should be considered. The potential of developing a code of conduct as part of the District Council's development of its tourism product should be explored.

Policy 28 The Management Group should support the role of monument guides though the development of training and update events.

Historical Interpretation and animation has also been deployed to communicate the importance of the monument and its history in an effective way by various organisations and groups, including the City Council since 2007 and this approach to interpretation should be encouraged.

Policy 29 All forms of interpretation should be considered in regard to promoting the importance of the walls.

The development of good quality printed material in 12 languages and the publication of an App for the monument in recent years has also significantly improved the availability of information on the Monument since 2006. A treasure trail aimed at children is also published on the DOE website. It is important that this information remains accessible and is easily and intuitively found by locals and visitors. Since 2006 the role of the World Wide Web and the influence of social media have continued to grow. It is important that the Management Group ensure that the potential of electronic and social media to interpret and encourage interest in the Monument is fully realised.

Policy 30 Interpretation media should be designed to be relevant to a wide range of age and ability. It should be easily accessible and be provided in a range of formats and languages.

Policy 31 The potential of electronic and social media to add to the marketing and interpretation of the monument should be fully realised.

Interpretation panels are subject to weathering, vandalism and inadvertent mechanical damage. Therefore they need to be of robust construction while being visually appealing, readily cleaned, easily read and appropriate to their setting. It should also be possible to replace damaged or out-dated panels with the minimum of inconvenience. Generally, fixing of panels directly to the historic fabric of the Monument should be avoided. All fixings should be of corrosion-resistant materials.
None of the foregoing should overrule the basic requirement for high standards of design to be achieved in the design of interpretation materials and the need for design proposals to be subject to rigorous external assessment.

Policy 32 Interpretation panels, and other displays, relating to the monument, should be designed to high standards which should be subjected to appropriate expert assessment of design and content before approval is given to installation. All interpretation panels and displays should be freestanding unless otherwise approved by the Management Group and DOE.

EVENTS

Events organised to take place on or around the Monument should be regarded as a positive and essential aspect in its development. Well-organised events will assist in enlivening the environment of the walls and walkways and will help ensure public understanding and awareness and sense of ownership of the structure. The City is fortunate to have a number of arts and cultural venues forming a ‘necklace’ around the Monument and, in the case of the Verbal Arts Centre and the Millennium Forum, opening directly onto the walkways. An imaginative diary of new events, as diverse as fireworks displays and food festivals, could be developed and co-ordinated for the Monument. These could be integrated with an expansion in the activities of the existing venues and activities.

The Management Plan contains guidance, procedures and controls to allow events to be considered in a holistic manner. It addresses issues such as impact on residents and businesses not directly involved, crowd control, traffic management, marshalling, capacity calculation, clean-up methodology, health and safety issues, minimising physical damage to the Monument and disaster planning. Extra infrastructural services such as electrical supplies to facilitate the development of events have also been added since 2007.

There have been a wide range of events on the monument since 2007. These have ranged from the Lumiere event on the monument in 2013 and the Hands around the Walls event to Fashion Catwalks on Culture Night, the Maiden City Festival events and the Roaring Meg Bike Show. There have also been a number of Conferences and talks on or about the Monument. The Management Group has discouraged events which it has thought might lead to damage or reduce its importance. Such rejected events included fixing art to the exterior of the Walls. A proposal to stage an extreme bike

race on the Monument in 2013 was also the cause of great concern not because the project was well marshaled, but because some people might be inspired to cycle the Walls, which has very low parapets afterwards and come to harm. It is important that events do not detract from the significance of the monument or encourage inappropriate use.

However, it has become clear that despite best efforts, some events have not been following the procedures of the Management Plan. This may be because they are part of larger civic event planning which is subject to higher level review mechanisms or because they are of a more local ad hoc nature. Though there have been no major issues to date it is important that issues relating to the Monument are fully coordinated. Large civic events are subject to review by the city's Safety Advisory Group (SAG), and while it is understood that they advise applicants to ensure that they have all relevant approvals, better coordination between them and the Management Group may help address some of these issues.

Policy 33 The Monument should be positively promoted as the focus for a range of events organised by the City Council, DOE and other organisations. The opportunity of using events to highlight public awareness and appreciation of the Monument should be fully grasped.

Policy 34 Events should only be permitted when a fully developed Event Management Plan has been approved by the Management Group or its nominated representative.

Policy 35 The PSNI should provide appropriate levels of policing for specific events organised on and around the Monument.

Permanent and temporary public art installations will serve to enhance the quality of spaces on the walkways and around the Monument. While this is a desirable goal it cannot be isolated from the need to provide appropriate levels of security to prevent theft and vandalism. There is the potential to integrate art on the monument with wider civic arts events and strategies.

Policy 36 The commissioning of public art installations and accommodating the placing of temporary public art exhibits should be encouraged as long as they do not detract from the character and use of the monument and are in accordance with the procedures contained in the Management Plan.

INTERVENTIONS AND ENHANCEMENTS

Incremental changes, often of an apparently minor nature and well-intentioned, can accumulate and ultimately result in the loss of original significance. Five internationally recognised conservation principles have been developd to mitigate this. These are; **minimum intervention** - *'Conservation is based upon a respect for the existing fabric and should involve the least possible physical intervention'*[1] *;* **maximum retention of fabric** -*'Conservation should involve the greatest respect for, and involve the least possible loss of material of cultural heritage value'*[2]*;* **reversibility-** *The use of reversible processes is always to be preferred to allow the widest options for future development or the correction of unforeseen problems, or where the integrity of the resource could be affected'*[3]**,legibility** - *Replacements of missing parts must ….. be distinguishable from the original so that restoration does not falsify the artistic or historic evidence*[4] *and* **sustainability -** *sustainable development (is a key concept) – the point being to make sure that current use of the heritage, which is desirable, does not destroy the chances of handing it down to future generations*[5]
Scheduled Monument Consent is required for all works to the monument.

Policy 37 All proposed enhancements and interventions to the Monument should seek to follow international

[1] Text taken from Burra Charter 1979 (3) – Australian ICOMOS charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance. See also p33 of TAN8- The Historic Scotland Guide to International Charters.
[2] Text taken from New Zealand Charter 1992 (4iii) See also p33 of TAN8- The Historic Scotland Guide to International Charters.
[3] Text taken from the Appelton Charter 1983 (D). See also p33 of TAN8- The Historic Scotland Guide to International Charters..
[4] Text taken from Venice Charter 1964 (12). See also p33 of TAN8- The Historic Scotland Guide to International Charters.

[5] Text taken from the Council of Europe Sequesta Colloquay (p3). See also p33 of TAN8- The Historic Scotland Guide to International Charters.

conservation principles and receive Scheduled Monument Consent -a statutory requirement - before commencement. The DOE will consult with the Management Group before issuing approval unless conforming to a previously agreed format outlined in the Management Plan.

Policy 38 All interventions should be designed to a high standard utilising good quality and durable materials, with long term sustainability a key consideration.

Many surface finishes, on and around the Monument, are not to the highest current conservation standards, especially where insitu concrete and concrete-based paving materials have been used. It would neither be feasible nor desirable to replace the surfacing to the main walkways as it is in good condition. However, where the opportunity presents, the use of natural materials such as stone, cobbles and fired-clay products is not only more satisfactory from a visual point of view, but also environmentally sustainable and cost effective in life-cycle analysis.

Policy 39 Palette of sustainable natural paving materials should be selected for use, where appropriate, on and around the Monument.

Existing street furniture, found on and around the Monument, including waste bins, seats, bollards, street lamps, recessed low-level walkway light fittings and pedestrian restraint barriers have been largely replaced to an improved design standard since 2007. Future interventions should seek to be consistent with the 'house style' now developed, which links to the rest of the inner city, and be of the highest standard and quality. 'Heritage' street furniture is often of poor quality and confuses and understanding of old and new. It is not considered appropriate.

Policy 40 High quality street furniture should be used on and around the Monument.

The walls display a collection of cannons of international importance which date from the Sixteenth Century (before the construction of the monument) to the nineteenth Century. These are intimately connected with the history of the monument and contribute strongly to its character. Owned by the city council, they funded a detailed programme of conservation works in 2009 including the return of some cannon which had been moved off the walls over the centuries and the building of historically accurate carriages. A publication 'Great Guns like Thunder' was published to accompany the completion of the project. It is important that these features are understood as integral to the monument and that they are maintained to a high standard and protected from damage while ensuring that they are displayed to best advantage.

Policy 41 The cannon on the city walls should be maintained to a high standard and their positioning should seek to complement the character of the monument.

Artificial lighting installed since 2006 enhances the Monument and improves security at night. The provision does not cover the external side of Bishops Gate which is presently obscured by the link to the Fountain. This should be addressed once this link is removed.

It is important that the lights now installed are regularly maintained. The use of a metal grille on lights set into the monument draws unnecessary attention to these features. Though installed to reduce damage due to vandalism the potential removal of grilles should be kept under close review.

Policy 42 The lighting of the Monument should be regularly maintained and interventions to protect features from vandalism should be designed to minimise their impact on the character of the structure.

It is important that the monument is perceived and understood as key historic asset within the city. Its gates, in particular, are among its most prominent and distinctive parts. Their occasional use as a location for banners advertising events or activities can obscure their character and create the impression that they are not well respected. Permission is required from DOE and this is not normally granted. A tourist may only have one opportunity to visit the city and photograph its key sites.

Policy 43 The use of the Monument to advertise events and activities should be avoided.

ECOLOGY

The biological interests associated with the Monument are currently limited, mostly as a result of recent management regimes (in particular the past use of cement-rich mortar and algaecides in re-pointing) and its location in a busy air-polluted urban environment. The masonry walls do however offer the potential to support a diverse but typical wall plant community which is of benefit for wildlife and attractive to visitors.

Despite regular spraying by DRD TransportNI and Derry City and Srabane Council, in line with the Management Plan, weed growth has continued to be a problem on the Monument, particularly during recent warm and wet summers. This suggests that the agreed operation and frequency of weed management should be kept under review.

Perceptions vary as to what should be regarded as an 'appropriate wall plant community' and what should be regarded as 'weeds'. Decisions in this regard should be based upon an assessment of the need to protect the monument from damage, to display it in a way that reinforces its character, and to realise the ecological potential of the structure.

Trees on Grand Parade, are of iconic significance, and impart great character to this space. It is important that they are managed in a way that ensures that they continue to thrive and pose no risk to users. Concerns were raised in the 2014 Review that installation of the lighting scheme in 2013 may have damaged roots. The trees do not, however, appear to be exhibiting distress. As they are located within a Conservation Area, the trees are protected as if a Tree Preservation Order is in place, and are subject to planning legislation. Trees within the Conservation Area cannot be topped, lopped or felled without the prior written consent of Derry City and Strabane District Council and are subject to planning controls.

The large-scale 1:500 Ordnance Survey map of 1873 shows that, at that time, New Gate Bastion, Church Bastion, Double Bastion and Gunner's Bastion had all been developed as private gardens accessed from the walkways. Reinstatement of these features could serve to enliven and enrich the walls. However, this would introduce new management requirements and limit the use of such spaces for events. It would therefore have to be carefully considered and agreed before being developed.

The walls may also have currently unknown ecological importance, for example if they are home to bat colonies or other forms of wildlife. These should be identified and suitable management considered.

Policy 44 Guidance should be included in the Management Plan that will ensure existing ecological interests are identified, managed and protected in an appropriate manner in line with any statutory requirements.

In 2013, large scale planters were introduced along Grand Parade. This provided welcome colour to this area. However, as initially positioned, they obscured views along the external fortifications. Relocation along the high inner wall addressed this issue but the case highlights the importance of ensuring that new interventions, even if temporary are carefully considered.

Policy 45 New botanical additions to the monument and its setting should seek to complement or enhance its historic character.

CONSERVATION OF THE WALLS

Historic fabric once lost cannot be replaced. Sadly, over-enthusiastic restoration in the past has led to the loss of some significance in the Monument. It is important that, in its future management, a scrupulous approach is taken to all conservation work. This should include measures such as researching the composition of original mortar mixes. Likewise, sources for replacement stone should be carefully researched. Written justification for the approach to be adopted should be prepared for all future work to the Monument.

Recording of the relevant section of the Monument, prior to any work being carried out, should be conducted in line with accepted best practice and in accordance with the procedures for the recording of monuments set out by the Historic Environment Division. Original records should be kept in a safe place.

Policy 46 Relevant sections of the Monument should be recorded before any scheme of work is undertaken.

Policy 47 The Management Group should have the opportunity to comment upon any proposed conservation work which may affect the appearance of the Monument.

Policy 48 All proposed work to the Monument should be subjected to full archaeological assessment and shall comply fully with current regulations and best practice.

Policy 49 Only appropriately qualified professionals and tradespersons should be permitted to work on the Monument.

CONCLUSION

This Second Edition of the Conservation Plan set out to explain what is important about Derry's Walls in 2015 and why this should be considered important.

It followed this with a range of policies which developed from observation, research stakeholder consultation and experience gained since the first plan was published in 2007. These policies, agreed by all relevant parties, will form a basis for future decision making.

The 2007 plan was commissioned along with a Gazetteer, Management Plan and a detailed photographic and drawn record. Visitor Information in 12 languages and an App are also available. All of this information can be accessed at the Northern Ireland Monuments and Buildings Record in) Belfast and through the Derry City and Strabane Council's Museum and Heritage Section. Much is also accessible at www.doeni.gov.uk

There will be major challenges and resourcing issues in the future in regard to the sustainable development of this monument. However this will now take place within an updated context of increased knowledge and agreed policies.

This is the best assurance we can have that the most appropriate decisions will be made in the future and that the monument will achieve its full potential.

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