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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Heritage Asset Audit is one part of the Foyle Landscape Project, a study and celebration of the shared heritage of the Foyle basin, from Magilligan to Newtownstewart; Lifford to Inishowen Head.

The audit is the most significant element of the study providing the substance from which a number of further outputs are to be generated. These include: a directory of easily accessible resources from which information about heritage can be found; a series of heritage and tourist routes; pilot conservation projects and a wide range of other heritage projects connected the Foyle basin.

Most of the information in this document is not new, but for the first time, has been selected and presented together in a single resource. This resource is organised to reflect the spatial organisation of the natural landscape allowing direct comparison of visual and written media with the physical experience of passing through the Lough Foyle and river basin. At each section of this metaphorical journey, the various media through which heritage can be experienced are also brought into play, so that the landscape is not simply represented as a container for objects but is interpreted through the factors which shaped it, the plants and animals which it supports and the human activities for which it has provided a stage. This layered approach enables a deeper understanding of the landscape itself and the factors which have shaped objects within the context of their landscape setting.

The range of such a task is potentially as great as the landscape that is being portrayed and a strict framework has been established to provide a structure for this study. Inevitably, this approach must be selective and the heritage features that have been highlighted prompt new questions and new paths for investigation. Like the taster menu, the project is conceived as the start of a longer relationship with the Foyle landscape; one is introduced to what is on offer, allowing informed choices for further investigation to be made in future.

The aim is to make information about heritage accessible and to direct people to the resources to find out more.

Like any audit, the aim has been to provide a methodical investigation that will assist in determining the state of the assets in question; in this case it is the heritage within the area that is being studied. The notion that heritage is comprised of assets is important, reflecting that heritage has a value and is to be protected. It also suggests that the heritage, which determines regional identity as embodied in our shared landscapes and culture, is a tool for

doing business. This is particularly relevant in terms of cultural tourism where heritage is the substance without which there would be no product to promote.

The audit has exposed the wealth of assets that are available to us in this region. It has also revealed some of the threats to this wealth through inadvertent damage either through neglect, lack of resources or lack of recognition. It is hoped that the recommendations that have been made in the study and the follow up activities that it generates will address these revelations to the profit of the region as a whole.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of Study

The study has been commissioned by the Foyle Civic Trust and is intended to address a number of gaps in our knowledge about the historic built and natural environment. The study is part of a larger project relating to the landscape of the Foyle as a whole. The purpose of this element is to undertake an audit of “significant heritage assets” to assist in the development of an evidence base to inform policy and to promote collaboration and joint working in the Foyle Valley.

The study has collated information available from several sources and brought it together to provide an overview of the heritage assets that survive. Whilst making reference to major features such as the Derry city walls the emphasis on this project has been to identify features which, whilst modest in scale, may be significant to local communities and at the same time have the potential to be strategically important for the development of community participation and visitor enjoyment in the rural districts of the Foyle Basin.

The format of the study, which is broken down into a number of Landscape Character Areas (LCA's), is designed to consider the heritage features which have been identified with the specific context of their landscape setting. This is important as the significance of a site is often to do with an accumulation of small features or the influence that the heritage feature may have in the wider landscape. This influence may not only be physical or visual but may be present in local oral history and local cultural tradition.

Information about these significant heritage features is critical in promoting their future protection and information sources have also been identified as significant assets in their own right.

Many of the physical heritage assets that have been identified in the study are under threat by lack of financial and technical resources to protect and conserve them. There is also a lack of community awareness or reluctance to engage in heritage conservation practices or involvement in policy making because of a perceived difficulty in obtaining information or due to sensitivity in exploring the legacy of the past.

The project is timed to take advantage of an evolving political and social landscape to develop a reference point that will be of use in the development of future policy in the region with the Foyle and its shared heritage at its centre and will also increase the capacity

of the people of the Foyle Valley to participate in the Derry~Londonderry City of Culture 2013.

1.2 Objectives of the Audit

The following is a summary of the project brief.

The brief called for the audit to provide an overview of information that is currently available from many different sources. The collation of information relating to the region in a single documentary source is to provide directions for those seeking to find out more; assist in making information more accessible and facilitate coordinated policy making in relation to the Foyle Valley landscape.

From the outset the audit material was also intended to form the basis for the production of a directory or other appropriate means of information dissemination and visitor trail map which is understandable and accessible to a wide range of users including land-owners, rural dwellers, heritage interest groups and public agencies. The recommendation section of the document suggests ways in which this might be achieved as well as providing other suggestions which have arisen in the course of the study suggested by the nature of the material itself or as a result of the public consultation process.

The scope of the audit is required to include significant *built*, *natural* and *cultural* heritage assets that contribute to the landscape character of the study area.

The audit is linked to the Northern Ireland Environment Agency landscape character structure and also proposes a comparable structure for the area which is located in County Donegal. The audit adds to these landscape areas by giving time-depth to our understanding of the contemporary landscape, not just in relation to sites and monuments but also the historical context of current land uses which are established in the region.

The findings of the study will identify the forces of change that are currently operating in the landscape and influence the effect of these. It will also be a tool of community engagement, awareness, outreach and education to build upon for community heritage audits and further work. It will identify what is at risk and make communities aware of this and therefore make a major statement of the Foyle Valley as a heritage asset in historical, natural environment, social and economic terms.

The audit is also intended to support:

- Implementation of the European landscape Convention at a local and regional level

- Improvement of public awareness, appreciation and understanding of the historic character of areas and places as a key part of local distinctiveness and sense of identity
- Improvement of public awareness and understanding of the environmental importance (at a national and global level) of the River, Lough and wetland areas as another key element of local distinctiveness and sense of identity
- Provision of a robust basis for covering heritage issues in drafting local or regional development plans
- Consideration of suitable locations for large-scale infrastructure projects including roads, bridges, hydropower plants etc. Highlight inappropriate locations for such developments and emphasise relevant ecological considerations
- Assessments of interactions between heritage, wildlife and landscape features in Environmental Assessments of major developments
- Targeting of landscape management initiatives, agri-environment schemes, rural regeneration, farm diversification and woodland expansion
- Assisting development of design guidelines for a wide range of developments from expansion of settlements and one-off rural housing to windfarms, with the focus on environmental sustainability
- Input to heritage strategies, local action plans and tourism strategies
- Preparation of conservation and management plans for various designations
- Historical, environmental and archaeological research into changing landscape at local and regional level

1.3 Project Team

A multidisciplinary team, led by Duncan McLaren of Dedalus Architecture, has been appointed to undertake this audit project. The project team comprised the following companies and individuals:

DEDALUS ARCHITECTURE is a Grade 1 accredited conservation practice, established by Duncan McLaren in 2001. The practice is based in County Donegal and provides architectural and consultancy services throughout Ireland. In addition to general architectural services, the office specialises in work with existing and historic buildings, including conservation, repair and adaptive reuse. Consultancy services include research, writing for publication and policy development.

Duncan McLaren was author of “*Plantation Architecture and Landscape in Derry and Donegal*” one of a series of three booklets published jointly by the Donegal County Museum and Derry City Council Heritage & Museum Service to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the Plantation of Ulster. Included in a wide ranging portfolio of conservation projects, Duncan has also been involved in the study and repair of a number of late Medieval ecclesiastical and military structures.

Duncan has been on the panel of conservation advisors to the Heritage Council since 2002 and has lived and worked overlooking Lough Foyle for more than 10 years. Duncan’s role in this project is to act as project manager and editor.

JOHN CRONIN & ASSOCIATES provide planning, archaeological, conservation and heritage services to government agencies, local authorities, private developers and the third sector. John Cronin, the Managing Director, has over eighteen years professional experience in both the public and private sectors. John Cronin & Associates has a reputation among its clients for the delivery of innovative, pragmatic and sustainable solutions in the areas of archaeology, urban and building conservation and heritage management. In addition to its core staff and expertise, the firm draws on a nationwide set of offices and highly respected specialists in the areas of archaeology, architecture, ecology and industrial heritage.

RALPH SHEPPARD is a former lecturer in ecology at Bristol Polytechnic and an ecological consultant for more than 30 years. His work has included ecological reports on several pipeline, road and powerline projects, and for more than 20 proposed windfarms. Recent work has also included the selection for Coillte Teoranta of 170 areas to be managed for biodiversity. Ralph is author of, what was between 1994 and 2005, the standard reference on Irish wetland birds and bird sites (*Ireland’s Westland Wealth: the birdlife of the estuaries, lakes coasts, rivers, bogs and turloughs of Ireland. 1993. Irish Wildbird Conservancy*), and has established a database of 50,000 Donegal wildlife records. Output from this has included a website mapping the distributions of almost 400 moth species in Donegal, with photos of each (www.skylark.ie/donegalmoths). Ralph is also a member of the Designated Areas Appeals Advisory Board and the vice-county recorder for Vice County 35 (west Donegal) for the Botanical Society of the British Isles.

FORESTBIRD DESIGN is a Landscape Architectural practice complementing the team in an advisory role on visual and landscape character analysis. The firm is led by Mike Waldvogel, who has 18 years experience in masterplanning, public realm design, and environmental impact reports. His expertise has been gathered from working in well respected landscape architectural firms in California, Denmark and County Cork.

From a large-scale landscape and visual analysis perspective, Mike has played a key advisory role in the Tara Skryne LCA, the Cork South Docks LAP, and large tracts of Coillte woodland. For a number of years Mike has collaborated with John Cronin on heritage projects and village enhancement plans under the Rural Development Programme. These assessments have fostered an understanding of the opportunities, needs and constraints facing rural communities.

Collaboration

In collaboration with one another, Dedalus Architecture and John Cronin & Associates have undertaken several survey projects in County Donegal on behalf of Donegal County Council; these include:

- An Assessment of the Settings of Historic Buildings & Associated Structures & Traditional Landscape Character in Co. Donegal;
- Survey of Clachans, Co. Donegal;
- Survey of Mills & Mill Sites;
- Survey of Booley Huts & Sites.

1.4 Study Area

The overall study area is referred to throughout the document as the Foyle Basin. This description, which implies the entire catchment area of the Foyle, is not strictly correct. Whilst the study could be extended to the entire basin, the term is used in this case to refer to the overall study area to avoid confusion with other terms such as the Foyle Valley which is a separate Landscape Character Area in its own right.

The geographic focus of this project is the Foyle corridor from the mouth of Lough Foyle in the north, along the river Foyle through Derry to Lifford, along the river Mourne and lower part of the river Strule and finishing south of Strabane at Newtown Stewart where the valley mouth closes at Bessy Bell and Mary Grey Mountains. These are the rural areas of the Derry City Council, Strabane District Council, Limavady District Council and Donegal County Council.

1.5 Divisions

The project methodology has been informed by the European Landscape Convention. The **European Landscape Convention**, also known as the **Florence Convention**, was initiated by the Congress of Regional and Local Authorities of the Council of Europe. The Convention is aimed at: the protection, management and planning of all landscapes and raising awareness of the value of a living landscape.

Landscapes continue beyond political or administrative boundaries and a collective approach is needed to manage resources over a geographical region. In common with many other parts of Europe, policy within this study area needs to consider several administrative regions, which in this area are four local authority administrative areas and an international boundary

In order to develop this landscape based approach in a coherent way, the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA), has completed a map in which the entire province of Northern Ireland has been systematically divided up into 130 distinct character areas. The study uses the extent and naming of these areas as chapters in the document. A similar exercise has yet to be completed in County Donegal and preliminary areas have been proposed for the purposes of providing chapter headings for the Donegal area of the study.

It was an ambition of the brief to consider breaking these areas down further into smaller more manageable areas with distinctive characteristics. We have considered an initial subdivision in relation to each landscape area, however in presenting this document we have deliberately retained the LCA framework provided in order to avoid making too many subdivisions which would risk losing sight of the whole. The LCA areas could be broken down further in the course of future work; where the requirement to retain an overview may be less important.

Whilst the predetermined LCA areas have been retained as a framework for the study, in many places we have stepped outside the boundaries in order to better understand the historic settlement within an area. In the city of Derry~Londonderry itself an additional area has been created which, due to the density of information, whilst not as detailed the outlying rural areas is designed to highlight the influences of the city in the landscape beyond.

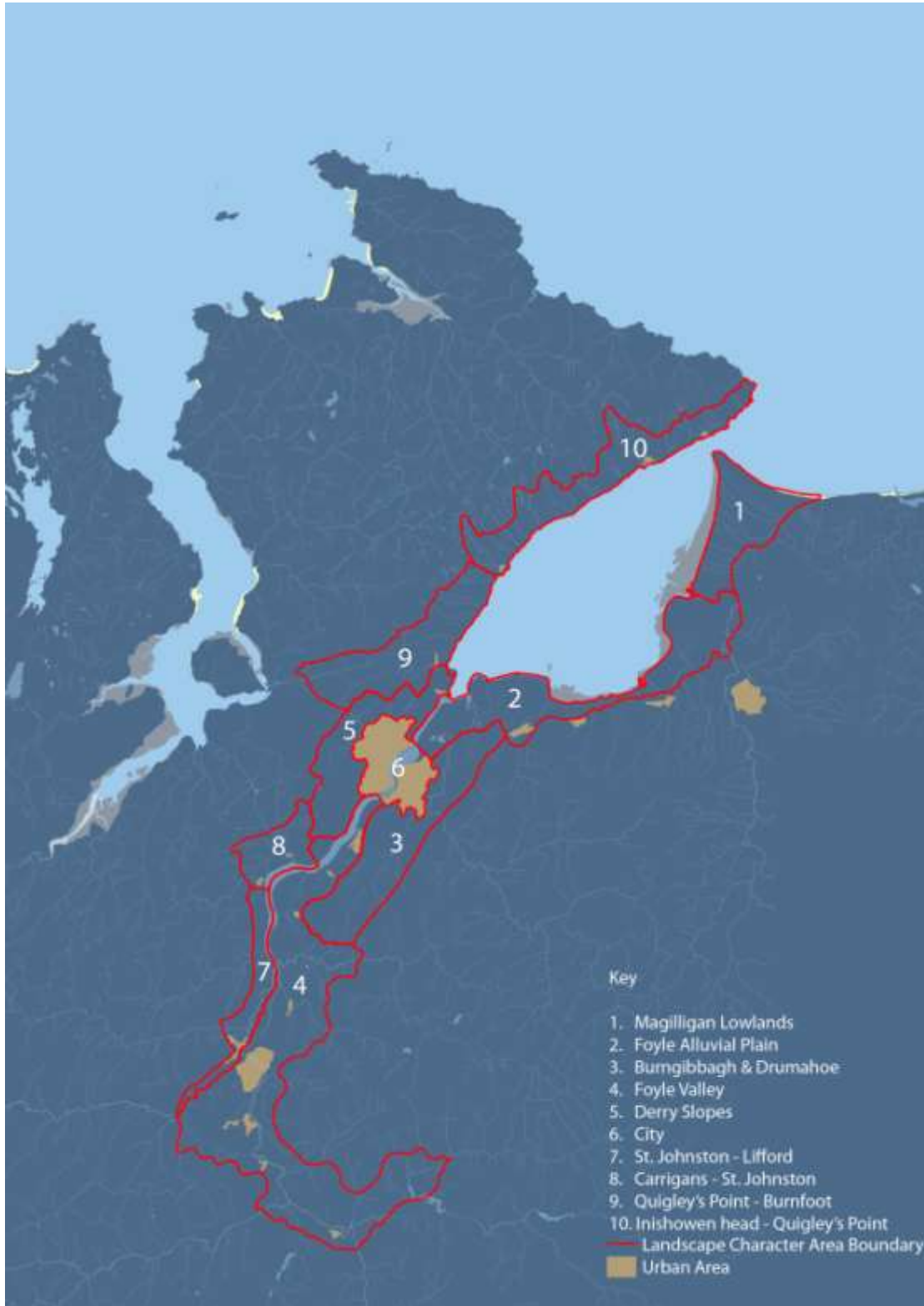


Figure 1: NIEA identified LCAs within the study area: 1 – Magilligan Lowlands; 2 – Foyle Alluvial Plain; 3 – Derry Slopes; 4 – Buncgibbagh & Drumahoe; 5 – Foyle Valley. LCA areas identified for this study: 6 – City and Donegal areas; 7 – St Johnston ~ Lifford; 8 – Carrigans ~ St Johnston; 9 – Quigley’s Point ~ Burnfoot; 10 – Inishowen Head ~ Quigleys Point

2 AUDIT METHODOLOGY

As with any audit process the findings represent the availability of information at a specific moment in time as well as the concerns of the individuals conducting the review. Whilst no bias is intended, it is inevitable that assets will have been overlooked or their value not recognised. The impact of this on the study has been moderated by the inputs from the membership of The Foyle Civic Trust steering Group who have directed the study and through a process of public consultation. Further responses are likely from users of the document or through additions where more information becomes available in future. Proposals within the recommendations section of the document are intended to ensure that the audit continues to be relevant. An important concern is that elements of the material are made available in digital form so that they may be supplemented in future to address perceived shortfalls and to accommodate new concerns and subject areas and continuing input from users of the document and members of the public.

Definition of Landscape Character Areas in County Donegal

Unlike the Northern Ireland Section of the Study, there were no previously defined Landscape Character Areas and new areas were defined specifically for the study based on a visual assessment.

Given the large geographic size of a Landscape Character Area, there is no prescribed standard for this particular type of visual assessment.

Landscape character areas have been defined by a number of factors. These include historical use, development of the land and the resultant built environment, as well as natural assets (topography, geology, drainage, climate and vegetation). The visual assessment is based on the cumulative appearance of these factors. Because the visual landscape extends beyond the LCA boundaries, the analysis of the Donegal areas also included review from the uplands as well as the eastern side of the Foyle basin.

In the greater context, patterns of use become evident as the varying types of human development are often linked with the natural composition. For example, the landscape evolves as a result of physical access, the need for wind protection, the supply of water, access to the Lough or the natural distribution of land fertility. Such findings assist in defining the LCA boundaries.

The methodology is based on the standards set forth by the Environmental Protection Agency and supplemented by best practice standards from specialist bodies in both Ireland and the UK.

Visual Assessment was carried out primarily from public roads, notable structures identified in these documents and access points along the lough and river. From these receptors, a landscape quality could be determined, which included landscape sensitivity, value, resource and ability to absorb different types of change.

Reference Documents

Environmental Protection Agency, *Guidelines on the Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Statements*, 2012

Department of the Arts, Heritage, and the Gaeltacht, *National Landscape Strategy for Ireland*, 2011

Irish Landscape Institute, *Discussion Papers on Landscape Assessment*, 2007-2012

The Heritage Council, *Landscape Character Assessment in Ireland*, 2006 and notes on *Historic Landscape Characterisation*, 2011

The Countryside Agency and Scottish Natural Heritage, *Landscape Character Assessment - Guidance for England and Scotland*, 2002

English Heritage, *Using Historic Landscape Characterisation*, 2004

2.1 Identification of Sources

From the outset we have chosen to focus on sources of information that are easily available, particularly digital references that are increasing almost daily. These resources are already available to anyone with a personal computer or smartphone. Highlighting the principal digital information resources relating to the heritage assets of the Foyle Basin will further increase their accessibility.

We have also made reference the major authoritative texts and archive resources relating to specific heritage assets which can be referred to by those seeking additional information. We have edited the potential list of publications considerably to draw attention to those

sources which we have found to be particularly relevant. Undoubtedly this resource may be reviewed as new studies become available or others gain in popularity in the future.

As is the convention, we have provided sources or copyright information relating to materials that we have used in this document. References are for primary source documents wherever possible; references from secondary source documents refer to the primary material where this has been given otherwise the secondary source has been provided. In addition to giving credit to the originators of intellectual material these references should allow those interested to more easily investigate a subject further. Maps are reproduced in accordance with OSI & OSNI copyright licences. It is noted consents may need to be sought for use of any 3rd party materials for publication or use in a public website or other public circulation outside the context of this initial audit document.

2.2 Pilot Study Area

In order to determine what information is available and how the information gathered by the project might be represented, our first task was to carry out a pilot study relating to a single relatively manageable area. Magilligan Lowlands was selected as it represented both the start and the finish of the Foyle as well as being a relatively manageable size generating relatively smaller amounts of data.

2.3 Selection & Organisation of Data

The investigation of each area has been undertaken by looking at the view point of each Landscape Character Area through a series of separate conventional 'filters'.

These views include existing physical landscape characteristics; historical change; historical cultural divisions, natural, cultural and built landscapes and have been recorded in a variety of means in written and visual forms.

None of these filters on its own can give a full understanding of the nature of the area or the extent and value of its heritage; but the accumulation of these is able to generate a more complete understanding.

A number of specific categories were developed once the material available for the Magilligan Lowlands area had been established. These were reviewed and then applied methodically to sites throughout the entire study area.

The categories that we have developed were initially based on recommendation of Dr Patrick J. Duffy from *Exploring the History and Heritage of Irish Landscapes*. Four Courts

Press (2007). These have been developed to suit the specific requirements of the brief to bring together information from the readily available resources as follows:

- **Landscape Character Area** – this is the area established by the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) and includes a map and written description taken directly from NIEA documentation. In the case of LCA areas in County Donegal as similar authoritative study has yet to be carried out and descriptions have been developed specifically for this document which are supplemented from a variety of sources including the Ordnance Survey memoirs. Whilst the limits of the study are based on LCA extents; certain elements of the significant assets identified are located outside these and have been included as they are relevant to historic landscape usage.
- **Historic Landscape Character** – this is our observation based on an overview of documentation accumulated within the study and the factors which have shaped the landscape of the area in the past.
- **Historical natural landscapes; geology** – this includes written description taken directly from NIEA documentation and examples of geological map sources. In the absence of similar summary information for the Donegal area; reference has been made to a variety of published sources including memoirs of the Geological Survey of Ireland.
- **Historical natural landscapes; ecology** – this includes written description taken directly from NIEA documentation, mapping of protected sites, information on significant species and trees and an analysis of the ecology written by ecologist Ralph Sheppard. In the absence of similar information for the Donegal area; reference has been made to a variety of published sources including the National Parks & Wildlife Service.
- **Historical cultural landscape; Barony** – a map showing the extent of Baronies to allow comparison with the LCA area and the potential relationship of areas of control established in the Medieval period within the landscape.
- **Historical cultural landscape; Civil Parishes** – a map showing the extent of Civil Parishes to allow comparison with the LCA area and the potential relationship of areas of control established in the Medieval period, within the landscape.
- **Historical cultural landscape; Townlands** – a map showing the extent of Townlands, also largely established in the Medieval period, within the LCA area and the relationship of these with the landscape. This relationship is further examined by a review of the townland names.
- **Historical cultural & built landscape; historical survival** – a review of details from a selection of the most important historical maps and a consideration of the survival of significant features within the landscape today.

- **Administration** – Poor Law Union, Dispensary Districts & District Electoral Divisions – a map showing 19th & 20th century administrative divisions to explain the distribution of institutional buildings.
- **Historical cultural & built landscape; landed estates** – historical mapping and documentation showing the extent and influence of the significant landed estates in the landscape.
- **Historical built landscape; Urban Settlement** – historical mapping and documentation showing the development of urban landscapes.
- **Historical built landscape; significant sites** – this is a list of the built heritage assets including archaeology which have been identified in the study. In Northern Ireland, the majority of these are collated from separate NIEA databases with a limited number of additional sites identified through the consultation process. In the Republic of Ireland, information has been collated from the Sites & Monuments database and the Record of Protected Structures. The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage for County Donegal is expected to be published in 2013; in the meantime, a much larger number of sites in this area have been identified from personal knowledge of the authors and through consultation.
- **Map & Key to significant heritage assets** – map showing the distribution and type of the significant assets identified in the study.
- **Visual Landscape: Spatial Context** – Photography & digital imagery describing the landscape shape and enclosure.
- **Visual Landscape: Painting Maps & Images** – historical and recent visual imagery used to describe the landscape within the study area.
- **Written Landscape: prose, poem & song** – verbal descriptions of the landscape within the study area.
- **Review of findings & recommendations** – a review specific to the individual Landscape Character Area.

It was clear, even prior to commencing this process that it would not be possible to collate and analyse all of the available information in the study area and therefore it would be necessary to be selective. As we have already stated, whilst we have benefited greatly from the inputs from the Foyle Civic Trust steering committee and responses from public consultation, we must take responsibility for the selections that have been made. The benefit of the process adopted is that it is methodical and allows further development through the future addition of information to existing categories and the addition of new categories.

2.4 Asset Data Sheets

A large proportion of readers are unlikely to be familiar with the significant built heritage assets that are identified through the above process. Some photographs are included to show the nature of the sites in relation to their setting. Further information is also provided in the form of asset data sheets for the most significant sites. As well as providing information about the location and description of the site some analysis is included of its condition, its setting and potential as a resource for tourism.

These sheets are included in an appendix at the end of the document and are designed that additional sheets or information can be added over time. The design of the sheets and the inclusion of map coordinates allows for the future use of the information to be made available online using Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping which allows sites to be selected on a map and the data sheet information to be accessed.

2.5 Consultation & Establishment of Significance

A recurring theme in any discussion about the project is the definition of “significant”. Our initial response to this has been to determine what the heritage assets are and then to consider their importance. In doing so it is clear that sites may be significant due to their rarity or their size. We have also found that features that are not necessarily important when considered in isolation become very important when seen as part of a group or a wider network.

Significance also varies in relation to different communities and individuals; hence the importance of the consultations undertaken in the report.

The appendix includes reference to those who have been consulted for purposes of this study. Not all of these have responded to our initial contacts; others who have may wish to make further input into the future. In some cases we have started but not finished conversations due to the time constraints of the project. We are very happy to follow these up in the future and would envisage that further response is likely follow completion of the document.

2.6 Public Presentation

A public presentation of the findings of this study will be made to raise awareness of its existence and its use in relation to the other objectives of the Foyle Landscape Project as whole.

We would envisage that the information resource will be developed further in the future as feedback is received.

3 HERITAGE ASSETS – SIGNIFICANT THEMES

A number of significant themes have been identified that are common throughout several of the individual landscape areas. In order to reduce the amount of repetition between descriptions of each landscape area, a brief synopsis has been prepared in relation to each of the identified themes and their impact on the landscape. We have had to make some generalisation for the purposes of illustration; this section of document is intended to provide a useful overview that will assist readers.

The following are the principal themes identified:

- The natural state – Geology & Habitats
- Prehistory
- Medieval: Early Church
- Settlement patterns – Parishes & Townlands
- Viking Raids
- Later Medieval Period – Irish Lordships
- Docwra’s Military Campaign
- Plantation, Rebellion & Suppression
- The Jacobite Wars & the Siege of Derry
- The Development of Towns
- The “established” Church & Dissenters
- Landlords and Agricultural “Improvement”
- Napoleonic Defences
- Administrative Structures & Reforms: Institutions
- Famine & Emigration
- Industry: raw materials to finished products – fishing, agriculture, milling, linen, shirt making
- Transport: railways, roads & canals
- 20th Century Development
- Lough Foyle & World War 2
- The “Troubles”
- The Future: Rebuilding; Road Development & Infrastructure; Climate Change and Opportunity

3.1 The Natural State – Geology & Habitats

Overview of the Natural State: written by Ralph Sheppard

Overview

There is huge diversity in the features of interest on the Northern Ireland side of the Foyle Basin. From the cliffs of Binevenagh, with its Arctic/Alpine plant community, to the ancient oak woodlands of the Mourne, Strule and Owenkillew valleys, and from the Atlantic coast and sand dunes of Magilligan, through the vast mud expanses of Lough Foyle, to the sparkling upland waters of the Owenkillew River. On the west bank, in County Donegal, there is the same contrast from the towering sea cliffs at Inishowen head to the huge reedbeds near St. Johnston or the winter flooding along the River Finn at Castlefinn.

Much of these important semi-natural¹ habitat types are under the protection of various conservation designations. The national designations (Area of Special Scientific Interest in Northern Ireland, and Natural Heritage Area in the Republic) underpin the European Special Area of Conservation (Habitats Directive) and Special Protection Area (Birds Directive) designations, so European sites will almost always have the national designation as well. The international Ramsar designation for wetlands and wetland bird species is independent, but usually overlaps with SPAs.

Areas of Local Conservation Interest and NGO reserves may not hold anything of sufficient importance to justify a national or European designation, but they are stepping stones of species (and gene) flow, helping to maintain the viability of much of the background biodiversity in the bigger sites. They are also, of course, reservoirs of biodiversity in their own right. The Woodland Trust manages Prehen Wood. The Ulster Wildlife Trust manages the Umbra, part of the great Magilligan sand dune complex, and for a time managed the Strabane Glen ASSI, noted for its Red Squirrels. The inter-tidal mudflats on Lough Foyle are a reserve of The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB).

¹ As all habitats have at some time in their history been interfered with and modified by human activity, they are usually referred to as semi-natural, rather than natural – even when evidence of human interference is hard to detect.

Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty are larger, more diluted areas of natural interest. And although these, and the small County Parks, have more of a recreational focus, both help to protect the semi-natural habitats which underpinned their selection in the first place.

In the Republic, similar mechanisms exist to give protection to lesser sites, but they are less frequently invoked – and not at all in our area. Likewise, NGOs, like BirdWatch Ireland, do acquire and manage nature reserves, but their more limited resources compared with the RSPB have not yet stretched to the Foyle Basin.

However, the qualifying standards which justify all these designations often allow important features to slip through the net. The intensive agricultural flat lands of the Foyle Alluvial Plain should be at least partly designated as an SPA, but are not. The same applies to the similar habitat at Grange, in the Foyle Valley and the lower valley of the Swilly Burn in Co. Donegal. All these areas are of importance to swans and geese, and to some other waterfowl species - all of them very vulnerable to human pressures, and unlikely to persist without some measure of consideration by the farming community and the general public.

These concerns are not nit-picking. Planning tends to pay due heed to official designations only. So while Grange has been saved from destruction by the proposed new A5 route, it is probably only the deflection caused by the need to avoid the much smaller, but ASSI designated McKean's Moss, that has saved it.

Of even greater importance is the need to maintain biodiversity in the general countryside, between the relatively small and isolated conservation sites. These will undoubtedly continue to lose many previously widespread species as their populations become increasingly fragmented by developments. Fragmentation and degradation of the countryside is increasing all the time through urban sprawl, agricultural intensification, new road and power line routes, and more recently through wind-farm construction – done, ironically, in the name of environmental conservation. Wind-farms, although outside our area, hover over it, and are having an increasing impact on the biodiversity of the Foyle watershed. There is a serious debate needed about the needs of the planet, in this case the need to reduce global warming through the burning of fossil fuels, and the need for all regions of the planet to protect their own local environments. The Foyle catchment, like anywhere else, is greatly in need of an over-arching policy which puts environmental

conservation at the heart of its planning and development. But in doing so, it will have to resolve these conflicts between local and global needs. Ultimately the two goals should not be in conflict, and if they are, it is indicative of a poorly thought-out strategy for reducing the negative impact of human civilisation on the planet's ability to sustain life in general – including us.

While the imperative of saving the planet needs to underpin everything we do, it should not take away from the enjoyment to be had from experiencing the natural world in our own local area. Indeed, it can be argued that the first step in bringing global and local needs into line, is to experience the beauty and wonder of the natural world, particularly in areas where it is still functioning as it should – our native habitats, and the sites dedicated to conserving them.

3.2 The Prehistoric Period

The earliest settlers

The earliest signs of human activity in Ireland appear to date from the Early Mesolithic (or Early Stone Age) period, some 9000 years ago (7000 – 5500 BC²). Indeed, one of the most notable recorded early Mesolithic settlement sites in Ireland is located in Co. Derry at **Mount Sandel**, situated south of Coleraine on a bluff overlooking the valley of the River Bann.

Mesolithic people were Stone Age hunters, fishers and gatherers, living on the coastline and along rivers, but with no knowledge of farming. They used flint and other stones to manufacture sharp tools (Anderson 1993, 35-8) and their settlements can now be identified by locating scatters of discarded stone tools, and the debris from their manufacture, in ploughed fields. No sites of Mesolithic date have so far been discovered in the identified Foyle Valley LCAs study area however this does not negate the possibility that such sites exist at a sub-surface level. In this period hunter-gatherers are thought to have been utilising the resources of both the coastal zone and the rivers and lakes. As such, it is likely that the areas of the lough and river Foyle, river Faughan and river Deele and their surroundings acted as an important marine resource and means of transportation through the terrain during this period.

² The annotation BC refers 'Before Christ' that is, before *Anno Domini* (AD) and the Christian Calendar, of which the present year is 2012 AD. For example, a date of 4000BC means 4000 years before the birth of Christ, or 6012 years ago.

The first farmers

There was a decisive change in the economy of prehistoric Ireland shortly after 4000 BC, a change which traditionally has been considered one of the characteristic features of the Neolithic period. The Neolithic (or New Stone Age) period represents the arrival and establishment of agriculture as the principal form of economic subsistence. Over successive generations, farmers either moved slowly across Europe or had influenced local hunter-gathering populations to adopt the new economy (Mallory and McNeill 1991, 29). By c. 4500 BC farming communities existed along the Atlantic coast of Europe and soon afterwards they began to appear in Britain and Ireland (*ibid.*). The nature of the agricultural economy would have allowed for the new farmers to live in permanent settlements all year long (in marked contrast to the nomadic lives of the hunter-gatherers) who preferred sheltered places near quality water sources. As a consequence of the new way of life, new site-types begin to appear in the archaeological record during this period. These include substantial Neolithic, permanent settlement house-types such as those recorded within the Derry Slopes and Foyle Alluvial Plain LCA's at **Thornhill, Caw, Lough Enagh** and **Upper Campsey** townlands. This region of Ireland is notable for the exceptionally high concentration of recorded Neolithic settlements and is likely to have direct association to the landscape within the Foyle Valley, principally the proximity to fertile alluvial plains and access to water sources. Pre-bog field systems are also characteristic of the beginnings of land divisions during this period, for which there is evidence at **Gortmellan** townland in the Burngibbagh and Drumahoe LCA.



Figure 2: Upper Campsey: Neolithic houses found during course of works on A2 Dualling Scheme

Death and burial

A characteristic of Neolithic farming communities on the Atlantic margins of Europe was the practice of burial in communal tombs. The principal component of these tombs is a burial chamber constructed usually of large unhewn stones (megaliths) and covered by a mound of earth or stones. The dead, inhumed or cremated, were placed in the chamber, often accompanied by grave goods such as pottery vessels and flint arrowheads. In Ireland four main types of megalithic tomb have been identified: court-tombs, portal-tombs, passage-tombs and wedge-tombs. The first three types are earlier in date (pre-2000 BC) whilst the wedge tombs are latest in the series (c. 2000BC – 1000BC). All but the passage tomb type are represented within the **Foyle Valley LCA in exceptionally large numbers**, this dense concentration being a notable area for the distribution of same within Ireland overall.

The arrival of metal

Metalworking arrived in the region about 4000 years ago and the change associated with this development is reflected in a move from large communal tombs to individual burials in small pits or stone cists. A characteristic of the earlier Bronze Age in Ireland is the emergence of a distinctive burial custom, often termed the 'single burial tradition' (Waddell 1990; Waddell 1991) which was part of a wider European milieu. In the initial stages of this tradition both inhumation and cremation were practised. Burial in cairns (stone mounds), barrows and tumuli (earthen mounds) or cists (box-like and slab-built burial compartments) was fairly common. There is a recorded cairn with cist located at **Ballymagroarty** in the

Derry Slopes LCA further indicating the human settlement of the region during this period. The results from excavations suggest a long tradition for these classes of monument ranging in date from the Neolithic to Early Bronze Age times.

A sacred landscape

As the Bronze Age progressed (c.3000-1500BC) other stone built monuments were constructed and are numerous in the northern region such as stone circles, stone rows, boulder burials and standing stones. Single upright stones are a common feature of the Irish countryside and are known by various names (*gállan, dállan, leacht*, long stone etc.) (O’Kelly 1989, 228-9). They are not all necessarily of one period or serving the same purpose. Some have been shown to mark prehistoric burials while others may have had a commemorative or ritual function, or served as boundary markers or position posts along ancient routeways (Buckley & Sweetman 1991, 73). The vast majority of standing stones have their long axis north-east/south-west, which suggests a close affinity with stone rows and pairs, which share the same orientation pattern. There are many examples of standing stones located throughout the identified LCAs, most notably that at **Avish** in Burngibbagh and Drumahoe LCA and Ardmore in Quigleys Point ~ Burnfoot LCA. Circles of stones built for ritualistic or ceremonial purposes form a distinctive group in the megalithic tradition that spread over much of Britain and Ireland in Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age times for which there are also dense concentrations in the northern region of Ireland.

In comparison with the Bronze Age, the evidence for the Iron Age activity in Ireland is somewhat more scant. The later first millennium BC and the early centuries AD are amongst the most obscure in Irish prehistoric archaeology (Waddell 1998, 279). There is general agreement that the development of an iron technology was a significant factor in the eventual demise of bronze working on a large scale, but how, why and when this came about in Ireland is far from clear (*ibid.*). Waddell states that ‘domestic occupation sites remain virtually unknown and our understanding of settlement, economy and social structure in the period from 600 BC to the early centuries AD is meagre in the extreme’ (1998, 319). The Foyle Alluvial Plain LCA is home to the site of an extraordinary hoard of gold artefacts that date to the early Iron Age known as the **Broighter Hoard**. Now housed in the National Museum of Ireland (Dublin) perhaps one of the most interesting finds of the collection is a miniature boat, with oars and fine detail which is possibly an indication of the regard and importance that the Foyle held in the minds of the prehistoric peoples of the region in a sacred, territorial, social, economic, transportation and political/power sense.

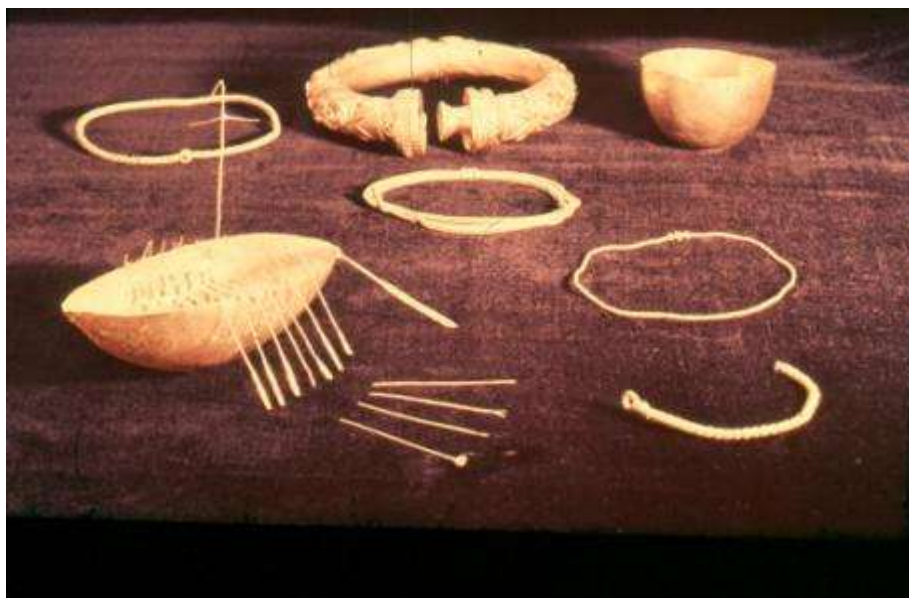


Figure 3: Broighter Hoard: Full collection

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3.3 Medieval: Early Church

Early Medieval Settlement: AD400-1169

The early medieval period was a time of profound internal social and economic change in Ireland. The dominant site types associated with this period include ringforts, souterrains and enclosures. (Generally enclosures are likely to be ringforts but insufficient evidence survives to classify them as such without recourse to archaeological excavation). Ringforts are undoubtedly the most widespread and characteristic archaeological field monument in the Irish countryside. They are usually known by the names *ráth* or *lios*, forming some of the most common place-name elements in the countryside. The ringfort is basically a circular or roughly circular area enclosed by an earthen bank formed of material thrown up from a concentric fosse (or ditch) on its outside. Archaeological excavation has shown that the majority of ringforts were enclosed farmsteads, built in the early medieval period (AD 500 – 1169). Though not forts in the military sense, the earthworks acted as a defence against natural predators like wolves, as well as against the cattle raids that were a characteristic of that period. Souterrains (underground chambers) are often found in association with ringforts. In some areas, dry-stone walls were built to enclose farmsteads in place of the earthen defences of the ringforts. Cashels (Irish *caiseal*) have the same circular or roughly circular plan as ringforts. The walls can be quite massive, sometimes as much as six metres thick and up to three metres high.

Within the study area, there is a large volume of recorded ringforts (raths) and enclosure sites, most notably at **Gortinure** and **Ballynabwee** in Burngibbagh and Drumahoe LCA area; **Rough Fort** just outside the Foyle Alluvial Plain LCA in **Moneyrannel** and **Boile Rath** within the Foyle Alluvial Plain LCA. The most notable of all the ring forts occur in the County Donegal section of the study area and include the fort at **Glebe**, Merville which although cut through by a road is important for its setting. The fort at Drung (roughly translates from the Irish as “meeting place”), now serves as a graveyard to the adjacent church is also located at a vantage point above the Lough with views as far as the Antrim coast, the Sperrins, Derry and to Greenan Fort. The latter, which although just outside the study area, overlooks the entire northwest region across Lough Foyle to the north, the Foyle valley to the south and to Lough Swilly and the Donegal mountains to the west.

Church influence

The early medieval period in Ireland saw the introduction and establishment of Christianity. The process of conversion of the native population would not have been rapid and spectacular but rather one of steady infiltration (Ó Cróinín 1994, 131). Over and above the change in religious outlook that conversion would have meant for the individual, the establishment of the Irish Church was to have profound implications for political, social and economic life, in no small part due to the introduction of writing into the country. In Ireland there was from now on 'in existence an organisation part of whose function was to maintain contacts, both in ideas and through individuals, between Ireland and the rest of Europe' (Mallory and McNeill 1991, 181). The introduction and establishment of Christianity is attested to in the archaeological record by the presence of church sites, associated places for Christian burial and holy wells. Monastic settlements were essentially agrarian in nature, but also were centres for learning and community outside the familial setting of secular communities. These monasteries had a far reaching influence as can be seen through the influence of leaders such as Saint Patrick and Saint Columbcille.

There are a number of important recorded ecclesiastical sites and monasteries located within the study area. At Magilligan Lowlands, there is an early ecclesiastical settlement at **Duncrun**, marked 'abbey in ruins' on the 2nd edition OS map (1890-900), said to be founded by St Patrick. Similarly, at **Tamlaght**, there is an early ecclesiastical site (with holy well, multi-period church, graveyard and the grave of St Cadan, it's patron). The church is said to be one of St Patrick's seven foundations in Cianacht. The modern day St Aidan's RC church is sited adjacent and the parish derives its name from this site (Tamlaghtard/Magilligan). At Foyle Alluvial Plain LCA there is an ecclesiastical site at **Enagh** named Templetown, Domnach Dola which includes a church and graveyard and may be the site of the church recorded in the Annals of Ulster as pillaged by Rortsel Fitton in 1197. It possibly was founded by St. Canice and was the medieval church of Clondermot, In addition in this area, there is a medieval church and graveyard at Faughanvale built on the site of a 7th century monastery.

In the City Environs LCA, there is an ecclesiastical site at Teampull Mor or **Templemore**, named Daire Calgaich/Daire Columcille/Dubh Regles. The modern RC church is built on the site of a medieval parish church, a pre-Norman church and earlier monastery. The Annals of Ulster gives a foundation date of 546 AD for the monastery. It also records the monastery being attacked by Vikings on various occasions. There are many 12th century references to the site, including it being burned in 1177 and again in 1204. It became an Augustinian monastery in the 13th century and Tempuill Mor was the medieval cathedral, which was

damaged during the Elizabethan wars. The site is on a promontory in a bend of the River Foyle. Also in the **City Environs**, there is the site of a medieval **Augustinian Priory** that can now not be precisely located. It was used by English settlers during the Plantation until the cathedral was built in 1633. According to Doherty, the Augustinians moved here in 1254 after the monastery at Tempuill Mor became a cathedral. Also, a **Dominican Friary** was erected in 1274 "on the N side of the Island" in the medieval settlement at Derry. Tradition locates it at the **junction of Fanan Street and St. Columbs Wells**. The community survived until 1576 when an English garrison held Derry for 2 years. At **Urney Glebe** in the Foyle Valley LCA area, there is a recorded ecclesiastical site with possible pre-Norman origins.

At Lifford the Clonleigh Parish church dates from the 17th century; the earlier 6th century church is located further to the north, at **Edenmore**, once an island at the confluence of the river Foyle and the river Deele. At **Taughboyne**, at the Carrigans ~ St Johnston LCA, thought to have been a 5th century monastic site of St Baithin, is a 19th century church building containing elements of 17th century, and earlier medieval, fragments.

Small medieval church structures and fragments survive elsewhere in the Donegal study area: at **Eskaheen** in the Quigley's Point ~ Burnfoot LCA, associated with the conversion of Eoghain O'Neill by St Patrick. There are fragments of a church, presumed to be associated with the Norman castle at **Templemoyle**, Greencastle and remains of a medieval altar and graveyard at **Kilblaney** in the Inishowen Head ~ Quigley's Point LCA.

Perhaps the most remarkable collection of ecclesiastical fragments exists at the site at **Cooly**, Moville, where there is a hole stone modified to form a high cross, an ecclesiastical enclosure and graveyard, with several cross-inscribed slabs, bee-hive quern stone, and stone skull house.

As today, the church in Ireland was organised under the bishop of Armagh. By the late medieval period, there had been over 1000 years of Christianity in Ireland and there were a large number of religious structures in the form of churches, monasteries, holy wells and crosses. Like many other aspects of Gaelic society, responsibility for parishes and for church lands was inherited. Monastic practise was held in high regard and several European monastic institutions were established in Ulster during the 16th Century. These institutions were sponsored by the Irish feudal chieftains as an outward gesture of their piety, wealth and status. Significant religious sites often coincided with the houses of the ruling classes and followed the same pattern as settlement and defensive structures. There were a very large number of churches constructed from the 5th century onwards.

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3.4 Settlement Patterns – Parishes & Townlands

Since prehistoric times the demarcation of territories and the enclosure of farm lands has been important. The boundaries were as now, often set by the course of rivers and streams, and the edges of mountains and bogs. Ireland is divided into provinces, counties, dioceses, baronies, parishes and townlands, and the majority of these take the form of much older territorial boundaries. Townlands are probably the oldest unchanged territorial units, dating to the early medieval period and potentially even earlier. Much of the territorial boundaries that exist today were set out after the 12th century, when church reform introduced the diocesan system to Ireland (Byrne 2000, 12). Soon after, the Anglo-Norman influence on agriculture, which included the enclosure of extensive tracts of farmlands would have changed the landscape of Ireland, not just in the areas of Anglo-Norman influence but in other areas through the spread of new ideas. The further enclosure of land throughout the late medieval and post-medieval periods meant that townlands had solid boundaries in stone, sod, fence or often ditch and bank to augment the boundaries formed by river and streams.

Townlands – of which there are over 62,205 in Ireland – are 'the smallest denomination of land possessing permanent boundaries' (Locke 1852, 345) , measuring from as small as less than an acre to 1,000 acres in size and averaging at 325 acres (Evans 1967, 12). The Townland Index of Ireland records 1,307 townlands in County Derry compared to 2,833 in neighbouring Co. Donegal (<http://www.seanruad.com/cgi-bin/iresrch>). Townlands were important to the British administration in Ireland, as they provided small units of territory in a very dispersed population, from which taxation could be extracted. The townlands of Ireland were mapped by the Ordnance Survey between 1825 and 1841, using much local knowledge to identify the precise boundaries (Fletcher 1999, 135).

Whilst many townland landscapes have almost certainly evolved, their location and their names are often linked to their setting or familial associations. Other related divisions such

quarterlands and ballybetaghs were superseded in the course of the Plantation, but the townlands were generally adopted. The name of a townland may refer to the character of the landscape for example **Drumahoe** (Drum na hNamha) ‘the ridge of the cave’; or **Benone** (Bun Abhann) ‘foot of the river’, named after a stream that runs to the sea at Downhill Strand (McKay 1999, 24; <http://www.logainm.ie>). It may be named after a personal or family name associated with an area for example **Ballykelly**, (Baile Ui Cheallaigh - O’ Ceallaigh (O’Kelly’s Townland) (McKay 1999, 14) or **Clondermot** (Clann Diarmada) ‘Family, dynasty of Diarmaid; Diarmaid, a personal name’ (<http://www.logainm.ie>). Townlands are often named after a feature on the landscape such as a ringfort or church that is situated in the area, for example **Carricklee** (Carraig liath) ‘grey rock’ or **Rathfad** (ráth fada) ‘large rath’. These old names are often anglicised or in some cases directly translated into English, for example Baile an Mhuilinn is often translated directly as **Milltown**, while some townlands have been given new names by their occupiers after the Plantations, such as **Brick Kiln** or **Saltworks** denoting the landuse.

Ecclesiastical settlements had also been established long before the Plantation and the extent of parishes was also adopted after the 17th century.

Buildings were generally constructed from materials that were readily available. Prior to the Plantation, when there was greater availability of forest, houses were constructed from timber on a few courses of stone with earth finished walls and thatched roofs. Early forms of this pattern are visible in ring forts or raths where houses were surrounded by a defensive wall or hedge topped earth embankment which would have allowed animals to be secured at night and also to provide some defence from wild animals.

As natural resources became more exploited and timber more scarce, stone buildings with thatch roof roofs became the norm. Clusters of houses, often occupied by members of extended family, have come to be known as ‘clachans’. In parts of Scotland, where there were similar settlements, these groups were known as ‘farm towns’. The Scottish name describes the nature of the clachan well as its form was closely related to the type of farming that was practised and also suggests its closely packed buildings, which are often quite urban in nature.

Many townlands contained a single clachan which also gave the townland its name. Where the townland did not change significantly in the course of the Plantation its name can be a link to the earlier Gaelic period indicating earlier inhabitants or the type of land which had been settled. Many townlands also contained a single rath or ringfort which is further evidence of the age and continuity of the townland form.

Farmland in this period was not enclosed except by walls dykes or hedges in close proximity to the clachan. Kitchen gardens or *garraí* were located next to the houses and main crops grown in strips in an adjoining shared open field; also known as the 'Rundale' system of farming. In the summer months, cattle grazed on open land beyond this field, and in the winter, were brought in closer to feed on stalks and to manure the soil. In areas where the soil was relatively poor a much wider area was needed to sustain a family and the size of townlands can also reflect the fertility of the soil. Where land was poor, or where there was high ground that was only accessible for grazing in the summer months, cattle were herded over quite long distances and tended by the young members of the family. The youth stayed with the cattle living in Booley shelters over the summer months; this practise of herding and living with the animals is known as 'transhumance'.

The importance of cattle herding is reflected in culture and mythology from this period. The clachan settlements were closely associated with this culture of transhumance, although the most numerous of the clachan settlements were in areas of greatest soil fertility. The fertile Foyle Valley region has a relatively large number of small townlands and the practice of transhumance appears not to have been practised to the same degree; although upland areas of Binevenagh above Magilligan named '**Avish**' and '**Craigbolie**' suggest earlier use for summer grazing. Similar sites also exist on the western side of the Foyle above Eskaheen.

Even though farming practise has changed, clachan settlements are still visible in the Foyle landscape today and are made visible through field boundaries of building clusters. Clachans are often now in single farm use and have been redeveloped over time. Often vernacular house structures survive and have been reused as sheds and many houses, acceptable a generation or two ago, have now been abandoned leaving wallsteads to crumble. Whilst many of these buildings are not architecturally significant in design terms, they can be centuries old, in continual use and relatively unchanged until recently, and are becoming increasingly rare.

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3.5 Viking Raids

Documentary evidence concerning Viking settlement within the Foyle region is sparse. There are, however, a number of other clues to a more extensive Viking influence in the Northwest of Ireland through placenames and artefacts of Viking origin found in this region. The name of Donegal (Town) Dun na nGall – fort of the foreigners – suggest a permanent Norse presence there. Tomás O'Canann suggests that Doonan Rocks in south Donegal may have been a Viking assembly mound (O'Canann 2005, 40) and further suggests that the name Gallagher (Gallchobar) may mean 'foreign helper', associating that family with the Norse of south Donegal (O'Canann 2006, 45). A number of Viking coin hoards dating to the ninth and tenth centuries have been discovered in Inishowen and Derry (Gerriets 1985). This is complemented by a number of Viking silver bracelets found near Clonmany in east Inishowen and the 'Dalriada' brooch from Loughan Co. Derry, both dating to the ninth century (Raftery 1969; Graham-Campbell 1972, 115).

"The Annals of the Four Masters" is the primary documentary source on Viking references; a 17th century re-writing of earlier documents. The text suggests that the Vikings or foreigners were a cause of conflict over nearly two centuries. Contemporary English accounts from the Nine Years War refer to the feudal lords as being of Viking origin, which may have perhaps been intended to legitimize the military campaign.

Ringforts were up until the 20th century often inaccurately referred to as "Danish Forts" suggesting that they were constructed as Viking strongholds. This was an antiquarian misnomer, which attributed these monuments to the Vikings rather than the native Irish. The Vikings that invaded Ireland were in fact mostly Norwegian (Danish Vikings invaded England) and the Ringforts were very much a native construction. As noted in sections 3.3 and 3.4 above, the majority of these structures had limited military strength, were constructed throughout the medieval period in Ireland and were best suited to providing security at night.

The Annals of the Four Masters (AFM) and Annals of Ulster (AU) suggest that the Vikings or foreigners were a cause of conflict over nearly two centuries. The Annals of Ulster record that in 833AD Niall Caille (the King of Tara) and his nephew, Murchad routed the Vikings at Derry (Lacey 2006, 309). The following passages are an account of Viking activity in Lough Foyle as recorded in the Annals of the Four Masters.

Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland from the earliest times to the year 1616 (AFM) Vol. 1 - 6 (Third Edition) Introduction by Kenneth Nicholls. Reprint by Eamonn De Burca 1998.

“AD 864 – ‘A complete muster of the north was made by Aedh Finnliath, so that he plundered the fortress of the foreigners, wherever they were in the north, both in Cinel-Eoghan and Dal-Araidhe; and he carried off their cattle and accoutrements, their goods and chattels. The foreigners of the province came together at Loch Feabhail-mic-Lodain. After Aedh, King of Ireland, had learned that this gathering of strangers was on the borders of his country, he was not negligent in attending to them, for he marched towards them with all his forces; and a battle was gained over the foreigners, and a slaughter was made of them. Their heads were collected to one place, in presence of the King; and twelve score heads were reckoned before him, which was the number slain by him in that battle, besides the number of them who were wounded and carried off by him in the agonies of death, and who died of their wounds some time afterwards’ (AFM Vol. 1, p. 50).

AD 893 – ‘The pilgrim departed from Ireland Ard-Macha was plundered by the foreigners of Loch-Febhail; and cumasach was taken by them’ and his son, Aedh Mac Cellach, so of Cwarbhall, over Osraighe, as far as Gabhran, where Maelnordha, son of Maelmhuaidh, and a great number of others along with him were slain’ (AFM Vol. 1, p551).

AD 919 – ‘A fleet of foreigners, consisting of thirty-two ships, at loch-Feabhail, under Olbh; and Inis-Eoghan was plundered by them. Fearghal son of Domhnall, lord of the north, was at strife with them, so that he slew the crew of one of their ships, broke the ship itself, and carried off its wealth and goods. Twenty ships more arrived at Ceann-Maghair (Kinaweer in the barony of Kilmacrennan), in the east of Tir-Chonaill, under the conduct of Uathmharan, son of Barith, but they committed no depredation on that occasion (AFM vol. 2, p.606-7).

AD 941 – ‘A victory was gained at Trach-Mugha (Strand of Mugh is not identified) by Ruaidhri UaCanannan, over the Cinel-eoghan and the foreigners of Loch-Feabhail, where

three hundred of the Cinel-Eoghan and foreigners were slain, together with Maelruanaidh, son of Flann, heir apparent of the North' (AFM Vol.2, p.649). "

The audit of heritage assets has revealed no known Viking remains within the study area; the accounts contained in the annals emphasise the strategic importance of the Foyle from a military perspective.

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3.6 Later Medieval Period – Irish Lordships

During this period, power in Ulster was shared between several Irish chieftains each with control over a distinct geographic area. The Foyle basin study area includes territories of the O'Cahans in the Foyle Alluvial Plain, Burngibbagh & Drumahoe; O'Doherty in Derry Slopes & Inishowen; O'Donnell in Donegal and O'Neill in the Foyle Valley. The names of these clans and of their allies are reflected in place names and in names of the people from this region, even today. Within the Magilligan Lowlands study area for example, MacGilligan were associated with the O'Cahans.

Relations between the factions were volatile to say the least and the significant family members were housed in fortified buildings throughout the region. Examples include

Duncrun castle site in Magillian Lowlands LCA, associated with the O’Kane clan. The area was ceded to the O’Kanes from the 12th century. Followers of the O’Kanes included *Mac Giollagain* (MacGilligan) from whom the area has retained its name. A castle and crannog site are sited on an artificial island in **Enagh Lough**, dating to the 12th century, built by the O’Kanes (aka the O’Cathans) and was referenced in the 16th century as an O’Kane stronghold. The site is known as Templetown, Green Island, ‘castle of anagh’. Within the City Environs LCA, are two O’Doherty fortifications, one at **Elaghmore** - a castle probably dating to the 14th century which remained a stronghold until 1600 when it was abandoned and partly demolished by the English. O’Doherty reclaimed it in 1608 but lost it to Chichester who then used it as a garrison. Another O’Doherty tower house site is located within the city walls (at the Tower Museum site) and was known as **The Magazine**, located to the southeast of Magazine St. and southwest of Union Hall Place.

Although there is no visible trace of a fortification at **Castletown** in the Foyle Valley LCA, it is known that Manus O’Donnell built a castle in the 1530’s which has traditionally been sought on the Co. Donegal side of the river. However, research has found that it was possibly built on the Co. Tyrone side, fitting in well with the townland name. "Port na tri Namad" could mean the port of the three enemies or the three rivers, possibly the Finn, Mourne & Foyle, all of which converge north of Castletown. Other O’Donnell fortifications existed at Lifford and Mongalvin. Further north, castles at Inishowen, Greencastle, Redcastle, Whitecastle are also associated with the O’Dohertys.

The Foyle at this time served as a line of separation between the clans although fording points of the river that were more easily crossed from Dunnalong southwards became areas of conflict between the O’Donnell and O’Neill; there are several sites of archaeological importance in the Foyle Valley LCA where battles occurred between the clans. Indeed one important crossing point has records of a battle having been fought between the Cenel Eoghain and the Cenel Connaill in 789 AD at **Clady bridge** which was later to be the site of a battle of the fords in 1689 during the Siege of Derry. At Croshballinree, **Glenknock, Grange and Moyle Glebe** the Annals of Ulster record a battle here in 1472 between Henry O’Neill and Art O’Donnell. Indeed this area was much disputed during the medieval period and subject to several skirmishes and battles between the two lords and their kinsmen. Similarly, at **Carricklee**, the annals of the Four Masters record a battle fought here on 1st May 1588 between the Earl of Tyrone and Turlough Luineach O’Neill.

Francis Jobson’s map title “The Province of Ulster” dates from 1590 and was intended as a means of describing the significant features of the province with a view to understanding

the territory and extending English control over this part of the island. Initially, the approach involved the forging of English alliances with the Irish chieftains and recognition of their status by the British monarch. Eventually however the resistance to the extension of English rule by Hugh O'Neill the Earl of Tyrone led to the '*Nine Years War*' and the colonisation of the province, known as the '*Ulster Plantation*' referred to throughout this document as the "Plantation".

Jobson's map is important as it shows the significant sites immediately before this watershed; these are the military strongholds, churches, coastline, rivers and other natural features which were present immediately prior to the Plantation.

Parts of the map are difficult to read but we can see sites through the study area which are referred to later in the assessments of each LCA area.



Figure 4: Francis Jobson's Map of Ulster 1590

3.7 Docwra's Military Campaign

In 1600, Sir Henry Docwra led an English invasion force directly into the Foyle driving a wedge between and cutting off the two sides of the river. Docwra established a fortified base at the island of "the Derry" and gradually took the native Irish fortifications along the Foyle and into the territories on either side. A series of maps dating from that period provide detailed information in relation to the significant defensible sites on the Foyle, and comment on their original features and alterations made, which allowed Docwra access deep into the O'Neill and O'Donnell territories in order to bring about an end to the war.

These visual records are some of the earliest that are available at a large scale bringing to life the circumstances of this expedition. According to contemporary accounts, Lough Foyle was associated with dread and the English forces were effectively surrounded and greatly outnumbered. Alliance with the O'Dohertys of Inishowen and, thus, control of the access into Loughs Swilly and Foyle was a key to the success of the brutal campaign which ensued.

The map below gives an overview of the region and the most significant sites. Fortifications shown at **Culmore, Elaghmore, Derry, Dunalong, Carrigans, Lifford** and **Strabane** emphasise the importance of these sites, originally as defensive positions of the native Irish, and subsequently to the invaders. The map shows these features in their "improved" state.

In many respects the topography is not strictly accurate however the map is full of information concerning the location and extent of woodlands and the boggy areas that serve as resources, hiding places and defensive ditches. The extent to which the river and lough is navigable is also shown and the type of boat needed. Churches at **Enagh** and **St Breacan's** are visible but appear to be unroofed. The O'Cahan fortified crannog at **Enagh Lough** is also shown but seems to have been deliberately shown as being insignificant in military terms.

More detailed maps relating to individual sites are included in the assessment of individual landscape character areas later in this document

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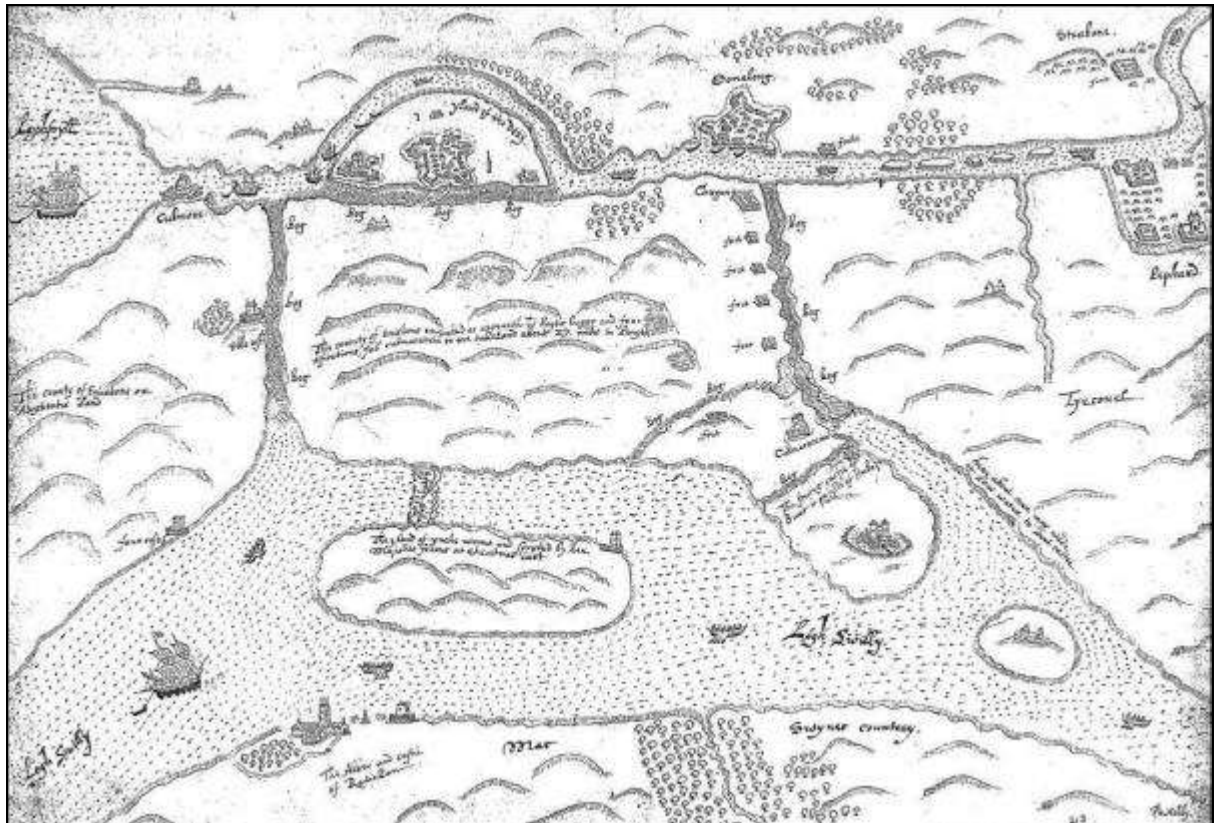


Figure 5: Docwra’s map of the Foyle & Lough Swilly circa 1601. Source: National Archive UK

3.8 Plantation, Rebellion & Suppression

Following the nine years war, a formal plan was established for the colonisation of Ulster to secure English rule in the province. This period also coincided with the accession of James I to the English and Scottish thrones and thus, for the first time, **British** rule in Ireland.

In 1607, Hugh O’Neill and a group of rebel earls left Ireland to seek Spanish help for a new rebellion; an event referred to as the “Flight of the Earls”. The flight of the Gaelic leaders left a power vacuum allowing Arthur Chichester, The Lord Deputy of Ireland, to declare the lands of O’Neill, O’Donnell and their followers forfeit.

As well as preventing the native population from further rebellion, the plantation was designed to prevent the Spanish gaining a foothold on the island which they could use as a base from which to attack England.

The Plantation was the lease of the forfeit land by the English crown to settlers in return for payment and the construction of castles, bawns and the provision of a defensive militia. Those taking up these leases were known as “Undertakers”. Whilst the leases were designed to be profitable in the long term, the responsibilities were considerable and

required substantial capital. In order to ensure that the land was fully leased it became necessary to generate a second tier of “Undertaker”, known as the “Servitors”. These men, usually with a military background, could be relied on for defence and were appointed in return for active service during the earlier wars. The Undertakers were to settle their new estates with Englishmen and Scots. Allocation of lands was also made to some of the more ‘useful’ native Irish in return for their cooperation with the new regime.

The Counties that were to be planted under the Ulster Plantation were Armagh, Cavan, Coleraine, Donegal, Fermanagh and Tyrone; these were the last areas of Ireland to be settled in this way.

The uptake of the plantation was initially slow and, in order to ensure its success, private investment was also sought and the City of London was approached as an Undertaker in the project. A new county, County Londonderry, was created taking in all of County Coleraine, and parts of Antrim, Donegal and Tyrone to be settled by a consortium of twelve of the City of London Companies whose interests in Ireland would be managed by *The Honourable The Irish Society*. The lands of the County of Londonderry were divided into twelve, drawn in lots, a deliberate echoing of the biblical story in which the twelve tribes of Israel shared out the Promised Land. The county was secured by two walled citadels at its western and eastern extremities – Derry, formerly part of County Donegal, which was to be renamed as Londonderry; and Coleraine. Both towns were located on the opposite banks of the rivers Foyle and Bann, to retain control of the navigation and the fisheries. These walled towns are also located at key points from which any overseas invasion could be defended and were critical to the overall success of the plantation. The two towns were developed by the Irish Society; the bawns and associated villages left to be developed by the individual London livery companies.

In Donegal and Tyrone, the Plantation was implemented by individual Undertakers. Different regions were assigned to English and Scots, with areas between allocated to the Irish and ex military Servitors.

The attitude of the English towards the native Irish was not consistent and whilst the plantation was intended to segregate the Irish, from the outset, Chichester thought that segregation would be a source of future difficulties for the government of the province. It was also not easy to attract tenants from Britain, many of whom were not able to finance

the initial high costs that were involved. As a result, many Irish tenants were leased land throughout the plantation area.

Several observers have noted that conditions for the lower orders of Irish society may not have been that different from those under the rule of their Gaelic chieftains. It has also been argued that the plantation speeded up a process of change that, in many respects, was already occurring. Whether this is true or not, almost overnight, a massive cultural shift had occurred which could not be reversed. The Irish feudal society was Catholic and Irish speaking. Cultural life was centred on the monasteries and a romantic oral tradition applied to the recording of history, poetry and story telling.

The Earls were aristocracy of European stature and were accepted into European society. They were replaced by English and Scots speaking masters, looking to exploit the land for profit in a ruthless and rational manner. Lands were mapped and measured and records made so that Undertakers knew what they were getting. The Anglican church was to be the official established church; although Catholicism was tolerated to some degree. The settlers, especially in the early years were predominantly male, upwardly mobile from lower social orders. The new society was to be urban centred and constructed, at least in part, with building techniques that were imported. There was plenty of opportunity for friction.

The following poem translated from the Irish, gives some sense of the impact on Irish society:

*“They divide it up amongst themselves,
this territory of the children of noble Niall,
without a jot of Flann’s milky plain
that we don’t find becoming (mere) ‘acres’.*

*Heavy is the shame! We have come to see
seats of government being made desolate,
the produce wasting in a stream, dark thickets
of the chase become thoroughfares.*

*A congregation of rustics in the home of Saints,
God’s service under the shelter of bright branches;*

*cloaks of clergymen become cattle's bedding,
the hillside is wrenched into fields.*

*They find no sweetness in devotion to poetry,
the sound of harps or the music of an organ, nor
the tales of the kings of Bregia of the turreted walls,
nor the numbering of the ancient generations of their forefathers.*

*The vengeance of God is the reason for it.
The men of Scotland, the youths of London
have settled in their place.
Where have the Gaels gone?"*

In 1641, there was an uprising against the planters. This rebellion reflected the English civil war and revolution against the crown; King Charles I at one stage having confiscated the London Companies lands and practised direct rule which resulted in additional hardship for tenants. There was also an older undercurrent of hard feeling that surfaced in the violence of the uprising which was equally brutally dealt with by Cromwell. After the rebellion was quelled no native Irish or catholic landlords were allowed to retain their lands.

Richard Bartlett's map shows the Province of Ulster at the end of the nine years war immediately prior to the Flight of the Earls and the Plantation. This map is very clear and referred to in a number of the reviews of landscape character areas where features shown are still visible.



Figure 6: Richard Bartlett's Map of Ulster 1602

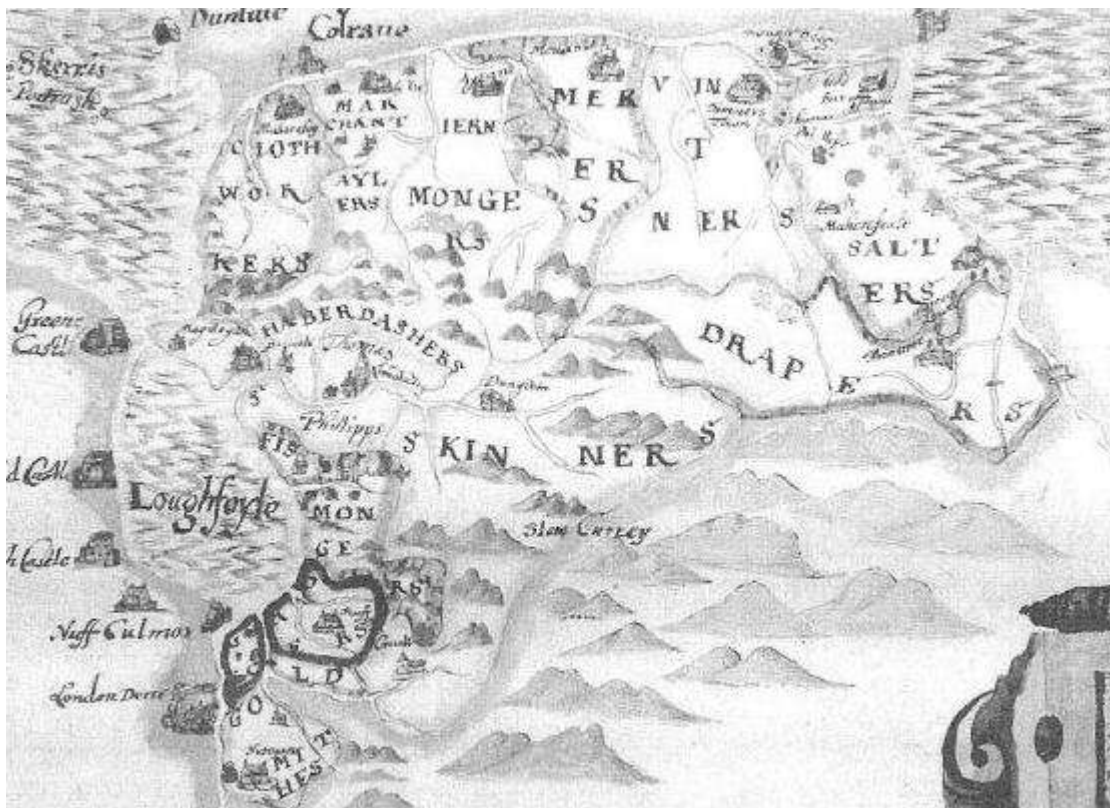


Figure 7: Thomas Raven's map of the Londonderry Plantation

The London Company plantation is documented in beautifully drawn maps prepared by Thomas Raven; extracts from the Raven maps are considered later in this document in relation to each of the landscape character areas where features survive. Whilst landholdings remained the majority of the buildings did not survive the 1641 rebellion and only fragments exist today with the notable exception of the walls of “the Derry” itself.

In the Foyle Alluvial Plain LCA area fragments of the Fishmonger’s Company bawn at Ballykelly as well as a church and graveyard, known as ‘Walworth’ are visible; whilst part of the Grocer’s Company church at Muff, now known as Eglinton, survive. IN the case of the latter, Raven’s map of 1622 shows a variety of houses, west of the church and an unfortified house and bawn. The church and bawn can still be placed and the houses can be presumed to have been built along both sides of the street front running west from the church. Much of the significant area has been built on or is under gardens.

The Haberdashers settlements at Ballycastle and Artikelly are located just outside the Foyle Alluvial Plain; these sites are potentially significant as aerial photography shows remarkable similarity with the Raven maps.

Despite the significance of the Londonderry Plantation and the availability of records about it, survival of built heritage and archaeology is fragmentary and thus deserving of particular care.

The study areas outside County Londonderry were treated differently and the area of the Foyle Valley LCA to the south of the Goldsmith’s Company land, and to the west in the area of Donegal known as “the Laggan”, were planted with Scots settlers on land substantially in the ownership of the Marquis of Abercorn and Hamilton, both Scottish. Further to the south again, at Lifford and higher into the Foyle valley, the lands were divided amongst English settlers.

The Scottish areas have developed in distinctively different ways to the much larger tenancies of the London Company lands; and are much closer to native Irish patterns of occupation. The clachan is the predominant settlement pattern. Even today the region is characterised by Scottish family names, a significant number of Presbyterian churches and its own Ulster Scots dialect.

3.9 The Jacobite Wars & the Siege of Derry

The siege of Derry, which lasted from Dec 1688 to July 1689, is a further example of the strategic military importance of Lough Foyle. The events surrounding this small city was to

assume a continental importance as the League of Augsburg, led by Austrian Habsburgs and William III, who fought to set limits to the expanding power of Louis XIV of France. Meanwhile James II hoped that with French support he could use Ireland to regain the throne he had lately lost. These two protagonists, James II of Catholic dispensation and William III of Protestant faith, were to engage in a military campaign and although William II never saw Derry, his success was in no small part due to the determination of the city's Protestant inhabitants to resist James's army.

If the siege of Derry's significance in European history was brief, if significant, its legacy for Ireland was to be profound as it forged traditions from which subsequent generations of Protestant minorities were to draw inspiration and become a metaphor for their political struggle (Fraser, 1999, 379).

The history of this period has focussed on the city walls and the city's reputation as the "maiden city", the wall never having been breached. Undoubtedly the walls are of enormous significance to both the history and to the future of the city of Derry~Londonderry.

The story of the siege is an integral aspect of this history and there are several significant sites which have been identified in the audit which have archaeological value having been relatively undeveloped in the intervening period so that it is possible to determine the exact position of sites such as those associated with the blockade across the river including the forts at **Boom Hall** and **Gransha**. A wide area of the city including sites such as **Strong's Orchard** battery fort at **Ebrington/St Columb's Park**; the **windmill** at the **former St Columbs College/Lumen Christi site** and **high ground above the Lone Moor Road** are all significant in relation to events which occurred during the siege. These and several others are of archaeological importance and demand great care in terms of impact analysis, even for schemes which appear to have the potential for little impact, such as engineered cycleways or footpaths which involve levelling and breaking the ground.

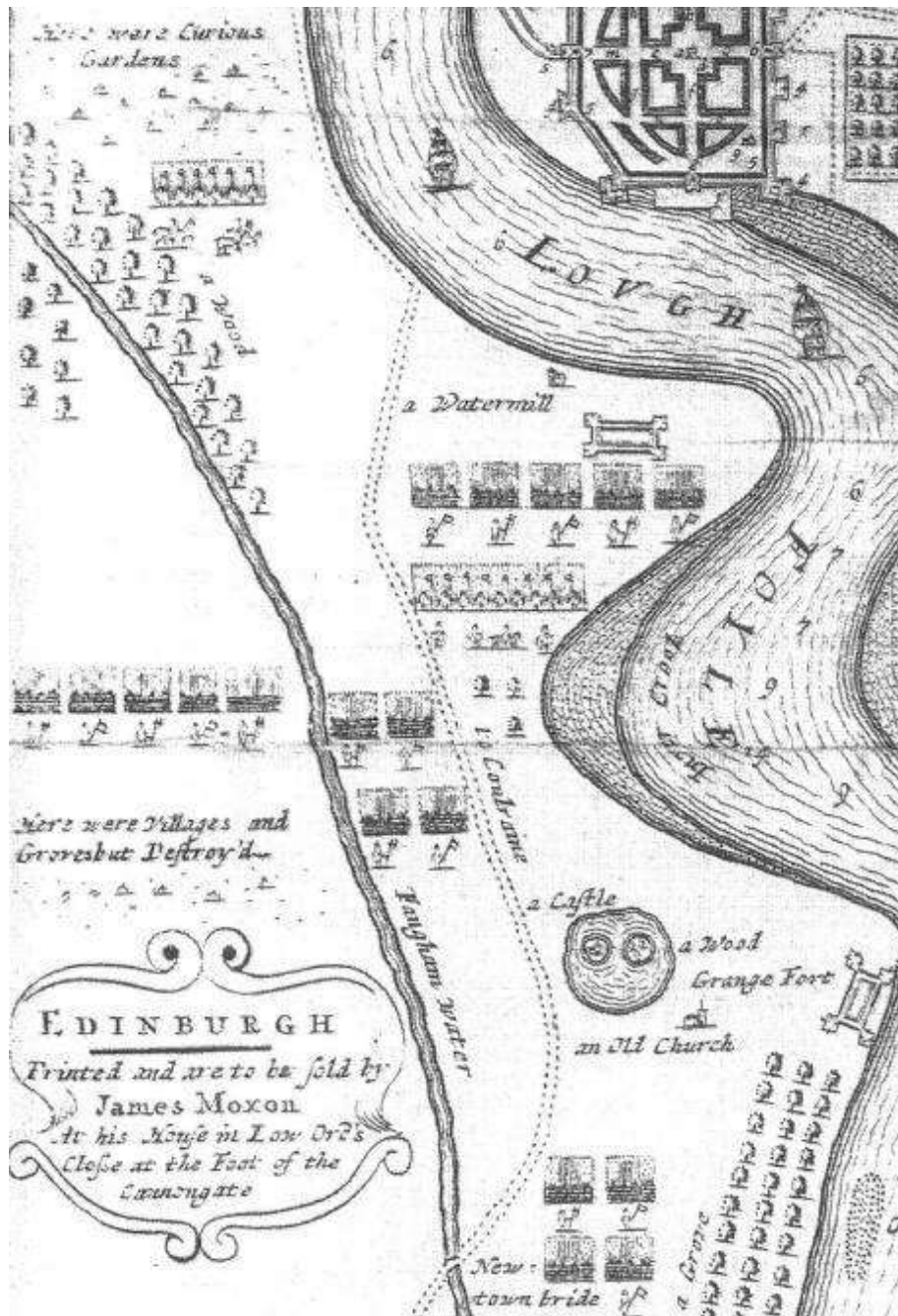


Figure 10: Extract from a stylised engraving showing the military positions during the Siege of Derry

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3.10 The Development of Towns

Prior to the Plantation period, the Foyle region, in common with many other parts of Ireland, was essentially rural in character with its dispersed townlands. Denser settlements existed in proximity to monastic sites and to castles. Secondary habitations were often temporary in nature and made from natural organic materials. No known examples of these secondary habitations survive, although there is documentary evidence for them.

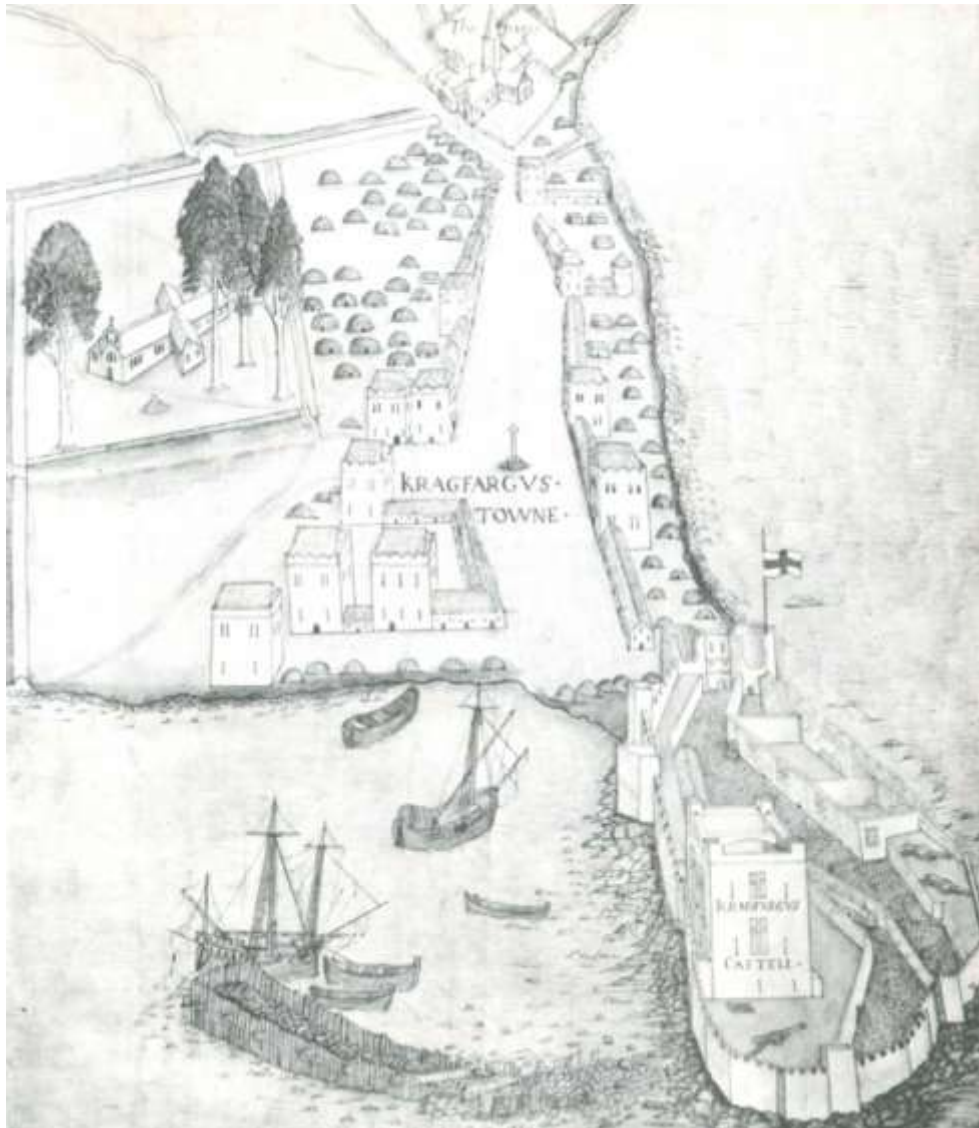


Figure 11: A "Platte of Kragfargus" (Carrickfergus, County Antrim)

The above late 16th Century map shows that in addition to the military and ecclesiastical structures, a comparable area of ground was covered by creats; thatch and timber structures making little lasting impression on the landscape surface.

Areas surrounding these settlements are thus also potentially archaeologically significant.

The Londonderry Plantation saw development of a series of defensive centres around a bawn or fortified house with associated secondary houses as typified in Thomas Raven's maps of the London Company Plantations; **Ballykelly, Ballycaslan** and **Clondermott** examples of these located within the heritage audit area.

Whilst the majority of the buildings associated with these sites no longer survive they established an urban framework which is still intact or has developed today. Urban settlements within the study area include: **Ballykelly, Eglinton, Derry, Newbuildings, Carrigans, St Johnston, Lifford, Strabane** and **Newtownstewart**, all of which were initially established in the 16th and 17th centuries.

Other towns and urban villages developed as commercial ventures in the 18th and 19th centuries in conjunction with a "big house", such as at Muff in conjunction with Kilderry, Merville in conjunction with New Park. Some had architectural aspirations and were developed as model towns such as that at Sion Mills which dates from the 19th century.

Where trade and industry were present, certain towns continued to develop in scale throughout the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries facilitated by improvements in technology and transport. Lewis' Topographical Dictionary (1837) describes his journey throughout Ireland during the nineteenth century and is a valuable resource in terms of documenting the details of daily town operations, including infrastructure, fairs, markets, landed estate houses and occupants.

Much of the urban manufacturing city of Derry owes its development to the latter half of the 19th Century. Many of the large buildings that still dominate the city's streetscape date to that period. Development of sanitation services, drainage, public cemeteries and market facilities such as public slaughterhouses came on the back of the Londonderry Town Improvement Act of 1848 (Thomas 2004, 460).

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3.11 The “Established” Church & Dissenters

The Ulster Plantation saw the Church of Ireland become the established church, the only church recognised by the state. It was the contention of the Church of Ireland that the reformation re-established the independence that the Irish church enjoyed prior to the Norman invasion which had asserted Papal authority over the church in Ireland. The church was to assume possession of ecclesiastical sites which had been centres of Roman Catholic worship. The graveyards associated with these sites continued to be used by all denominations until these were gradually superseded by the municipal burial grounds developed in the 19th century.

New churches were built in distinctive style that came to be known as ‘Planter’s Gothic’ the most notable of these within the study area are: **St Cadan’s Church**, Duncrun (1784); **St Lagha’s**, Aghanloo; **Ballykelly (Walworth) Church (1629)**; **Tamlaght Finlagan Parish Church (COI) (1760-79)**, Clooney Rd., Ballykelly; **St Canice**, Eglinton; **St Lugadius Church**, Lifford; **St Eugene’s**, Ardstraw, Newtownstewart; and the most significant of all, **St Columb’s Cathedral**, Derry (1633).

The Penal laws which were implemented by Charles II in the 1660’s prevented the majority catholic population in Ireland, and other so called dissenters such as the Presbyterian church, to practice their respective religious services/traditions. In some areas the churches were tolerated; the majority had to worship in secret. The Catholic population worshipped in the open air at mass rocks or parishioner’s homes. There are examples of **mass rocks** throughout the study area, such as in **Townparks, Strabane** and **Crosh** townland, Co. Tyrone as well as just outside the study area, particularly on the **Binevenagh slopes** above Magilligan.

The Presbyterians, after the 1730’s, could officially build meeting houses although there are examples from the 17th century at **Monreagh in County Donegal** and The **First Derry Presbyterian Church** on Magazine St., Derry was first built in 1690 as a reward for the bravery of the Presbyterians during the Siege of the city (1689); and rebuilt in 1780 to accommodate the growing congregation. The majority of Presbyterian churches within the study area date from the nineteenth century.

It was only following emancipation in the 19th century that the Catholic Church was free to build its own church buildings. Because of this late development, in common with Presbyterian churches, Roman Catholic churches are usually found in peripheral areas outside of towns in buildings which date from the 19th century; the most important of these

within the study area are the **Long Tower Church** (1909) and **St Eugene's Cathedral** (1849-1903), Derry and **St Eugene's RC Church**, Plumbridge (1823). Significant 20th century examples also exist; most notably churches designed by Liam McCormick at **Creggan**, (St Mary's, 1959); **Murlog**, Lifford (St Patrick, 1963); **Burt** (St Aengus, 1967) and **Steelstown** (Our Lady of Lourdes, 1975).

Further significant Presbyterian church building also took place in the latter 19th century. For example, **Presbyterian Church, Seacoast Rd, Magilligan** was built 1860-1879 on the site of an earlier church (1803); **Ballykelly Presbyterian Church and gate lodge** (1827); **Presbyterian Church, Carlisle Road, Derry** (1838); **Presbyterian Church Great James's Street, Derry**(1837); and **Claremount Presbyterian Church, Northland Road** (1903-05).

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3.12 Landlords and Agricultural "Improvement"

Whilst some estates were allocated during the initial Plantation, much was destroyed in the 1641 rebellion and subsequent Cromwellian campaign and again during the Siege period. Many significant landed estates were developed in the region during the 18th century, often in land that had initially been allocated to native Irish and subsequently forfeited.

Irish landed estate were often not primary residences but engines for the generation of wealth through exploitation of natural resources such as forestry, fishing or farming as well as income generated from farming tenancies. These resources were exploited using the most up to date techniques and exploitation of new crops. Irish communal methods of farming were often simply misunderstood and considered by the landlord classes as backward. There was often friction between landlord and tenant and the process of enclosure of the land had to be achieved by persuasion or even by force, although by the end of the 17th century most land in the study area had been leased and the best land allocated to a class of gentleman farmer who were encouraged by way of education, or, as in the case of Churchill, Ballykelly, a model farm was developed by the Fishmonger's Company.

The Agricultural College at Templemoyle near to Muff/Eglinton and developed by the Grocer's Company, was famous throughout Ireland and in Britain. Thackeray devoted a

whole chapter of his visit (1842-44) to Templemoyle in his publication *The Irish Sketch Book*, 1863. Other tenants were encouraged by development of estate cottages and model farm buildings of which there are several notable examples revealed by the audit.

There are a number of significant estates throughout the study area which have an impact over a wide region, including **Bellarena** in the north (Magilligan LCA), **Kilderry** (Quigley's Point~Burnfoot LCA) and **Baronscourt** (Foyle Valley LCA) in the south.

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3.13 Significant Architects of the 18th Century

The majority of architects from this period were established in major cities such as London or Dublin. Architecture as a profession hardly existed and, for many, it was an academic pastime. Buildings of quality in areas remote from the major cities were designed from a distance or were built using pattern books, although provincial cities such as Londonderry and its hinterland may have had sufficient demand to keep a small number of local architects and master builders occupied. It is unusual for a regional architect to make an impression and most, even where they are known, are seldom remembered. Within the Foyle region, there is one significant exception: Michael Priestley. Priestley built almost exclusively in the counties of Londonderry, Tyrone and Donegal, although his output is considered to be of national importance. Whilst Priestley's designs owe much to the pattern books of James Gibbs, he developed an elegant but robust style that made best advantage of local materials and are totally unique in their character. With only a few notable exceptions, Priestley's buildings are located in the heritage audit study area and the following have been attributed to him:

- Strabane Town Hall (demolished) & Town Centre (street pattern intact; extent of survival of contemporary buildings to be determined)
- Boom Hall (Protected building; unroofed and at serious risk)
- Lifford Courthouse (Substantially rebuilt internally in 1980's as a visitor centre; gradual programme of conservation and repair started; elements of original stonework at risk)
- Prehen House (in use as private house & visitor attraction)

- Port Hall (in use as a private house & working farm)
- 1st Derry Presbyterian Church (original section prior to expansion; side elevations attributable to Priestley)

Whilst these buildings represent an altogether different scale of investment than commissions by eminent architects such as Gibbs or Pearce; these are our equivalent, unique, irreplaceable, and now, more than ever, at considerable risk.

3.14 Napoleonic Defences

The Swilly and the Foyle are of strategic importance to the protection of the northwest of Ireland and this is demonstrated from earliest times. In the 14th century, the Anglo-Norman Northburg castle was built at Greencastle at the mouth of Lough Foyle, in order to establish control over this region.

In the later Medieval period castles were established around the coast of Inishowen to and along the opposite sides of the Foyle and the Swilly to secure the lands belonging to the native Irish clans. At the end of 16th century these castles were taken by English artillery and the positions supplemented to allow Inishowen and Derry to form a secure footing from which to establish English rule in Ulster.

Subsequent fortifications were established by the British to prevent territorial incursion by the Spanish in the 17th century, followed by the French in the 18th and 19th centuries and the Germans in the 20th century.

Lough Foyle has been of strategic importance both for invasion and defence over a period of 600 years. The Martello fort at Greencastle was built (adjacent the earlier castle site) as defence against the French during the Napoleonic period in c. 1801 (Wolfe Tone had been intercepted at Lough Swilly in 1798). As well as forming part of a wider network of forts around the British Isles, the group around Lough Swilly and Lough Foyle are of particular importance.

Lough Swilly is defended by several forts because of its potential as a natural harbour for a large number of ships. Lough Foyle, whilst it approaches Derry directly, is less suited to large numbers of ships due to the narrow tidal navigation which forces shipping to the Donegal side of the Lough and thus easily defended. The site at **Greencastle**, jointly with the Martello tower fortification at **Magilligan** opposite (built 1817), defends the entrance to Lough Foyle providing artillery covering fire over the entire expanse of water to be defended.

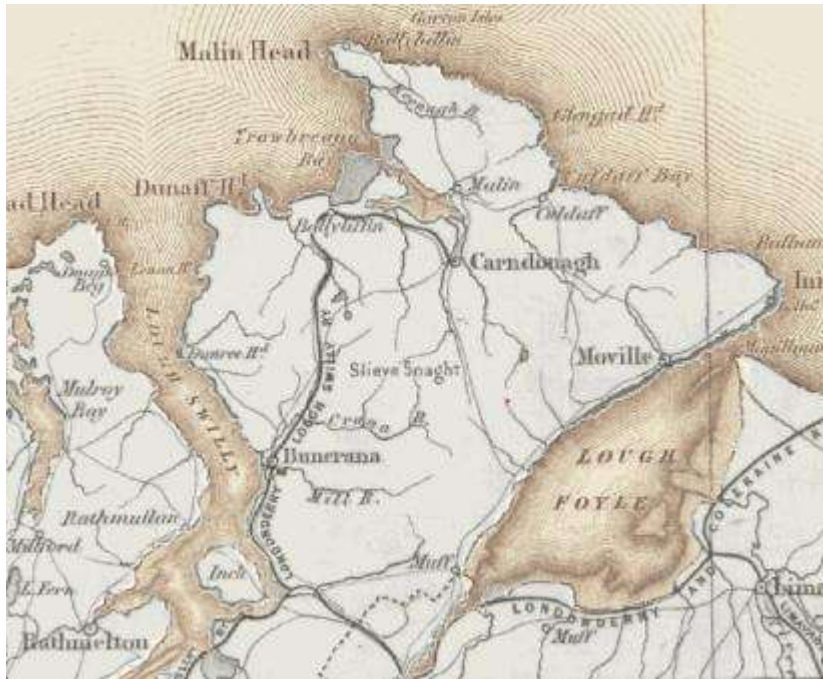


Figure 12: Lough Foyle & Lough Swilly

3.15 Administrative Structures & Reforms – Institutions

Prior to social reforms in the 19th century the poor were supported by their communities either through extended family ties or through alms distributed by the church. Prior to this, charity was dispensed through the monasteries until the Plantation, when the conversion of the Roman Catholic church to Protestantism was also implemented as part of the process known as the Reformation. Tithes, which facilitated this role, were paid to the church until the church was disestablished from the state in 1869.

Local civil parishes were responsible for looking after the poor, education, graveyards etc. The local authority, responsible for roads, bridges, hospitals and courthouses, was the Grand Jury whose members comprised the most powerful of the local landlords. They proceeded to raise taxes at a local level in order to carry out such administrative reforms.

A number of factors coincided during the 19th century that were intended to reduce the risk of social unrest that might lead to a revolution such as that experienced in America in 1783 and in France in 1799. Britain was also at war with both the French and the Americans in the early decades of the 19th century. Ireland, as in previous centuries was at risk of a revolution occurring whilst increases in social movement due to development of towns and increases in rural poverty were also cause for concern.

The penal laws were removed in the 1820's allowing Catholics and Presbyterians to practise their faith legally for the first time since the 17th century. In the 1830's the Poor Law Unions

were established which gradually removed power from the church giving responsibility for welfare to the state although services were still provided by the churches.

The poor law unions which were responsible for the study area were associated with towns and were located at Limavady, Londonderry and Strabane. In addition to the legacy of the Poor Law Unions in the form of the architectural and cultural heritage of Workhouse buildings they are also a valuable source of historical records. There is a **dispensary and cottage** located on the Sea Coast road at Bellarena dating to c. 1840 as well as a **workhouse** on the Glendermott Road, Derry. Other buildings also survive but less notable in terms of their architecture.

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3.16 Famine & Emigration

Two major periods of emigration occurred which impacted on the landscape in the study area. These are the early 18th century Ulster Scots 'great migration' and the Great Famine in the mid-19th century.

The Ulster Scots migration saw almost 250,000, mainly Presbyterian, people emigrate to America from Ireland. This was primarily for economic reasons where land rents were raised excessively at the end of lease periods; income from agriculture was affected due to unfair legislation from the English parliament and finally due to harvest failures affecting both food production and the production of flax for linen.

This may have been one factor driving seasonal migration from west Donegal to "the Laggan" and hiring fairs at Strabane to assist with work in the fields during the summer months during the 19th century. The population of Ireland was estimated at about 1 million people in the 17th century and reached a peak of more than 8 million people immediately prior to 1850. The population declined to approximately half of this to 4 million by 1930 and has gradually increased since then. The Great Famine of the 1840s coincided with the peak population increase and number declined rapidly due to starvation and emigration. Ulster was less affected by migration than other parts of Ireland with area with estimated population falls of 10-20% in County Londonderry and 0-10% in the areas of the Laggan and

Tyrone. Derry was less affected by the ravages of the Famine than other counties due to a more mixed diet in the county (Crawford 1999, 528). The Impact of the Great Famine on Co. Tyrone was likewise described as light, when compared to other counties in Ireland (Grant 2000, 611). The ability of the land in these areas to better sustain the population may, in part, have been due to the major population adjustment that had occurred due to the Ulster Scots migration a century earlier.

The Londonderry Port was the principle port of emigration for the entire north of Ireland; J&J Cooke and McCorkells were the principal companies at the time of the great famine. Subsequently, the Allan lines, and the Anchor Lines were to take passengers by tenders operated by the Merville Steamship Company from Derry to liners berthed at the lighthouse in Merville on the Donegal side of the Foyle. The outward trade established in the 19th century was also reversed as a means of inward tourism during the 20th century.

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3.17 Industry: Raw Materials to Finished Products – agriculture, milling, linen & shirt making

The Port of Derry was a significant factor in the development of trade from the northwest of Ireland with Northern Europe, Britain and North America.

Efficient use of resources required that trade worked both ways so that ships exporting material returned with materials such as timber for use in large construction work. The legacy of this trade can be seen in the fine quality timber used in buildings throughout the regions, cast iron work, chimney pieces, ironmongery, agricultural machinery, boats etc.

The local economy was an exporter of fish and agricultural products either processed or as raw material.

Salmon

Salmon from the Foyle was exported from the medieval period onwards. Bartlett's map of Ulster shows the "The Salmon Fishing" at a stretch of the river with gravel and sand banks between St. Johnston and Lifford. In 1834 the salmon fishery on Lough Foyle employed 120

men and an equal number of water-keepers (Bailiffs) (Lewis 1837, 301). The salmon were shipped to Liverpool and Glasgow and sometimes were pickled and shipped to markets in London (*ibid*). An oyster fishery was also established on Lough Foyle in 1829 and this seems to have been relatively lucrative (Lewis 1837, 302). Sea fisheries were a lot more haphazard and were described as 'precarious' and their yield 'a scanty supply' (Lewis 1837, 301). Derry however was the main market for sea fish landed at the various small ports and havens in east Inishowen.

The culture surrounding salmon fishing has declined significantly in recent years so that buildings and features associated with this trade are beginning to disappear. Like many structures built for the purposes of utility, their importance is not in terms of their architectural design or material quality, but as rare examples of past industry and society. These buildings are now at risk through redundancy although they might easily be reused for some other useful purpose. Many modest structures associated with this trade have already disappeared leaving only a small number of surviving ice houses and processing buildings. One such processing building and ice house at the **Gribben near Bready**, is not protected but is potentially at risk. Another at Merville, is used for storage and kept reasonably well. Others adjacent to the **east side of the Craigavon Bridge** are better known.

Linen

Another significant Ulster industry that has disappeared is the linen trade. This trade developed substantially in the 18th century, with a very high proportion of farms growing flax plants. After 1750 linen was the main manufacturing industry in Derry and this led to the development of other industries in the city (Currie 1999, 338). The stalks of the flax plant were cracked and outer husk removed in a process known as scutching allowing the fibres to be taken for use in weaving the linen cloth. Cloth or completed clothing items were bleached outdoors on greens prior to be sold for export. Linen halls were constructed throughout Ireland around the 1780's. A new linen hall was built in Derry in 1820 and a new linen market in 1839, indicating that the industry was flourishing at that time (Currie 1999, 350-1). Elements of the local linen industry seemed to have been in decline by the end of the 18th century. Reference to historic Ordnance survey maps show bleaching greens associated with landed estates almost completely gone by the mid 19th century. Historic mapping reveals a very large number of water mills associated with farms throughout the study area. The majority of these are associated with threshing grain or the processing of the flax stalk at farm level.

Whilst weaving may have largely been carried out manually or on a small scale in the 18th century, the linen thread was sent for export or for weaving at a small number of locations where this could be carried out. **Herdman's Mill**, at **Sion Mills** is one such site and is possibly the most important in Ulster both for its scale but also for its architecture and as a rare example in Ireland of a "model community" where the business owner has taken responsibility for the entire welfare of the workers in return for their labour.

Other mills including **flour and grain mills** at Strabane and in City and Waterside area of Derry (**Foyle Mills** (flour and corn), **Clooney Flour Mill**, **Victoria Mills** (meal & flour)) are now substantially lost. Whilst numerous, almost no intact examples which include machinery exist.

The majority of rural mill buildings are essentially small vernacular structures and appear little different from other agricultural buildings. Many mills been converted to use as barns or converted to other uses and the machinery removed in the process. If it is to be protected, the mill complex must be considered as a whole, including its weirs, waterworks and machinery; and riparian rights carefully guarded. Mill sites provide some potential opportunity for small power generation and tourism uses. The extent of this opportunity is not known, although past mapping would suggest that the potential resource is substantial. A study of mill sites has been carried out in County Donegal; elsewhere, a dedicated field survey may be required to determine the extent of survival and actions that are needed to protect the industrial fragments which survive. A pilot project involving proposals for reuse will also be required if anything of this important record of rural life is to be conserved in the future.

Shirt making

The industrial development of Derry largely began after the Great Famine and this included the establishment and growth of the most iconic of industries associated with the city - shirt making. Up until about 1850 shirt making was almost exclusively a cottage industry, while William Scott was the owner of the only shirt factories (five) in the city at the time (Coyne 1902, 418; Hume 2002, 111, 112). Soon many of Scott's former employees had established shirt factories in both Derry and elsewhere and by 1857 there were fourteen shirt factories in Derry (Hume 2002, 111, 112). This industry, which was of major economic importance to the whole northwest region continued to expand into the twentieth century. By 1890 one of the most influential manufacturers Tillie & Henderson employed 1500 hands in their five-storey factory on Foyle Road, which was the biggest factory in the world when it opened it's

doors for production and was deemed important enough for Karl Marx to reference in his book *Das Kapital* (<http://www.culturenorthernireland.org>). By 1902 there were thirty-eight factories employing 18,000 full-time workers in Derry and another 80,000 privately owned sewing machines throughout the surrounding countryside (Tierney 1978, 65). By 1926 the city had 44 shirt factories employing some 8,000 of the 45,000 population. This was the peak of the industry in Derry, when it supplied much of the UK and its colonies and other parts of Europe. The industry provided predominantly female employment on the sewing machines and this steady, moderately paid employment added greatly to the local economy. The industry fell into decline after the Second World War and by the end of the twentieth century was forced out of the market due to cheaper manufacturing in the developing world.

These buildings are extremely robust and relatively easily adapted and examples such as the Star Factory, City Factory, Rosemount Factory show how these buildings can be reused.

Dedalus Architecture, with the assistance of Annesley Malley, made proposals in 2002 to show how the Tillie & Henderson building might be reused as a hotel; before it was eventually demolished following a concerted campaign of vandalism to burn the building down.

The Hamilton factory was demolished earlier this year and other buildings such as the Sinclair & Company factory on Abercorn Road remain at risk and an active campaign is required to prevent further losses of buildings which came to exemplify the city in the 19th century.

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3.18 Transport: Railways, Roads & Canals

Bridges

Historically, transport by water was the fastest means of export and/or communication; hence the strong links to Scotland and the islands within the study area and the importance of the Foyle to the overall defence of Ireland, particularly during 20th century war periods.

Substantial road networks were established after the plantation, including bridges which superseded fording points. Indeed there are significant bridge assets located within the study area including multispan stone structures at **Newtownstewart (Old Bridge)**, **Strabane (Strabane Bridge)** within the town spanning the River Mourne from Bridge Street; and **Glencush Bridge**, formerly Stranabrosney Bridge).

Clady Bridge is a nine-span stone structure at Strabane, built c.1700, carrying Urney Road over the River Finn to County Donegal on an east/west axis, located to west of Clady village. There were earlier structures at the site and Clady itself has historical origins with the location having been the scene of a battle between the Cineal Conaill and Cineal Eoghain in the 784AD (Annals of the Four Masters). The absence of bridge crossing points of the river north of Lifford until the 18th century meant that ferry crossings such as that at Dunalong were also sources of trade. Indeed, the redundancy of such features were, also in the case of Dunalong, the cause of their demise.

There are two twentieth century significant bridges crossing the Foyle in the City environs, the **Craigavon Bridge** and the **Foyle Bridge**; whilst more recently, the pedestrian **Peace Bridge** (2011) links the City from the Guildhall/Harbour Square to Ebrington Barracks at the Waterside. Craigavon Bridge (constructed 1933) is the most southerly of the three bridges and is a good example of one of only a few double-deck road bridges in Europe. Craigavon Bridge is the third bridge to be built at this location. The first bridge over the River Foyle was a wooden, built in 1790. It was assembled in America and transported to Derry to be positioned in the Bridge Street area about 90 metres north of the present bridge. It was built from 1789-1791 between Bridge Street and Fountain Hill. The structure allowed for a drawbridge as the inhabitants of Strabane had navigational rights to the river. In 1863, a steel bridge (Carlisle Bridge) was erected a little further upstream, almost where Craigavon Bridge is today, to replace the old wooden structure (<http://goireland.com/bridges-in-ireland>). The **Foyle Bridge** (opened 1984), the central cantilever span of which is the longest in Ireland at 234 metres, and the whole suspended bridge structure including the approach spans is also the longest in Ireland at 866 metres. The three main river spans are of steel box

construction and were built by Harland and Wolff shipyard in Belfast in six segments. The bridge crosses the Foyle at Madam's Bank, which is the same site as King James II's army chose to place their boom barrier during the Siege of Derry in 1688-1689.

Throughout the study area there are many more modest stone structures designed to span small streams and rivers. These are often overlooked as their structure is not visible from the road above. Some beautiful structures survive crossing the River Faughan at Mobuoy and Drumahoe. Other structures, less well known, are located on the Derry to Greencastle road, at Carrownaff and at lower main street Movice. Movice is also location of what was reported to be the oldest bridge in Ireland. The single arch bridge spans the River Bredagh at Gulladuff and is well preserved with the wattle formwork markings clearly visible underneath; its age is not known, however, the proximity to the Cooly ecclesiastical site would suggest a possible date in the 12th century.

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Roads

Communications short-comings throughout the Foyle Valley during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were one of the major obstacles to trade and development of the region. A lack of roads generally and the non-existence of a bridge crossing the River Bann south of Coleraine (and other water courses) focused trade from Derry towards Coleraine (as opposed to towns to the south of Coleraine) (Currie 1999, 339). Many of the main roads that connected the major towns did so in an inefficient manner. Existing roads were highlighted in the 18th century by the Taylor & Skinner maps. The nineteenth century also saw some improvement in the road network, not least through the works associated with famine relief, for example as at '**Bishop's Road**' in Magilligan LCA which provides a direct link as the crow flies between Limavady and the Bishop's residence at Downhill. Many of these routes are still the most direct, intact and useful for local walking and cycling. The development of new dual carriage roadways whilst presenting a potential significant threat also provide an opportunity for reprioritising use of existing roads for pedestrian and cyclists. Many of the routes formerly serviced by the railways were serviced by buses from the 1930's and particularly after the closure of many of the railway lines in the 1950's.

The **A2 Seaview Road** within the Magilligan LCA is an important route within the study area as it forms part of the tourist trail that is the 'Causeway Coastal Route'.

The '**Inishowen 100**' is also an important tourism route which follows the western shore of Lough Foyle.

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Railways

There are a number of railways that traversed the study area during the nineteenth and twentieth century; up to present day. These include the **Londonderry & Coleraine Railway** line constructed in 1845 (the **Belfast and North Counties Railway** (BNCR) main line traverses the Magilligan and Foyle Alluvial Plain LCAs); the **Londonderry & Lough Swilly Railway** (L&LSR) traverses the Derry Slopes LCA; whilst the **Great Northern Railway** (GNR) and the **Strabane –Londonderry Narrow Gauge Railway** traverse the Foyle Valley LCA.

The **Londonderry and Lough Swilly Railway Company** (The L&LSR) was incorporated in June 1853. It contained 99 miles of narrow gauge track servicing a route between Derry and eastern and northern County Donegal and later as far west as Burtonport. On the other side of the river Foyle the **Great Northern Railway** (GNR) ran between Derry and Strabane, with connections to the **Donegal County Railway** and to Omagh from Strabane Station. This extensive network of railway lines in the northwest of Ireland contributed to the development of Derry City and Strabane at this time, as they were the destinations of large amounts of agricultural goods transported there by train from the surrounding agricultural areas. Much of the railway embankments and many of the bridges and abutments are still extant as a visible and prominent feature within the study area. Some of the stations too have been preserved, including **Bellarena Station and Level crossing** (IHR 0133902800), which is still in use on the Derry to Belfast main line.

The only surviving section of railway line, along the Lough Foyle coastline has been described as “one of the great railway journeys of the world” indicating the significant tourism potential for the line, in addition to its use as part of a 21st century public transport system. The major part of the track bed of all of the lines in the region remains undeveloped providing opportunities for an extensive network of “greenways” that are already being utilised for walking and cycle routes which have the additional benefit reserving the track space for reuse in the future for public transport purposes.

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Canals

Canals featured within the study are during the late eighteenth century and early nineteenth century, largely prior to the arrival of the railways.

The **Strabane Canal** opened in 1796 and connected the market town of Strabane to Derry City and port via the River Foyle. Like the railways that succeeded it, the canal helped develop the town of Strabane by making it a hub for agricultural produce from Counties Tyrone and Donegal and connecting it to markets in Derry. The canal was very successful in the early part of the 19th century but after the opening of the GNR line in 1847 it went into decline, though it didn't close until 1962. The Strabane Canal is a scheduled monument and a prominent feature within the Foyle Valley LCA.

The **Broharris Canal** was constructed in the 1820s when a 2 mile (3.2 km) long cut was made on the south shore of Lough Foyle near Ballykelly in the direction of Limavady. It served both as a drainage channel and for transport with goods being brought from Londonderry Port, as well as shellfish and kelp from the sand banks along the shore.

A further canal was constructed, probably in the 17th or early 18th century, at Willsborough, Donnybrewer, near Eglinton. The canal was probably designed as part of a drainage scheme, although the layout appears allow the transport of material from the land to barns at the rear of the main house.

In the 19th century, other plans were developed, but never implemented, further inland between Strabane and Bready as part of a proposal create a new shipping link with Enniskillen and Lough Erne.

There was also a scheme to link Lough Foyle & Lough Swilly via the Skeogue River; this like the other proposals was overtaken by the coming of the railway.

3.19 Lough Foyle & World War 2

Lough Foyle remains of military strategic importance and so it was in World War 2. The north Atlantic was a crucial supply line for food and munitions during that period and the German U-boat fleet was a threat to this.

Derry was the most westerly of the allied ports, a centre for Atlantic convoys comprising merchant vessels and protective escort. The following is based on a summary of material provided by the Loughs Agency:

*“Four **major airfields** were established to defend the merchant fleet: 1) RAF Coastal Command at **Ballykelly** flew anti-submarine patrols using US Flying Fortresses and Liberators; 2) RAF Coastal Command station operated from **Limavady/Aghanloo** flew anti-*

submarine patrols using Whitleys, Hudsons and Wellington bombers; 3) RAF **Eglinton Fighter Command**, now **City of Derry Airport**, was used to defend Derry and to escort convoys using Hurricanes and Spitfires later under the Royal Navy Fleet Air Arm became a training centre for naval fighter units training in Corsairs, Barracuddas, Hellcats, Seafires, Skuas, Roc and Martinets; 4) **Maydown**, as a satellite airfield for Eglinton was used by the Fleet Air Arm flying Swordfish aircraft that served the Merchant Aircraft Carriers.

Two of these airfields remain in use. Of the two that have been abandoned, there are vestiges of the runway left at Maydown, which is now an industrial site; there are substantial remains of Aghanloo, part of which has been developed for light industry.

There were 109 Canadian, 35 British and 4 US naval ships based in the Foyle. There were also visits by Russian, 'free' Dutch, 'free' Polish and other allied ships, in Derry for repair, refuelling or based there temporarily.

The importance of Londonderry to the Allied war effort is demonstrated by the level of anti-aircraft protection afforded it. There were **Heavy Anti Aircraft Batteries** at **Carmony, Galliagh, Culmore, Campsie, Ballymagroarty and Mabouy**. **Light Anti Aircraft Batteries** were sited at **Lisahally** and at the city centre docks, including the placement of artillery guns on the roof of Bryce and Westons (now Longs Supermarket)."

There are substantial remains of anti-aircraft battery positions and military support structures throughout the Foyle Alluvial Plain LCA. The majority of these features are protected but are at potential risk as they have no contemporary function or proposed use.

Lisahally, at the mouth of the River Foyle near to Culmore was selected as the port where the official, surrender of the fleet of more than 70 U-boats would take place. The jetties where the U-boats were penned before being scuttled off the coast of Donegal, still exist although in a ruined state.

As the Republic of Ireland was a neutral country during the Second World War there are few surviving fragments from that period, although exceptions include an official observation post at Inishowen Head and a mysterious wall decorated with nazi symbols at Moville.

3.20 The "Troubles"

From a viewpoint so close to the violent events of the recent past it is difficult to see what heritage assets have resulted.

The stories behind the news media images of human suffering and conflict have been relayed to the wider world through the visual arts, prose, poetry and song and these are, perhaps, the greatest assets from this period.

The medium of wall murals is particularly relevant to the city, occupying sites which in other circumstances might have been used as advertising space. Significant mural paintings can be found in the Bogside area below the city walls around Free Derry Corner. In other parts of the city, former paramilitary murals have been repainted, with the support of the community, to promote positive political messages. Examples of these can be found in the Lincoln Courts estate in the Waterside.

There is an undoubted interest, from those outside the city, in exploring neighbourhoods made famous through the news media and now more easily accessible to the tourist. For the time being at least, these are places which provide a powerful means through which the human stories of human effect of 'the Troubles' can be told.

Whilst built heritage references include a photographic record of fortifications such as 'dragons teeth', sangar towers and observation posts which demonstrate a terrible beauty, the impact of these structures and military society behind them, on the lives of all of the people in the region has been exclusively negative and the systematic removal of these features has been welcomed and is almost complete.

Unlike earlier periods in the city's history such as the Plantation and the Siege, with which there are obvious comparisons to be made, the military structures associated with this period are less durable.

An enduring counterpoint that considers the shared heritage that connect us and the Foyle landscape may be found in John Montague's poem "A New Siege"; the edited version below was selected by Liam McCormick in 1977 for a Radio Ulster Programme - *Remembrance of Things Present*:

*Symbol of Ulster
these sloping streets
blackened walls
sick at heart and
seeking a sign
the flaghung gloom
of St Columb's
the brass eagle of*

*the lectern bearing
the Sermon on the Mount
in its shoulders
‘A city that is
set on a hill
cannot be hid.’*

*Columba’s Derry!
ledge of angels
radiant oakwood
where the man-dove
knelt to master
his fiery temper
exile chastened
the bright candle
of the Uí Néill
burns from Iona
lightens Scotland
with beehive huts
glittering manuscripts
but he remembers
his secret name
‘He who set his
back on Ireland.’*

*Lines of leaving
lines of returning
the long estuary
of Lough Foyle, a
ship motionless
in wet darkness
mournfully hooting
as a tender creeps
to carry passengers
back to Ireland
a child of four
this sad sea city
my landing place
the loneliness of
Lir’s white daughter’s
ice-cruled wings
forever spread
at the harbour mouth.*

*Lines of suffering
lines of defeat
under the walls
ghetto terraces
sharp pallor of
unemployed shades
slope shouldered
broken bottles
pubs and bookies
red brick walls
Falls or Shankhill
Lecky or Fountain
love’s alleyway
message scrawled
Popehead : Tague
my own name
hatred’s synonym*

*But will the meek
inherit the earth?
Religion poisons us
North and South
A special force of
angels we'd need
to put manners on us.
If the young were
honest, they'd admit
they don't hold
with the half of it
The Showbands
and the borders halls
that's the stuff
Said the guardian
of the empty church
pale siege windows
shining behind us*

*Across the border
a dead man
drives to school
past the fort
at Greencastle
a fury of love
for North, South
eats his heart
on the far side
a rocky promontory
his family name
O'Cahan, O'Kane
my uncle watches
sails upon Foyle
(a flock of swans)
drives forward*

3.21 20th Century Development

The late 19th and 20th centuries saw unprecedented advances in technology including in the design and construction of buildings. Developments in the use of materials such as Portland cement, concrete, iron and steel allowed the generation of new forms.

There are important examples of developments in frame building in the city such as Austin's department store in the Diamond.

Use of reinforced concrete allowed construction of unusual shapes associated with airfield and structures in the Foyle Alluvial Plain. Large scale industrial and farm buildings are made possible by developments in steel frame cladding systems.

These developments in new materials also mirrored a decline in knowledge and skill in traditional construction methods. In recent years this has also increased losses due to increases in cost, ineffective repairs, absence of traditional maintenance patterns and use of

incorrect materials in the repair of traditionally constructed historic buildings. At the same time, the new construction forms are often not as durable as their traditional counterparts and their maintenance and conservation require additional skill sets to repair.

Population growth within the cities saw the development of new forms of housing. A notable example is the prototype garden suburb at Victoria Park which formed a model for suburban development for the middle classes, if less well located and executed, elsewhere in the city.

Housing projects for the less well off were much less successful and relatively new structures, such as the Rossville Street flats, intended to improve poor housing conditions in the Bogside area of the city, were short lived or have required major modification. Whilst it is difficult to separate the image of these buildings from the social and political events that prevailed during the 1970's, the return to development of more traditional terraced house forms by the Northern Ireland Housing Executive and housing associations appears to have been a more successful approach to the provision of social housing. In general, the 20th century housing estates of Derry~Londonderry are remarkable due to their extent rather than for their architectural merit.

Fortunately there were also some positive examples from this period almost exclusively from architects Corr & McCormick and Liam McCormick's later partnerships with Joe Treacy and Tom Mullarkey. Many of the most important Corr & McCormick schools and health authority buildings from the 1950's and 60's have not survived or have suffered from poor quality renovation, although important examples such as Barrack Hill primary school at Strabane still survive and appear to be well cared for.

Liam McCormick designed suburban churches, St Mary's Creggan and Our Lady of Lourdes at Steelstown, constructed almost 20 years apart; these are, perhaps, the most significant ecclesiastical structures in the city from this period.

The last decades of the 20th century saw efforts made to mend the city through conservation and repair; new buildings were 'interventions' in the fabric of the city; redundant institutions were treated to 'adaptive reuse'. In addition to significant effect of schemes run by the Walled City Partnership, there are several positive examples of adaptive reuse such as the Verbal Arts Centre and Playhouse Theatre; and examples of intervention such as the Millennium Forum or the, Tuomey & O'Donnell designed, "An Culturlann" on Great James' Street.

3.22 Future Developments

Repair of relationships amongst communities will take time but can be assisted through collective efforts to the repair the city centre and the centre of towns in the region.

The Foyle is a natural focus, and the city of Derry a natural centre; this is a position that is likely to be reinforced as normal city activities are allowed to resume.

The process of repair is a civilising influence on the city. The requirement for future economies in the use of energy may also see people return to the city in greater numbers as transport costs rise.

There are likely to be opposing factors such as improvements in communications which also allow development of new cottage industries in rural areas.

New regimes for maintenance and repair are to be established as envisaged by the conservation plan for the city walls. Significant restoration projects such as the Guildhall are to be completed. The former barracks at Ebrington are to be adapted and reused and new interventions such as the Peace Bridge create new connections. These major projects, if a sense of local ownership can be achieved, will be significant generators of investment in the city.

The success of the city's regeneration cannot be guaranteed and a 'top down' approach in repair of the most not(ic)able buildings is also required to be balanced by investment in the 'ordinary'. To some extent the programme of the Walled City Partnership Townscape Heritage Initiative begins to address this, although efforts are still largely focussed on relatively important buildings. The number of buildings at risk is still alarmingly high; with a proportionately greater number than comparable cities in the UK. (Source: Walled City Partnership.)

This audit document demonstrates that heritage, is not only about significant individual features but also features that are made up from the accumulation of many elements; the concept of architectural Conservation Areas are a recognition of this. Within the context of rural heritage the loss of vernacular houses and farm building continues unabated with little in the way of protection or incentive to prevent this.

The use of architectural conservation areas is unlikely to be appropriate in the rural context and there are other, excellent, models such as the Mourne Homesteads Project and the Heritage Council Traditional Farm Buildings schemes which provide examples of way in

which vernacular buildings, which should form the bulk of the historic building stock, can be protected and reused into the future at relatively little cost.

As the city infrastructure is improved into the future there are other threats in the form of development along the riverside and road building, in particular, is a source of concern. Apparently comprehensive impact assessments deal well with aspects that are measurable; however, unprotected and intangible cultural features are less easily determined. One cannot doubt the benefits that better communications will have to the city itself, but there is a corresponding price to be paid in terms of impact on the rural heritage of the region. Similar issues may not have been of concern to the 19th century engineers responsible for building the embankment and reclaiming ground from Lough Foyle which resulted in what today has been referred to “as one of the great railway journeys of the world”. Perhaps the proposed plans for the A5 road are the opportunity for this generation to achieve a similar feat and such an ambition would be heartening; however, even a cursory review of the proposals suggest otherwise. It is quite clear to the writer that the impact assessment of the routes within the Foyle Valley, deals with the measurable, but has not understood the profoundly negative effect that the road structure will have on the settings of historic buildings and natural landscapes over a wide area. This may well be a price worth paying, but needs to be recognised before it can be considered.

Road development may also bring about some positive effects, providing relief from existing roads and potentially releasing space for pedestrians and cyclists on the routes that benefit from links with the landscape of the river basin. However, if such a dividend is to be realised, wider ambitions must also be considered at an early stage.

Climate change is a major factor to be considered in the future and the area between Strabane and Bready, in particular is likely to be subject to serious flooding both from rising sea levels and increases in rainfall. The historic patterns of building, established prior to improvements in drainage, indicate the lands that are at risk.

Greater consideration will need to be given to the requirement for building at all and emphasis placed on better use of existing resources. Incentives may be given for programmes of maintenance and repair and credit given for the positive environmental aspects of reuse of existing buildings both in urban and rural context.

The findings of this study and the nature of development already undertaken in the city of Derry~ Londonderry, in the early years of this century suggests that the long term future of the region may also lie in its past.

4 A CIRCUIT OF THE FOYLE BASIN (DONEGAL REGION)

An analysis of data is provided in relation to each LCA area in turn starting in the south, moving northwards following the west bank of the river following the border past the city of Derry Slopes and, finally, out to Bun an Phobhail, or the mouth of the Foyle

- St Johnston ~ Lifford
- Carrigans ~ St Johnston
- Quigley's Point ~ Burnfoot
- Inishowen Head ~ Quigley's Point



Figure 13: Donegal LCA areas identified for this study: 7 – St Johnston ~ Lifford; 8 – Carrigans ~ St Johnston; 9 – Quigley's Point ~ Burnfoot; 10 – Inishowen Head ~ Quigleys Point

4.1 St Johnston ~ Lifford

No Landscape Character Analysis has previously been undertaken for County Donegal; preliminary Landscape Character areas have been established specifically for the purposes of this study.

The following map and text relates to the ST JOHNSTON~LIFFORD Landscape Character Area – as described in this study.

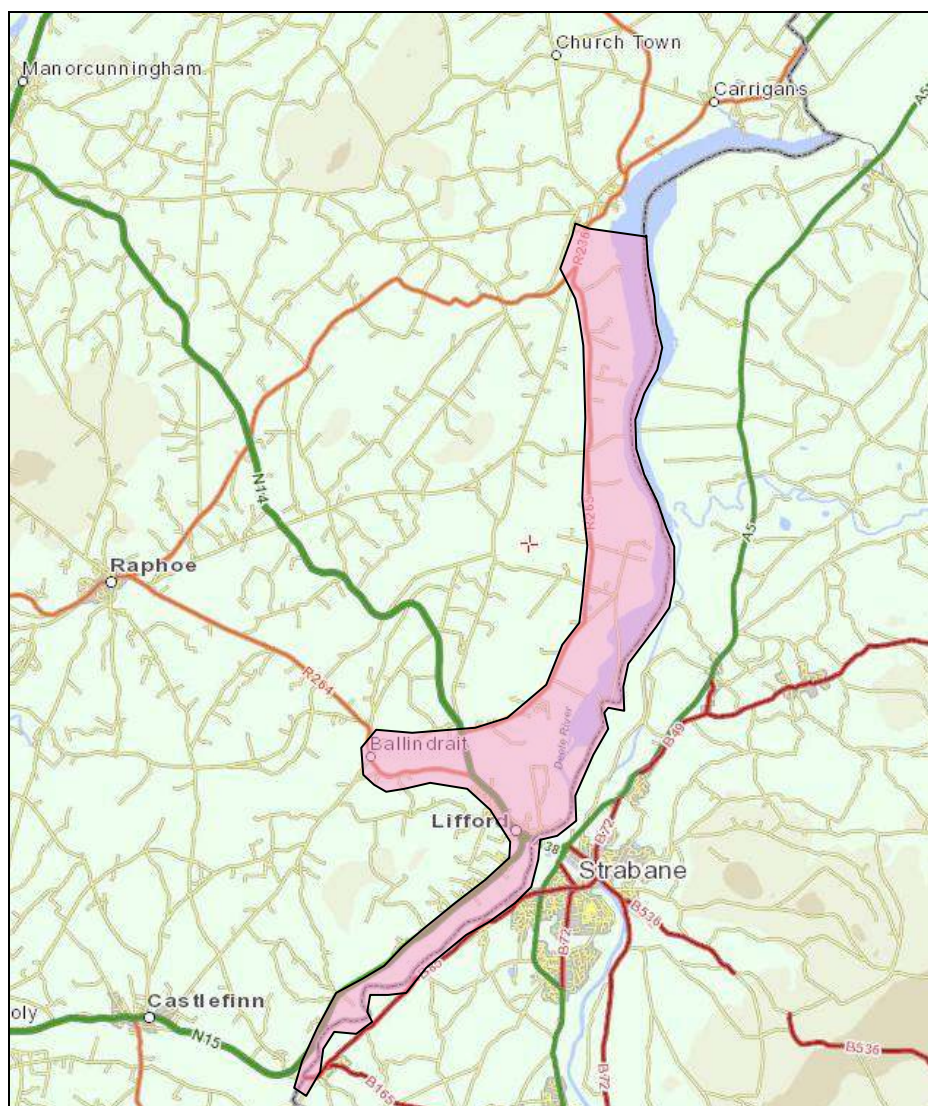


Figure 14 – 1 to 50,000 scale Discovery map (c) OSNI; the “St Johnston~Lifford LCA” is shaded in pink

Key Characteristics

- flat alluvial river margins widening to form bog, now drained, at joining of tributaries at Swilly Burn and River Deele
- gravel islands in the middle of the river and either side where historically higher river levels formed islands with water, and later bog, in between
- principal settlements at the principal Foyle crossing and along main, historic, roads to Derry and to Raphoe

- open, with high hedgerows between fields and groups of trees concentrated around former landed estates and shelter belts near farm buildings

Landscape Description

Land Form

The land form between St. Johnston and Lifford can generally be described as a broad, alluvial plain, where river flows are modest. South of Lifford, the basin is much narrower as the land from the river rises immediately and is undulating. River flow is increased. Yet the lands are cultivated, providing continuity between the two areas.

It is also within this LCA that a decrease in tidal influence is noticed. At approximately Carrickmore, the river bank width, angle and proximity of mature vegetation are the key indicators.

“Ordnance Survey Memoirs: Parish of Clonleigh – Statistical Report by Lieutenant I.I. Wilkinson, December 1835

NATURAL STATE

Situation & Boundaries

The parish of Clonleigh is situated in the eastern part of the county of Donegal, in the barony of Raphoe and diocese of Derry.

It is bounded in the north by the parish of Taughboyne, and on the west by the parishes of Raphoe and Donaghmore, on the south by the parish of Urney and on the east by the River Finn and the River Foyle, which is formed by junction of the Finn and the Mourne immediately above the Lifford Bridge.....

NATURAL FEATURES & PRODUCTIVE ECONOMY

Rivers

The Finn separates the parish of Clonleigh from the adjoining one of Urney in the County of Tyrone for 3 miles, flowing through an alluvial soil in a deep narrow channel. It is subject to large floods and barely fordable in 2 places at a depth of 6 feet, one opposite Urney House, the residence of the rector of that parish, the other nearer to Lifford.

Above the bridge it meets the river Mourne flowing from the eastwards and both unite to form the Foyle, which separates Clonleigh from the adjoining parishes of Camus and Leckpatrick in the county Tyrone for about 4 miles. It forms several islands and, running over sand and gravel, is fordable immediately below Lifford, and in several places the tide from the sea rises about 18 inches at the Lifford Bridge and reaches as far as Claudy bridge.

The Burndale river, a small stream rising among the mountains in the parishes of Convoy and Conwal near Loughdale, the source of which is upwards of 860 feet above the sea, flows from west to east and, dividing the parish of Clonleigh into 2 nearly equal parts, joins the Foyle 1 mile below Lifford; it is subject to floods.

The Swilly burn rises near Raphoe and falls into the Foyle about 4 miles below Lifford.

There are a number of smaller streams and springs.....

Fisheries

There is an excellent salmon fishery belonging to the Irish Society in the Foyle and the Finn; the Burndale river also affords trout.

Hills

There are no mountains in the parish but a number of small hills, most of them cultivated to the summit. The principal one named Crohan, rises to the height of 722 feet, on which is a trigonometrical station, a pile formed of earth and stones. The summit of Crohan is barren and its sides so steep that the manure necessary for cultivation is carried up on horses' backs.....

MODERN TOPOGRAPHY

Towns: Lifford

Lifford, situated on the left bank of the Foyle.....is the only town in the parish. Here is the parochial church and, as Lifford is also the county town of Donegal, where assizes are held twice in the year, there is a courthouse, county house and gaol which is kept remarkably clean.....

There is a barrack for a company of infantry.....; an infirmary.....; a distillery; a lunatic asylum.....; a post office.....

Ballindrait

On the road from Lifford to Raphoe is the largest village in the parish. Here a Presbyterian meeting house, the Roman Catholic chapel and the residence of the Roman Catholic priest adjoining it are situated on the road between Ballindrait and Lifford."

Landscape Condition and Sensitivity to Change

The landscape in this area is predominantly rural and of a high quality for agricultural purposes. Urban centres, whilst compact, are well established although showing signs of neglect due to recent preference to build houses outside urban centres.

The appearance of rural areas has been affected by recent large, generally 2-storey, one off houses and small multiple developments. This suburban style housing is generally of poor quality design and construction and whilst not numerous enough to have permanently changed the rural character of the entire area there are parts where the accumulated buildings form unsightly ribbon development. Historic field boundaries and road verges removed to facilitate these schemes have rarely been reinstated or landscaped in accordance with planning permissions, increasing the essentially negative impact that the accumulation of these buildings has had on the landscape. The demand for further similar development has reduced for the time being. Future policy must emphasise the need to secure the urban centres and historic settlement patterns with

appropriately scaled buildings and not allow misguided earlier development to set precedent for new housing in the future.

Principles for Landscape Management

- Hedgerows are a strong feature of the area and should be maintained; removal of hedgerows to facilitate fencing should not be permitted.
- The groups of mature trees near farm buildings should be managed and new planting introduced within established groups to ensure shelter belts and screening to large farm buildings is maintained.
- Some very large agricultural buildings within the landscape are effectively integrated through the use of colour and screening. The majority of these buildings are not designed for a specific site and are located at a remove from houses for practical reasons. Quite large structures in these circumstances may be permitted without planning permission, by exempted development rules. Some consideration must also be given to the impact and visibility of proposals in the wider landscape to prevent the risk of damage in the long term.
- New residential development should not be permitted save in exceptional circumstances where need can be demonstrated and subject to strict adherence to design standards and significant mitigation in the form of landscaping

Principles for Accommodating New Development

New development, may lead to the erosion of the distinctive landscape character. New modern farm buildings are large in scale and visible over a wide area, colour, massing and screening must be considered to prevent damage.

New residential development should not be permitted without proposals for screening and siting to minimise impact in relation to the skyline and to prevent further accumulation of ribbon development. Building scale also needs to be considered and a case made for 2-storey development in relation to specific landscape context and not on the basis of precedent.

ST JOHNSTON~LIFFORD – Historic Landscape Characterisation

A review of the historical documentation relating to the landscape study area shows a number of key historical characteristics:

The town of St Johnston itself, is included in the Carrigans~St Johnston LCA. The St Johnston~Lifford LCA is made up of a linear flood plain very similar in character to that on the opposite, eastern bank and backed by the distinctive shape of Binnion Hill to the west and Croaghan Hill further south. Tributaries to the Foyle, the River Deelee and the Swilly Burn cross the study area and, like a substantial part of the Foyle in this LCA, are protected by high earth embankments so that the natural ground conditions here have been altered; bog land is the natural state of lands either side rather than the grassy pasture which is visible today.

The medieval Mongavlin Castle located adjacent to the river was similar to Gaelic strongholds at Dunalong, Derry and Culmore making use of the water for both defence and communication. Later this fortification was modified and used by the Planters.

The river is still tidal at this point and easily crossed, particularly when sand banks in the river are exposed at low tide. The river is also divided by islands in the middle of the river. In prehistoric times the flat plains on either side of the river along this stretch would also have been inundated with a series of small islands still visible in the landscape today.

In the early medieval period these islands, still isolated by bog and winter flooding, were used for religious sites such as that at Edenmore to the north of Lifford. The discovery of dugout canoes dating from the medieval period along this stretch is also an indication of the use of the river for transport and for fishing. Whilst the river still also clearly acted as a division is also evidenced by the battle sites located above and below Lifford. The use of the river for salmon fishing was a constant activity up until very recently; and is now strictly controlled.

The significant 18th century building and landscape at Port Hall, another Michael Priestley designed house, built for Henry Vaughan developed this theme on Palladian lines with a purpose built inlet forming a port directly onto the river.

The river was easily navigable this far inland with shallow draft boats. This relative ease of access and extensive flat lands with clay soil allowed development of several large brick fields,

particularly around the Swilly Burn. This material was shipped downstream to Derry for use in construction.

Lifford Town, initially an O'Neill stronghold was taken and further extended by Dowcra at the beginning of the 17th century. The town was heavily fortified to protect to the main river crossing point above Derry.

From the 18th century, Lifford was the county town of Donegal and seat of the Grand Jury, a precursor of the County Council. Lifford Courthouse, constructed by Michael Priestley in 1736, was the home of the Grand Jury, made up of the major local landowners. The Diamond and town layout followed the pattern of other Plantation towns.

Smaller plantation period houses are located at Longvale/Glenfad, Porthall and Cavanacor House, Lifford.

As observed by Alistair Rowan, St Lugadius' church at Lifford has an English appearance; this characteristic can also be observed at Ballindrait which was also established by Sir Richard Hansard. The English plantation of Lifford reflected its strategic importance at the crossing point of the Foyle.

Significant examples of clachans still survive although, as elsewhere, these are now largely absorbed into single farms. Field patterns are also still clearly visible and some vernacular buildings also survive.

The Great Northern Railway into Derry was a major engineering feature laid over the landscape, although only residual features survive. Station platform survives at Porthall and small signalman's houses along the route. Great bridge piers and a trestle bridge also still stand in the river at the Corkan Isle. The track bed is still clearly visible in the landscape and is emphasised by trees planted along the route, such as poplars next to Porthall station.

There is also a well preserved windmill at Murlough and a windmill base on the opposite side of the Deele valley at Braade, next to Edenmore

There are a small number of distinguished structures from the 20th century – these include the Liam McCormick designed church, St Patrick's Murlough located below Croaghan hill.

Lifford greyhound stadium is one of the largest structures in the area, significantly bigger than the agricultural complexes, of which there are many.

There is an important landscape feature in the form of Port Hall gardens designed by James Russell, designer of landscapes at Glenveagh and Derek Hill's house at Churchill. These modest gardens are integrated carefully into the 18th century planting which forms the overall structure of the design at Port Hall.

The Landscape Character area could be subdivided further based on the topographical characteristics highlighted by the analysis of its history of land use:

- Mongavlin
- Swillyburn Brickfield
- Port Hall & Longvale
- Clonleigh & Churchill
- Lifford Bog & Islands
- Lifford Town
- Clady Lower Finn

These preliminary titles have not been adopted for use in this study but may assist the future naming or subdivision of the study area based on historical land use.

ST JOHNSTON~LIFFORD – historical natural landscapes; geology



Figure 15 – Tellus Border Soil (green) & Stream (orange) Samples

The geological setting refers to the natural material state landscape as it has formed without the intervention of man. The following map and text relates to the geological setting of ST JOHNSTON~LIFFORD Landscape Character Area as described in “The Memoirs of the Geological Survey” – Published by the Geological Survey of Ireland 1889:

“General structure of the Rock of the District.-The general arrangement of the strata within the limits of the map appears to be sufficiently simple. The highest beds, consisting of slate, sericite-schist, and coarse grit, occupy a tract of country of which the Dooish mountains to the west of the valley of the Foyle, and those called Gortmonly, Killymallaght, and Slievekirk to the east of this valley, are a portion.”

General Distribution of Drift Deposits.-These deposits, consisting of boulder clay, sometimes overlain by stratified sand and gravel, are largely spread over the lower parts of the valleys leading down into the central depression of the river Foyle, and bordering the estuary of the Swilly. From beneath these drift covered valleys and slopes rise numerous rocky eminences almost devoid of drift deposits. In the adjoining district to the north, and lying amongst the hills bordering the shores of Lough Foyle, are certain calcareous clays containing marine shells, which have been described by General Portlock. The principal forms being those of *Turritella terebra*, *Cyprina Islandica* and *Nucula oblonga* (*Leda pernula*). Portlock considered these to be of later Tertiary age; but Mr. Nolan regards them as belonging to the age of the boulder clay-and therefore Post-Tertiary-which extends into the district here described. As Portlock has observed, the shelly clays are frequently overlain by stratified sand and gravel of the middle drift-division, and they have been traced to levels of nearly 600 feet above the present surface of the sea, at which they become unfossiliferous. As the formation of the lower boulder clay is generally considered to have been brought about during an epoch of elevation, rather than of depression, as regards the present sea level, the question arises whether these shells have not been ploughed up from the sea-bed and pushed up the slopes of the adjoining land by the great ice-sheet which, as we now know, invaded the north of Ireland from the Scottish Highlands. The shells occurring in the clay are often fragmental, but occasionally it is otherwise, as in the case of the delicate *Nucula*; and Portlock appears to have satisfied himself that in general the shells were formed in situ, or in the position in which they are found. On the other hand, the beds of sand and gravel which overlies the shell clays and rise up to levels of nearly 1,000 feet, clearly indicate a period of great depression of the land, during which only the higher parts of the existing surface in the north of Ireland were unsubmerged. The latest period of submersion, to a depth of perhaps 20 or 35 feet relatively to the present sea-level, is represented by the terraces of gravel along the banks of the Foyle, and by the old raised beaches along the coast, which contain numerous marine shells.

METAMORPHIC ROCKS - DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Strabane District

Schistose beds – Nearly the whole area is occupied by metamorphic schists with bands of limestone. The schists vary in character but slightly, passing from mica schist to chloritic schist or quartzose schist, the change being so gradual that it is difficult to draw any decided boundary between these varieties. In some few places, however, the beds are decidedly quartzose,..... as also N.E. of Ballindrait, where there are two narrow bands.

Metamorphic Limestone – Bands of metamorphic limestone are rather numerous in this district.....West of the River Foyle, at Ratteen Upper, a broad band of similar limestone is seen at the base of Binnion, dipping N. at 10°, and a small exposure, of probably the same band, occurs at the top of the hill, and a little further W. it appears to be cut out on the west and east by a fault.

We have now to refer to the Longvale limestone quarry, which appears to be the most largely used in this district. The beds dip N.E. at 40°, and consist of fine crystalline blue limestone with numerous veins of white calcite. When burnt it makes excellent lime, and is said to be far superior to that made from the Castle Caldwell (co. Fermanagh) limestone. The Londonderry Gas Company appear to be the chief consumers of the lime taken from this quarry. A small outcrop is seen at Drunleene, dipping N.E. at 25°; also S. of Cavan a small quarry has been opened, the beds dipping N.E. at 20°. On the N. slope of Croaghan Hill a narrow bed of limestone dips at 25° E., and south of the Hill Head of Castletown another small band of this rock occurs.....

DRIFT DEPOSITS RAISED BEACHES, AND TERRACES AND RECENT ACCUMULATION

Strabane District

Boulder Clay, Sand, and Gravel – Light deposits of boulder clay occur on each side of the River Foyle, and are of no particular importance.”

ST JOHNSTON~LIFFORD – historical natural landscapes; ecology

Information on the ecology is available from a variety of sources. In addition to NPWS data, current sources include references relating to protected sites. The following pages offer an overview of these with a synopsis confirming the significant features written by ecologist Ralph Sheppard.

The following maps and text relate to the Biodiversity Profile of ST JOHNSTON LIFFORD Landscape Character Area.

An analysis of St Johnston~Lifford Ecology – by Ralph Sheppard

St Johnston to Lifford

The long stretch of tidal river from St Johnston upstream to Lifford, and then along the River Finn as far as Castlefinn, is less varied than its length might suggest. The Foyle itself is broad and stately throughout – a slow flowing lowland river, tidal but noticeably so. The lower Finn is similar, but above the reach of tidal influences. Floodplains extend out for most of the length.

- 1 The short stretch above St Johnston has little in the way of the floodplain that broaden out to the south, but paradoxically, it has what is probably the finest reedbed in the whole Foyle system. This impenetrable expanse of pristine habitat is almost certain to provide a refuge for some specialised wildlife, insects and aquatic plants in particular, although there has been little close investigation to see exactly what. What is fair to say, unfortunately, is that the region is so far removed from areas supporting frequent large reedbeds, that many of the specialised species present in Britain, and even in southern Ireland, or the Lough Neagh area, may well be absent. But that, from a local perspective, is all the more reason to ensure that what we do have is protected. Fortunately, the SAC intended primarily to protect the Atlantic Salmon, includes the fringing reedbeds wherever they are present. And they are also covered by a proposed Natural Heritage Area designation.
- 2 The broader areas of floodplain, especially at the mouth of the Swilly Burn, and at Porthall, are very attractive to the wintering flocks of Whooper Swans and Greylag Geese, mentioned under the Carrigans to St Johnston section. Here they are opposite the important site at Grange, in Co. Tyrone.

- 3 The Finn is different in that the floodplain, although much narrower than that of the Foyle, floods. There are protective levees, but high water regularly overtops or bypasses them each winter. Unfortunately the results is neither fish nor fowl – the flooded fields make things difficult for the farmers, but are not flooded for long enough or extensively enough to bring in those species which specialise in such conditions. But they can act as casual habitat for small parties of Whooper Swans, Lapwing and other waterfowl. In an ideal world, it would not be difficult to engineer both better flood protection for farmers, and some really good areas of marsh habitats.
- 4 As with the other Landscape Character Area (LCA) to the north, Carrigans to St Johnston, this stretch of river is designated as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) for the protection of Atlantic Salmon and Otter.
- 5 Woodlands are very limited along the Foyle. There is some willow scrub mixed in with the areas of reedbeds, and a sliver of good riverine woodland extending from the northern end of Corkan Isle.

The following maps, available on the NPWS website indicate the protected areas that are located within the LCA study region. There are significant areas of protection along the Foyle shoreline.

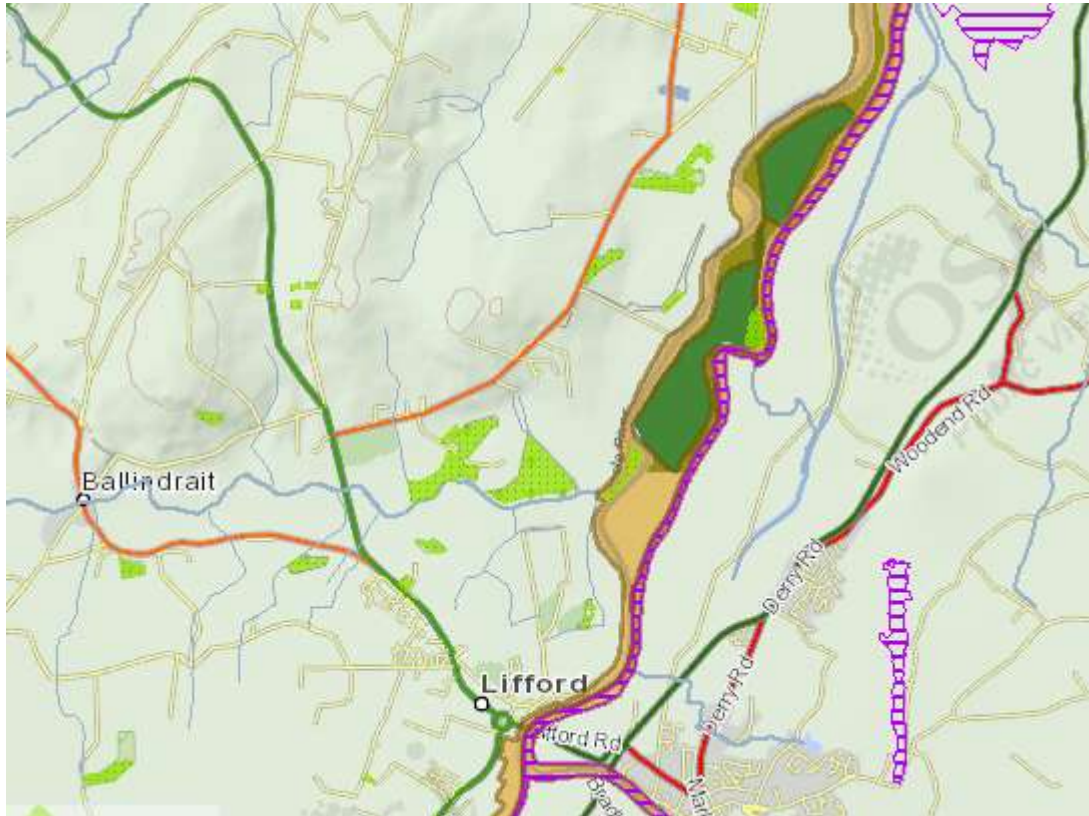


Figure 18– National Parks & Wildlife Service Biodiversity mapping showing woodland SAC & ASSI (c) OSI

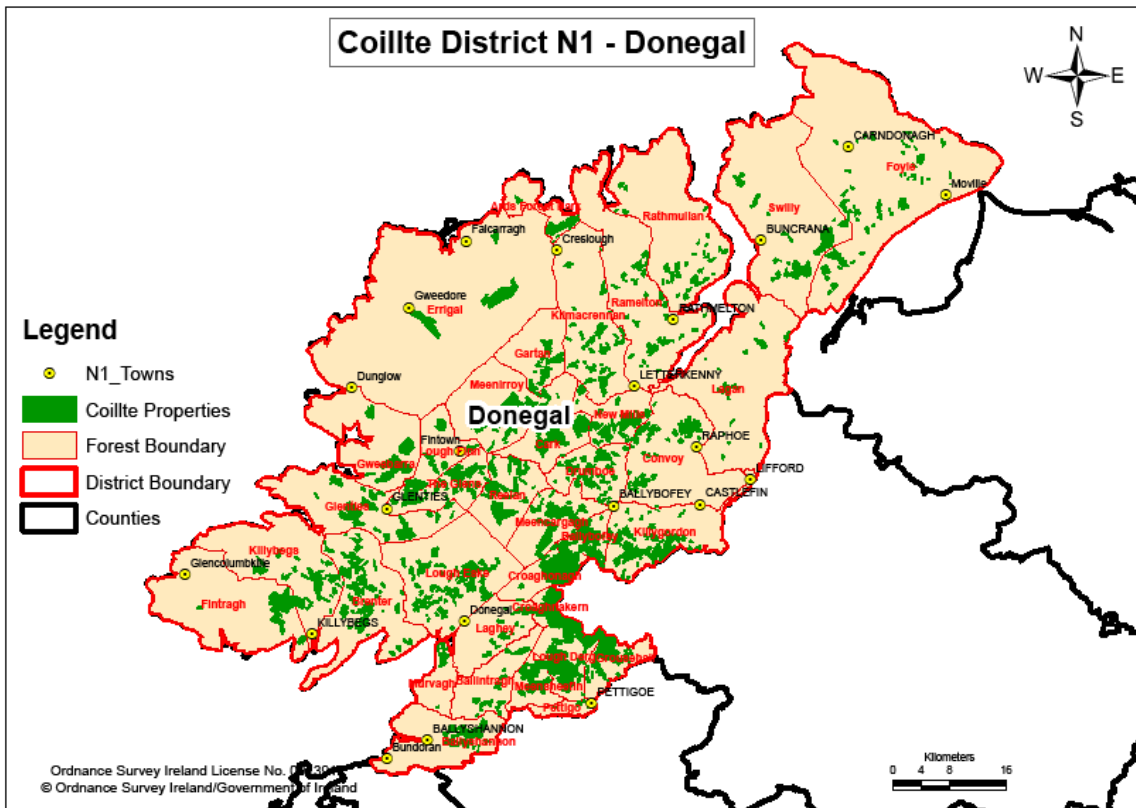


Figure 19 – Coillte Donegal Properties



Figure 20– Coillte Map Viewer; woodlands; note absence of cross border information (c)OSI

ST JOHNSTON~LIFFORD – historical cultural landscape; Barony



Figure 21 – the St Johnston to Lifford LCA is located within the eastern part of the Barony of Raphoe marked in green on this Philip's Atlas Map 1897.

The barony divisions in Ireland often relate to areas of government that were established in the medieval period.

The barony of Raphoe corresponds to O'Donnell lands and the source of the name Tirconnell.

ST JOHNSTON~LIFFORD – historical cultural landscape; Civil Parishes

The Parish of Clonleigh is shown on the map below . The Parish boundary follows the western edge of the St Johnston~Lifford Landscape Character Area (LCA).

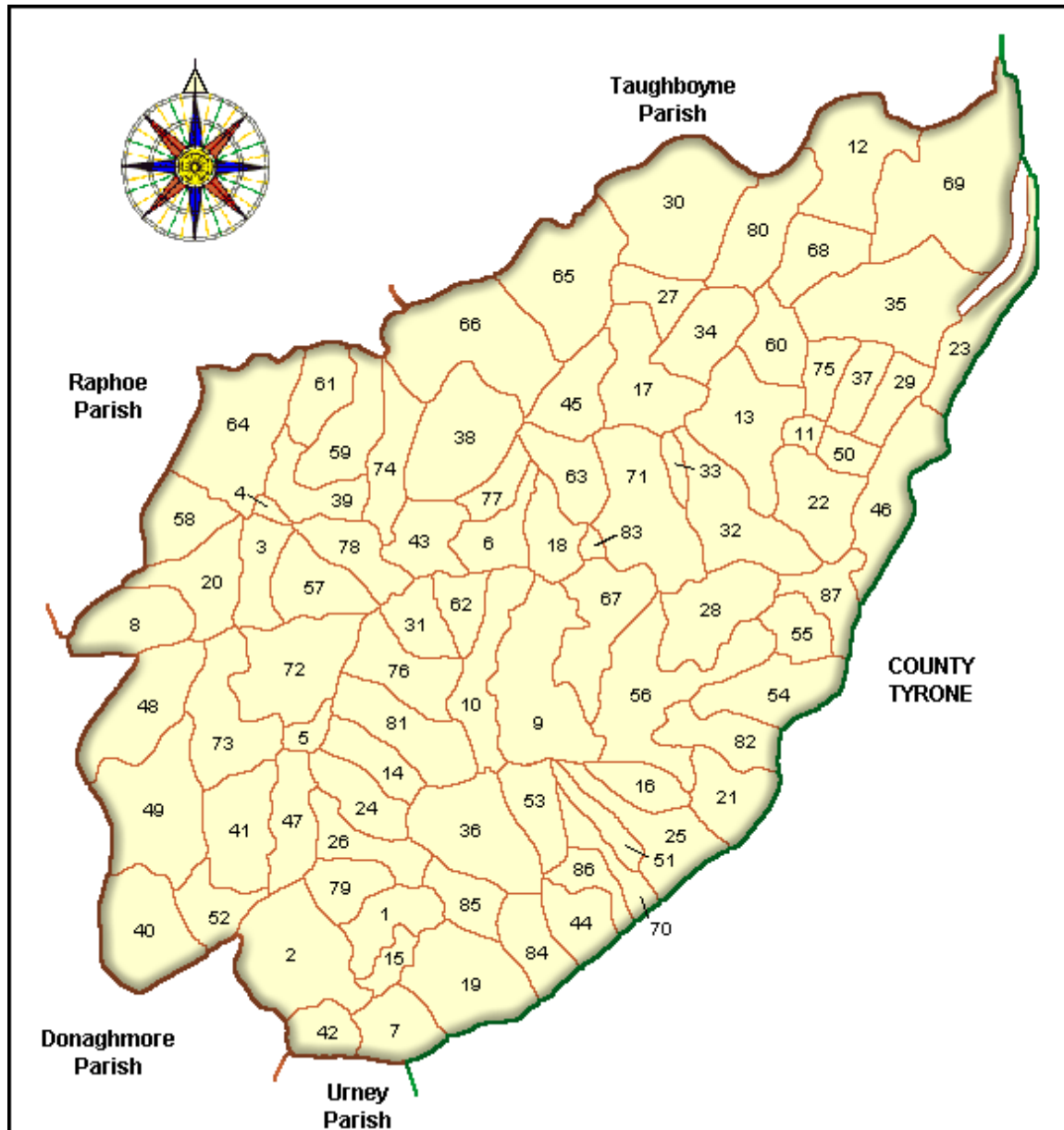


Figure 22 – Clonleigh Parish. Source: ancestry.com

ST JOHNSTON~LIFFORD – historical cultural landscape; Townlands

The following is a list of townlands within the Clonleigh parish. Not all of these are located within the St Johnston~Lifford LCA.

Clonleigh Parish

1. Aghawee
2. Ardnaglass
3. Ardnasool
4. Back Hill
5. Back Land
6. Ballindrait
7. Ballybogan
Ballylast
8. Ballymonaster
9. Ballynabreen
10. Birdstown
11. Black Rock
12. Boyagh
13. Braade
14. Calhame
15. Camus
16. Carricknaslate
17. Cavan
18. Cavanacor
19. Churchtown
20. Cloghfin
21. Coneyburrow
22. Coolatee
23. Corkanisle
24. Croaghan
25. Curraghalane
26. Dooros
27. Dromore
28. Drumboy
29. Druminaw
30. Drumleene
31. Drumnaha
32. Edenmore
33. Glebe
34. Glencash

35. Glenfad
36. Glensmoil
Gort
37. Gortgrannagh
38. Gortin North
39. Gortinreagh
40. Gortin South
41. Gortnagole
42. Gortnavilly
43. Guystown
44. Haw
45. Hollands
Island Beg
46. Island More
47. Keeloges
48. Kilmonaster Lower
49. Kilmonaster¹ Middle
50. Kilnpark
51. Leggandorragh
52. Legnabraid *aka* Cunninghamstown
53. Legnaneale
54. Lifford
55. Lifford Beg
56. Lifford Common
57. Liskey
58. Lurganshannagh
59. Mass Beg
60. Mass Hall
61. Mass More
62. Millsessiagh
63. Moneen
64. Mullaghanny
65. Mulnagung
66. Mulnaveagh
67. Murlough
68. New Row
69. Porthall
70. Portinure
71. Rossgeir
72. Shannon Lower
73. Shannon Middle
74. Sheercloon

75. Sixty Acres
76. Springhill
77. Tamnawood
78. Tieveboy
79. Tirkeeran
80. Tironeill
81. Toberoneill
82. Townparks
83. Tyleford
84. Unshinagh Lower
85. Unshinagh Upper
86. Wood
87. Wood Island

ST JOHNSTON~LIFFORD – historical cultural landscape; Administration – Poor Law Union, Dispensary Districts & District Electoral Divisions

The map shows administrative boundaries in the 19th century. This Landscape Character Area is located in the Strabane Poor Law Union; Strabane was the location of the nearest workhouse.

The dispensary district was Lifford; the dispensary was located in the Main Street.

Today, Lifford is in the Stranorlar District electoral division.

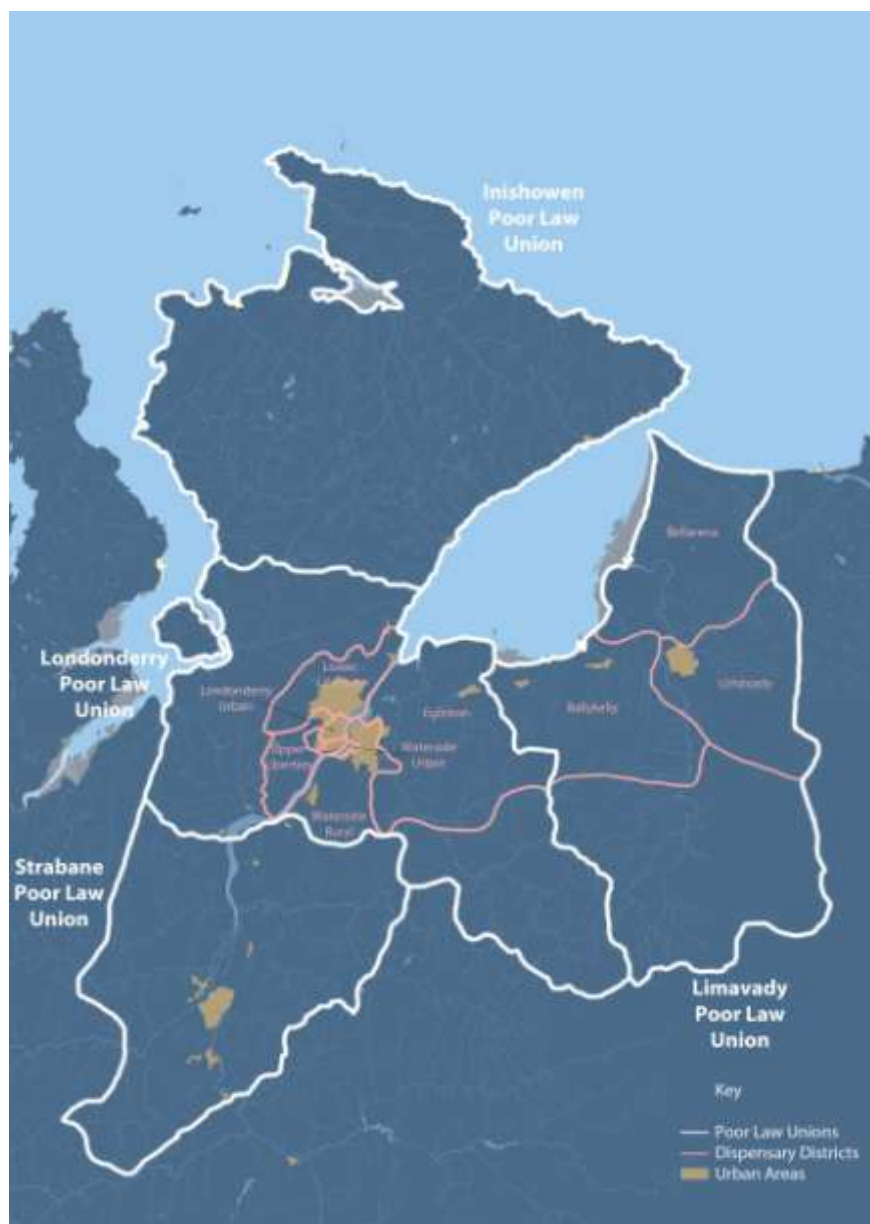


Figure 23 –Poor Law Unions & Dispensary Districts

ST JOHNSTON~LIFFORD – historical cultural & built landscape; historical survival



Figure 24 – Map of Ireland 1580 TCD MS1209/1 (c) Trinity College Dublin



Figure 25 – Richard Bartlett's "A General Description of Ulster" 1602-3 (c) Trinity College Dublin

Of the available late c16/ early c17 mapping, Richard Bartlett's map contains the most detail. The river islands are shown in both maps above. Bartlett's map shows the River Dee and the bastioned outline of "Lifford". "The Salmon Fishing" is marked above the river islands below Lifford; historically the best fishing due to the shallow depth of water and with the combined salmon population of the Dee, Finn & Mourne river complexes migrating past this point.

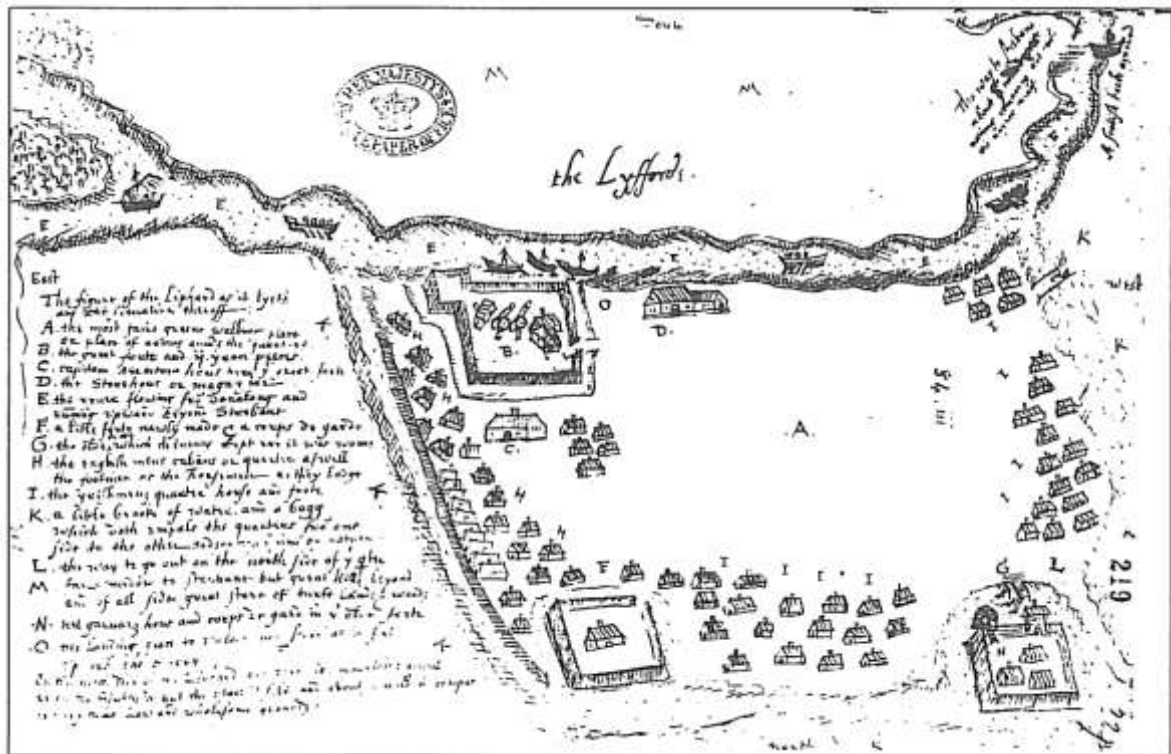


Figure 26 – A map of the Lifford c1600 Source: UK Public record Office ©Crown Copyright

“The contemporary 17th century map shows “the Liphard as it lyeth and the situation thereof:

A – The most fair green walking place or place of arms amidst the quarters

B – The great fort and two iron pieces

C – Captain Atkinson’s house near the great fort

D – The storehouse or magazine

E – The river flowing from Dunalong and running upwards beyond Strabane

F – A little forte newly made for corps de garde

G – the old fort which the enemy kept err it was won

H – The Englishmen cabins or quarters as well the footmen and the horsemen as they lodge

I – The Irishmen’s quarters horse and foot

K – A little brook of water and bog which doth impale the quarter from one to the other and fortifieth the same by nature

L – The way to go out of the north side of the fort

M – Fair meadow to Strabane but great hills beyond and of all sides great turf lands and woods

N – The granary house and corps de garde of the other fort

O – The landing place to unload such stores as are sent up from the Derry

On the north side of the Lifford are very high mountains as well as on the south-side but the place itself and about a mile in compass is very fair, low and wholesome ground.”



Figure 27– William McCrea’s survey 1796-1801. Source: logainm.ie

McCrea’s map is the immediate precursor to the 1st edition Ordnance Survey. Whilst the map is accurate, the detail is selective. The extract above marks Mongavlin, Port Hall, Glenfad/ Longvale, the Corkan Isle. The extract below shows Edenmore, Islandmore and Lifford.



Figure 28– William McCrea’s survey 1796-1801. Source: logainm.ie



Figure 29 – Clonleigh Abbey marked “Old Friary” circa 1835 (c) OSI

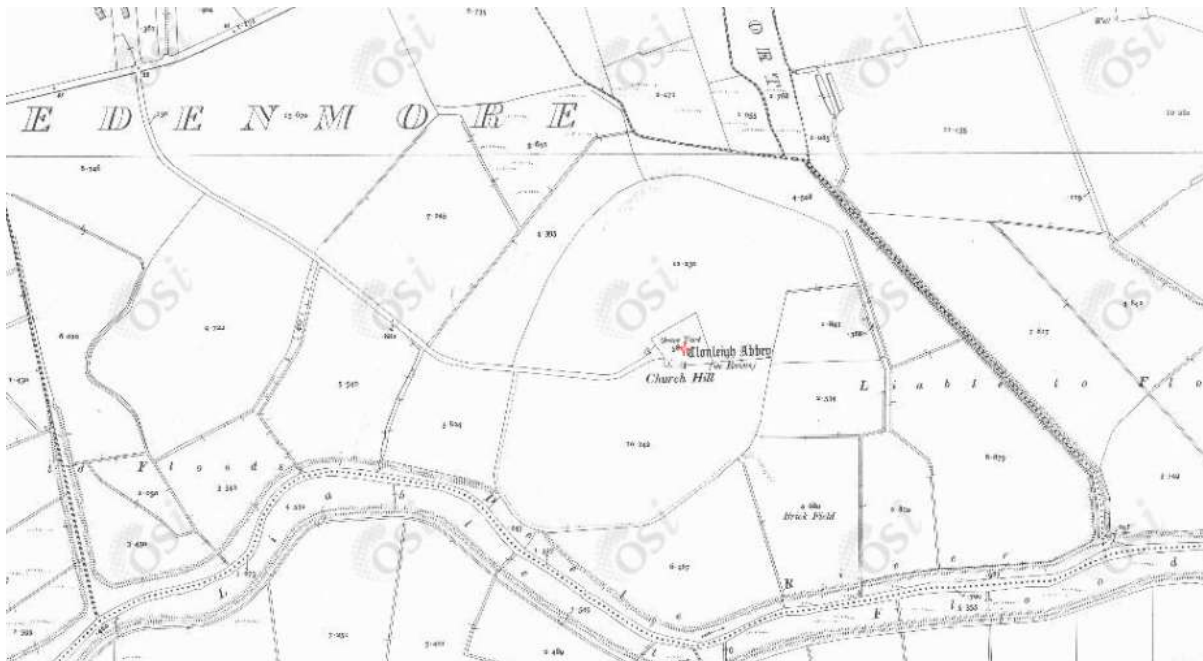


Figure 30 – Clonleigh Abbey/ Church Hill marked circa 1900 (c) OSI

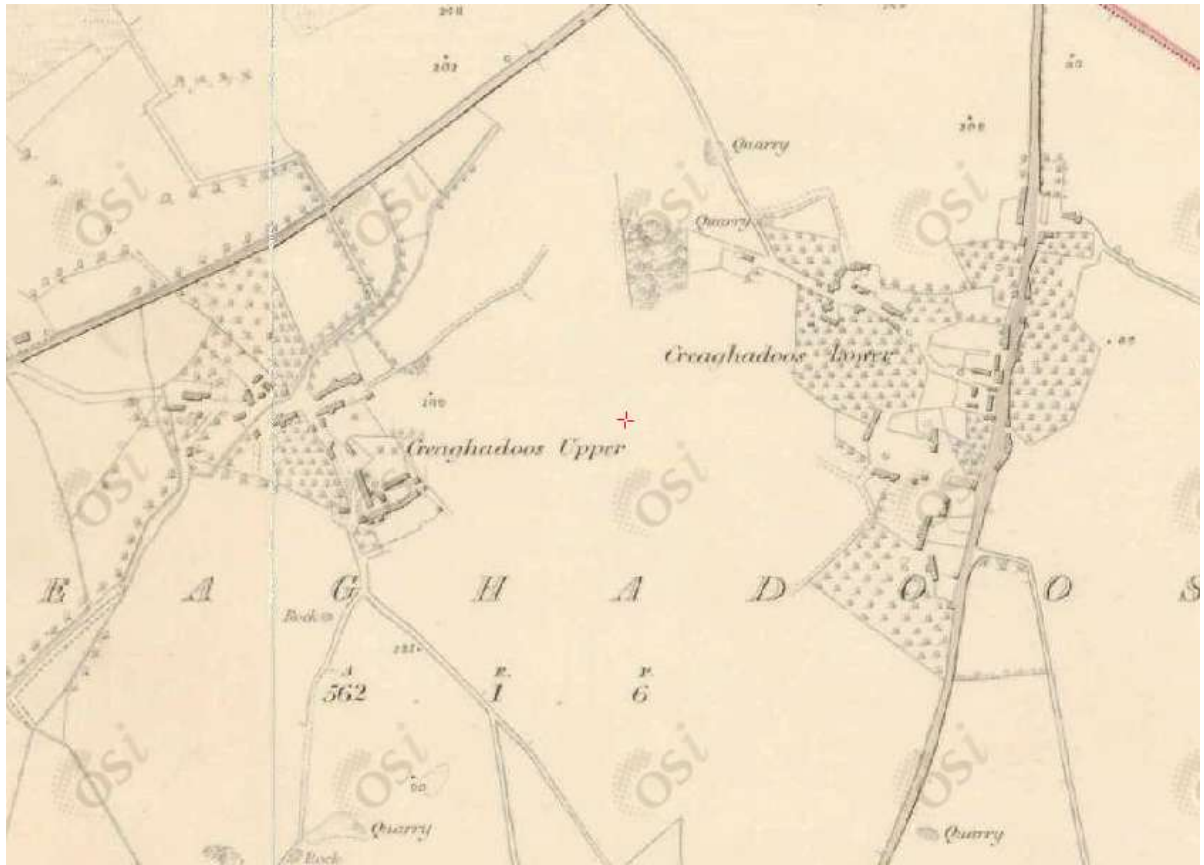


Figure 31 – Creaghadoos circa 1835 (c) OSI



Figure 32 – Creaghadoos aerial view (c) Google



Figure 33 – Creaghadoos Upper (c) Google Streetview



Figure 34 – Brickfield Farm circa 1835 (c) OSI



Figure 35 – Brickfield Farm aerial view (c) Google



Figure 36 – Brickfield Farm (c) Google Streetview



Figure 37 – Brickfield farm; former brickfields

The first edition Ordnance Survey, completed from c1835 onwards, is the earliest comprehensive accurately scaled mapping undertaken in the country.

These maps provide an insight into land use almost 200 years ago. Maps above, show detail of the old Clonleigh parish church, originally located on an island. The shape of the island can still be traced in the outline of field patterns despite the absence of contour lines from these maps

These maps are also invaluable in tracing the age and extent of vernacular clachan settlements which survive throughout the southern section of the Foyle basin to a surprising extent. Comparison with the 1st edition map with a recent aerial view of Creaghadoos shows large surviving elements of this traditional clachan settlement; field patterns and some building clusters which appear to be well preserved. The view at ground level is often more difficult to decipher. The Streetview extract above reveals surviving fragments of vernacular buildings, which the maps suggest are more than 200 years old. Adjacent areas are also revealed that have recently been cleared to facilitate new development.

The final example, Brickfield Farm, is a fine 18th century vernacular house set adjacent to mature woodland. This surviving pastoral scene conceals earlier industrial activity. The historical mapping shows the relationship of the brickfields and the river navigation into the Swilly Burn and a small dock adjacent to the existing County road.

ST JOHNSTON~LIFFORD – historical cultural & built landscape; landed estates

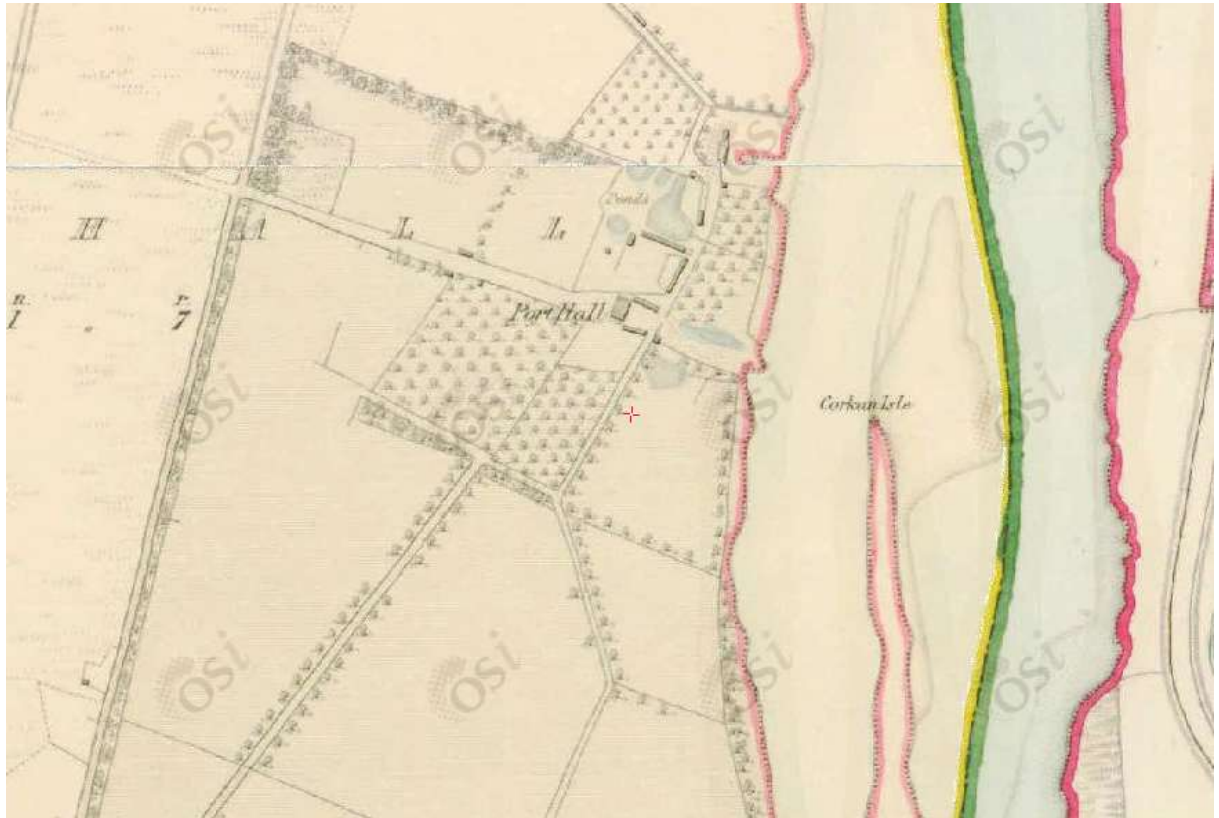


Figure 38 – Port Hall circa 1835 (c) OSI



Figure 39 – Port Hall aerial view 2005

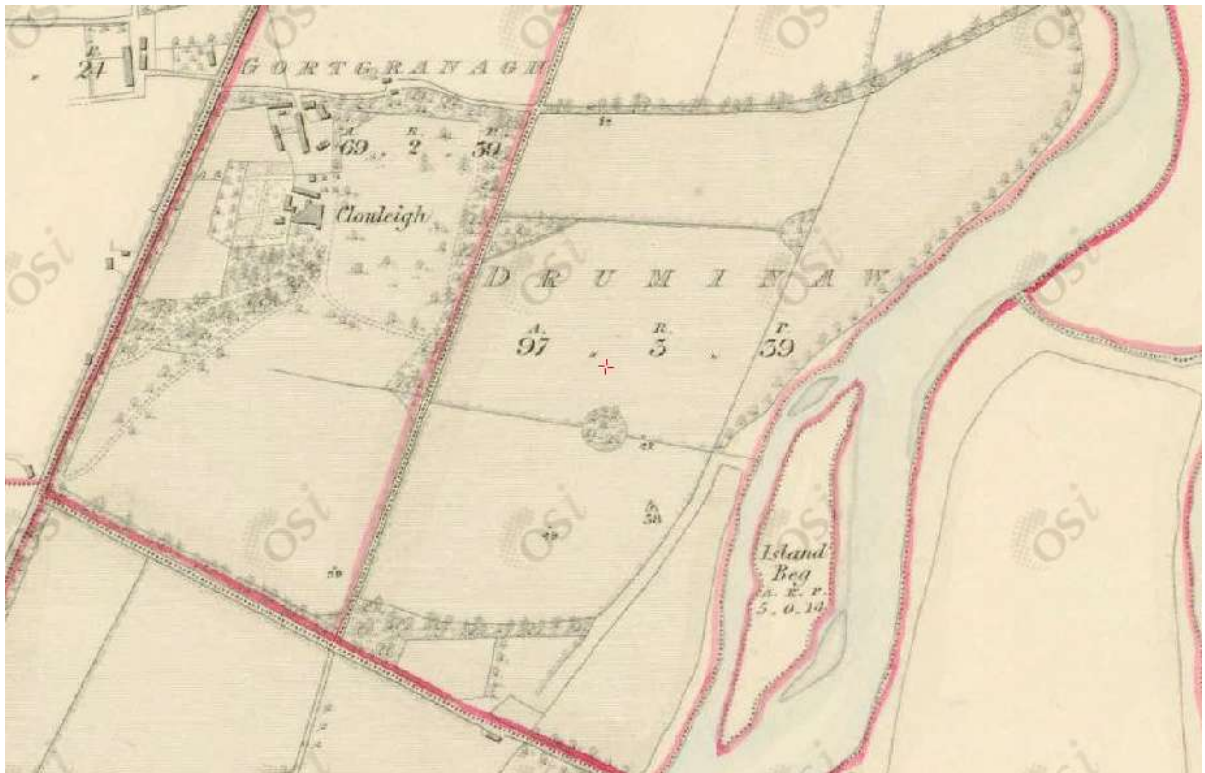


Figure 40 – Clonleigh house circa 1835 (c) OSI



Figure 41 –Clonleigh House 2005 (c) OSI

First edition Ordnance Survey maps show the extent of demesne lands associated with landed estates. Houses and planted landscapes are shown as are associated outbuildings. Porthall can be seen to be intact with new formal gardens to the south of the house. Clonleigh house has been less fortunate and there is only fragmentary survival of the built fabric today.

ST JOHNSTON~LIFFORD – historical built landscape; Urban Settlement

Lifford is a significant example of a plantation town. Established initially as a military settlement, during the Plantation period the town was established with “the diamond” at its centre with generous house plots supplemented with burgage plots and grazing on the periphery of the town, Town Parks & Lifford Common. The town was also provided with a court house and gaol. The courthouse was also the place where the Grand Jury sat. The grand jury was a precursor of the County Council, made up of a selection of local landlords, who were the Local Authority in relation to local roads, policing and taxation. The gaol was moved to a new much bigger building at the edge of the Diamond in the early 19th century. These facilities and its location close to the most fertile and valuable areas of land in the County were reasons for Lifford becoming the centre of administration for County Donegal.

Ballindrait, technically outside the spatial extent of this Landscape Character Area has been included here because of its historical connection with Richard Hansard and the settlement of Lifford during the Plantation period. The village is laid out out with a strong urban form, with the Diamond at its centre. Like many other Plantation towns, its site was chosen to make best use of the natural resources which were available and a milling complex is located close to its centre.



Figure 42 – Ballindrait circa 1835 (c) OSI



Figure 43 – Lifford circa 1835 (c) OSI

ST JOHNSTON~LIFFORD – historical built landscape; significant sites

Prehistoric Sites

- None highlighted

Ecclesiastical Buildings & sites

- Ecclesiastical site: Edenmore – Enclosure (DG071-002001-); Church (DG071-002002-); Architectural Fragment (DG071-002003-); Cross-Slab (DG071-002004-); Graveyard (DG071-002005-) and Ecclesiastical Site (DG071-002006-)
- Ecclesiastical site: Churchtown – Graveyard (DG079-009001-); Stone Head (DG079-009002-) and Church (DG079-009003-)
- Lifford, Church of St Lugadius (NIAH & RPS 40800801)
- Lifford, Church Hall (NIAH & RPS 40800802)
- St Patrick’s Church, Murlough (NIAH & RPS 40907020)
- Chapel of Ease St Columba (COI), Craigdooish (NIAH & RPS 40906303)



Figure 44 - Clonleigh Church, Edenmore



Figure 45 - Clonleigh ecclesiastical site, Edenmore



Figure 46 – St Patrick's Church, Murlough



Figure 47 – Creaghadoos chapel of ease

Medieval Sites & Buildings

- Mongavlin: Fortified House (DG063-009---)
- Druminaw: Ringfort (DG071-001---)
- Lifford, Townparks: Historic Town (DG071-008---); Church (DG071-008001-); Graveyard (DG071-008003-); House (DG071-008004-); Town defences (DG071-008005-); DG071-008006); Wall monument – Effigial (DG071-008007-)
- Croaghan Hilfort, Lifford



Figure 48- Mongavlin Castle.



Figure 49 – Croaghan Hillfort

Post-Medieval Sites

- Old Courthouse, Lifford (NIAH & RPS 40800806)
- Bridge Street House (NIAH & RPS 40800812)



Figure 50 – Lifford Old Courthouse

Battle Sites

- Refer to the description of the Foyle Valley LCA

Vernacular Buildings

- Rehab Hostel, Lifford (NIAH & RPS 40800813)
- Thatched House Lifford



Figure 51 – scallop thatched house, Lifford

Gentleman's Houses

- Ballyduff House, Lifford (NIAH & RPS 40800814)
- Longvale House, Porthall
- Cavanacor House (NIAH & RPS 40907026)
- Port Hall (NIAH & RPS 40907113)
- Edenmore House (NIAH & RPS 40907813)



Figure 52 – Longvale House, Porthall



Figure 53 – Cavanacor House, Ballindrait



Figure 54 – Port Hall, entrance to driveway



Figure 55 – Port Hall driveway on Hall side



Figure 56 – Port Hall, former Port side

Manses/Rectories

- None highlighted

Mansion Houses & Estate Buildings

- None highlighted

Historic Parks & Gardens/Demesnes

- Port Hall – James Russell designed 20th century garden

Schools

- None highlighted

Institutional Buildings: Prisons, Workhouses & Hospitals

- Garda Station, Lifford (NIAH & RPS 40800810)

Commercial Buildings

- None highlighted

Military Structures/Defence Heritage

- None highlighted

Industrial Landscapes

- Windmill, Murlough (NIAH 40907001)
- Corn Mill, Unshinagh Lower (NIAH 40907912)

Coastal Works/Maritime Structures

- Foyle & Swilly Burn flood embankments



Figure 57 – Swilly Burn



Figure 58 – Foyle flood embankment, Port Hall

Infrastructure – roads, canals & railways

- Porthall Railway Station (NIAH 40907115)
- Railway Trestle Bridges to Corkan Isle.
- Clady Bridge (NIAH & RPS 40907914)



Figure 59 – route of Great Northern railway adjacent to the former Porthall station



Figure 60 – Clady Bridge

ST JOHNSTON~LIFFORD – Key to significant heritage assets



ST JOHNSTON~LIFFORD – Visual Landscape: Spatial Context

Photography

As evident in the photograph below, even at locations where river activity is high, structures have been placed substantially back from the water's edge, due to the extent of areas that are historically prone to flooding along this section of the Foyle. This results in an uninterrupted green swath flanking the riverbank; an atypical and positive visual amenity.

When the river is visible from the primary north-south routes of travel (N14 / R265), the lands between the roadway and the river are visually sensitive to changes in the landscape. Where the river is not visible, visual impact is typically reduced, depending on setting.

As the Foyle basin north and south of Lifford exhibits different physical characteristics, it is important to reinforce the connectivity in any future amenity development. Links can be forged through natural assets, or by means of historic rural industry (i.e. the interplay between the mill complexes up river and the boat landings further down).



Figure 61 – Port Hall & Porthall House showing salmon boats pulled up along the river. Source: Donegal County Archives

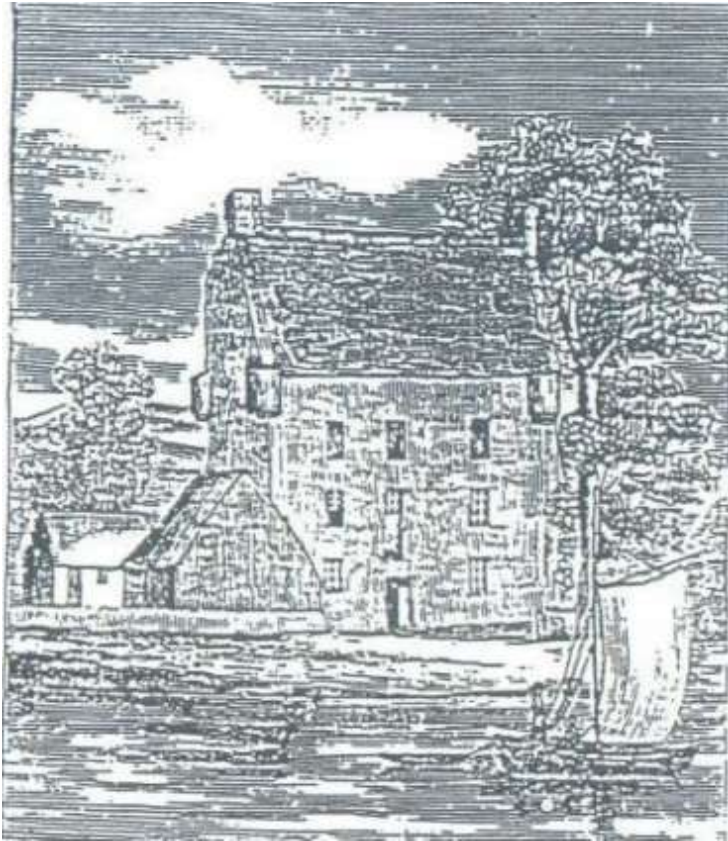


Figure 62 – Mongavlin Castle from the Foyle; Dublin Penny Journal 1836. Source: Carrigans & St Johnston Historical Society



Figure 63 – Binnion Hill from the Derry~Lifford road



Figure 64 – Corkan Isle trestle bridge



Figure 65 – Corkan Isle from the bridge with riverine woodland on the margins of the western bank

ST JOHNSTON~LIFFORD – Written Landscape: prose, poem & song

Folklore & Oral Narratives:

Half Hung MacNaghten as describe in Wikipedia:

“John MacNaghten (1722–1761) or ‘Half-Hung MacNaghten’ was an Anglo-Irish land owner, gambler and convicted murderer. The more romantic versions of the tale portray MacNaghten’s victim Mary Ann as his lover whose marriage was forbidden by her over-bearing father. But in reality MacNaghten was a stalker from whom Andrew Knox was protecting his daughter.

MacNaghten was born into a landed Anglo-Irish family and attended Raphoe Royal school in County Donegal. In 1740 he inherited his family estate worth £500 a year and that same year entered Trinity College, Dublin. MacNaghten married the sister-in-law of the first earl of Massereene. However, he was quickly enamoured of the extravagant lifestyle of Ascendancy Dublin where he became a popular and colourful character. He developed an addiction to gambling and squandered away a large part of his inheritance, running up substantial gaming debts and by 1750 was threatened with arrest.

Following the death of his wife in childbirth, he was appointed to the lucrative post of tax collector for Coleraine but gambled away £800 of the King’s money. His estate was sequestered and by 1760 he was penniless. He gained support trying to help overcome his addiction from a childhood friend, Andrew Knox. Knox was a wealthy land-owner and MP for Donegal who lived on an estate at Prehen about 2 miles outside the City of Derry. Mary Ann was Knox’s 15 year-old daughter, she was already a substantial heiress having received some £6,000 and would have collected a further legacy if her brother died without issue. MacNaghten and Mary Ann developed a relationship as the former visited Prehen regularly. Nonetheless by 1761 their relationship had run into difficulties.

In November 1761, an attempt by MacNaghten and his followers to abduct Mary Ann from a carriage on a family journey to Dublin Parliament and elope with her failed, when he shot and mortally wounded her by mistake. A court found MacNaghten guilty of murder and he was sentenced to execution by hanging. MacNaghten hurled himself from the gallows with such force that the rope broke. He had the sympathy of the crowd who believed this was divine intervention for a man distraught with grief over the death of his love. Despite the belief that MacNaghten could not be hanged for a second time, he failed to use the cover of a sympathetic crowd to make good his escape and was hanged successfully at the second attempt.”

Poem from “Derriana” 1794

*“The Mourne from the south, the Finn from the west commence,
At Lifford they can join their confluence;
From thence to Derry in full streams they flow,
And guard the south of Derry from the foe.
Horror and death our flying troops pursue,
The Irish horse our scattered forces slew;
They intercept our troops from Castlefinn,
With death and slaughter and their country win;
Brave Wigton of Raphoe at the long causey
Oppos’d their horse till the foot got away;
And in few hours at Ballindrait they were.”*

Croaghan Hill

Croaghan Hill (217m OD), located west of Lifford, consists of the summit of a ridge c. 8km in length and up to 3km in width, extending in a northeast-southwest direction and stretching between the towns of Lifford and Castlefinn respectively. It is also located west of and parallel to the River Finn and the N15 roadway. Croaghan Hill has several mythological attachments as well as some important archaeological sites located at its summit. It is likely that the present N15 road is the modern-day representation of a very ancient and important route-way that led north from Connaught, crossed the river Erne at *Áth Senaigh* (Ballyshannon), passed on through *Bernas Mór* (Barnesmore Gap), ultimately leading towards *Aileach*, Derry, Inishowen and other parts of the north of Ireland (O Lochlainn 1940, 467).

Cruachán Droma Lighen (Croaghan Hill) is significantly the place where *Conall Gulban* is said in the *Echtra Conaill Gulbain*, to have finally defeated the *Ulaid*, the alleged ‘pre *Uí Néill*’ rulers of Donegal (Lacy, 2004). Lacy (*ibid.*) traces the folklore associated with the area: ‘...after successfully fighting a whole series of battles all around Donegal, Conall and his brothers made their final stand against the *Ulaid* at *Cruachán Droma Lighen*. Conall was wounded from his previous encounters with the *Ulaid* and, initially, could not take part in the battle. However, when his brothers, Cairpre, Énna and Eoghan, exhausted from all their previous battles, seemed as if they were to be

defeated, Conall rose dramatically from his sickbed and gained victory for the *Uí Néill*. As a result of his success, Conall was permitted to divide up the territory of Donegal among the brothers and, he did so from the top of *Cruachán Droma Lighen*, and thus determined the geography of its 'future' political affairs'.

Lacy (*ibid.*) notes that the name *Druim Lighen* is now preserved in that of Drumleene townland, which is c. 4km north of the Croaghan Hill ridge on the north side of the river Deele. The townland comprises the northern side of a large hill otherwise known as Dromore. This separation in modern times of Drumleene and Croaghan Hill seems problematical however, an ancient *Druim Lighen* 'estate' may have originally stretched from the present townland southwards, so as to include the whole of Dromore Hill and the Croaghan Hill ridge (*ibid.*). The area would have been linked by a predecessor of the road, which, today, extends from Drumleene to the foot of Croaghan Hill, crossing the Deele at Ballindrait (*Baile an Droichid*) (*ibid.*). This road passes, at its southern end, the townland of Ballynabreen, which as suggested below may have royal associations in early medieval times (*ibid.*). Drumleene is also believed to have been the birthplace of the two sons of Niall Noígiallach, Conall and Eógan - the eponyms of the Cenél Conaill and Cenél nÉogain, the peoples of whom dominated Donegal throughout the early medieval period and who, collectively, were labelled the 'Uí Néill of the North' (*ibid.*).

The Iron Age in Donegal is largely represented by many fine objects of personal adornment and collections such as the carved stone heads from the Barony of Raphoe. It is also likely that the hillfort (DG070-074---) located on Croaghan Hill was occupied at this time. Indeed this site has a lengthy period of use since it also contains a cairn and passage tomb dating to the Neolithic period. The former site is situated on the summit of the hill, which it exploits, and it dominates an extensive area including the ancient territory of the *Magh Itha*.

During the early medieval period, the area defined as Co. Donegal and western parts of Co. Tyrone were under control of the Cenél Eoghain and Cenél Conaill. Lacy (2004) notes that the ford at Cloítech (Clady), which may have been protected on its western (or Cenél Conaill) side from the hillfort on Croaghan Hill, was the location of a significant battle in 789AD, when the Cenél nÉogain effectively destroyed the power of the Cenél Conaill and expelled them from this area of Donegal (Ó Corráin 1972, 17). The ford was, in effect, a vulnerable, eastern 'side-door' into Cenél Conaill territory from which the Cenél nÉogain could attack the former's flank, once they had gained control over what are now the western parts of Co. Tyrone. Rather than approaching Cenél Conaill from the direction of their original homeland in Inis Eógain to the north, the aggressors, Cenél nÉogain, successfully attacked from the east on several occasions throughout the eighth century.

West of the bend on the river Finn, at the foot of the Croaghan Hill ridge is the site of *Domnach Mór Maige nltha* (Lacy 1983; 2004). Although there are no remaining surface traces, a church allegedly founded by St. Patrick was noted by Tírechán c. 690AD (Bieler 1979, 161), and is also mentioned in other sources such as the *Notulae* in the Book of Armagh (*ibid.*, 180) of 'no later than c. 800AD' (Charles-Edwards 2000, 12) as well as in the later *Tripartite Life* (Stokes 1887, 150-1).

At the north-eastern side of the Croaghan Hill ridge is the site of the monastic church of *Cluain Laoigh* (Clonleigh) (Lacy 1983). The church was dedicated, in later times at least, to St. Cairnech, and it seems that Domnach Mór Maige nltha was also dedicated to the same saint (Ó Floinn 1995, 129-31). Lacy (2004) notes that according to a poem in the Book of Fenagh, sometime before the eleventh century, the church at *Cluain Laoigh* was granted the land of *Druim Lighen*, which was said to have been located at an important boundary place 'between Eoghan and Conall', that is, on the borders of *Cenél nÉogain* and *Cenél Conaill* (Hennessy & Kelly 1875, 336-9). *Druim Lighen* has important mythological associations. Erc, the mythical mother figure of both *Cenél nÉogain* and *Cenél Conaill* - because she was said to have been wife to both Muiredach son of Éogan and, subsequently, to Fergus son of Conall (*ibid.* 334-5) - was said to have owned *Druim Lighen* at one point. In that story, it was Erc who gave *Druim Lighen* in her will to *Cairnech* of *Cluain Laoigh*. In addition, it is claimed that it was at *Druim Lighen* that the mythical lth, whose name is commemorated in *Mag nltha*, was said to have been killed or fatally wounded (Dinneen 1908, 56-7).

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19th Century Gazetteers

Account from Lewis' Topographical Dictionary of Ireland - 1837

"LIFFORD, an assize town (formerly a parliamentary borough) and parish, in the barony of RAPHOE, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 1 mile (W.) from Strabane, and 102 (N. by W.) from Dublin, on the road from Strabane to Letterkenny; containing 5941 inhabitants, of which number, 1096 are in the town.

This place, formerly called Ballyduff and Liffer, and of which the parish still retains its ancient name of Clonleigh, was first distinguished as the residence of the chiefs of the sept of the O'Donells, who had a strong castle here, in which Manus O'Donell, Prince of Tyrconneil, after being detained prisoner for the last, eight years of his life by his own son Calvagh, died in 1563. Hugh O'Donell, called Red Hugh, in 1596, entertained in this castle Don Alonzo Copis, emissary of Philip III. of Spain, who had been sent to ascertain the state of Ireland previously to the embarkation of a Spanish force for its assistance against the English. In 1600, Nial Garbh O'Donell, who had abandoned the cause of Hugh, led 1000 men of the English garrison of Derry to this place, which, from the previous destruction of its castle, was defended only by ramparts of earth and a shallow ditch. On the approach of the English, the garrison of Hugh O'Donell abandoned the place and encamped

within two miles of it, and the English took possession of the post, which they fortified with walls of stone. Nial O'Donell, after some weeks had elapsed without any action taking place, observing some disorder in the camp of Hugh, advised the English to attack it; but after an obstinate battle, in which many were killed on both sides, the English retreated to their fortifications, and O'Donell soon after led his forces into Connaught to oppose the young Earl of Clanrickarde.

Under the protection of this English fortress the present town first arose, and in 1603 had attained such importance that a market was granted by Jas. I. to Sir Henry Docwra, Knt., governor of Lough Foyle. In 1611, the village of Liffer, with the fortress and about 500 acres of land adjoining, were, on the settlement of Ulster, granted by Jas. I. to Sir Richard Hansard, with right to hold two fairs in the town, on condition that he should within five years assign convenient portions of land to 60 inhabitants for the erection of houses with gardens, and 200 acres for a common, and that he should also set apart 100 acres for the keep of 50 horses, should His Majesty think proper to place a garrison of horse in the town. The same monarch, in the 10th of his reign, granted to the inhabitants a charter of incorporation, under the designation of the "Warden, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Liffer," from which time its progress was gradual.

The town is situated in a beautiful valley at the base of an extensive range of mountains, and on the western bank of the river Foyle, over which is a stone bridge of twelve arches leading into the county of Tyrone. It consists of two streets, and contains 161 houses, of which several are neat and well built: the market and fairs have been discontinued. There are infantry barracks for 3 officers and 54 non-commissioned officers and privates. A penny post to Strabane has been established, and there is a constabulary police station in the town. The corporation by the charter consisted of a warden, 12 free burgesses, and an indefinite number of freemen, assisted by two serjeants-at-mace and other officers. The warden, who was also clerk of the market, was annually elected from the free burgesses, who were chosen for life from the commonalty or freemen by a majority of their own body, by whom also the freemen were admitted and the serjeants-at-mace and other officers appointed. The borough returned two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when it was disfranchised.

A court of record for the recovery of debts to the amount of £3. 6. 8. was granted by the charter to be held weekly before the warden; but no proceedings appear to have issued from it for a long period; the corporation seems to have ceased to exercise any other municipal function except that of returning members to the Irish parliament, and since the Union it has become quite extinct. The assizes and December quarter sessions are held in the town. The court-house and county gaol is a very spacious and handsome building in the castellated style; the former is well adapted for holding the various courts; and the latter, which is divided into six wards, is well arranged for classification, and capable of receiving 124 prisoners; the men are employed in breaking stones and in pounding bones for manure, for which there is a large demand, and the women in needlework, spinning, and washing; there is a good school, and the discipline and interior economy have been recommended to the imitation of the managers of other prisons.

The parish, which is also called Clonleigh, comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 12,517½ statute acres, of which 153 are in the tideway of the river Foyle, and 12,227 are apportioned under the tithe act and valued at £8520 per annum. The principal seats are Clonleigh, the residence of the Rev. W. Knox; and Cavanacor, of B. Geale Humfrey, Esq. The river Foyle is navigable for vessels of

20 tons from Derry to this place. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £840, and the glebe comprises 427 acres, of which 177 are uncultivated land. The church is a neat edifice of stone with a square tower, and contains a monument to Sir Richard Hansard and Dame Anne, his wife, enumerating his various benefactions to the town. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms the head of a union or district, comprising also the parish of Camus-juxta-Morne: the chapel, within a mile of the town, is a neat edifice. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians in connection with the Synod of Ulster, of the second class. About 450 children are taught in seven public schools, of which one is endowed by Sir Richard Hansard with £30 per ann. for a master and £20 for an usher, to be appointed by the Bishop of Derry, who is visitor; the parochial schools are partly supported by a bequest of the late Lord Erne and by the Rector, and another is supported by the Creighton family. There are also four private schools, in which are about 80 children, and a Sunday school. Mr. Blackburn, in 1806, bequeathed £200, the interest of which he appropriated to be annually distributed among poor householders, but the legacy has not yet been made available to the purpose.

There are remains of three religious houses, at Ballibogan, Churchminster, and Clonleigh; the monastery of Cluanleodh, according to Archdall, was founded at a very early period by St. Columb, and St. Carnech was bishop and abbot of this establishment in 530.

Lifford gives the titles of Baron and Viscount to the family of Hewitt."

ST JOHNSTON~LIFFORD – Review of findings & recommendations

The significant surviving heritage assets within the St Johnston~Lifford LCA can be grouped under the following headings:

- Building material – brickfields & gravel beds
- Clachans – survival of significant features at Creaghadoos and others
- Church: St Lugadius' Church Lifford; Clonleigh Parish Church
- Institutional: Lifford Old Courthouse
- Gentleman's houses & landscape – Port Hall
- Plantation houses: Cavanacor, Longvale
- Natural: salmon grounds & habitat for otters; reedbeds at St Johnston; floodplains and wintering birds at Swilly Burn and Porthall; riverine woodland at the Corkan Isle.

A number of possible risk areas have also been identified:

- Vernacular buildings – significant attrition to buildings & settings due to lack of recognition of their importance and absence of protection
- Mongavlin castle – the standing remains of this building are in a poor condition and in need of consolidation
- St Lugadius' church vandalism – casual damage to buildings within the seems to be an ongoing problem and the church building in particular has been targeted on a number of occasions and irreparable damage caused to elements of the building and graveyard monuments
- Gravel extraction from the river and associated island formations

Existing tourism uses & opportunities

- Port Hall – Michael Priestley designed house in private ownership with but with potential for public access to the gardens; access from the river would allow boat tours from the Derry city centre
- Shore & Railway cycling walking routes – redundant railway trackbed would allow public walking and cycleway connecting Lifford to Derry. The existing cycleway which follows the main roads is not well used due to relatively narrow roads and fast vehicle traffic
- Cavanacor & Longvale – houses established in the Plantation period both with public access to an art gallery and bed & breakfast accommodation respectively

- Lifford Courthouse – early 18th century, Michael Priestley designed, courthouse building in use as visitor centre, restaurant and public library. Proposals for bringing former court office areas into reuse for community facilities and access improvements
- Montgavlin – repair of medieval ruin and development of safe public access
- Archaeological investigation of location of Sir Richard Hansard’s Castle, Ballindrait

4.2 Carrigans ~ St Johnston

Carrigans~St Johnston – Landscape Character Area

No Landscape Character Analysis has previously been undertaken for County Donegal; preliminary Landscape Character areas have been established specifically for the purposes of this study.

The following map and text relates to the CARRIGANS~ST JOHNSTON Landscape Character Area – as described in this study.

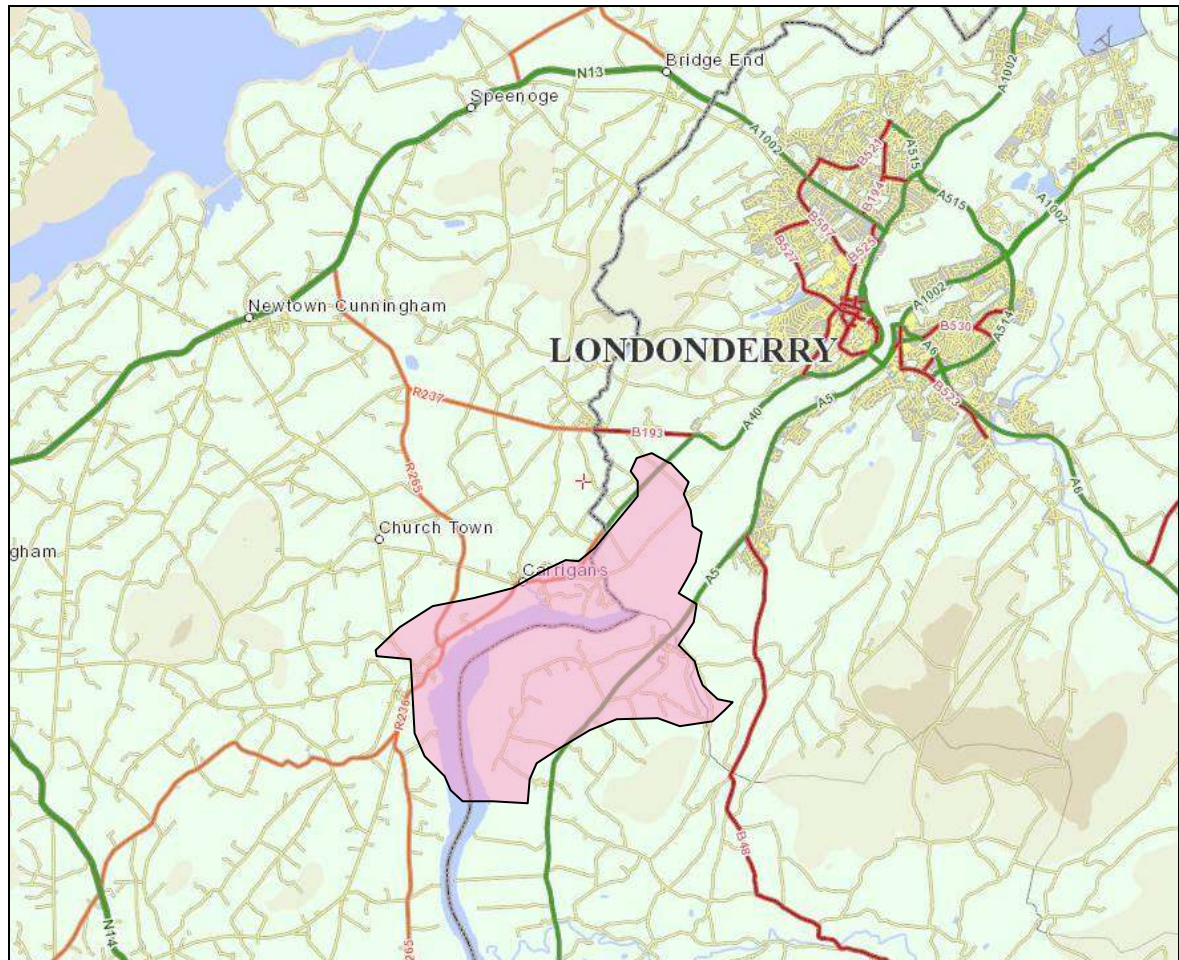


Figure 67 – 1 to 50,000 scale Discovery map (c) OSNI; the “Carrigans~St Johnston” LCA is outlined in red

“Key Characteristics

- *gently sloping land falling from enclosing hills to north and west towards a bend in the river Foyle*
- *a low lying valley between the enclosing hills, the natural state of which would be bog, is drained*
- *small serpentine streams leading towards the river Foyle and used for milling*
- *principal settlements along main road to Derry and along river’s edge where small ports were located and, later, the Great Northern railway line*
- *productive fields are enclosed with mature trees and hedges, groups of trees surround farm buildings which are the most significant built features in the landscape*

- *the slope is shallow at the shoreline, which is tidal at this point, and the river is edged with a band of reeds*

Landscape Description

Natural Features – Land Form

Hills enclose this LCA and fall modestly from the north and west. The fall is undulating, as opposed to a straight slope. These give way to a level alluvial plain fronting the river. A slightly protected, south-facing pocket is created, evident by the number of mature trees near Carrigans. Along the river, tidal influence is present and estuarine mudflats are common.

Natural Features – Streams

Streams pass through Carrigans and St. Johnston prior to entering the River Foyle. These are notable in that the towns have arisen as a result of the milling opportunity provided by the streams and form the core of the towns.

“Ordnance Survey Memoirs – Parishes of Killea and Taughboyne, County Donegal

GEOGRAPHY OR NATURAL STATE

Situation & Extent

St Johnston district extending along the west of the River Foyle

This district comprehends a semicircular surface of 21 Irish miles, containing 13,289 acres, 260 farmers, 2,600 cattle, 569 horses, 2,800 sheep, 1,040 swine and a population of 3,600 inhabitants, 60 tradesmen, 265 of which being weavers.”

(A later description also states that : “The parishes of Killea and Taughboyne are separated by a small serpentine rivulet which rises or has its source at Port Lough and empties itself at Carrigans into the Foyle, on which there are 5 flax mills and 1 corn, and flour mill”)

“PRODUCTIVE ECONOMY

Farms

The general size of farms are from 16 to 100 acres, with a few exceptions. The enclosures are banks or ditches covered with furze or brambles, and in some places both. The method of cultivation is not uniform nor regular.

The description of crops are potatoes, oats, barley and flax which, if there were a proper system adopted and crops put down in rotation, there is not the least doubt that the whole district might considerably be improved.

Grazing

Pasture-lands are often the arable left out lea in rotation, especially in inland farms. Mountain farms have their pasture separate from the tillage land. Also some lowland ones, when they have much heath or swamps and by draining the latter and planting the former, the occupier would soon be amply repaid for his trouble.

NATURAL FEATURES

Hills

Binion's or Dough's (Dooish?) hills are the only mountains or hills in the district. The former is pasturable all over and cultivated even in the summit; the latter is rather barren towards the top.....

NATURAL FEATURES

Rivers and Loughs

The River Foyle being our only one.....

Coast

Harbours: 2, St Johnston and Carrigans; creek: many, Dunalong and Carrinmore; shores: none but the beach, which is covered except when the tide is out or low water....

NATURAL HISTORY

Quarries

We are as well accommodated with quarries in this district as what other parts are, lime slates, stones.....nor would we wish a more convenient situation for exporting slates from Doughill (Dooish) by Mr Marshall and Mr Alexander. Lime from Crackadoos (Creaghadoos) by Mr Smith and brick by Mr. Semple and Mr. Alexander are too well known and valued in Londonderry to require any comment, all being only 2 short miles from St Johnston harbour.....

MODERN TOPOGRAPHY

Towns and Villages

Towns: none; villages: 3, St Johnston, Carrigans and Newtown Hamilton"

Landscape Condition and Sensitivity to Change

The farming landscape is clearly productive with large barns and the land made accessible to large machinery.

The landscape has the appearance of being well tended with wild areas limited to those that are inaccessible for modern farming.

Hedgerows are mixed; some cut back hard with little space for wildlife. Larger hedgerows are established near historic buildings and former clachan settlements. The latter are most suited for careful development for residential use, but consideration must also be given to retention of existing trees, hedges and some wild areas. Local traffic calming and management measures should be given priority over sightline based design approach.

The sloping landscape means that most areas are overlooked although often from a distance; any proposals within this landscape must be considered in terms of both immediate and distant visual impact. The high quality of the land for agricultural purposes should take precedence over other uses.

Principles for Landscape Management

The materials, massing and colour of new farm buildings are visually significant since these elements are so prominent in the wider landscape.

Established historic clachan areas are able to accommodate new development through use of existing screening. Use of these areas will require alternative housing design models to be used; rehabilitation of existing buildings and a collective approach to road design, waste water treatment etc

This LCA exhibits a high degree of invasive species, including Japanese Knotweed, Himalayan Balsam and *Gunnera macrophylla*. The areas which are most affected appear streamside, but this inevitably carries into the river, to the detriment of biodiversity and river health. A system of awareness, eradication and monitoring should be implemented.

The streams carry great potential for cultural interpretation as well as biodiversity. Extensive rubbish dumping is evident in certain areas. A system of awareness and rubbish removal should be implemented. Any drainage or structural works to the streams should be designed to best support natural systems.

Principles for Accommodating New Development

- The groups of mature trees around clachan settlements should be retained and supplemented with new planting where redevelopment occurs
- New houses, subject to determination of need should be located in these established areas and not in open farmland
- The ridgelines of adjacent hills form an important natural boundary to the basin. As viewed from the towns, villages or historic crossroads, no development should encroach into this zone.

- Noticeable in all of the LCA's of the Foyle Basin, but particularly here, is the lack of commercial forestry (uniform coniferous woodland). This dearth adds a certain character value and any intention of commercial forestry should be discouraged. Any woodland planting should take the form of mixed native species.

CARRIGANS~ST JOHNSTON – Historic Landscape Characterisation

A review of the historical documentation relating to the landscape study area shows that it has been characterised by farming, with the exception of small urban settlements, established by the Ulster Plantation.

Rural settlements in this, and the adjoining LCA, like their reflection on the opposite side of the Foyle, were farmed using the rundale system. Settlements are set out with small clusters of houses, gardens immediately next to the houses and a common enclosure just outside this. In the course of agricultural improvement, fields were enclosed and organised in a radial fashion around the central townland settlement; these radial field boundaries are often still visible today.

Following a series of bad harvests and mass emigration of the, mainly Presbyterian inhabitants in the 18th century, the population of this area was depleted. In the 19th century people from west Donegal would seek summer employment in this part of the County which formed part of the areas referred to as “the Laggan”.

Like other ecclesiastical, sites in the Foyle region, the church at Taughboyne, established by St Baithin in the 6th century, is located at a height overlooking the fields from the base of the hill behind. The building was reconstructed in the 19th century, although there are several medieval features visible, including stone carvings.

During the 17th century Plantation period, the Presbyterian church at Monreagh was built; although again, all that is visible today is a 19th century church. The manse, which dates from the same period, is used as an Ulster Scots heritage centre.

The only significant urban settlements in the areas are at Carrigans, St Johnston and Newtownhamilton. Carrigans was established as a fortress, prior to the Ulster Plantation period, to protect low lying lands linking the Swilly and the Foyle. Of the three settlements, only St Johnston and Carrigans are of a significant size. The buildings of both towns date mainly from the 18th and 19th centuries.

The 19th century saw development of significant mill structures in the vicinity of Carrigans. Other industrial development was closer to St Johnston and was limited to brick making from clay from the edge of the Foyle, lime burning and the quarrying of stone slates.

To facilitate this industrial trade, materials were transported on the Foyle, from small harbours at both Carrigans and St Johnston. This was eventually superseded by the railway; the track bed of which is still present and largely undisturbed.

Survival of vernacular buildings, like most areas included in the study, is quite poor. Although there is still significant clachan settlement visible in the form of field patterns, established trees and hedges around former gardens and some traditional houses, the majority are now either derelict or in use for agricultural storage.

The Landscape Character area could be subdivided further based on the topographical characteristics highlighted by the analysis of its history of land use.

CARRIGANS~ST JOHNSTON – historical natural landscapes; geology



Figure 68 – Tellus Border Soil (green) & Stream (orange) Samples

The geological setting refers to the natural material state landscape as it has formed without the intervention of man. The following map and text relates to the geological setting of Carrigans St Johnston as described in “The Memoirs of the Geological Survey” – Published by the Geological Survey of Ireland 1889:

“St. Johnstown District

Mica Schist – Coarse schists, weathering white, passing into quartzose grits, are seen on the roadside half a mile south of Castledowey, three miles N.N.E. of Raphoe, and similar rocks make up the low hill at the cross roads close to the village. To the north much rock of the same character appears at Stoneyfall and Galdonagh, but shows less alteration, consisting in many places of micacized slates (phyllites). These are affected by cleavage, the direction and dip of which seem, in general, nearly to coincide with the bedding; but near Galdonagh Lower it is almost at right angles to it, and similarly this may also be said of the beds in the railway section to the north, where the schists are interstratified with limestones. Farther north coarse grits and flaggy schists form a rugged knoll at Craig-whence the name-and to the west, about the road, they are associated with several beds of limestone. At Gortnacross the slaty beds were formerly quarried for roofing purposes. To the north-east much rock may be observed in the railway cuttings and stream sections about Gortree and Glensmill. In the vicinity of the former are coarse micaceous flags overlying dark schists, which pass into shining slates, to be referred to subsequently. At Glensmill the stream descending the hill from the village of Dooish cuts through schists and hard green grits, very slightly altered, with earthy-looking limestone beds. The country between this and the River Foyle is thickly covered with Drift, but rocks crop out in a few localities. At Listicall and Churchtown are schistose grits, some of which are calcareous, with cleaved, striped or banded schists. The cleavage in the latter has the same strike as the beds, but the dip is lower and in the opposite direction. Between Cloon and Kildrum there is much rocky ground composed of schist and schistose

grit. The latter is compact and fine-grained, making very fair building stone. Coarse quartzose grits or schistose conglomerates make up the Hill of Ballougy near the River Foyle, and on the road from Letterkenny to Londonderry, near Milton Lodge, coarse schists or phyllites occur.

Clay slate passing into Phyllite – In some parts of this district the rocks are very slightly metamorphosed, the schists passing into shining slates, and these into a variety differing very little from ordinary clay-slate. To the west of St. Johnstown these slightly altered beds occupy a tract of about three miles from east to west, and about two miles from north to south. The chief locality is at Glentown, where extensive quarries have been opened in slates, chiefly for roofing purposes. The quarries, however, had to be abandoned, the slates proving so thick and heavy that, even at a comparatively low price, they were unable to compete successfully with others in the market. The bedding planes here, as indicated by bands of colour and of lamination, indicate a dip to N.N.W., with some undulations, while the more prominent planes of cleavage dip E.N.E. and E. at 25°; there are other planes, which may be joints, that dip SW. at 80°. It is remarkable that while the cleavage surfaces show scarcely any trace of micacization, this character is well developed on those of bedding, and to this circumstance the absence of fossils is probably due. Similar slates also showing a cleavage dip to E.N.E. crop out in many places on the hill to the east of Glentown, in the vicinity of the large tract of diorite, and also on Dooish mountain, to the north. Here are several quarries, the principal being that on the north-east part of the mountain, close to Ballycushion. The slates are quite similar to those at Glentown, and like them show banded structure and dip to N.N.W., the cleavage dipping at 25° to E.N.E. There is also a remarkable system of joints bearing N.W., and inclining to N.E. at 60°. As at the Glentown quarry, the slates here also proved unsuited for economic purposes.

Coarse Quartzose Grit (Schistose Conglomerate.) Associated with the slates, as with the schists, are numerous beds of coarse quartzose grit, which in some places may be termed a conglomerate. The presence of these rocks here is important, as proving the schists and slates to be portions of one system, and accordingly we find the schistose conglomerates, when traced into the slate area, are little, if at all, micacized. At Kinnacally, on the margin of the slate area, W.S.W. of St. Johnstown, greenish gray, quartzose, micacized grits occur, but at a little distance to the west, close to the diorite, the grit is not at all micacized. North of the trap, micacized grits occur in a tongue of schist among the slates, and again in a similar tongue of schist south of the Glentown quarry, where they are very coarse, and have a well-marked schistose structure. Where they occur in the slate district on Dooish Mountain they are cleaved like the adjacent beds, and not micacized, but on the north-east slope of the hill, where they are found among the schists, they have a well-marked micacized base.

Lirnestone – In the country east of this to the Foyle there is very little limestone, the only beds noted being one at Coxtown, west of Carrigans, where there is a quarry in thick beds of compact schistose limestone; another east of the same village, near White House, where it is associated with a dyke of diorite; a small one at a mile to the N.E., and several at Monglass, two miles north of Carrigans, where several quarries have been opened in massive blue crystalline limestone.

IGNEOUS ROCKS

Diorites (Epi-diorites) of Dooish Mountain and St. Johnstown

To the west and north-west of St. Johnstown, chiefly in the area occupied by the slates, are several intrusive masses of hornblendic rock. Their trend for the most part coincides with that, of the associated slates and grits, but their intrusive character is abundantly proved in many places. The largest of these masses is that which forms the low rocky eminence north of Treantagh, and extends for a mile and a half to the north-east, where it has the greatest width. Though apparently

conformable to the bedded rocks in a narrower portion to the south-west, it cuts directly across them northward of Kinnacally. It consists of a dark green finely-crystalline aggregate of plagioclase and hornblende, crystalline in the centre but schistose at the margin, this change being especially noted in the south-west portion, where there is a transition into hornblende schist. To the northwest five dykes of similar character, but of smaller size, traverse the slates at the wild tract called Dooish Mountain. Like the larger mass, these sheets are usually conformable to the bedding of the slates, but cut directly across them in some places, as at the quarry west of Ballycushion, and towards the south-west, a little to the left of the road that crosses the hill.

Dykes, probably of same age as above, to the east of Carrigans, a dyke of very dark green diorite was observed in a limestone quarry, and on the opposite side of the Foyle, in a similar quarry is another dyke full of beautiful crystals of asbestiform actinolite.

GLACIATION

St. Johnstown District.

Ice striae – A little north of New Buildings, on the right bank of the Foyle, striae bearing W. 350 S. occur at a height of 250 feet ; and on the opposite side of the river, near St. Johnstown, several striae having a similar direction, and at elevations up to 380 feet, were noticed on the ridge of igneous rocks, west of that village. These appear to indicate a movement of the ice sheet towards the W.S.W. and are probably due to ice from the Scottish area....

Erratic Boulders – Numerous boulders of granite resembling that of Barnesmore have been found on Dooish Mountain, and to the north-east of it at Creeve Upper. Blocks of granite and of a largely crystalline hornblende rock, foreign to this district, occur as standing stones, probably remains of an ancient circle, at three-quarters of a mile W.S.W. of Carrigans, and were perhaps erratic blocks found on the spot or in the vicinity, and utilized by the ancient inhabitants. As the blocks are never imbedded in boulder clay, but are found on the surface, sometimes on bare rock, they were most probably deposited from floating ice during the latest period of glaciation.

DRIFT DEPOSITS RAISED BEACHES, AND TERRACES AND RECENT ACCUMULATION

St. Johnstown District

Boulder Clay – Most of the ground about St. Johnstown is covered with this deposit, which in the valleys frequently attains a considerable thickness, and clothes the sides of the hills to a height of about 900 feet. It is a stiff, grayish, unstratified mass, full of angular and sub-angular pieces of local rocks, no blocks derived from distant localities having been observed. In the district to the east, shells are found, apparently in pockets of a peculiar chocolate-coloured clay, but nothing of the kind was noticed here."

CARRIGANS~ST JOHNSTON – historical natural landscapes; ecology

Information on the ecology is available from a variety of sources. In addition to NPWS data, current sources include references relating to protected sites. The following pages offer an overview of these with a synopsis confirming the significant features written by ecologist Ralph Sheppard.

An analysis Carrigans St Johnston Ecology – by Ralph Sheppard

The short distance between the villages of Carrigans and St. Johnston encompasses a very clearly defined Landscape Character Area (LCA). It is low-lying, with farmland inland from the River Foyle being flat and subject to flooding. Although not coastal, the river along this stretch is broad and tidal – in fact more estuarine in character than anywhere else south of Derry city.

- 1 The River Foyle here is almost 1km broad, and at high tide there is no reason to suppose that it is anything other than one of the great rivers of Europe. Low tide reveals extensive mud banks and small islands of salt marsh - and a lot less water. Wading birds normally found in the major estuaries, like Black-tailed Godwits and Redshank, mostly use it as a handy stop-off on migration. Swans and geese also use the Foyle corridor for migration, and its wide expanse between these two villages also offers safe night-time roosting throughout the winter season, when flocks spend the daylight hours feeding in the large arable fields around the river, and also around Lough Swilly and Lough Foyle, which are within commuting distance.*
- 2 As mentioned above, flocks of swans and geese use the arable fields within this LCA - in the St. Johnston Gap, between the river and Port Lough. Whooper Swans and Greylag Geese in particular, having bred in Iceland in summer months, migrate to Ireland for winter feeding on the waste potatoes and grain left over after harvest, and on rich fertilised grass. Such resources are widespread, but in combination with large fields allowing good advance warning of potential danger, and nearby safe roosting sites, are harder to find. The Foyle and Swilly basins together are the most important location in Ireland for these species.*
- 3 The tidal river has other important attributes. It is part of a Special Area of Conservation designated to protect wild Atlantic Salmon. The river here has long been used for commercial harvesting of salmon by nets. But the greatly depleted stocks of wild salmon are now much more valuable for angling on the upper reaches of the Foyle system, on the River Finn in Donegal, and upstream from the River Mourne in Co. Tyrone. And so conservation measures extending to the whole route used by this migratory species are necessary to ensure its commercial survival, and perhaps even its very survival as a species. Even for angling, “catch and return” policies are increasingly in force to help maintain stocks. Suitable conditions for the*

Otter require that bank-side conditions are properly maintained, for which the SAC designation is important. Both the Otter and the Atlantic Salmon are listed in the EU Habitats Directive, for which each country with hosts them is required to establish SACs for their conservation.

- 4 The river basin, as well as being an SAC, is covered by an NHA (Natural Heritage Area) designation. This is the equivalent of the ASSI in Northern Ireland. It is an acknowledgement of the value of the river for saltmarsh vegetation, and any natural features of local or national importance not listed in the Habitats Directive.

The following maps, available on the National Parks & Wildlife Service (NPWS) website indicate the protected areas that are located within the LCA study region. There are significant areas of protection along the Foyle shoreline, from Mongavlin southwards.

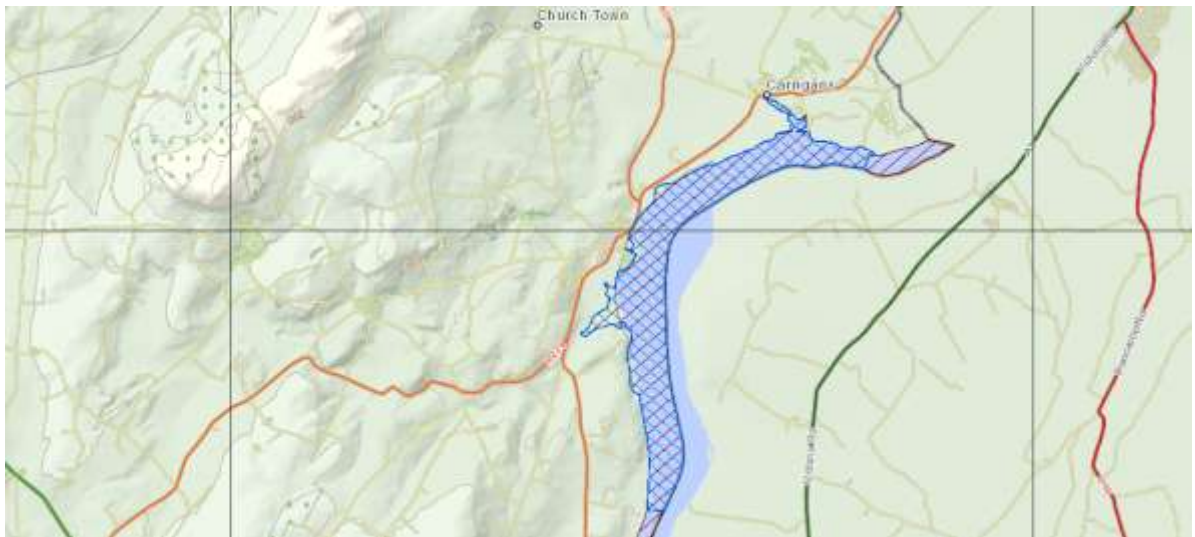


Figure 70 –002067 River Foyle Mongavlin to Carrigans pNHA & 002301 River Finn SAC

5 River Finn SAC 002301

5.1. "Features of Interest

- *Salmon (Salmo salar)* [1106]
- *Otter (Lutra lutra)* [1355]
- *Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)* [3110]
- *Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix* [4010]
- *Blanket bog (*active only)* [7130]
- *Transition mires and quaking bogs* [7140]

European and national legislation places a collective obligation on Ireland and its citizens to maintain habitats and species in the Natura 2000 network at favourable conservation condition. The Government and its agencies are responsible for the implementation and enforcement of regulations that will ensure the ecological integrity of these sites.

Favourable conservation status of a habitat is achieved when: its natural range, and area it covers within that range, are stable or increasing, and the specific structure and functions which are necessary for its long-term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future, and the conservation status of its typical species is favourable.

The favourable conservation status of a species is achieved when: population dynamics data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself on a long-term basis as a viable component of its natural habitats, and the natural range of the species is neither being reduced nor is likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future, and there is, and will probably continue to be, a sufficiently large habitat to maintain its populations on a long-term basis.

Objective: To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected: The overall aim of the Habitats Directive is to maintain or restore the favourable conservation status of habitats and species of community interest. These habitats and species are listed in the Habitats and Birds Directives and Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas are designated to afford protection to the most vulnerable of them. These two designations are collectively known as the Natura 2000 network. The maintenance of habitats and species within Natura 2000 sites at favourable conservation condition will contribute to the overall maintenance of favourable conservation status of those habitats and species at a national level.”

SITE SYNOPSIS

SITE NAME: RIVER FINN

SITE CODE: 002301

“This site comprises almost the entire freshwater element of the Finn and its tributaries – the Corlacky, the Reelan sub-catchment, the Sruhamboy, Elatagh, Cummirk and Glashagh, and also includes Lough Finn, where the river rises. The spawning grounds at the headwaters of the Mourne and Derg Rivers, Loughs Derg and Belshade and the tidal stretch of the Foyle north of Lifford to the border are also part of the site. The Finn and Reelan, rising in the Bluestack Mountains, drain a catchment area of 195 square miles. All of the site is in Co. Donegal. The underlying geology is Dalradian Schists and Gneiss for the most part though quartzites and Carboniferous Limestones are present in the vicinity of Castlefinn. The hills around Lough Finn are also on quartzite. The mountains of Owendoo and Cloghervaddy are of granite felsite and other intrusive rocks rich in silica. There are many towns along the river but not within the site. These include Lifford, Castlefinn, Stranorlar and Ballybofey.

The site is a candidate SAC selected for active blanket bog, a priority habitat listed under Annex I of the E.U. Habitats Directive. The site is also listed for lowland oligotrophic lakes, wet heath and transition mires, also on Annex I of the E.U. Habitats Directive. The site is also selected for the following species listed on Annex II of the same directive – Atlantic Salmon and Otter.

*Upland blanket bog occurs throughout much of the upland area of the site along the edges of the river. However more extensive examples are found at Tullytresna and in the Owendoo/Cloghervaddy Bogs. The blanket bog is dominated by Bog Cotton (*Eriophorum angustifolium*), Deergrass (*Scirpus cespitosus*), Purple Moor-grass (*Molinia caerulea*) and bog*

mosses (*Sphagnum* spp.). Pool and hummock systems are a feature of the flatter areas, with Ling Heather (*Calluna vulgaris*), mosses (*Racomitrium lanuginosum*, *Sphagnum capillifolium* and *S. papillosum*), lichens (e.g. *Cladonia portentosa*) and the liverwort, *Pleurozia purpurea*, occurring abundantly on the hummocks. The scarce bog boss, *Sphagnum imbricatum*, is a component of some hummocks. *Sphagnum magellanicum* is found in wet flats by pools, while *S. cuspidatum* occurs abundantly within the pools themselves.

Towards the base of the northern slope and on the southern slope at Tullytresna, flushes occur with bright green lawns of Bog Mosses (*Sphagnum* spp.) and abundant Rushes, particularly Soft Rush (*Juncus effusus*) and Jointed Rush (*J. articulatus*). On the summit is an undulating system of hummocks and hollows, and Ling Heather is more common.

A valley bog fills the low lying areas to the north east of Lough Finn which is dominated by Deer Grass, Bog Cotton, Purple Moor-grass and Heather. Mossy hummocks occur in the wetter areas. Transition mires or quaking bogs or scraws occur at several locations, usually at the interface between bog or lake or stream. In Owendoo/Cloghervaddy there are many examples of small lakes south of Belshade. Some of the lakes contain floating scraws of the bog moss (*Sphagnum recurvum*), Bottle Sedge (*Carex rostrata*), Mud Sedge (*Carex limosa*) and Bogbean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*). West of Owendoo River there is an extensive area of scraw with a similar suite of species but with a different abundance. Quaking areas are also associated with blanket bog at Cronamuck and Cronakerny. At Cronamuck, a small level flushed area occurs at the base of a slope leading into a flushed stream. Diversity including diagnostic species is good.

Wet Heath is associated with the blanket bog throughout the site and is found on the shallow peats and better drained slopes. In Owendoo/Cloghervaddy this is mostly wet heath characterised by Cross-leaved Heath (*Erica tetralix*), Heather, Mat Grass (*Nardus stricta*), Heath Rush (*Juncus squarrosus*) and Tormentil (*Potentilla erecta*). The heath often grades into flush vegetation dominated by Black Bog-rush (*Schoenus nigricans*).

Lowland oligotrophic lakes are found at Loughs Finn, Belshade and Derg as well as in many of the smaller lakes within the site. Lough Derg is a large oligotrophic lake situated north of Pettigo. This is an area of extensive blanket bogs and conifer plantations which make up the lake catchment. Typical species seen at the three lakes include a sparse covering of Shoreweed (*Littorella uniflora*) along the lake shores, Water Lobelia (*Lobelia dortmanna*), the moss *Fontinalis antipyretica*, Bog Pondweed

(*Potamogeton polygonifolius*), Water Horsetail (*Equisetum fluviatile*) with Bulbous Rush (*Juncus bulbosus*) and Broad-leaved Pondweed (*Potamogeton natans*) in the margins.

Lough Finn holds a population of Arctic Charr (*Salvelinus alpinus*). This fish is a relative of salmon and trout and represents an arctic-alpine element in the Irish fauna. In Ireland this fish occurs only in a few cold, stoney, oligotrophic lakes. It is listed in *The Irish Red Data Book* as threatened in Ireland.

The Charr in Lough Finn are unusual in that they are dwarfed. Dwarfed Charr only occur in one other Lough in Ireland, Lough Coornasahom, Co. Kerry and they are therefore of national importance. Charr are very sensitive to water quality and therefore changes in the catchment such as afforestation should be avoided to maintain this population. Lough Derg is also important for Arctic Char though it was last recorded there in 1990/91. On the tidal stretches within the site the main habitats are the river itself, mudflats and the extensive reedbeds that have colonised the former mudflats. The habitats found are typically freshwater in nature. The large reedbeds are dominated by Common Reed (*Phragmites australis*) with some Bulrush (*Typha latifolia*), Reed Canary-grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) and Tufted Hair-grass (*Deschampsia cespitosa*). Succession is

demonstrated nicely within a small area with the change from mudflats to reedbeds and on to willow and Alder scrub. Other habitats present within the site include a fringe of wet grassland/marsh along some river stretches dominated by Rushes (*Juncus* spp.) grading into species-rich marsh in which sedges are common. Among the other species found in this habitat are Yellow Iris (*Iris pseudacorus*), Water Mint (*Mentha aquatica*), Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*) and Soft Rush (*Juncus effusus*). Around Lough Derg wet fen type vegetation occurs in places with Purple Moor-grass, Bog-myrtle (*Myrica gale*), Jointed Rush (*Juncus articulatus*) and Meadowsweet (*Filipendula ulmaria*). There is also some Royal Fern (*Osmunda regalis*), Wild Angelica (*Angelica sylvestris*) and Marshmarigold (*Caltha palustris*). Other wet areas include Horsetails (*Equisetum* spp.), Where banks are steeper, particularly around Lough Derg and along the deep mountain valley of the upper stretches, dry, steep slopes support Great Wood-rush (*Luzula sylvatica*), Heather, Bell Heather (*Erica cinerea*), Bilberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*) and Bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*). There are areas of scrub surrounding parts of the lake margins, along the channels and on the ungrazed islands. These are composed of Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), Willow (*Salix* spp.), Rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*) and Silver Birch (*Betula pendula*). Understory plants include abundant ferns and mosses. The Rare Narrow-leaved Helleborine (*Cephalanthera longifolia*) occurs on the shores of Lough Derg. This species is listed in *The Irish Red Data Book* and is protected under the *Flora Protection Order, 1999*. Small pockets of conifer plantation, close to the lakes and along the strip both sides of the rivers, are included in the site.

The Finn system is one of Ireland's premier salmon waters. Although the Atlantic Salmon (*Salmo salar*) is still fished commercially in Ireland, it is considered to be endangered or locally threatened elsewhere in Europe and is listed on Annex II of the *Habitats Directive*. Commercial netting on the Foyle does not begin until June and this gives spring fish a good opportunity to get into the Finn. The Finn is important in an international context in that its populations of spring salmon appear to be stable while declining in many areas of Ireland and Europe. The salmon fishing season is 1st March to 15th September. Fishing for spring salmon is best east of Stranorlar while the grilse run through to the upper reaches. The grilse run peaks here - depending on water - usually in mid June. The estimated rod catch from the Finn is approximately 500-800 spring salmon and 4,000 grilse annually producing about 40% of the total Foyle count. The Loughs Agency has a management regime in place called the control of fishing regulations. If enough salmon are not past the counter at Killygordon at a certain key date then both the angling and commercial fishing can be closed for set periods.

The site is also important for Otter (*Lutra lutra*), another species listed on Annex II of the *EU Habitats Directive*. It is widespread throughout the system. In addition, the site also supports many more of the mammal species occurring in Ireland. Those which are listed in the *Irish Red Data Book* include the Badger and the Irish Hare.

Common Frog, another *Red Data Book* species, also occurs within the site. Golden Plover, Peregrine and Merlin, threatened species listed on Annex I of the *EU Birds Directive*, breed in the upland areas of the site. A Red Listed species Red Grouse occurs on the site, while the scarce Ring Ouzel, another Red List species is also known to occur.

Agriculture, with particular emphasis on grazing, is the main land use along the Finn and its tributaries. Much of the grassland is unimproved but improved grassland and silage are also present, particularly east of Ballybofey. The spreading of slurry and fertiliser poses a threat to the water quality of this salmonid river, particularly in this region as the river is subject to extensive flooding.

Fishing is a main tourist attraction on the Finn and there are a large number of Angler Associations, some with a number of beats. Fishing stands and styles have been erected in places. The River Finn is a designated Salmonid Water under the EU Freshwater Fish Directive. Other aspects of tourism such as boating are concentrated around Lough Finn.

Afforestation is ongoing, particularly along the western sections of the site adjacent to the headwaters and around the shores of Lough Derg. Recent planting has been carried out along the Cronamuck River. Forestry poses a threat in that sedimentation and acidification occurs. Sedimentation can cover the gravel beds resulting in a loss of suitable spawning grounds.

The site supports important populations of a number of species listed on Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive, and several habitats listed on Annex I of this directive, as well as examples of other important habitats. Blanket bog is a rare habitat type in Europe and receives priority status on Annex I of the European Habitats Directive. The overall diversity and ecological value of the site is increased by the presence of populations of several rare or threatened birds, mammals and fish.”



Figure 71 – National Parks & Wildlife Service Biodiversity mapping showing woodland (c) OSI

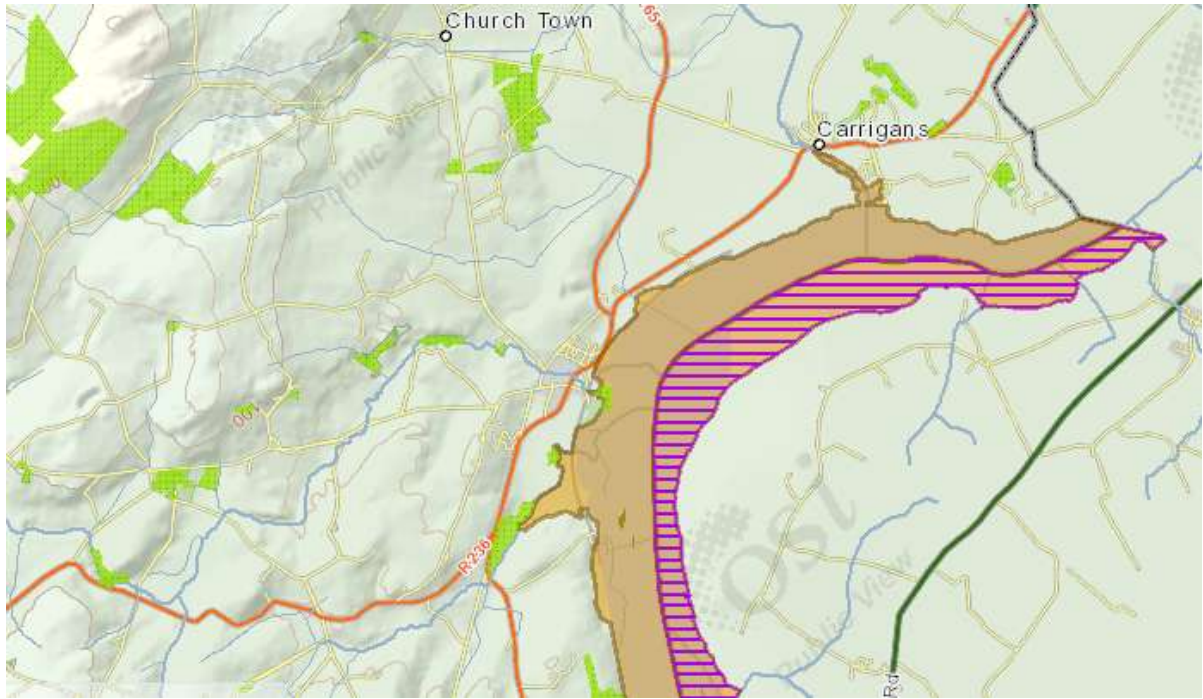


Figure 72– National Parks & Wildlife Service Biodiversity mapping showing woodland SAC & ASSI (c) OSI

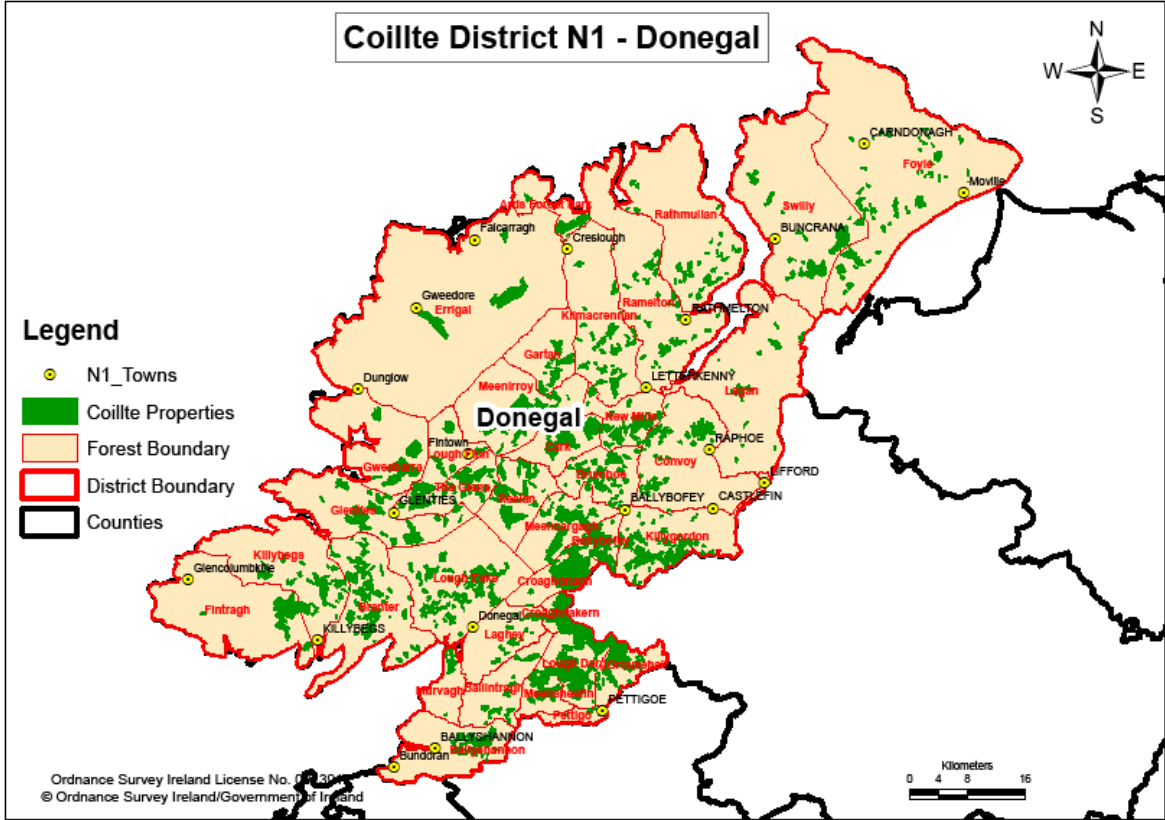


Figure 73 – Coillte Donegal Properties



Figure 74 – Coillte map viewer (c)OSI

CARRIGANS~ST JOHNSTON – historical cultural landscape; Barony



Figure 75 – Carrigans & St Johnston are located in the northeastern part of the Barony of Raphoe marked in green on this Philip's Atlas Map 1897.

The barony divisions in Ireland often relate to areas of government that were established in the medieval period.

The barony of Raphoe corresponds closely to the former O'Donnell lands.

CARRIGANS~ST JOHNSTON – historical cultural landscape; Civil Parishes

The Parishes of Killea & Taughboyne are shown on the attached maps. The Parish boundaries correspond with the western edge of the River Foyle, which is the location of this Landscape Character Area (LCA).

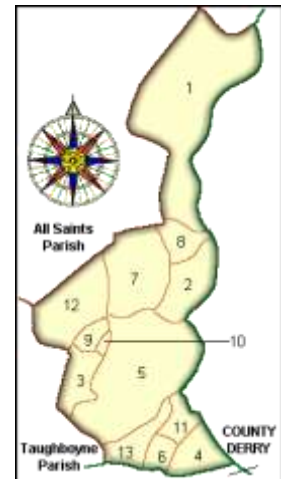


Figure 76– Killea Parish. Source: ancestry.com

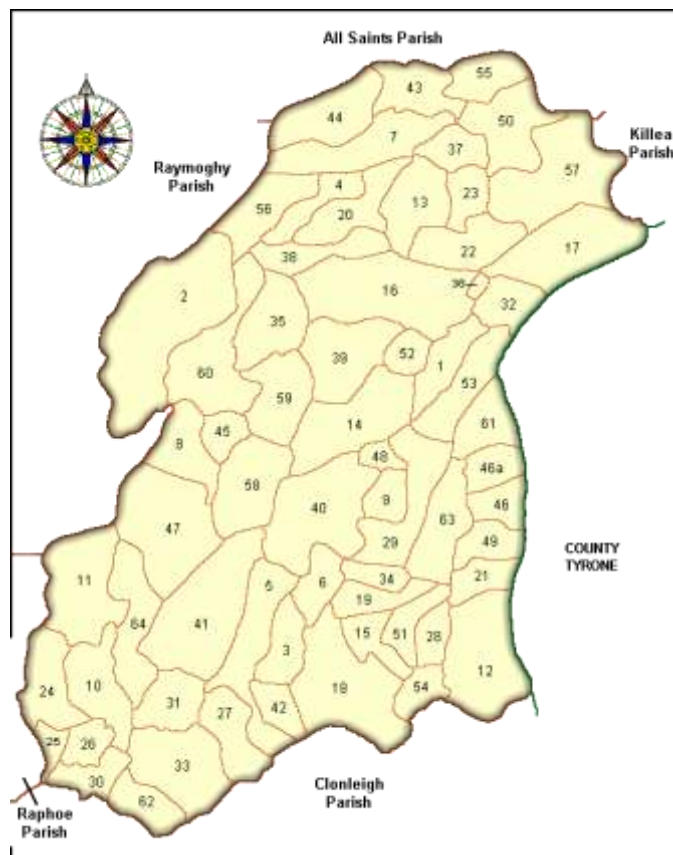


Figure 77 – Taughboyne Parish. Source: ancestry.com

CARRIGANS~ST JOHNSTON – historical cultural landscape; Townlands

The following is a list of townlands within the Killea & Taughboyne parishes. Not all of these are located within the Carrigans~St Johnston LCA.

Killea Parish

1. Altahaderry
2. Ardnamoghill
3. Carrigans
4. Drumnashear
5. Dunmore
6. Glasmullan
7. Imlick
8. Legnaduff
9. Magheraboy
10. Magheraboy Glebe
11. Newtown Hamilton
12. Toberslane
13. White House

Taughboyne Parish

1. Altaskin
2. Ardagh
3. Ballyboe
4. Ballycushion
5. Ballylennan
6. Binnion
7. Bready
8. Brockagh
9. Burnthaw
10. Carnshannagh
11. Carrickadawson
12. Carrickmore
13. Castledowey¹
14. Castlethird
15. Castletown
16. Cavanacaw
17. Clashygowan
18. Cloghfin
19. Creaghadoos
20. Creatland

20. Cross
21. Cuttymanhil
22. Dernacally
23. Derrymore
24. Dromore Big
25. Dromore Little
26. Drumbeg
27. Drumcrow
28. Drumearn
29. Drumenan
30. Drumfad
31. Drummucklagh
32. Dundee
33. Feddyglass
34. Gillystown
35. Glentown
36. Gortnamoney
37. Haw
38. Kilgort
39. Kinnacally
40. Legnatraw
41. Lettergull
42. Listannagh
43. Listicall Lower
44. Listicall Upper
45. Magheracloy
46. Maymore² Lower
- 46a. Maymore² Upper
47. Momeen
48. Moness
49. Mongavlin
50. Monreagh
Nethertown²
51. Ratteen
52. Rockfield
53. Saint Johnston
54. Swilly
55. Tirroddy
56. Tober
57. Tonagh
58. Treansallagh
59. Treantagh

60. Treantagh Mucklagh
61. Tullyowen
62. Tullyrap
63. Whitehill
64. Woodlands

CARRIGANS~ST JOHNSTON – historical cultural landscape; Administration – Poor Law Union, Dispensary Districts & District Electoral Divisions

The map shows administrative boundaries in the 19th century. The study site is located in the Londonderry Poor Law Union; Derry was the location of the nearest workhouse.

The dispensary was located at the main street in Carrigans.

The study area is at the edge of the Inishowen and Stranorlar electoral divisions.

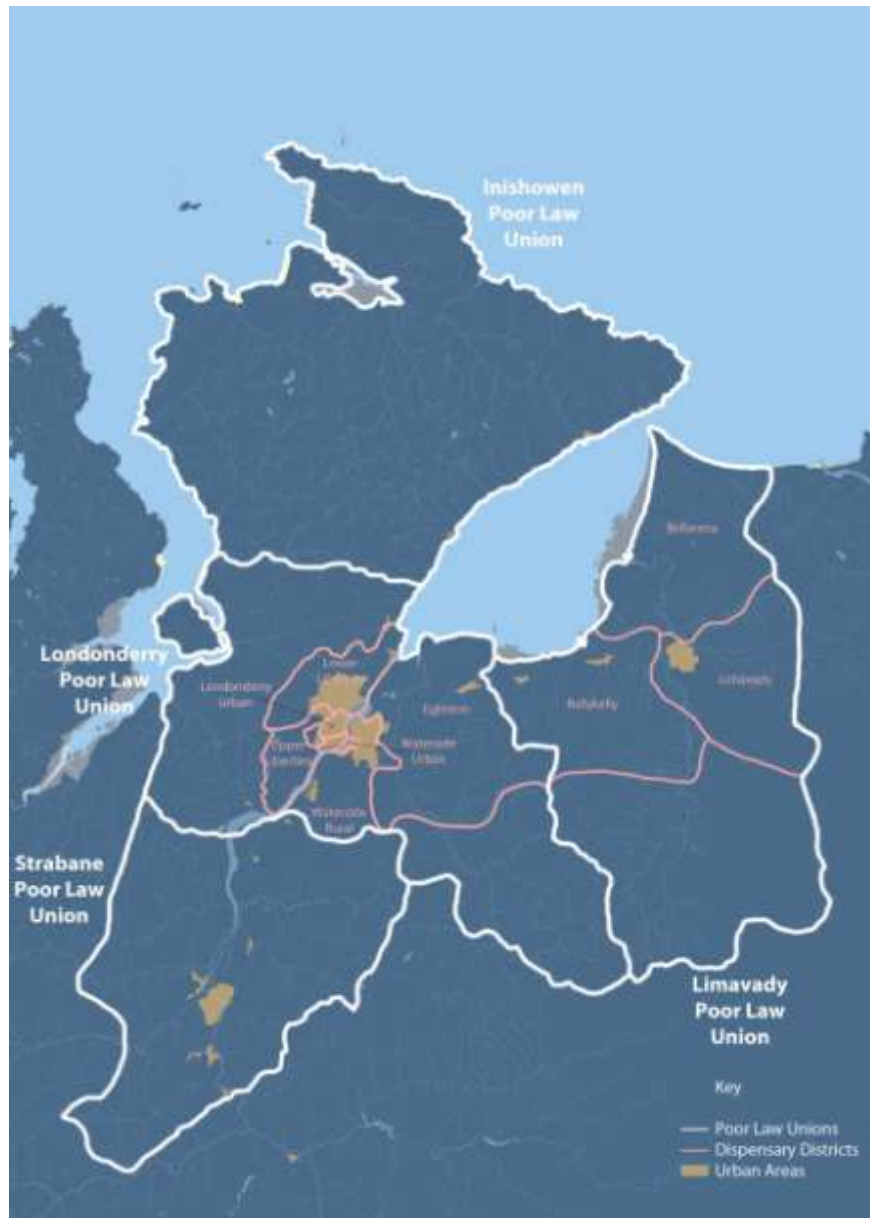


Figure 78 –Poor Law Unions & Dispensary Districts

CARRIGANS~ST JOHNSTON – historical cultural & built landscape; historical survival



Figure 79 – Francis Jobson's "The Provençe of Ulster" 1590 TCD MS 1209/15 (c) Trinity College Dublin



Figure 80 – Richard Bartlett's "A General Description of Ulster" 1602-3 (c) Trinity College Dublin

Of the available late c16/ early c17 mapping, Richard Bartlett's map contains the most detail. "Cargan" is the fort at Carrigans established to secure the eastern end of the bog which connected

the Foyle and the Swilly. In the 19th century, it was proposed to create a canal across this channel to link Loughs Foyle and Swilly. The plan was superseded by the development of the railways.

Reference to McCrae's map below, at the end of the 19th century, shows features, such as Port Lough, which no longer exist and which have been drained and the land turned to agricultural use.



Figure 81– William McCrae's survey 1796-1801. Source: logainm.ie

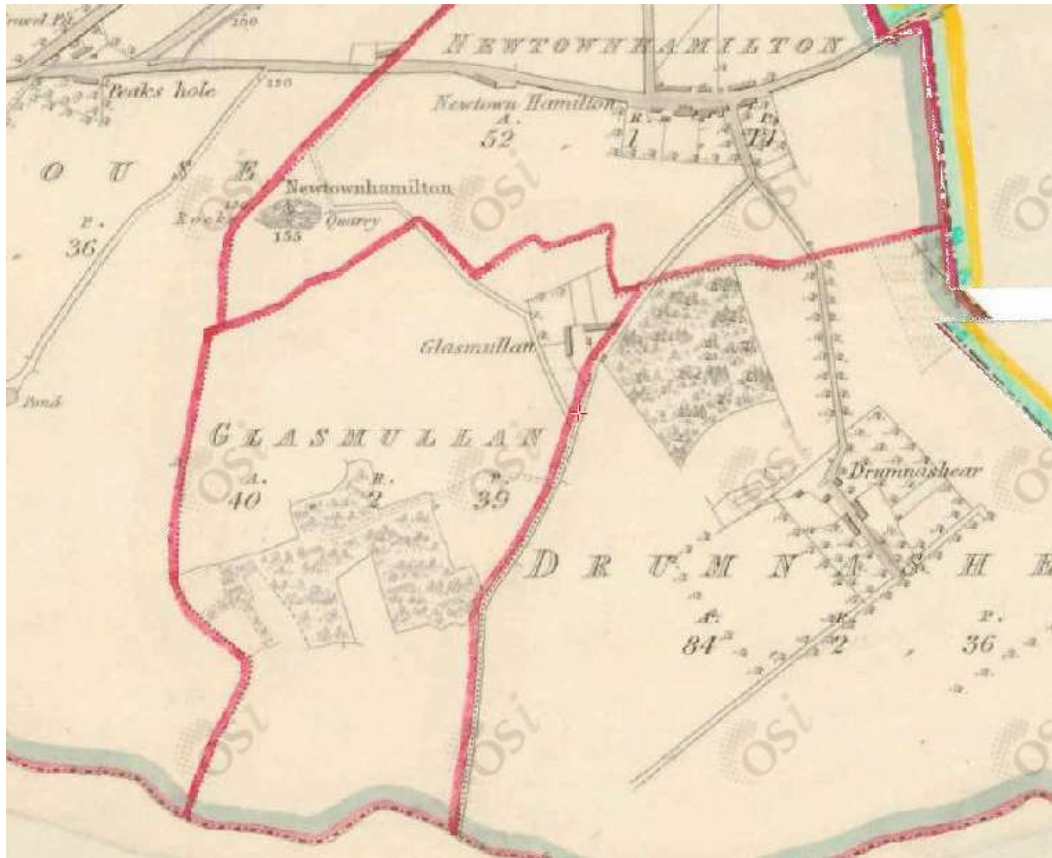


Figure 82 – Newtownhamilton circa 1835 (c) OSI



Figure 83 – Aerial view of Newtownhamilton (c) Google

The first edition Ordnance Survey, completed from c1835 onwards, is the earliest comprehensive accurately scaled mapping undertaken in the country.

These maps provide an insight into land use almost 200 years ago. Maps above shows Newtownhamilton, which never seems to have developed, as its name might suggest, to anything more than a small village. From the early 19th century, the village only ever appears to have consisted of a small group of houses as the map and aerial view demonstrate. The village was located at the principal ferry crossing of the Foyle across to Dunalong, although by 1835 the bridge across the Foyle was already well established and this could have resulted in a reduction in the extent of the town that we see today. The term “town” in this context is, perhaps, misleading and was reference to a new townland rather than a more significant settlement.

The quarry at Glentown, shown below, appears to have been substantial even in 1835. Today the quarry has increased in size, although the materials are primarily used for road stone, rather than slate.



Figure 84 – Glentown Quarry circa 1835 (c) OSI



Figure 85 – Glentown Quarry aerial view (c) Google

CARRIGANS~ST JOHNSTON – historical cultural & built landscape; landed estates

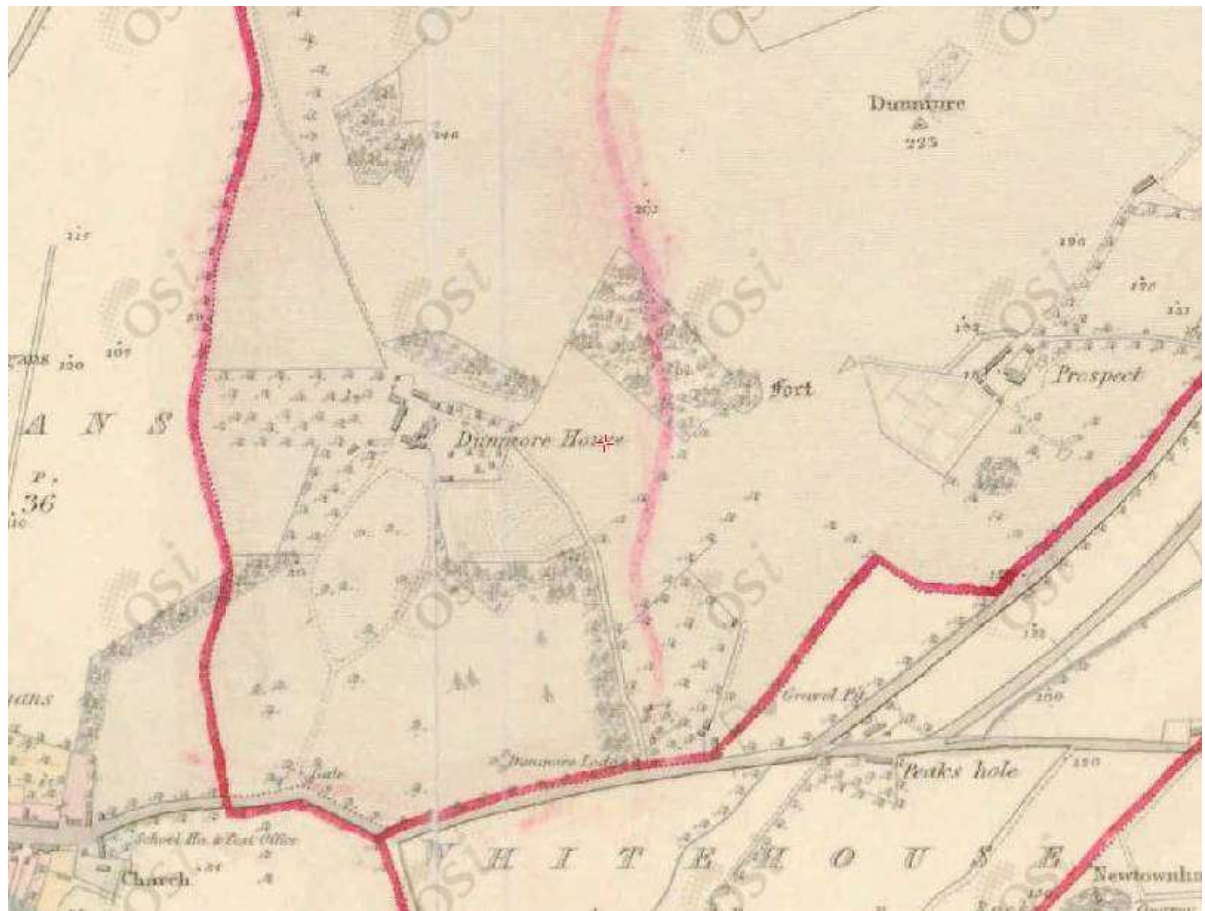


Figure 86 – Dunmore House circa 1835 (c) OSI



Figure 87 – Dunmore House aerial view (c) Google

First edition Ordnance Survey maps show the extent of demesne lands associated with landed estates. Houses and planted landscapes are shown as are associated outbuildings. Planting at Dunmore House is largely as shown in 1835. The house was first built circa 1700; the 1835 map seems to show a mix of mature woodland and plantation which would suggest parts of the landscape may have been established for 300 years or more.

CARRIGANS~ST JOHNSTON – historical built landscape; Urban Settlement

Carrigans & St Johnston are easily recognisable today and the extent of the towns appears to have changed very little from the early 19th century until the recent construction boom. Both towns were established in the course of the Ulster Plantation to take advantage of the natural agricultural resources, and building materials which were used in the construction of the city of Derry. Apart from the availability of water power to drive the mills, the presence of the Foyle was the primary reason for the development of these towns here; providing transport for material downstream to Derry. Latterly, the river was superseded by the railway, which has come and gone.



Figure 88 – Carrigans circa 1835 (c) OSI

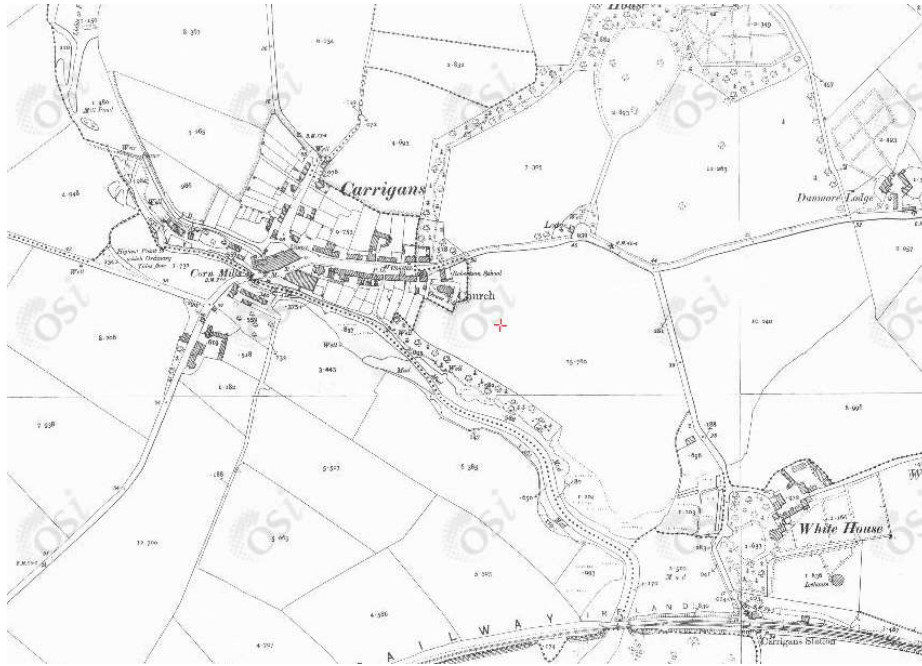


Figure 89 – 25” map circa 1900 showing railway (c)OSI



Figure 90– St Johnstown circa 1835 (c) OSI

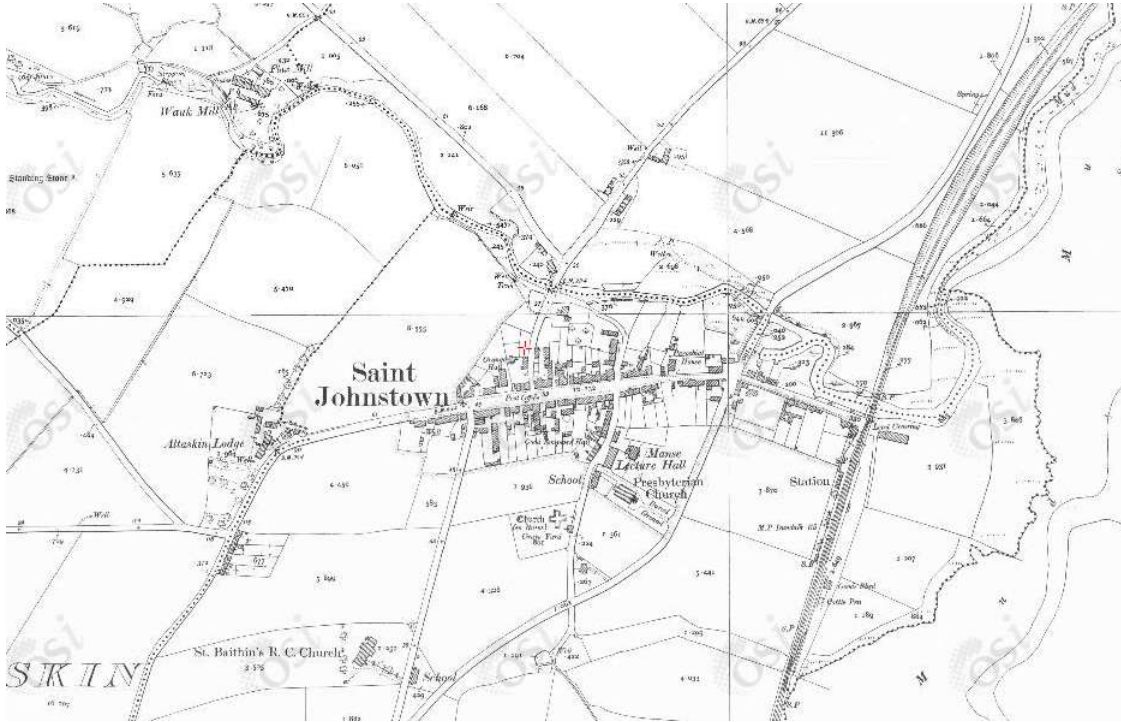


Figure 91– 25” map circa 1900 showing railway (c)OSI

CARRIGANS~ST JOHNSTON – historical built landscape; significant sites

Prehistoric Sites

- Ardnamoghill: Standing stone (DG055-014---)
- Cloghfin: Standing Stones (DG055-02301- & DG055-02302-)
- Clashygowan: Standing Stone (DG055-027---)



Figure 92 - standing stone, Rockfield, St Johnston

Ecclesiastical Buildings & sites

- Ecclesiastical site: Haw (Taughboyne) - Holy well (DG055-015---); Church (DG055-016001-) and Graveyard (DG055-01602-); also NIAH & RPS 40905513
- Saint Johnston: Church (DG063-003001-) & Graveyard (DG063-003002-)
- Killea Parish Church, Carrigans (NIAH & RPS 40905501)
- Presbyterian Church, Garshooey (NIAH & RPS 40905509)
- Monreagh Presbyterian Church (NIAH & RPS 40905512)
- St Baithin's Church, St Johnston (NIAH & RPS 40906301)
- St Johnston Presbyterian Church (NIAH & RPS 40906302)



Figure 93 – Taughboyne Parish Church circa 1900. Source: Carrigans & St Johnston Historical Society



Figure 94 – Taughboyne Church



Figure 95 – surviving fragments of medieval carving at Taughboyne church



Figure 96 – St Johnston Presbyterian Church circa 1900. Source: Carrigans & St Johnston Historical Society



Figure 97 – the Manse St Johnston circa 1930. Source: Carrigans & St Johnston Historical Society



Figure 98 – St Baithin's Catholic Church, St Johnston.. Source: Carrigans & St Johnston Historical Society



Figure 99 – Carrigans church from the main street



Figure 100 – Carrigans churchyard



Figure 101 – Monreagh Presbyterian church

Medieval Sites & Buildings

- Castlethird: Ringfort – cashel (DG055-018---)
- Carrigans, Cloghfin (Killen ED): Castle (DG055-022---)
- St. Johnston: Historic Town (DG063-003---)
- Mongavlin Castle

Post-Medieval Sites

- None highlighted

Battle Sites

- None highlighted

Vernacular Buildings

- Dunmore (Killea ED): Prospect Hill (house) (NIAH & RPS 40905502)
- Carrigans: Cottage (NIAH 40905506)
- St Johnston: Old Castletown (farmhouse) (NIAH & RPS 40906305)

Gentleman's Houses

- Carrigans: Dunmore House (NIAH & RPS 40905503)
- St Johnston: Castletown House (NIAH & RPS 40906304)

Manses/Rectories

- St Johnston, Presbyterian Manse and churchyard setting

Mansion Houses & Estate Buildings

- None highlighted

Historic Parks & Gardens/Demesnes

- Dunmore House, gardens

Schools

- Carrigans: Robertson School (NIAH 40905504)
- Crossroads School (NIAH 40905510)
- St Johnston National School (NIAH 40906306)



Figure 102 – National school circa 1909. Source: Carrigans & St Johnston Historical Society

Institutional Buildings: Prisons, Workhouses & Hospitals

- None highlighted

Commercial Buildings

- None highlighted

Military Structures/Defence Heritage

- None highlighted

Industrial Landscapes

- Church Town: Church Town Mill (NIAH 40905514)
- Clashygowan: Corn Mill (NIAH & RPS 40905515)



Figure 103 – Church Town mill



Figure 104 – Clashygowan corn mill

Coastal Works/Maritime Structures

- None highlighted

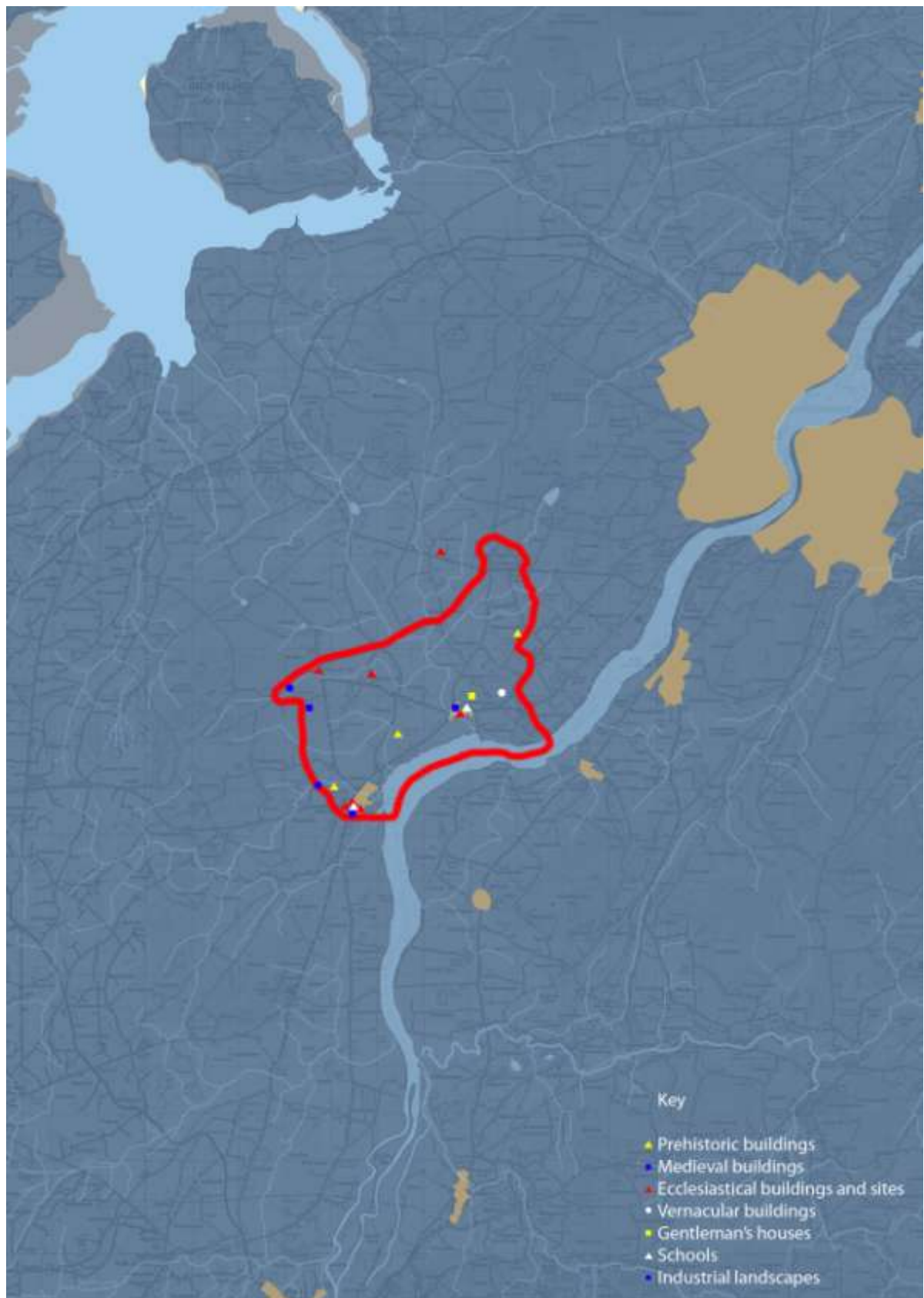
Infrastructure – roads, canals & railways

- Former Great Northern Railway



Figure 105– Railway bridge St Johnston

CARRIGANS~ST JOHNSTON – Key to significant heritage assets



CARRIGANS~ST JOHNSTON – Visual Landscape: Spatial Context

Photography

Within the towns of Carrigans and St. Johnston, views of the river are minimal. But travelling between them, there is a long, unencumbered view of the river from the main north-south road (R236). There is a strong visual link between the river and Dooish Mountain to the west within this LCA. Apart from the introduction of foot/cyclist paths, the area between the R236 and the river would be very sensitive to change.

The hills to the north and west provide long range views of the basin. As the terrain is undulating, views can change abruptly from impeded to broad valley views. The tendency for abrupt change can limit certain areas from view, but often increase viewing intensity when such views become available. From higher elevations, the distinct swathes of green framing the river are clearly evident.

Within the built environment, mill structures, associated waterways and long-standing industry preside. These elements should be interpreted and enhanced to increase sense of identity.

In this LCA, opportunities for experiencing the River Foyle from within the river itself (i.e. a bridge or dock) are non-existent. There is strong visual benefit for providing users this amenity; and giving priority to reuse of historic river landings would guide this opportunity.







Figure 106 – Foyle shore at St Johnston Source: Carrigans & St Johnston Historical Society



Figure 107 – postcard of St Johnston Circa 1900. Source: Carrigans & St Johnston Historical Society



Figure 108 – postcard of Carrigans Circa 1950. Source: Carrigans & St Johnston Historical Society



Figure 109 – postcard of Boathole, St Johnston Circa 1930. Source: Carrigans & St Johnston Historical Society

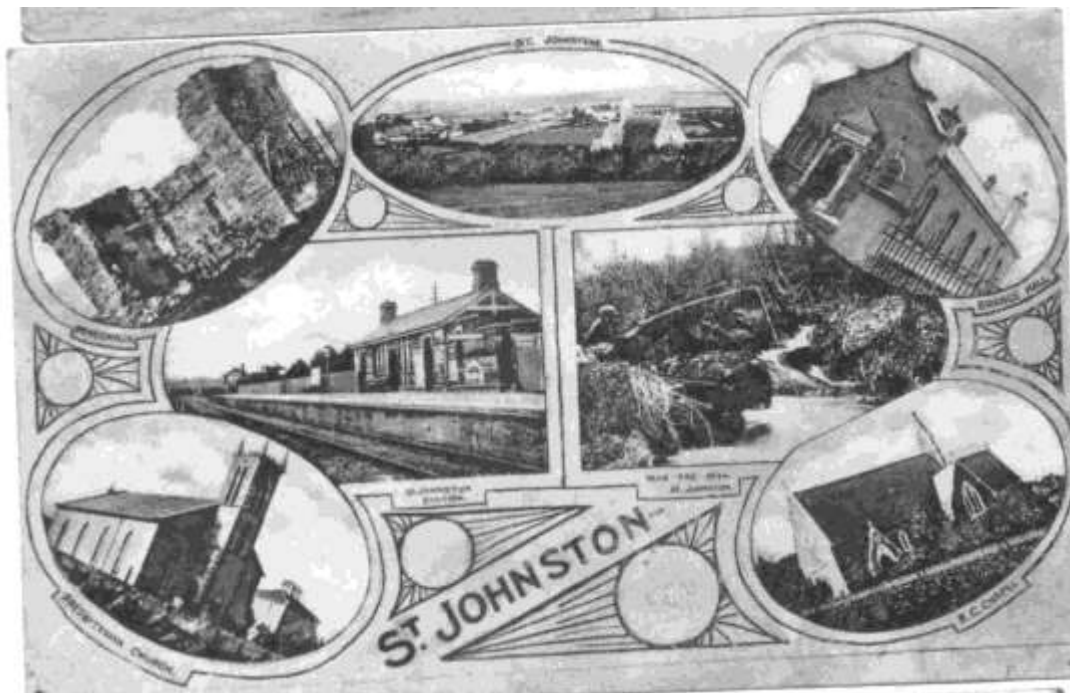


Figure 110 – postcard of St Johnston Circa 1930 (note condition of Mongavlin Castle; top left). Source: Carrigans & St Johnston Historical Society



Figure 111– postcard of St Johnston Circa 1930. Source: Carrigans & St Johnston Historical Society

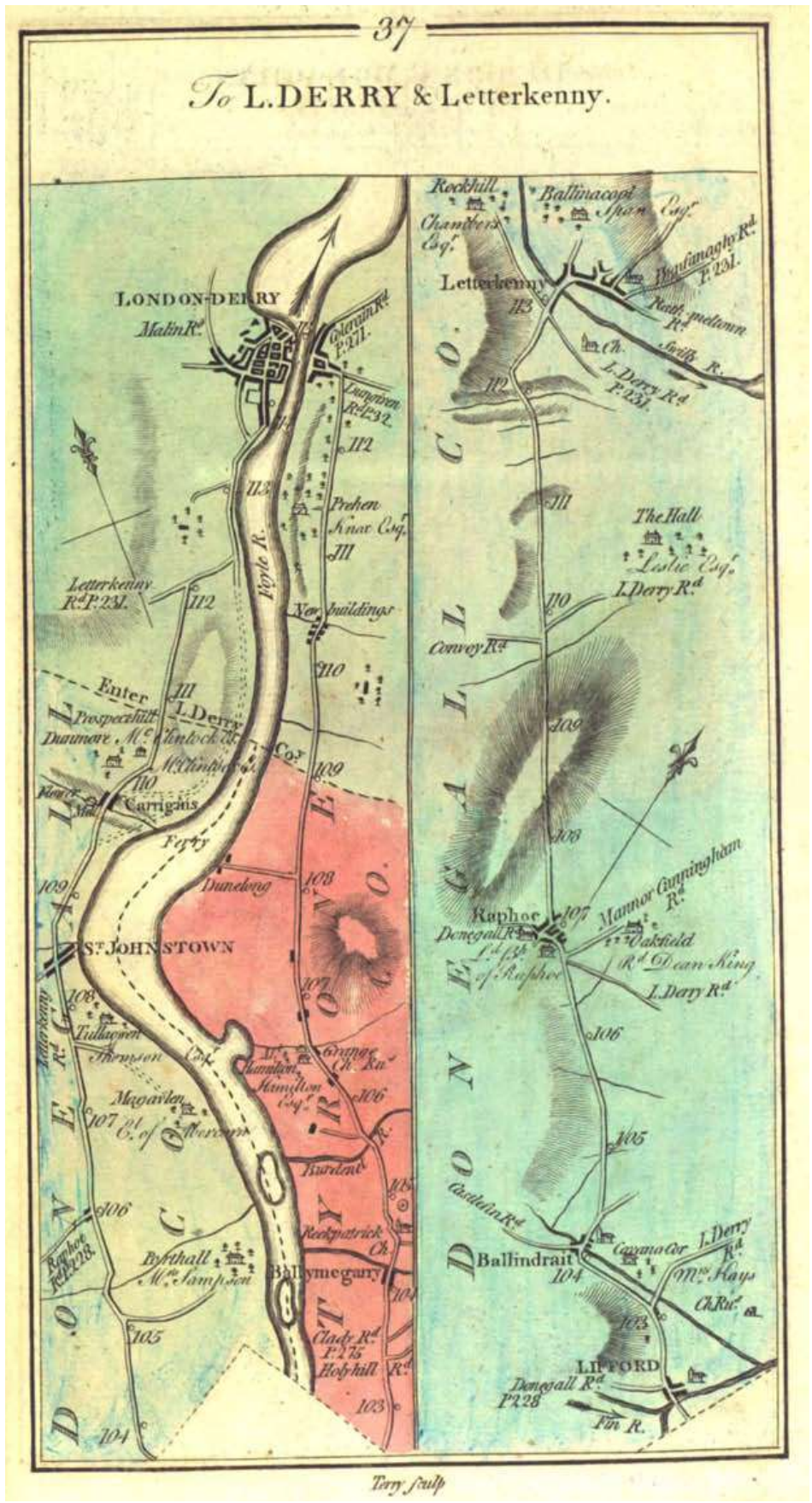


Figure 113– Taylor & Skinner’s Road Map 1775; showing the main road from St Johnston & Carrigans to L.Derry the road at the time ran further to the north than the modern route and passing in front of Taughboyne church.

CARRIGANS~ST JOHNSTON – Written Landscape: prose, poem & song

Folklore & Oral Narratives:

“St Johnston

*It's not far from the border, this quiet wee town
It's near by the river - the Foyle of renown
Not many pass through it but those who do stop
Find kindness and cheer in faces and shop
It's people are friendly and just love to chat
About salmon and cricket and the latest bat
In summer it's beauty can be seen all around
The view from the hill, its like can't be found
Go down by the river and the old railway line
You'll see boats that are full and trains dead on time
You'll see the train coming by the smoke in the sky
And hear her pass through with a hiss and a sigh
You'll pass by the men who fish not for fun
But food for their family and the odd glass of rum
You'll know the fish-buyer he's wealthy and fat
He's the one with feather sticking out of his hat
You'll trip over boxes and nets on the shore
Full of silvery red salmon awaiting their score
The place was alive then with the odd hullabaloo
Alas this was the scene, in that year '62
Many a change has come and gone
The track is now silent, the river flows on
Progress may now be the name of the game
But the hearts of the people remain just the same”*

Margaret Campbell 1962

Source: Carrigans & St Johnston Historical Society

19th Century Gazetteers

Account from Lewis' Topographical Dictionary of Ireland - 1837

"KILLEA, a parish, in the barony of RAPHOE, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 4 miles (S. W.) from Londonderry, on the road from that place to Letterkenny; containing 930 inhabitants. According to the Ordnance survey, it comprises 1869 statute acres, of which 1792 are allotted under the tithe act and valued at £1285 per ann., and 80 acres are bog.

At Carrigans are some large corn-mills: it is a constabulary police station, and has a penny post to Londonderry. Dunmore House is the seat of R. McClintock, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Raphoe, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithes amount to £170. The church is

a small plain building, for the repairs of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £273. There is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 40 acres In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Lagan. About 120 children are educated in two public schools, of which the parochial school is supported from Col. Robertson's fund, and there is a Sunday school."

"TAUGHBOYNE, a parish, in the barony of RAPHOE, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from Londonderry, on the road to Raphoe; containing, with the village and ancient disfranchised borough of St. Johnston, 6335 inhabitants.

St. Baithen, son of Brendan, a disciple and kinsman of St. Columb, and his successor in the abbey of Hy, founded Tegbaothin in Tyrconnell: he flourished towards the close of the sixth century.

The parish, according to the Ordnance survey, comprises an area of 15,773¾ statute acres, including a large portion of bog: the land is chiefly arable, and of good quality. There are some extensive slate quarries, but the slates are small and of a coarse quality.

The river Foyle, which bounds the parish on the east, is navigable for small boats to St. Johnston, where a fair is held on Nov. 25th.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Raphoe, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Abercorn: the tithes amount to £1569.4.7½.; and the glebe, comprising 317 acres, is valued at £260. 6. 5½. per annum.

The glebe-house was originally built in 1785, at a cost of £1313 British, and subsequently improved at an expense of £1399 by the then incumbent. The church was erected in 1626; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have lately granted £268 for its repair. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Lagan, or Raymochy; the chapel was built about 50 years since. In the parochial school partly supported by an endowment of Col. Robertson, a school under the London Hibernian Society, and two schools supported by subscription, about 200 children are educated; there are also nine private schools, in which are about the same number of children, and five Sunday schools: two school-houses have been lately erected by the Marquess of Abercorn. There is a dispensary for the poor."

CARRIGANS~ST JOHNSTON – Review of findings & recommendations

The significant surviving heritage assets within the Carrigans~St Johnston LCA can be grouped under the following headings:

- Churches –St Baithin’s RC church, St Johnston; St Baithin’s Taughboyne and Carrigans C of I churches; St Johnston and Monreagh Presbyterian churches
- Clachans – typical examples at Kinnacally, Dernacally or Cloghfin; whilst these only survive in part, they exemplify many of the spatial characteristics of the clachan settlements within this region
- Gentleman’s houses & landscape – Dunmore House, Carrigans
- Townscape – well preserved Plantation towns of Carrigans and St Johnston
- Natural: low lying lands used for migrating birds such as swans and geese; salmon and otter habitats, saltmarsh vegetation due to the tidal condition of the Foyle

A number of possible risk areas have also been identified:

- Vernacular buildings – significant attrition to buildings and the established field patterns and mature trees associated with them
- Industrial heritage – neglected condition of abandoned mill buildings, particularly examples such as at Churchtown and Clashygowan, identified as being worthy of protection more than a generation ago.
- Isolated housing estates/ poor quality housing development – negative local impacts from an ill-considered national housing policy

Existing tourism uses & Opportunities

- Monreagh Ulster Scots – Scots Irish Heritage & Education Centre
- Dunmore House – mid 18th century house and landscape; gardens open to the public in the summer
- Shore walking routes; reuse of former railway line– redundant railway trackbed would allow public walking and cycleway connecting Lifford to Derry. The existing cycleway which follows the main roads is not well used due to relatively narrow roads and fast vehicle traffic
- Stream walks – linking the river shoreline with settlements; a different level of detail than the river walk
- River recreation routes – canoe and kayak docks adjacent to settlements, with potential for island camping / adventures, accessible only by canoe/kayak transport
- Fishing – individually and as organised events

4.3 Quigley's Point ~ Burnfoot

Quigley's Point~Burnfoot – Landscape Character Area

No Landscape Character Analysis has previously been undertaken for County Donegal; preliminary Landscape Character areas have been established specifically for the purposes of this study.

The following map and text relates to the QUIGLEY'S POINT~BURNFOOT Landscape Character Area – as described in this study.

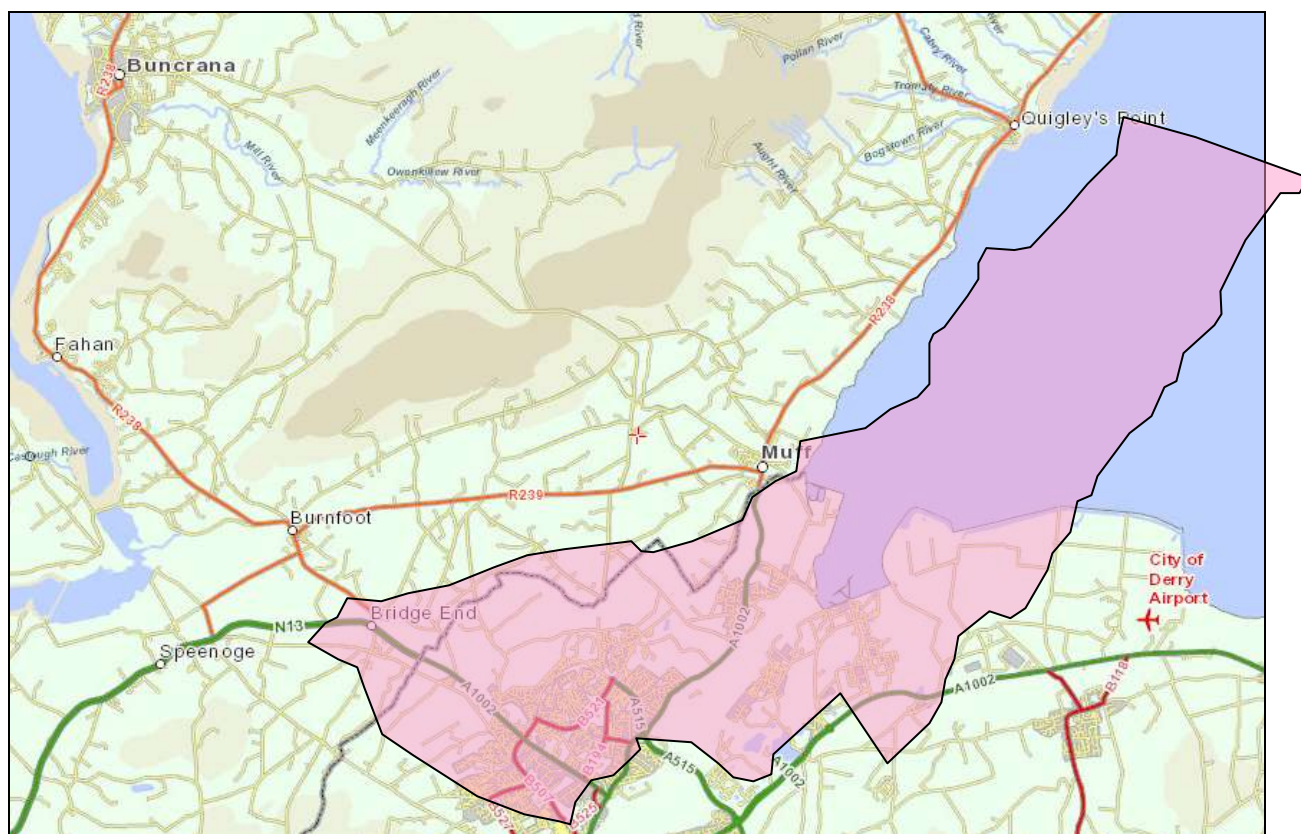


Figure 114 – 1 to 50,000 scale Discovery map (c) OSNI; the “Quigley's Point~Burnfoot” LCA is highlighted in pink

Quigley's Point to Muff and Burnfoot

Key Characteristics

- flat alluvial plain, stretching from a point at Three Trees, Quigley's Point widening towards the village of Muff, where low valleys on either side of a slightly raised ridge running from Muff to Burnfoot. The area is backed by three peaks at Scalp Mountain, Eskaheen Mountain and Crockahenny and also overlooked at a distance from Grianan fort.
- The southern edge of this LCA follows the border with Northern Ireland
- The principal settlements form linear development along main roads with the exception of the small but historically important village of Eskaheen, which is located on a route which passes between the mountain peaks of Eskaheen and Crockahenny via a route known as Grainne's gap.

This route would have been historically important as it avoided traversing the formerly boggy land around Burnfoot

- open, with wide fields and linear hedgerows following the slope of the land; groups of trees; planted around farm buildings and extensive planted woodland around Muff village and lands associated with Kilderry House

Landscape Description

Land Form

Steep mountain slopes give way to gently undulating farmland, then long alluvial flatlands adjacent to the Lough. The distinct northward rise of the mountains is reflected at sea level as the wide southern plain narrows to Quigley's Point. As the River Foyle travels beyond Derry, it is at Muff where it clearly becomes Lough Foyle. It should also be noted that from a natural point of view, lands within Northern Ireland (south of the LCA, but north of the river/Lough) are intrinsically linked with the visual sensitivity of this area.

Ordnance Survey Memoirs "Parish of Muff, County Donegal – Replies by William Stanay to Queries of the North West Farming Society"

"NATURAL STATE

Situation

The parish of Muff in Donegal, being a division of Templemore, separated from it in the year 1809 by act of parliament called the Primate's Act.....

NATURAL FEATURES

Soil

The soils is rather fruitful where well cultivated, but the want of limestone or marl and the monopoly of sea manures by the framers whose farms are washed by the Foyle is injurious to them that are less favourable circumstanced.

Mountains and Rivers

.....the mountains form a chain from the southwest to the northeast.

the rivers, or rather brooks, are those of Muff, Drumskeellan, Ture and Aught, as the mountains already mentioned form the north western boundary.

Plantations & Quarries

The principal plantation is that of Kilderry. There are different kinds of stone quarries in this parish. Iskaheen and Drumskeellan abounds with excellent building stone. In the latter there is plenty of middling freestone. There is also a freestone quarry in Ture and an excellent quarry of paving

stone on the sea-shore. The soft white freestone of the latter place is carried to Londonderry, by which several poor families are enabled to make a livelihood.

There is a slate quarry in Glashmere mountain which, if sunk to the proper depth, would be of value.

MODERN TOPOGRAPHY

Gentleman's Seats

The mansion house of Kilderry, the residence of Lieutenant-General Hart, M.P. for the county of Donegal, is the principal modern structure in the parish; next in order the mansion house of Ture, the residence of Captain Valentine; and thirdly Muff Lodge, built by Dean Baranrd when Dean of Derry, are the only buildings of notice in this parish.

Town of Muff

Muff is the principal town, another village in the parish which is neither very compact nor regular but in a state of improvement

Scenery

The scenery is much enlivened by the River Foyle, whose western shore bounds the northeast extremity of the parish, the navigation of Derry etc. Latterly the unique appearance of the steam packets plying from Glasgow to that city contribute their part to render the scene both agreeable and delightful to the north west. The range of mountains already mentioned, at seasons attracting the vapours exhaled from the northern or western ocean, render the scene rather gloomy.

Communications

The great road leading from Londonderry to Greencastle intersects the parish from west to north leaving a small segment along the shore of the Foyle. The next road of note commences.....in the village of Muff, running in a northwestern direction passing the church, the meeting house, hence to Birdstown, Burnfoot church, town of Fahan and Bunrana.

There are several other roads of much importance, the chief of which branches from the great leading road at Ture and, stretching westwards at a mile and a half, passes the mass house of Iskaheen and, about 3 miles further, unites with the second road at Burnfoot.....

Another road branches the great road leading to Greencastle, ascends the hill and passes the police barrack from hence through Glentogher to Carndonagh and Malin.....”

The above edited description of the Parish of Muff, whilst written circa 1835, coinciding with the first ordnance Survey, is largely recognisable today. The natural state and features are virtually unchanged with a few exceptions which are highlighted below.

The published memoirs do not provide a full description of the parish of Burt, which is also included in this LCA; although there are several references made in a detailed description of Lough Swilly.

A large part of the parish of Burt is made up from land which has been reclaimed from former slob lands which connected Lough Foyle and Lough Swilly and which essentially made Inishowen an island.

In its modern, altered state, these large areas of rich flat land are used for agriculture with only very limited development. Occasional isolated areas of raised ground formed defensible positions that controlled access from the natural deep water harbour between Inch and Rathmullan, on Lough Swilly towards the city of Derry. This landscape is very important for migrating birds and a knowledge of the presence of pre-plantation fortifications at Burt, Inch and Grianan are essential to understanding the defence of Derry itself – an observation not lost on Sir Henry Dowcra, whose military campaign map records these.

Landscape Condition and Sensitivity to Change

This LCA presents the image of a rural, but higher population density. At the lower elevations, residential homes on large plots of land dot the landscape. On the hillsides, small farms are evenly dispersed. Short hedgerows typically define boundaries and are punctuated by clusters of Oak and Ash.

The receding ridgeline of Eskaheen and Scalp Mountains are a distinct feature. The uplands of the mountains are also easily defined by the abrupt end of cultivated land. Equally, the breadth of the Lough, when visible, dominates the landscape. Sensitive views include those from along the main coastal road (R238) and views from upper elevations oriented east. Of significance is the view from Grania's Gap, where the hills, Lough and heritage combine for an extended view.

Recent development has diluted the rural character of the villages and countryside. While controls might be in place to prevent inappropriate future development, intervention should be considered to rectify elements that have resulted in a disassociated landscape.

This border area has escaped significant development over the last 40 years, with the exception of more recent housing development and commercial fuel premises around Muff, Burnfoot and Bridgend. Tax and currency differences, coupled with a very close proximity to the city of Derry, have driven new development of this kind, which has currently stalled because of the poor state of the economy. Whilst there are measures in place to control the extent these villages, and measures to control urban generated housing within the rural areas, these have not been

completely effective. There are several partially completed “ghost” developments within the village of Muff and, in the rural hinterland, many examples of partially constructed, and poorly designed and built one-off houses laid out in ribbons along rural roadsides.

The landscape has been permanently defaced in many places. There is now an opportunity to consider the future with the benefit of recent experience and it is clear that better controls are needed in relation to the quality, siting and design of new buildings in the countryside and associated mitigating landscaping measures.

The need for a further new housing development in the future is also not proven and the current building stock needs to be used more intelligently.

The villages already mentioned have capacity for future intensification of use, provided that they are developed in a structured planned way using an urban model that respects the strong townscape form of traditional rural Irish towns. The championing of “community led village design statements” by the Heritage Council, is considered to be a positive step forward in realising this ambition in future.

Principles for Landscape Management

- Rural areas need to be considered much more carefully in future and the physical impact of new structures on the landscape and setting assessed. Open high ground overlooking the Foyle is particularly vulnerable.
- Outside the village centres of Muff and Burnfoot, the landscape has limited capacity to accept new development without further change to its character. New proposals should be designed to minimise their impact on the landscape. The current practise of accepting nearby development as precedent for new development is not sustainable in the long term; boundaries of acceptability are stretched incrementally.
- The mountain uplands have a distinct, raw character. Further development, including telecommunications and services, should be prevented.
- It is also noted that there are a small number of well preserved historical clachan settlements and associated fields patterns that are substantially intact. In common, with many elements of the historic environment, the natural elements are better preserved than associated buildings. These important rural features should be protected and wherever possible reuse of abandoned traditional buildings encouraged. New development in these locations must be appropriately scaled and respectful of the historic setting
- The distinct character of land around historic demesnes is a further area of concern. Where ownership changes and estates are broken up, this is often a cause of damage to the character of the original. The Kilderry House estate is a good example of this where, probably the largest 18th century designed landscape in Inishowen, largely intact until the 20th century, has been damaged through gradual erosion at the periphery. Recent development pressures have

accelerated this process so that housing estates between the main road and former landscaped areas, public sports ground and other new features, which although worthy have damaged the historic setting because this has not been properly understood. Local planning policies, such as those generated through village design statements are a necessary part of preventing this erosion and casual damage in the future.

Principles for Accommodating New Development

- New development, or changes to the landscape pattern, such as hedgerow removal and enlarging of fields , may lead to the erosion of its distinctive landscape character.
- The materials, massing and colour of new farm buildings are also visually significant since these elements are so prominent in the wider landscape
- The majority of new residential development should be located within existing village boundaries
- Residential development within the wider landscape should only be located within existing townland clusters where the scale integrates closely with the historic development pattern; alternative means of dealing with waste water and road traffic standard are required in these locations to prevent damage to the historic environment arising from damage to existing outbuildings, walls and hedges. Group sewerage schemes, local traffic calming and similar collective measures may be the only means to protection of what is a fast disappearing feature of the landscape. Reuse of existing structures is considered to be a key element in this approach.
- Development in other rural areas should include proposals for landscape design as an integral part of the planning submission and conditions subsequently enforced
- In an effort to mitigate vehicular traffic, solidify village identity and enhance public amenity, a public realm plan for Muff, and endorsed by the community, should be produced to guide any future development.

QUIGLEY'S POINT~BURNFOOT – Historic Landscape Characterisation

A review of the historical documentation relating to the landscape study area shows a flat plain along the Foyle shore starting at a narrow point stretching from Three Trees in the north to Muff village matching the Irish translation of the village place name.

The land from Quigley's Point southwards along the shore is laid out in large regular pattern of "squared" fields falling towards Lough Foyle.

There are vestiges of the older road to Greencastle from Derry, parallel and slightly uphill of the R238 linking the former clachan settlements gradually absorbed into single farms as the rundale system declined and 18th century agricultural 'improvements' adopted.

Eskaheen is located on high ground above the Lough on the mountain route to Bunrana from Derry. St Patrick converted Eoghan O'Neill to Christianity here in the year 443. Eoghan was the son of Niall of the Nine Hostages and from whom Inis Eoghain/ Inishowen obtains its names. Eoghain is said to have been buried at Eskaaheen in the year 465.

St. Patrick's in Iskaheen (1782) is one of the oldest catholic churches in the Derry diocese still in use; the ruin of the medieval church is located in the road opposite.

The historical importance of this small settlement reflects its location on the only route from Derry to Bunrana and west Inishowen which avoided sloblands around Burnfoot. The road around this latter area is thought to have been improved in the course of the 18th century.

This area is still characterised by its historic farming settlements; a significant number of vernacular buildings associated with this tradition have survived. Two storey vernacular farmhouses and barns are spaced along the road to Eskaaheen. As described in the Ordnance Survey Memoirs, the bigger better resourced farms were located lower down the hill towards the Lough's edge. Elsewhere, at Drumnacross, are significant examples of clachan field patterns; associated building clusters only partially survive.

Whitewashed buildings with slate roofs are the most characteristic type, although there are a significant number of buildings with boarded roof with tarred canvas coverings, a type that is still found in Inishowen, although increasingly rare.

The landscape around Kilderry at Muff and Birdstown are distinguished with big plantations of trees. Kilderry, home of the Hart family, contains the remains of one of the most extensive designed landscapes and commercial tree plantations in County Donegal. The original house enclosed an oval lawn in front, with vistas, heronry, parterre, ponds and a model farm. Only the

central block of the house survives today and the estate has been carved up into housing plots and small holdings under a canopy of mature trees which continue to indicate the former extent of the estate.

Muff village was a typical post Plantation town, with a small main street and church established in conjunction with the 'big house'. Whilst the shape is not much changed, the modern border village encircled with housing estates and its main street lined with petrol stations is unrecognisable from its historic foundations, any features of historical interest have gradually been erased in the pursuit of profit. The town is less interesting to visitors the more its historical features are lost.

Birdstown Demesne is the other significant estate in this area; primarily designed as, and still in use as a farm contained within a dense wooded and protective landscape, almost invisible to the outside.

Further to the west the landscape changes with wide open views towards Lough Swilly, Inch island and the medieval military landscape of Inch and Burt Castles, Elaghmore to the south overlooked by Grianan fort. Now rich farmland, these low lying lands just outside the LCA area were once sloblands which controlled the link between Lough Foyle and the natural deep water harbour of Lough Swilly. The control of the sloblands by the O'Doherty's secured the defence of the southern portion of Inishowen until this link was broken in the course of the Ulster Plantation.

The construction of Liam McCormick's church of St Aengus at Burt above the farmland intake, followed the ancient relationship of church and field that has been observed elsewhere in study, Tamlacht above Magilligan and Taughboyne above the fields of the Laggan. This is a relationship that is diminished as the village of Burt is gradually suburbanised. This building, voted in a newspaper poll as the best 20th century building in Ireland, is of international significance and its setting is as significant as the building fabric. Unfortunate recent development and municipal interventions such as street lighting have significantly diminished the setting of this sacred building.

The Landscape Character area could be subdivided further based on the topographical characteristics highlighted by the analysis of its history of land use.

QUIGLEY'S POINT~BURNFOOT – historical natural landscapes; geology



Figure 115 – Tellus Border Soil (green) & Stream (orange) Samples

The geological setting refers to the natural material state landscape as it has formed without the intervention of man. The following map and text relates to the geological setting of QUIGLEY'S POINT~BURNFOOT as described in "The Memoirs of the Geological Survey" – Published by the Geological Survey of Ireland 1889:

"DETAILED DESCRIPTION – METAMORPHIC ROCKS.

The country immediately west and north-west of Londonderry is hilly, though no great height is attained ; the most remarkable elevation being the hill of Greenan, crowned by the ancient fort called the Grianan na Aileach, forming a prominent object formany miles around. Although only attaining a height of 803 feet, yet, owing to its position, an excellent idea of the physical geography of the district can be obtained from the summit. To the north and north-east are the Inishowen mountains; northwest is Lough Swilly, with the island of Inch, and the rocky country about Carowen and Finwell hill, occupying an insular position among the extensive alluvial plains that stretch along the south-eastern shores of the Lough from Burnfort to the Blanket Nook ; while to the east, a narrower continuation of the same plain extends along the valley to Pennyburn, near Rosses

Bay. South-eastward, an irregular line of low hills stretches towards the Foyle to the vicinity of the city of Londonderry, which stands on what was, till recently, an island in that river a little to the south-west of Rosses Bay. Most of this district is composed of metamorphic rocks, except a strip of Carboniferous beds along the south-western and southern shores of Lough Foyle; the margin of a basin, which must originally have extended over the whole area now occupied by the Lough, and to the erosion of which that inlet of the sea is probably due .

LOWER CARBONIFEROUS ROCKS.

Calciferous Sandstone Series – Strata referable to this series occupy a strip of country along the shores of Lough Foyle from Craigboy to Culmore, having an average width of about half a mile, except at Muff where it is a mile wide, and is separated from the metamorphic rocks, for the most part, by a line of fault. The beds consist of red and flesh-coloured coarse sandstone, pebbly quartzose sandstone, and conglomerate. In the upper part sandy shales with yellowish sandstones occur, of similar character to those on the south and east of Lough Foyle ; and like them, evidently belong to the same formation as the Dungiven beds (Upper Calciferous Sandstone).

To the north-east these beds appear on the shore near Vance's Point, a little below the chapel, where they consist of greyish-white pebbly and generally calcareous sandstone ; but, as the section is followed southwards, red conglomerates appear and ultimately predominate. At a mile south of Carrowkeel these beds are cut off by a transverse fault, which is visible on the shore at low water, where rusty-yellow quartzose schists of the metamorphic series are brought sharply against the Carboniferous sandstones. At Aught bridge these latter reappear, though there are few openings on the shore southwards; but good sections may be observed in most of the stream courses. In the stream which enters Lough Foyle, near Ture House, reddish-brown sandstones and coarse flags are seen close to the road. Higher up are pebbly sandstones with red and purple sandy shales, which are bent over into an anticline and dip against the metamorphic rocks at a high angle. To the southwest yellow sandstones appear in a quarry close to the road at Mitchell's Town, and red and purple beds, apparently the southwest part of the anticline just described, are met with in the adjacent stream, close to the fault that bounds the metamorphic rock series. North-west of Muff coarse red pebbly sandstones, succeeded by others of a yellow colour, are met with in a stream, and close to the road which crosses it a little north of the village, these latter disintegrate into sand, which is dug out for scouring purposes. West, of the village, reddish-purple pebbly sandstones appear in the stream near the church, and to the south-west, near Knowehead, rest unconformably on the metamorphic rocks.

A little south-west of the village pebbly sandstones were observed in a watercourse on the east of the road leading to Ballyarnet, but no further sections are visible, though there can be no doubt that the rock extends under the adjacent raised beach.

DRIFT DEPOSITS, RAISED BEACHES, PEAT BOGS

Sand and Gravel – These deposits are found along the greater part of the shore of Lough Foyle, and in some places spread into extensive terraces, as at Kilderry, near Muff.

Raised Beaches – An extensive raised beach, probably the representative of the 25-foot beach of Scotland, borders the alluvial plain south-east of Inch Island, continuing to the southwest along the valley between Carowen and Burt, opening into the Blanket Nook, while to the east it occupies the valley that extends from Burnfoot, in a south-easterly direction to Pennyburn, the average height observed being 32 feet.

At Farland Point, south of Inch Island, and along the coast of Lough Swilly south-westwards portions of a raised beach at the same elevation remain. This deposit mostly consists of fine bluish-grey muddy sand, often containing fragments of shells.

Intake – The largest extent of intake, or reclaimed land, is that before referred to as lying south-east of Inch Island. Much of this ground is under cultivation, chiefly as pasture-land and cornfields.

On the shore of Lough Foyle, south-east of Muff, a considerable intake has been made, but a few larger tracts to the north, adjoining the low flat shore of Kilderry, could also be reclaimed with advantage, not only in the gain of land, but also in the improved navigation of the Lough.

Brick Clay – *In the plain of marine alluvium, west of Burnfoot, much plastic clay suitable for making bricks and tiles occurs, and extensive works for this manufacture are carried on here. Brick clay is also found on the opposite shore of the Lough near Kilderry.*

PRINCIPAL FAULTS

The largest and most important fault in this district is that which traverses the south-eastern part of the West Inishowen mountains, and reappears to the south-west at Carowen, on the opposite side of the marine alluvial plain. This fault separates the slate rocks from the metamorphosed grits and schists, and the evidence for its existence, as may be seen by the dip-arrows on the map, is of the clearest character. The downthrow appears to be to the south-east. Another great fault, bounds the strip of Carboniferous rocks that extends along the shore of Lough Foyle and separates them from those of the metamorphic series. This is proved in some places as at Ture and Aught by the position of the Carboniferous beds which dip directly against the schists, and also at Craigboy where they lie at right angles to them. Even where the newer beds dip from the older, the angle of dip is unusually high ; the rocks, too, show slicken sided surfaces, and other marks of disruption, while springs of water abound along the line of junction. About the middle of its course this fault is shifted by a smaller one bearing nearly N. and S., the evidence for which, as before remarked, is apparent on the shore at low water.

MINERALS

Bog iron ore – A little of this deposit is raised on the eastern slope of Glackmore Hill, N.W. of Aughtbridge. The ore is largely diffused over the entire district, of various qualities, in some places being abundant and in others scarce. It has been largely exported both as an iron ore and for the purification of gas ; but of late years this industry has greatly fallen off.”



Figure 116– Muff historical geological mapping 1889 (c) GSI

QUIGLEY'S POINT~BURNFOOT – historical natural landscapes; ecology

Information on the ecology of Inishowen Head~Quigley's Point Landscape Character Area is available from a variety of sources. In addition to NPWS data, current sources include references relating to protected sites. The following pages offer an overview of these with a synopsis confirming the significant features written by ecologist Ralph Sheppard.

An analysis of Quigley's Point Burnfoot Ecology – by Ralph Sheppard

Half of this Landscape Character Area (LCA) is very similar to the adjacent one to the north - Inishowen Head to Quigley's Point. Both comprise mainly east-sloping agricultural land along the western shore of Lough Foyle. The slope is fairly steep and soon reaches marginal land, around Eskahen at 150m, above which is upland habitat and outside the reach of this project. The southern half swings inland and west across the base of the Inishowen Peninsula. This is the lower slope of Scalp Mountain, and the shallow valley of the Burnfoot River at the bottom. It is graced with a number of large broadleaved woodlands, as well as the usual smattering of conifer plantations.

- 1 The series of narrow wooded glens incised into the east Inishowen slope, which are such a feature of the Inishowen Head to Quigley's Point LCA, continues south from Quigley's Point as far as Muff. They are still partially wooded, and are bound to be locally important reservoirs of wildlife, and corridors for the movement of species through the countryside.
- 2 Perhaps not so ancient, but undoubtedly more impressive, are the woodlands at Ardmore, Lisnagra and Gortcormacan. Red Squirrels still thrive here, and now also Jays. Although considerably altered by felling and re-planting, a good variety of native woodland types can still be identified at Lisnagra, a large woodland owned by Coillte (the state forestry company), and managed as one of their Biodiversity Areas.
- 3 Tiny fragments of bogs remain in the flat bottom of the valley. Woodland mostly surrounds them, and is now doing its best to overgrow them. These bogs probably represent the remains of what would have been valley bogs – a variant of blanket bog that shares some of its characteristics with the raised bogs of midland Ireland. It would be a shame if these were to disappear completely. They are too small and damaged to be worthy of a national or European conservation designation, but seem ideally suited for at least one of them to be protected and restored as a Local Nature Reserve. The educational value alone of such a project would be enormous.
- 4 The shore of Lough Foyle expands to the south, towards Muff. Here the extent of mud exposed at low tide is more comparable with the huge areas on the Co. Derry shore than elsewhere on the west bank. Accordingly, larger numbers of wading birds and duck are found here than in their narrower strip of muddy short north of Quigley's Point – certainly enough to justify the SPA designation which has been applied.

The following maps and site descriptions are available on the NPWS website indicate the protected areas that are located within the LCA study region.

SITE SYNOPSIS

SITE NAME: LOUGH FOYLE SPA

SITE CODE: 004087

“The site comprises a section of the western shore of Lough Foyle from Muff to north of Vances Point in Co. Donegal. The site is part of the larger cross-border Lough Foyle complex which regularly supports in excess of 20,000 wintering waterbirds. The majority of the wintering waterbirds that utilise this site occur along the southern and eastern shoreline of Lough Foyle in Derry, which is also designated as an SPA in Northern Ireland.

The site is selected as a Special Protection Area (SPA) under the E.U. Birds Directive, as it is part of an internationally important wetland site that regularly supports in excess of 20,000 wintering waterbirds. The assemblage of birds that utilise Lough Foyle includes internationally important populations of Whooper Swan (811), Light-bellied Brent Goose (3,765) and Bar-tailed Godwit (2,059), and nationally important populations of a further 18 species: Great Crested Grebe(148), Bewick’s Swan (43), Greylag Goose (391), Shelduck (468), Wigeon (9,011), Teal (660), Mallard (1,635), Red-breasted Merganser (82), Oystercatcher (3,101), Golden Plover (4,562), Lapwing (4,024), Knot (499), Dunlin (4,991), Curlew (2,265), Redshank (988), Black-headed Gull (2,212), Common Gull (2,846) and Herring Gull (1,261) – all counts are five year mean peaks for the entire Lough Foyle complex during the period 1995/96 to 1999/2000. The E.U. Birds Directive pays particular attention to wetlands and, as these form part of this SPA, the site and its associated waterbirds are of special conservation interest for Wetland & Waterbirds.

Lough Foyle SPA is of high ornithological importance as it is part of an internationally important wetland site that regularly supports internationally important populations of Whooper Swan, Light-bellied Brent Goose and Bar-tailed Godwit, and nationally important populations of a further 18 species.

Conservation Objectives

The overall aim of the Habitats Directive is to maintain or restore the favourable conservation status of habitats and species of community interest. These habitats and species are listed in the Habitats and Birds Directives and Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas are designated to afford protection to the most vulnerable of them. These two designations are collectively known as the Natura 2000 network.

The maintenance of habitats and species within Natura 2000 sites at favourable conservation condition will contribute to the overall maintenance of favourable conservation status of those habitats and species at a national level.

- *Gavia arctica [wintering]*
- *Podiceps cristatus [wintering]*
- *Cygnus columbianus [wintering]*
- *Cygnus cygnus [wintering]*
- *Anser anser [wintering]*
- *Branta bernicla hrota [wintering]*
- *Tadorna tadorna [wintering]*
- *Anas penelope [wintering]*
- *Anas crecca [wintering]*
- *Anas platyrhynchos [wintering]*
- *Somateria mollissima [wintering]*
- *Mergus serrator [wintering]*
- *Haematopus ostralegus [wintering]*
- *Pluvialis apricaria [wintering]*

- *Vanellus vanellus* [wintering]
- *Calidris alpina* [wintering]
- *Limosa lapponica* [wintering]
- *Numenius arquata* [wintering]
- *Tringa totanus* [wintering]
- *Chroicocephalus ridibundus* [wintering]
- *Larus canus* [wintering]
- *Larus argentatus* [wintering]
- Wetlands []

Lough Foyle SPA 004087

Features of Interest

- *Red-throated Diver (Gavia stellata)* [A001]
- *Great Crested Grebe (Podiceps cristatus)* [A005]
- *Bewick's Swan (Cygnus columbianus)* [A037]
- *Whooper Swan (Cygnus cygnus)* [A038]
- *Greylag Goose (Anser anser)* [A043]
- *Light-bellied Brent Goose (Branta bernicla hrota)* [A046]
- *Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna)* [A048]
- *Wigeon (Anas penelope)* [A050]
- *Teal (Anas crecca)* [A052]
- *Mallard (Anas platyrhynchos)* [A053]
- *Eider (Somateria mollissima)*
- *Red-breasted Merganser (Mergus serrator)* [A069]
- *Oystercatcher (Haematopus ostralegus)* [A130]
- *Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria)* [A140]
- *Lapwing (Vanellus vanellus)* [A142]
- *Knot (Calidris canutus)* [A143]
- *Dunlin (Calidris alpina)* [A149]
- *Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica)* [A157]
- *Curlew (Numenius arquata)* [A160]
- *Redshank (Tringa totanus)* [A162]
- *Black-headed Gull (Chroicocephalus ridibundus)* [A179]
- *Common Gull (Larus canus)* [A182]
- *Herring Gull (Larus argentatus)* [A184]
- *Wetlands & Waterbirds [A999]"*

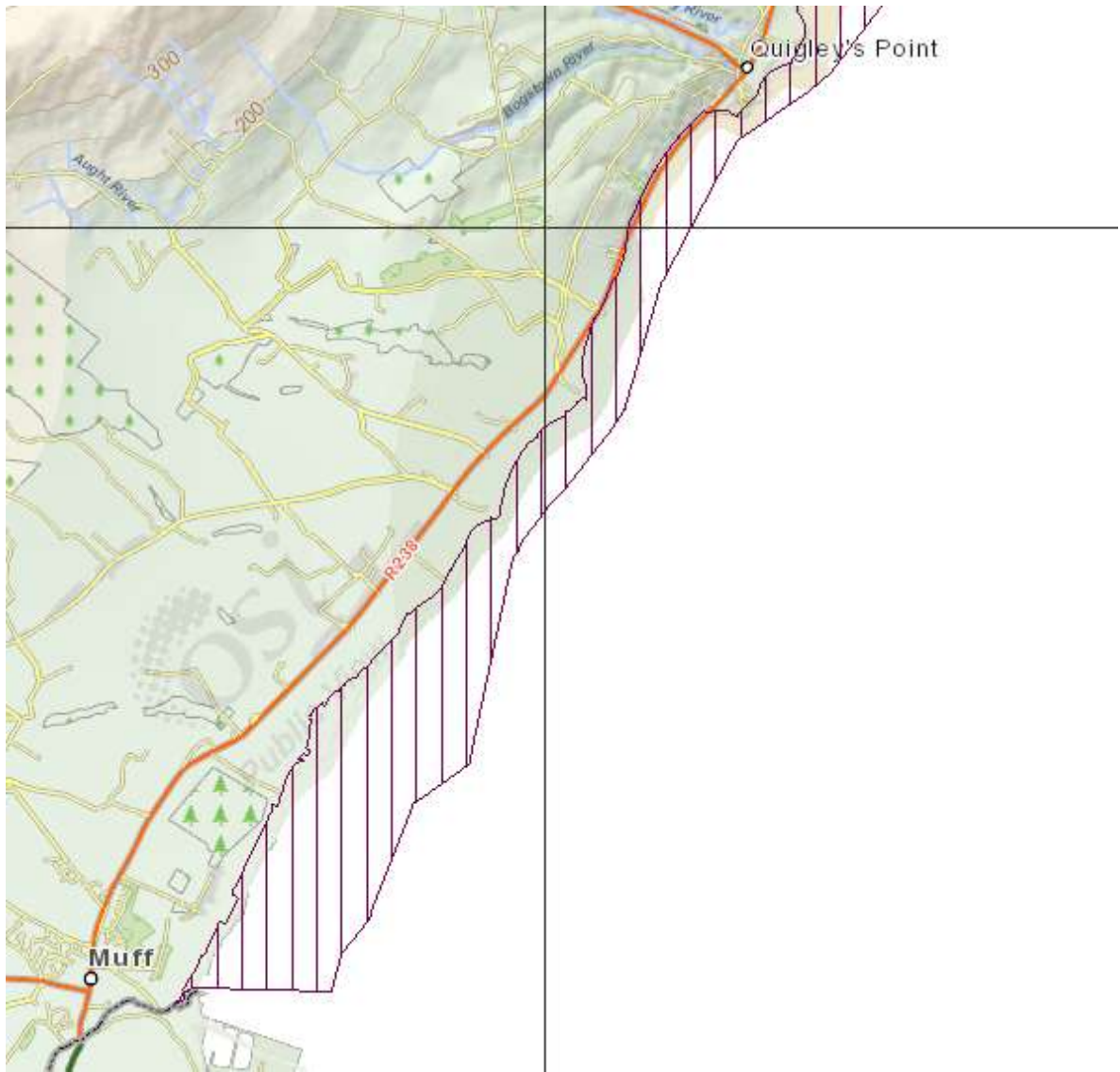


Figure 117– 004087 Lough Foyle Special Protection Area (SPA) (c) OSI

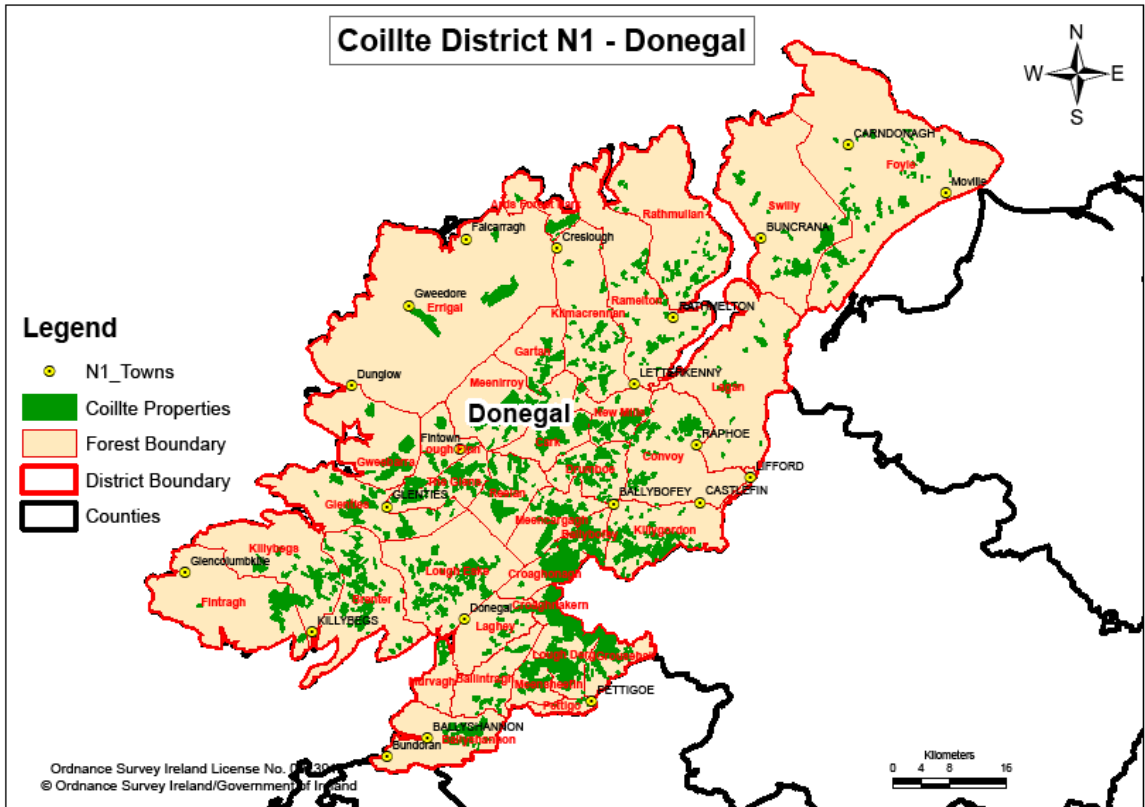


Figure 118 – Coillte Donegal Properties



Figure 119– Coillte Map Viewer; woodlands & protected sites; Muff Plain

QUIGLEY'S POINT~BURNFOOT – historical cultural landscape; Barony

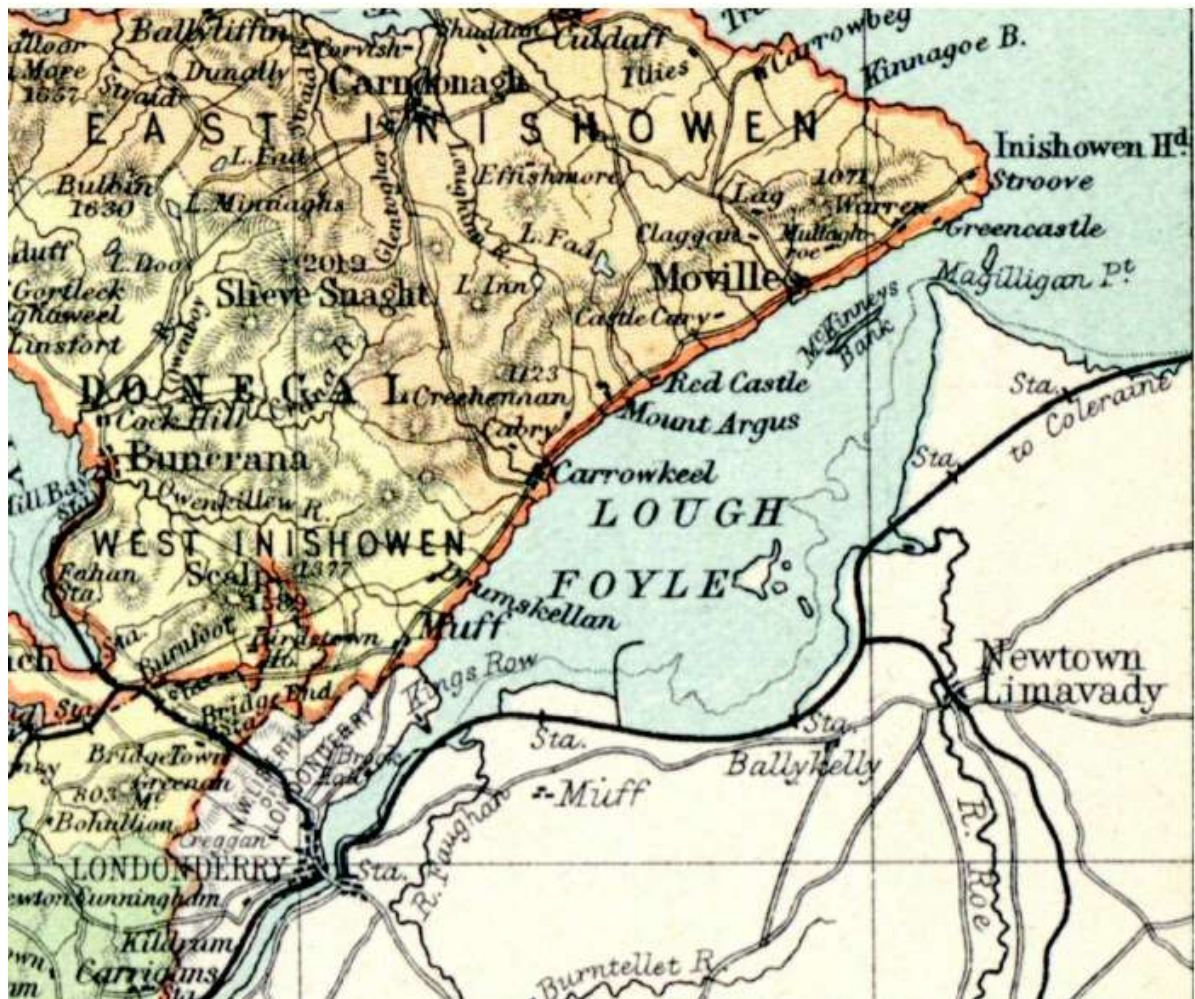


Figure 120 – Moville Slopes are the northeastern part part of the Barony of Inishowen marked in pale orange on this Philip's Atlas Map 1897.

The barony divisions in Ireland often relate to areas of government that were established in the medieval period.

The barony of Inishowen corresponds to O'Doherty's lands immediately prior to 1600.

QUIGLEY'S POINT~BURNFOOT – historical cultural landscape; Civil Parishes

The Parishes of Muff and Burt are shown on the attached maps. The Parish boundary corresponds closely with the enclosing spatial boundary of the Quigley's Point Burt Landscape Character Area (LCA)

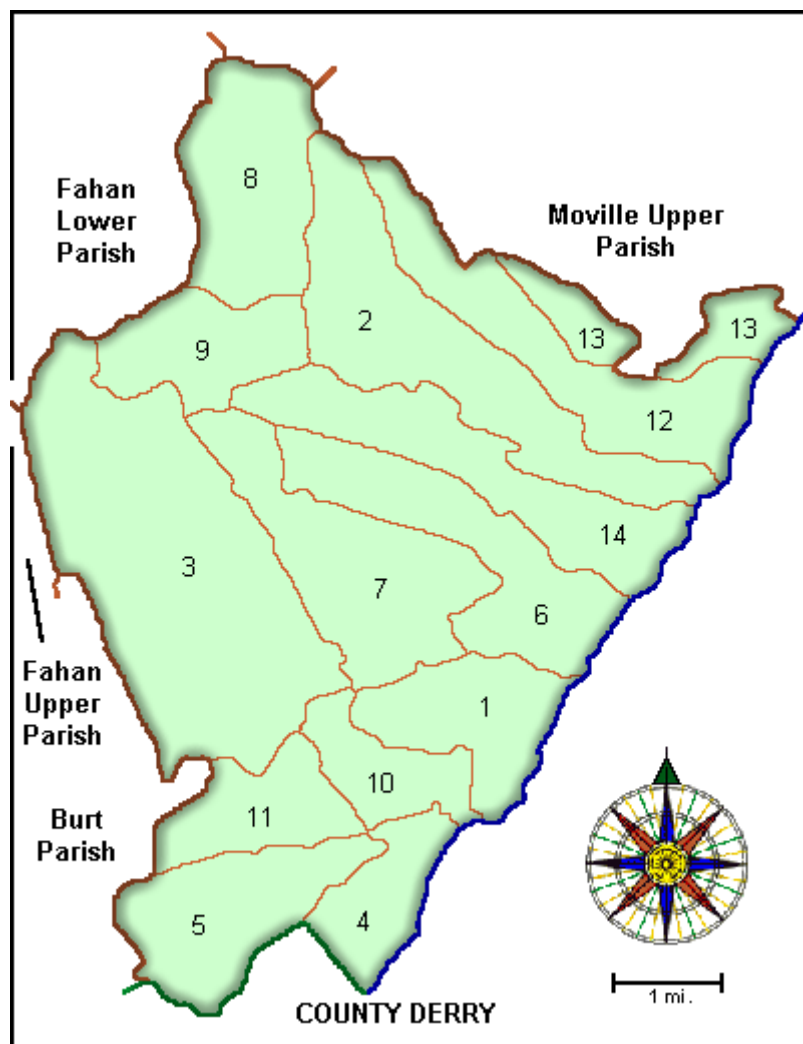


Figure 121– Muff Parish. Source: ancestry.com

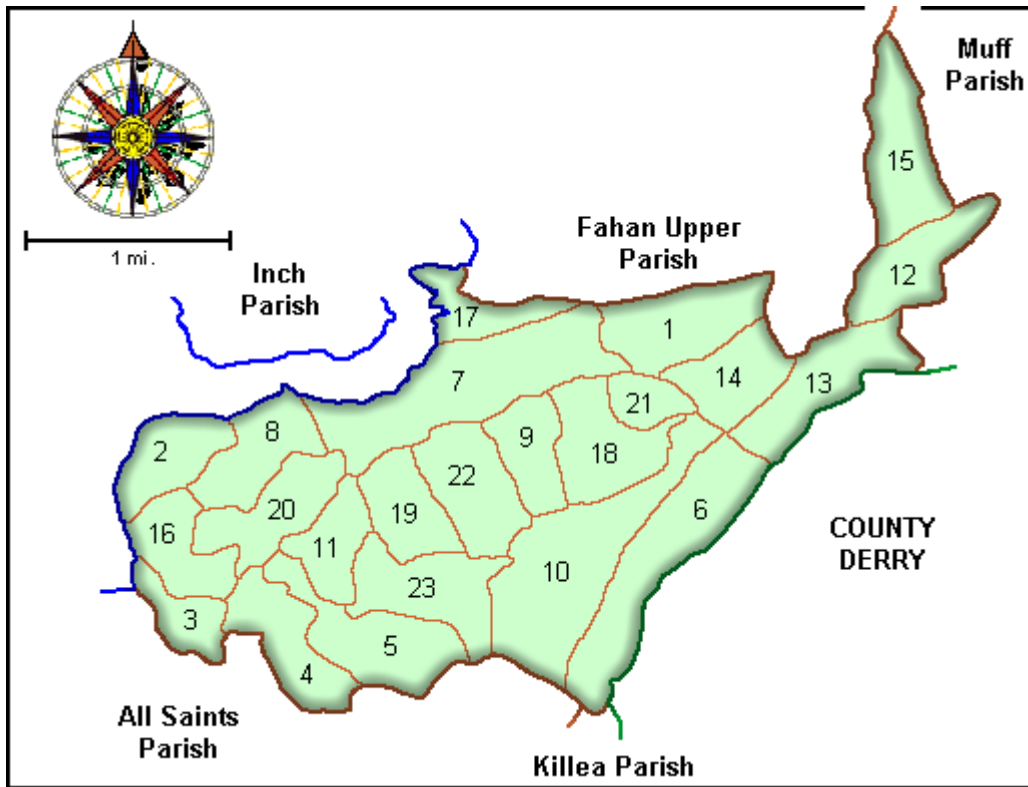


Figure 122 – Burt Parish. Source: ancestry.com

QUIGLEY'S POINT~BURNFOOT – historical cultural landscape; Townlands

The following is a list of townlands within the Muff and Burt Parishes. Not all of these are located within the Quigley's Point~Burnfoot LCA. The townland name is followed by a possible translation selected from historical sources and Seoirse Ó Dochartaigh's study of Inishowen place names:

Muff Parish

1. Ardmore – the great plateau
2. Aught – the high plateau
3. Carnamoyle – the ruined cairn
4. Craig – the rocky place
5. Derryvane – the white oak grove
6. Drumskillan – the ridge of the small potatoes
7. Eskaheen – the clear spring
8. Glenard – the high glen
9. Meenyanly – Hanley's high pasture
10. Muff – the flat plain
11. Soppog – place covered with wispy grass
12. Three Trees – the three thirds (divisions of land)
13. Tromaty – the long backed ridge
14. Ture – the yew tree

Burt Parish

1. Ballyederowen – the town between two rivers
2. Ballymoney – the town of the bogland
3. Blanket Nook – the sheltered mooring
4. Bohullion Lower – lower slope of steep cattle pasture
5. Bohullion Upper – upper slope of steep cattle pasture
6. Bunnamayne – mouth of the River Baine
7. Burt Level – intake (from Lough Swilly)
8. Carrowen – Owen's rock
9. Carrownamaddy – the quarterland of the dog
10. Carrowreagh – the grey/green quarterland
11. Castlecooly – fort of the fleet
12. Drumhaggart – Hegarty's ridge
13. Dundrean – enclosure of the meeting place
14. Elaghbeg – small rocky place
15. Gortcormacan – Cormacan's field
16. Grange – monastery farm

17. Inch Level – intake (from Lough Swilly)
18. Lisfannan – Fionan’s fort
19. Moness – the plain of the waterfall
20. Mulleney – plain of the water meadows
21. Skeeoge – little thorn bush
22. Speenoge – thicket of the gooseberries
23. Toulett – burial ground

QUIGLEY’S POINT~BURNFOOT – historical cultural landscape; Administration – Poor Law Union, Dispensary Districts & District Electoral Divisions

The map shows administrative boundaries in the 19th century. The study site is located, largely, in the Londonderry Poor Law Union.

The dispensary district for the Quigley’s Point~Burnfoot LCA was located in Muff.

Today, the study area is located in the Inishowen District electoral division.

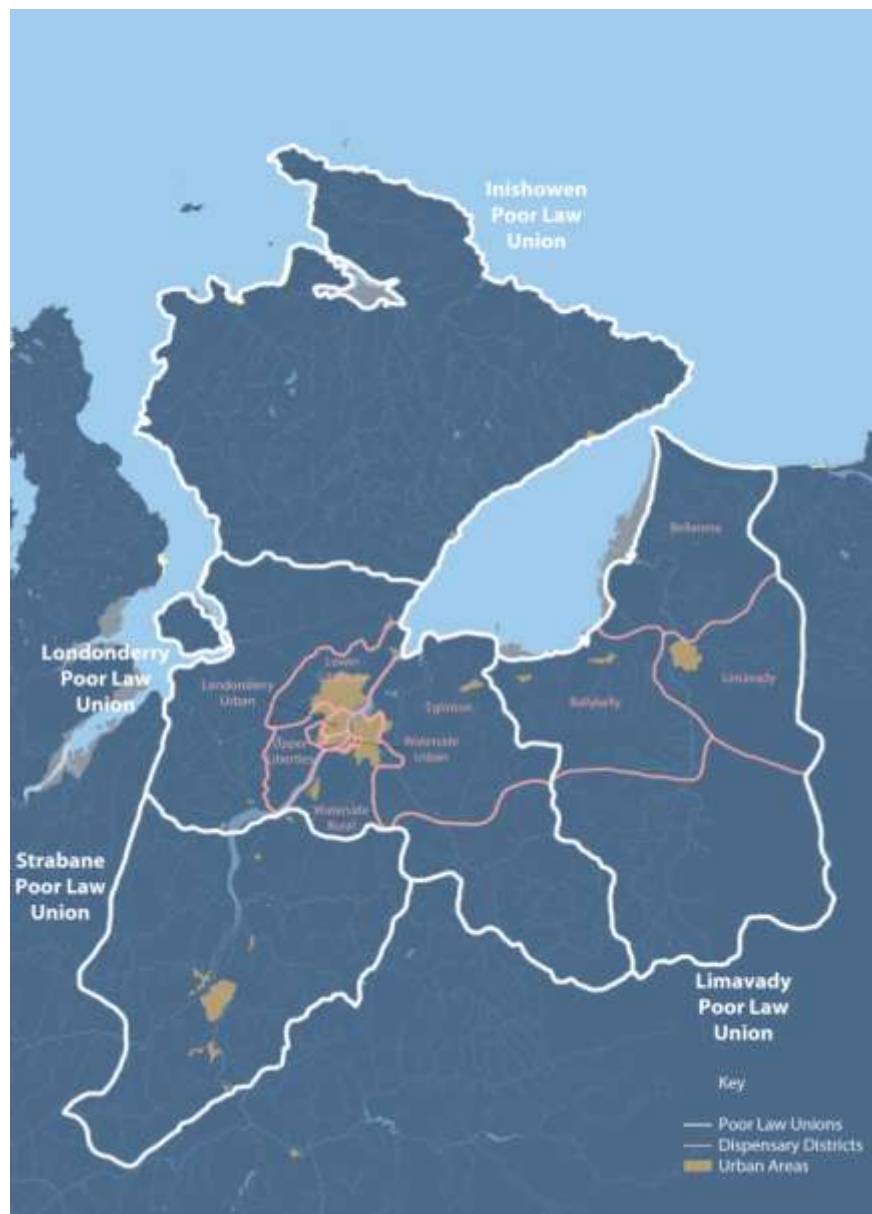


Figure 123 –Poor Law Unions & Dispensary Districts



Figure 126 – Richard Bartlett’s “A General Description of Ulster” 1602-3 (c) Trinity College Dublin

Of the available late c16/ early c17 mapping, Richard Bartlett’s map contains the most detail. This area, at the southern end of Inishowen is the area which both separates Inishowen from the ‘mainland’ and provides a strong centre at Derry fortified with outer defences from Inch in the west to Culmore in the east. Two small streams or rivers are shown on Bartlett’s map, the Skeogue River to the south and the Burnfoot river to the north of Elaghmore castle. The city of Derry is coloured and clearly considered as part of Inishowen with the land between the city and Burt forming its southern, militarised edge.



Figure 127 – Parsons-Hollar map of Inishowen

The Parsons-Hollar 17th century map shows the Inishowen lands allocated to Sir Arthur Chichester. The townland structure is virtually unchanged from that today. The lands shown also incorporate the city of Derry. County ‘Colrane’ has yet to be established as County Londonderry. The lands which make up the Quigley’s Point Burnfoot Landscape Character Area are shown linking the Foyle and the Swilly from east to west and enclosed by hills to the north and south.

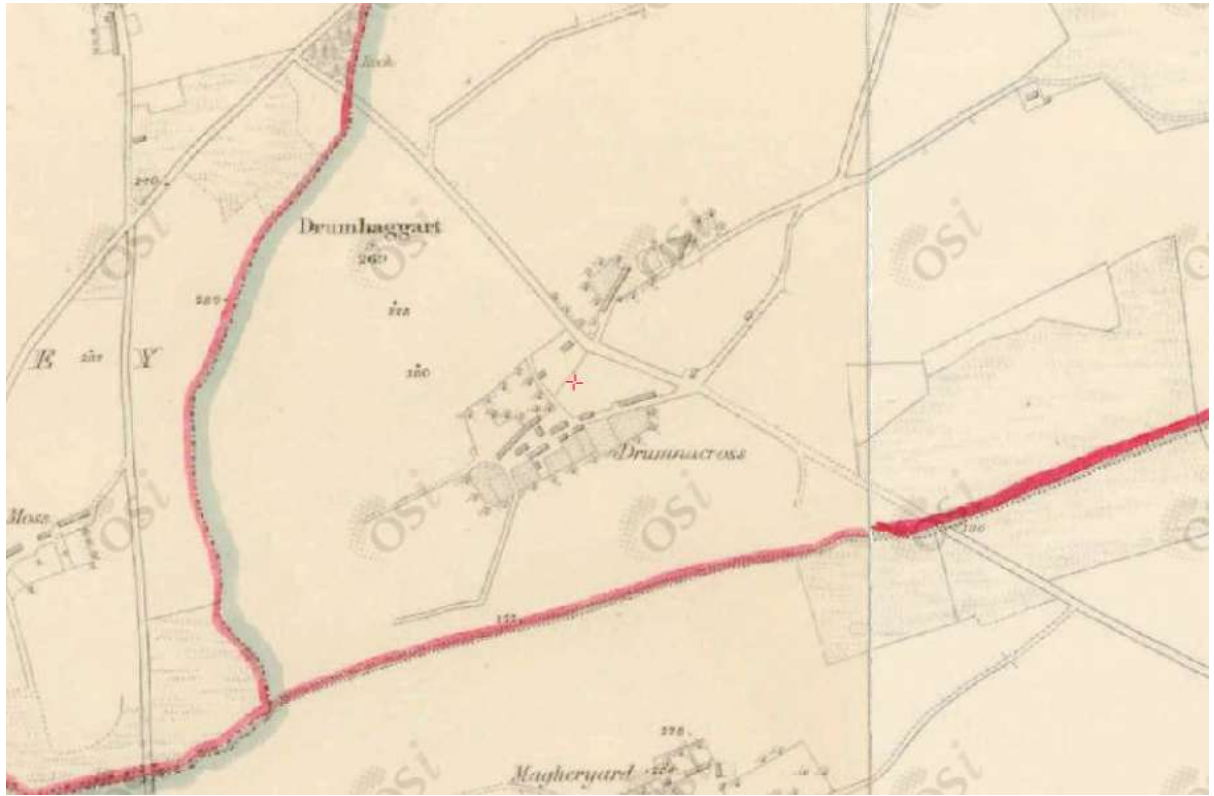


Figure 130 – clachan settlement at Drummacross circa 1835 (c)OSI



Figure 131 – aerial view of Drummacross circa 2005 (c)OSI

The first edition Ordnance Survey, completed from c1835 onwards, is the earliest comprehensive accurately scaled mapping undertaken in the country. The process was started at Magilligan.

These maps provide an insight into land use almost 200 years ago. Maps above show detail of a clachan settlement at Drumnacross, the shape of which is substantially intact today.

The clachan settlements in 1835 is clearly shown with enclosed gardens next to the houses and open pasture areas and enclosures for planting crops.

The modern aerial view shows the radiating field enclosures that typify this type of settlement following agricultural improvement. In the course of the land being 'enclosed', the original houses would be retained and the former common land divided and allocated in relation to the position of the buildings. The fields thus radiate out from the centre. Houses to the south of the road appear to still be present but unroofed. The long house to the north of the road shown on the 1835 still appears to survive, almost 200 years later.



Figure 132 – the long house shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map shown in Streetview (c) Google



Figure 133 – surviving fragments of the clachan settlement on the south side of the roadway

QUIGLEY'S POINT~BURNFOOT – historical cultural & built landscape; landed estates

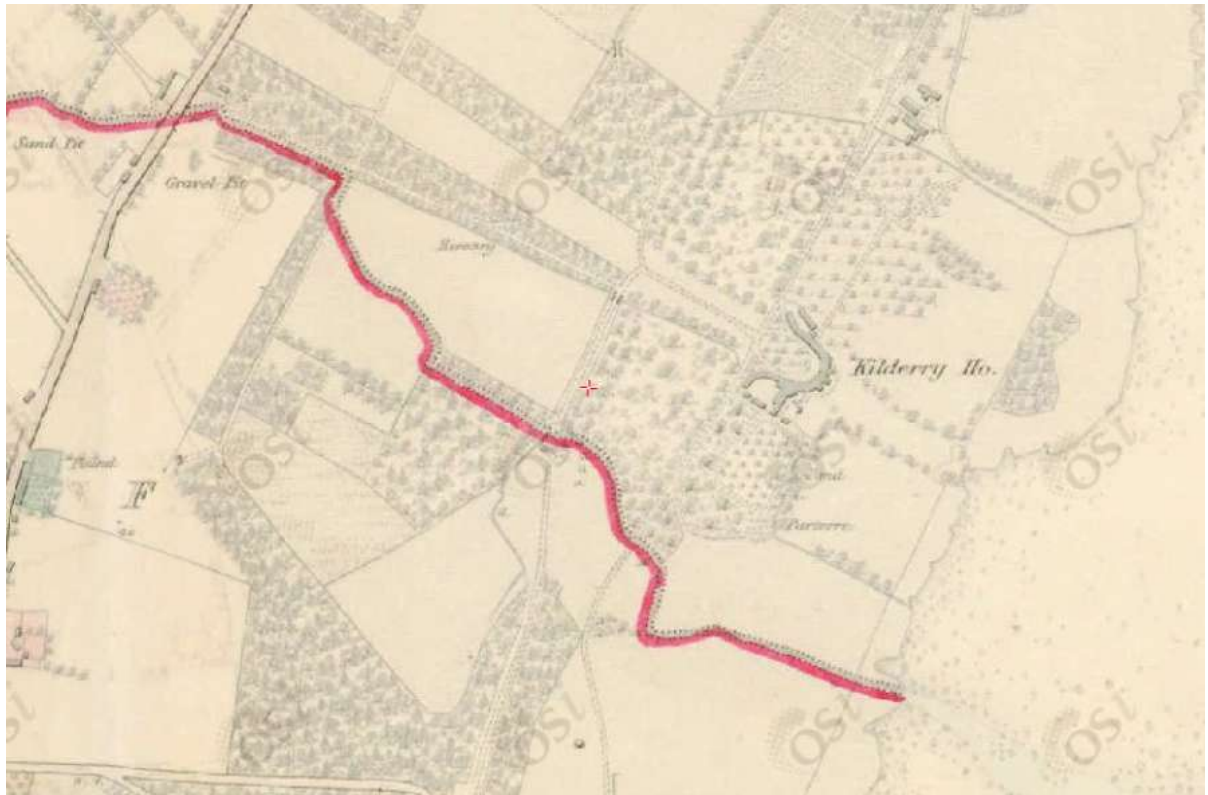


Figure 134 – Kilderry House, Muff 1st edition Ordnance Survey circa 1835



Figure 135 – Kilderry House, Muff. Aerial view showing extent of planted landscape still surviving

First edition Ordnance Survey maps show the extent of demesne lands associated with landed estates. Houses and planted landscapes are shown, as are associated outbuildings. Irish estates had to earn their keep and many estates constructed in the 18th and 19th century incorporated buildings to accommodate industrial uses. At Kilderry the estate included commercial tree plantations.

Aerial photography shows that whilst tree plantations are well preserved the house and immediate landscaped areas have been eroded significantly from their earlier extent.

QUIGLEY'S POINT~BURNFOOT – historical built landscape; Urban Settlement

There is no significant urban settlement within this Landscape Character Area, although the village of Muff developed in conjunction with the house at Kilderry with church, school house and pound noted in 1835. By the time of the Griffith valuation, circa 1850, the village also contained a police barracks and post office. By 1900, a smithy and dispensary were also recorded.



Figure 136 – Muff Village circa 1835 (c)OSI

QUIGLEY'S POINT~BURNFOOT – historical built landscape; significant sites

Prehistoric Sites

- Birdstown Demesne: Cist (DG038-031---)
- Monreagh or Barr of Kilmackilvenny: Burnt spreads (DG038-056---)
- Eskaheen: Standing stone (DG039-004---) & Portal Tomb (DG039-005---)
- Ardmore: Standing Stone & Rock Art (DG039-009--- & DG039-009001-)
- Drumhaggart: Flat cemetery (DG039-012---)

Ecclesiastical Buildings & sites

- Ecclesiastical Site: Three Trees - Ecclesiastical enclosure (DG030-014001-) & burial ground (DG030-01402-); Holy Well (DG030-015---)
- Eskaheen: Church (DG039-006---) & Graveyard (DG039-006001-)
- Muff, Church of Ireland
- St Aengus' Church, Burt/ "Burt Chapel" (outside LCA) – like the fort at Greenan above; this building has influence over a wide area



Figure 139 – Eskaheen church (c) Google



Figure 140 – Muff church (c) Google



Figure 141 – St Aengus Church, Burt

Medieval Sites & Buildings

- Tromaty: Burial Ground (DG030-010---)
- Ardmore: Ringfort (DG039-008---)
- Dundrean: Ringfort (DG047-002---)
- Greenan fort (outside LCA) – overlooks and has influence over the entire area

Post-Medieval Sites

- None highlighted

Battle Sites

- None highlighted

Vernacular Buildings

- Muff: Thatched house (NIAH 40903902)
- Vernacular house, Eskaveen
- Vernacular house with tar roof addition, Eskaveen



Figure 142 – Tar roof house Eskaveen (c) Google



Figure 143 – vernacular house, Eskaveen (c) Google

Gentleman's Houses

- Ardmore: Kilderry House (NIAH & RPS 40903905)

Manses/Rectories

- None highlighted

Mansion Houses & Estate Buildings

- None highlighted

Historic Parks & Gardens/Demesnes

- Kilderry House
- Birdstown Demesne



Figure 144 – Kilderry demesne, Muff



Figure 145 – Birdstown demesne(c) Google

Schools

- None highlighted

Institutional Buildings: Prisons, Workhouses & Hospitals

- None highlighted

Commercial Buildings

- None highlighted

Military Structures/Defence Heritage

- Former Customs Post – corrugated iron building



Figure 146 – former border custom post Muff (c) Google

Industrial Landscapes

- Drumhaggart: Former watermill (NIAH 40903812)

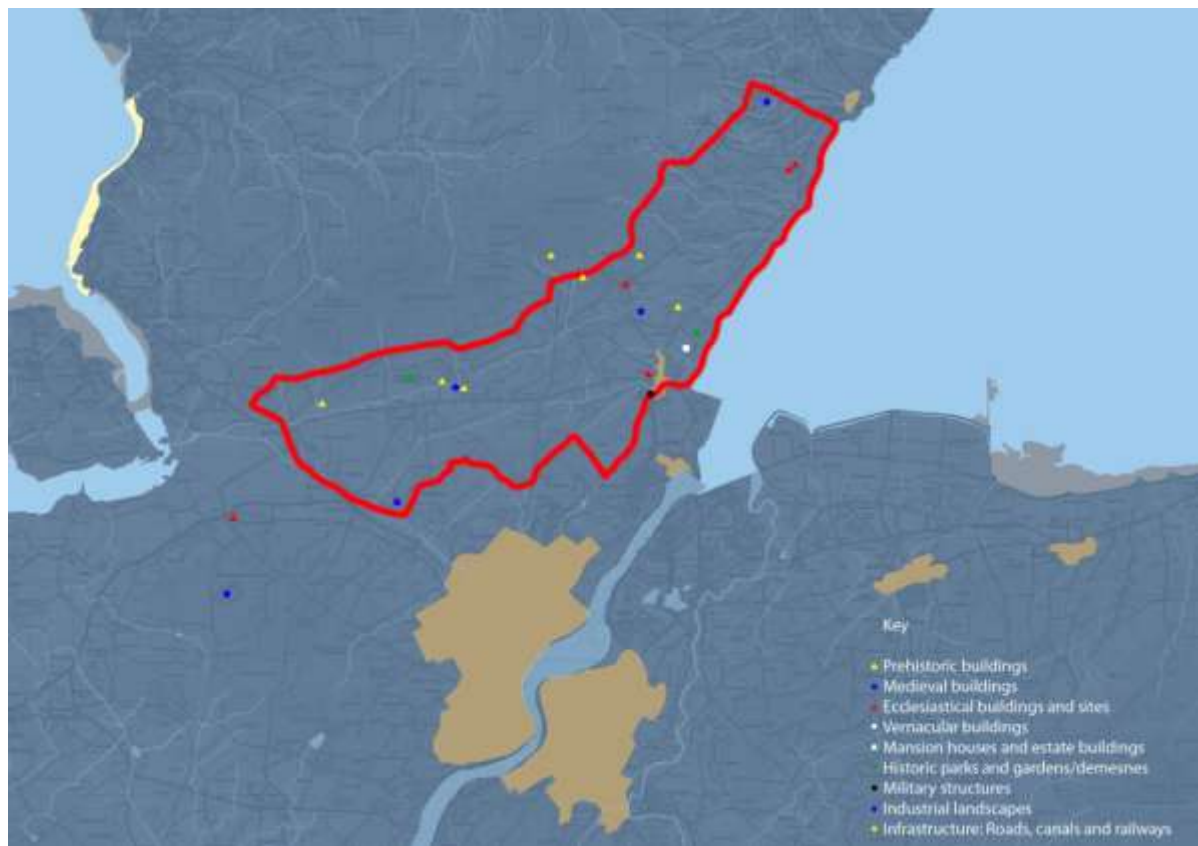
Coastal Works/Maritime Structures

- None highlighted

Infrastructure – roads, canals & railways

- Londonderry & Lough Swilly railway

QUIGLEY'S POINT~BURNFOOT – Key to significant heritage assets



QUIGLEY'S POINT~BURNFOOT – Visual Landscape: Spatial Context

Photography

Visually, this LCA distinguishes itself by sheer scale. It has a large number of broad, long range views, falling into three categories. These include views from the uplands looking east over Lough Foyle; views from the R238 just above sea level looking east across the Lough; and views north and west to the mountain slopes from the base of the hills. Views of the mountains and the Lough are on a pleasantly overwhelming scale and the combination of the two is best gathered from vantage points to the western leg of the LCA.

The built environment offers a varied degree of sensitivity. The recognisably historic village of Eskaveen contains strong cultural elements and would be sensitive to change. Where the villages of Muff and Burnfoot are overwhelmed with vehicular traffic, are less sensitive to change and in fact visual changes would be encouraged if they can improve setting.

Standing directly at the edge of Lough Foyle provides a positive alternative vantage point, but access in this LCA is limited.



Figure 147 – views rising above the shore along the Foyle (c)Google

QUIGLEY'S POINT~BURNFOOT – Written Landscape: prose, poem & song

Folklore & Oral Narratives:

As described in Wikipedia:

“.....the area was named Inis Eoghain (the Island of Eoghan) after Eógán mac Néill, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages (Niall Naoigeallach, a High King of Ireland), whose name was also used for Tyrone (Irish: Tír Eoghain). Inis Eoghain is also the ancient homeland of the Mac Lochlainn clan (descended from the tribe of Eoghan), a clan that grew so formidable that they eventually came under siege by a Limerick King, who came north to Aileach, and ordered the destruction of Aileach fort, and that each soldier was to carry away a stone from the fort in order to prevent its rebuilding. Later, after the decline of the Mac Lochlainn clan, the chieftainship of Inis Eoghain was usurped by the Ó Dochartaigh clan, as they lost their own homeland in the Laggan valley area of Tír Conaill.

Inishowen has many historical monuments, dating back to early settlements, and including the ruins of several castles, and the fort at Grianán Aileach. The ancient Grianán Ailigh fort at Burt was the one time seat of the High Kings of Ireland, including both High Kings of the Mac Lochlainn Clan, who held power in Inis Eoghain for many centuries...”

19th Century Gazetteers

Account from Lewis' Topographical Dictionary of Ireland - 1837

“MUFF, an ecclesiastical district, in the barony of ENNISHOWEN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Londonderry, on the road to Moville; containing 5915 inhabitants. Aileach castle, now only a noble ruin, stands on the summit of a lofty hill, and appears to have been the residence of the princes of the country for many centuries; in the reign of Elizabeth it was occupied by the O'Dohertys, who, in 1601, were conquered by Sir H. Docwra, who afterwards held their lands from the queen. Sir Cahir O'Doherty, the chieftain of Ennishowen, on May 1st, 1608, invited Capt. Hart, the English Governor of Culmore fort, and his lady, to the castle, under the guise of friendship; when he seized and made them prisoners, exacting such orders from the governor as secured the chieftain's own admittance into Culmore fort; having succeeded in obtaining which he massacred the garrison, took possession of the fort, and, on the same night, captured Derry, putting Sir G. Paulett, the governor, to death. Aileach castle was, shortly afterwards, re-taken by the English, under Lord-Deputy Wingfield, by whose orders it was dismantled, and it has ever since remained in ruins.

This district is bounded on the east by Lough Foyle, and comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 15,030 statute acres, of which 14,988 are apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £8658 perann.; about four-fifths are good arable land under an excellent system of cultivation; the remainder is mountainous and unproductive. The village has a neat appearance, the houses being clean and well built. Fairs are held on May 4th, Aug. 5th, Oct. 25th, and Dec. 11th. It has a penny

post to Londonderry and Moville, a dispensary, and a constabulary police station; petty sessions are held once every fortnight; and a court for the manor of Muff is held on the second Tuesday in every month, for the recovery of debts under 40s.

Ballynagarde is the residence of Capt. Hart, and Birdstown, of the Rev. P. B. Maxwell. The living is a perpetual cure, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Dean; it was erected in 1809, when thirteen townlands were separated from the parish of Templemore. The tithes belong to the Dean: the income of the curate is £100, late currency, arising from £26 paid out of the Augmentation funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and a stipend from the Dean. The church is a small neat edifice, in the Gothic style of architecture, built about a century since by the ancestor of the late Gen. Hart, of Kilderry; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have lately granted £379 for its repair. In the R. C. divisions Muff forms part of the union or district of Templemore. About 100 children are educated in a school principally supported by the dean, and a school at Culmore is supported by the Hart family; there are also two private schools, in which are about 90 children; and two Sunday schools. The fort of Culmore is nominally within this district, though usually considered to be extra-parochial.

BURT, a parish, in the barony of ENNISHOWEN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 6 miles (N. W.) from Londonderry; containing 3765 inhabitants. This parish, which anciently formed part of the parish of Templemore, is situated on Lough Swilly, and comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 16,672½ statute acres. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Dean, to whom the tithes are payable: the curate's stipend is £100 per annum late currency, of which £75 is paid by the dean, and the remainder is advanced from the augmentation funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

The church, a neat small edifice, was built about a century since. There is no glebe-house. In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Iskahan, Burt, and Inch, and contains a chapel. There is also a place of worship for Presbyterians in connection with the Synod of Ulster, of the first class. A parochial school, in which are about 40 boys and 4 girls, is supported by the Dean of Derry; and there are three pay schools, in which are about 80 boys and 30 girls, and three Sunday schools. On the shore of Lough Swilly are the ruins of the castle of Burt, or Birt, erected by Sir Cahir O'Dogherty in the 15th century, consisting of a single tower, situated on a commanding eminence."

QUIGLEY'S POINT~BURNFOOT – Review of findings & recommendations

The significant surviving heritage assets within the Quigley's Point Burnfoot LCA can be grouped under the following headings:

- Clachans – there is significant survival across the region; exemplified by clachans at Drumnacross and Soppog
- Gentleman's houses & landscape – Kilderry Birdstown
- Natural: wooded glens incised within the landscape providing habitat and safe routes for the movement of wildlife; woodlands at Ardmore, Lisnagra and Gortcormacan; surviving fragments of valley bog; tidal mudflats within Lough Foyle.

A number of possible risk areas have also been identified:

- Vernacular buildings – significant attrition to buildings & settings
- Speculative, ribbon & exceptionally poor quality housing development
- Inadvertant damage and neglect to historic building stock due to poor maintenance lack of knowledge
- Eskaheen church – uncontrolled ivy growth to medieval church structure
- Muff Church – whilst understated, has significant historical interest including an 18th century pegged roof structure. The juxtaposition of Muff Church relative to the R239 approach road is significant positive element. The setting has been compromised to some extent with inappropriate development. This long-duration view should not be further degraded.
- Kilderry demesne lands – fragmentation of ownership is likely to result in further gradual loss of an important designed 18th century landscape without development of a management strategy for this area.

Existing tourism uses & Opportunities

- Kilderry House and landscape – main house thought now to be in single private ownership after having been used as apartments. The gardens have potential for restoration and development for visitors that would also facilitate interpretation of other significant surviving elements including vistas to and from the village and which might otherwise be lost to piecemeal development
- Shore walking routes – recreational routes may be developed in conjunction with a public realm plan
- Culmore Landfill Park – Although beyond Donegal County Council boundaries, this site provides the ideal location for taking in the magnificence of Lough Foyle. Engagement and Partnership with appropriate authorities in Northern Ireland should commence to evolve this space into a recreational destination.

- Border tourism – Retain remnants of border control posts and landscape alterations resulting from the division. Interpret with signage, walks and perhaps a destination element.
- Wooded Knoll at Lenamore – straddles the border with fabulous views over Lough and mountains

4.4 Inishowen Head ~ Quigley's Point

INISHOWEN HEAD~QUIGLEY'S POINT – Landscape Character Area

No Landscape Character Analysis has previously been undertaken for County Donegal; preliminary Landscape Character areas have been established specifically for the purposes of this study.

The following map and text relates to the INISHOWEN HEAD~QUIGLEY'S POINT Landscape Character Area – as described in this study.



Figure 149 – 1 to 50,000 scale Discovery map (c) OSI; the “Inishowen Head~Quigley's Point” LCA is shaded in pink

Key Characteristics

- sloping landscape rising up from the western shores of Lough Foyle to a open high pasture ridge forming the rim to the Lough basin on this side
- The shore line comprises a series of rocky projections with small sandy beaches and shallow reefs between
- Prehistoric raised beaches sit immediately above the shoreline with a wooded low cliffs behind forming a picturesque backdrop punctuated by designed gentleman's houses and bathing villas

- Beyond Greencastle the landscape becomes less tamed and historic clachan settlements, which give their names to each of the townlands, have established the pattern of development sheltered with dispersed planting and groups of sycamore trees
- At Inishowen Head this landscape quickly turns to high cliffs rising almost directly out the water with only a limited number inlets which characterises the north Inishowen coastline as it extends northwards towards Malin Head
- Principal modern settlements are located along the main road from Stroove to Quigley's Point
- The slopes are divided by deeply incised wooded ravines at the boundary of each townland.
- Several of the channels and streams, which feed into the Foyle, are occupied by the remains of old mill buildings
- Small sloping fields thick hedgerows and groups of trees; dense shelterbelts around farm buildings
- Upper slopes give way to heath and bog land with panoramic views to the east
- Within the Lough area: shallow waters and sandbanks are revealed at low tide; the deeper navigation channel is located on this side of the Lough, expansive between Greencastle and Moville quickly narrowing upstream from Moville approaching Derry.

Landscape Description

The Inishowen Head~Quigleys Point LCA is found on the western shores of Lough Foyle, forming the enclosure to the Foyle Basin on this side. The slopes are a glacial formation with deeply incised ravines formed by glacial meltwater. The dramatic cliffs of Binevenagh and the series of basalt peaks of the Sperrin Mountains to the South form a massive backdrop across the wide expanse of the Lough above the Magilligan plain and wooded edge to the alluvial plain on the far side. This view is deliberately exploited by a significant number of gentleman's houses and villas located here in the 19th century; the setting around these houses and the town of Moville along the shoreline was deliberately planted in conformity with picturesque design principles prevalent at this time.

The lands are exposed to winds from the south across the Lough but sheltered by a high ridge from the worst of the Atlantic weather from the north and west. The landscape is moderately fertile with some arable farming along the Lough edge with higher ground mostly given over to grazing

Fields are generally bounded by mixed hedges of fuschia, thorn, and ash with deep open drainage ditches.

Landscape Condition and Sensitivity to Change

The farms are well maintain and in good condition although broken up in recent years by subdivision of farms to facilitate un-planned one off houses disconnecting earlier continuous

agricultural lands which might shelter wildlife and encourage species migration. The deep drainage ravines appear to be in good condition and potentially provide uncultivated buffer zones which allow access from the shore to higher ground with some potential nature conservation value. Sporadic piecemeal and, almost exclusively, poor quality housing development has permanently damaged previously agricultural lands from the main road parallel to the shoreline to the level of the townland clachans half way up the rise from the shore to the mountain ridge above.

The extensive nature of recent housing development and its inappropriately large scale within the previously rural landscape has caused irreparable damage that can only be tempered by tree planting which, although usually required as condition of planning permissions, is hardly ever implemented. The natural state is visually stunning providing grandstand view of the western isles of Scotland, the Antrim coast, County Londonderry and the Sperrins. In common with the factors that saw development of Moville as a seaside resort town in the 19th and 20th centuries, this state has proved popular with those seeking to build holiday accommodation and with commuters from Derry, which is less than 20 miles distant. In contrast, the visual landscape in certain locations is at critical saturation point beyond which any new development will have a profoundly negative effect on tourism in this area and is highly sensitive to any additional change.

Historic development along the shoreline is well spaced out allowing the wooded landscapes between to retain a strongly rural character. Much of this shoreline within the area of Moville, has been deliberately planted within the Regency period and designed as a picturesque romantic landscape embodying the principles of beauty established by 18th century philosopher Edmund Burke and as set out "*A Philosophical Enquiry into the Origin of our Ideas of the Sublime and Beautiful*". These landscapes are essentially designed as an artwork in the manner of a landscape painting. This setting is unique in the northwest of Ireland and potentially of international significance. Recent suburban development along the shoreline has eroded this significant feature; any further development along the Moville shoreline should include landscape design as part of the proposal to be designed in accordance with these historic features.

Principles for Landscape Management

- The groups of mature trees need to be maintained, many planted areas are in excess of 200 years old and require renewal to ensure their maintenance into the future.
- This landscape has provided a strong generator for tourism in the past and is likely do so again in the future, subject to careful management.
- Strong hedgerow boundaries outside the town area are a characteristic feature of this landscape type, some replanting and strengthening of the existing hedgerows is necessary,

particularly where these have been removed to facilitate new development and have yet to be reinstated.

- Where new developments have eroded the historic landscape character of the area, intervention with new tree planting should occur.

Principles for Accommodating New Development

- New development should comprise restoration of historic building and landscape features or isolated high quality buildings. Focus should be on repairing recent damage and preventing further erosion of its distinctive landscape character.

INISHOWEN HEAD~QUIGLEY'S POINT – Historic Landscape Characterisation

A review of the historical documentation relating to the landscape study area demonstrates a wide mix of historic characteristics.

In common with other parts of the Foyle basin, the location of this landscape character area has been of strategic military importance in the past. Access to the Foyle is controlled at Greencastle, established in the 14th Century by Richard de Burgho; and later in the medieval period, modified for use as an O'Doherty tower house.

The massive early 19th century Martello and battery fort at Greencastle, built as part of a national network of fortifications during the Napoleonic period, is of international significance because of its functional connection with the Martello at Magilligan point which is located in Northern Ireland.

Northburg, Newcastle or Greencastle are all references to de Burgho's Norman period castle, which is similar in scale to Carrickfergus but, sadly, neglected. The building is of national significance and, in conjunction with the Martello fort, has considerable tourism potential.

The navigation channel towards Derry was defended in the medieval period by fortified houses at Redcastle (no remains), Whitecastle (possible remains incorporated within Whitecastle House).

In the 19th century, the Martello, fort defences were supplemented by defensible coastguard barracks at Greencastle and Moville. Most of these have been divided into private houses today; part of the barracks at Greencastle has been extended and converted for use as the Maritime Museum.

Whilst the Republic of Ireland was neutral during WW2 there were a series of small concrete lookout posts constructed around the coastline, one of these is located above Port-a-Doris at Inishowen Head.

Navigation aids are also a significant feature at the entrance to the Foyle at Inishowen Head and there are two significant lighthouse structures, constructed in 1837, and operated by the Irish Lights Commission. These lights, and a foghorn which has been decommissioned, assisted ships into the Foyle avoiding the Tuns sand bank adjacent to and immediately outside the mouth of Lough Foyle.

Inside Lough Foyle, navigation lights are maintained by the Londonderry Port & Harbour Commissioners and mark the navigation route to Derry. Several of these lights and markers are highly unusual; in this landscape area; the most notable of these are the 'Metal Man' at White Strand, the Warren Lighthouse at the Greencastle Golf Links and the Moville Lighthouse. The last

is a rare Mitchell screw-pile structure, one of only three in Ireland and an icon of the town of Merville

This side of the Foyle, because of its access to the navigation, is the focus of fishing in the Lough. At Quigley's point, small boats are moored which are designed to fish in the Lough for shell fish and salmon and have a shallow enough draft that they are able to stray outside the navigation lane. The "Foyle Punt" is a distinctive boat type, primarily built at Culmore or Merville and used throughout the Foyle basin for salmon fishing.

Larger craft are located at Greencastle and Merville, traditional boats, such as the Drontheim/Greencastle Yawl (open deck wooden clinker built boats, pointed at both ends) are still used today either for sport or, later adapted 'half-decker' boats are used for fishing. Whilst originating from traditional Scandinavian boat designs, and used elsewhere along the north coast, these boats are closely associated with area around the mouth of the Foyle and are an example of vernacular designs closely tailored to the conditions of the local marine landscape.

There are significant pier structures at Merville and Greencastle. The latter extended and the new upper pier constructed at Carrickarory, Merville in the 1890's with the assistance of the Congested Districts Board. The older Fish Quay at the town in Merville is also location of a modern sculpture by Locky Morris, known as 'the Fid' , representing the connections of the town with fishing and North America, where many thousands of people emigrated from Merville in the 19th century and from where its construction material was sourced.

The former Anchor Line Tavern to the north of the pier was once the ticket office for the Anchor Line, one of the transatlantic shipping companies which operated from Merville. Passengers were ferried by steamer to Merville where the larger ships would be moored en route from Glasgow or Liverpool heading to the United States or Canada.

The location on Lough Foyle, as well as being a military entry point, is also thus characterised as a significant port of emigration, perhaps starting with St Columba's departure to Iona from Port Kill at Inishowen Head to the very significant number of people who emigrated during the 19th century from the famine period onwards. The location is therefore very significant to the Irish 'diaspora', not only to those originating from the local area, but also to those whose families passed through from the wider region.

The accent here, like much of the north coast, is almost Scots to the ear. From most of the peninsula there are views to Rathlin Island, Mull of Kintyre and Islay; the distance to Islay is less than the distance to Letterkenny. Up until the 1960's the Scotch boat boosted tourism between

Moville and Scotland and local people are as likely to support one of the Glasgow soccer teams as play Gaelic sports.

The Industrial Heritage of Moville is also of interest, with a number of historic mill remains along the Bredagh River at Moville. In particular around Gulladuff House is a medieval, possibly 10th century, bridge and what appears may be the remains of a stone lined mill race. Upstream is the substantial building known locally as Gulladuff, or McCauley's, mill. This former flour and grain mill was constructed in 1810 and extended in the 20th century. The building complex includes a high brick built chimney from the drying kiln and a turbine installed by the Moville Electric Supply Company, which supplied electricity for lighting in the town up until electrification in the 1950's. The mill race can still be traced and although the mill pond has been filled in there appears to be potential here for hydro power again in the future.

The market at Moville served all of east Inishowen and was housed in an attractive neo-classical market house opening onto the Market Square. This building is still intact and was converted into a public house known as the Town Clock. The original elements of this building are worthy of preservation as one of the few surviving market building structures in the County.

There were significant 18th & 19th century houses from Greencastle towards Derry: the Greencastle House (demolished); Manor House, Ballybrack House (demolished); Carnagarve, New Park (in ruins) and grounds used for housing; Castlecary (demolished); Redcastle House (remains incorporated into Redcastle Hotel); Shandy Hall (demolished); Whitecastle House.

As Moville developed as a bathing resort in the 19th century, with public seaweed baths located at the "Bath Green", the established houses were supplemented by significant examples of smaller Regency period bathing villas and houses in landscaped grounds for wealthy merchant classes and clergy who might also have owned town houses in Derry or elsewhere. The houses included: Carrignoc House, Porta Vila, Brooklyn House, Portachappel House, Drumaweer House, Glenburnie, Gortgowan, Ravenscliff, St Columb's, Rosebank, Gulladoo House, Carrownaff Cottage, Carrickarory House, Carrownaff Lodge, Foyle View. Houses at Gortgowan and Foyleview in particular are examples of 'cottage ornée' designed by world famous engraver James Malton and published in 'Essays in British Cottage Architecture'. The Dictionary of Irish Architecture states that there are no known examples of buildings designed by James Malton; however it appears that in Inishowen there may be two, although both have been altered.

The establishment of the town during this period saw plantations and landscaping which closely followed picturesque design principles. Indeed the entire town is gradually presented in this way

from the approach at the upper pier to the bottom of the main street. These qualities are rare in any Irish town and might easily be damaged if not properly recognised.

The town is also defined by its distinctive roadside walls which seem to have been constructed in the mid 19th century as part of a large scale famine relief scheme. Several of these walls have been damaged in recent years by road improvement schemes.



Figure 150 – Engraving from James Malton’s “An Essay on British Cottage Architecture”



Figure 151 – Malton Trail - Dublin

There are also further examples 20th century buildings including early work by Liam McCormick whose family home was Greencastle. These works include modifications to his own family house at Brooklyn House, the “bathing boxes” at Merville , his first building, an office at McCauley’s Mill and a number of modest houses.

A mysterious structure is located at Ravenscliff, next to the shore at Merville. The regency period walled garden here was originally enclosed by an earth bank on one side. The embankment was replaced by a concrete wall, it is thought during the second world war period, and decorated with spread eagles and Nordic runes, symbols used by the Nazis to represent the Hitler youth. Photographs taken from Merville show how close the British and American fleet was anchored off the shore here and the house would have been perfectly located to observe the goings on from neutral territory.

Outside the towns there are significant examples of clachans surviving and, until recently, many vernacular buildings were being preserved as holiday homes, extending the tradition for citizens of Derry to spend their summer holidays in Inishowen. Unfortunately, recent relaxation of planning regulations has seen a new build free for all and many traditional buildings abandoned and their settings destroyed. Greencastle has a relatively large number of thatched houses and although there are still commercial thatchers in the area, their number is dwindling and may potentially be lost within a generation.

A further vernacular building type is present in this area, similar to the traditional house but roofed with canvas painted with tar. Only a few structures survive; these follow the pattern of vernacular architecture where readily available materials, also used in farming and fishing, were adapted for use in the construction of buildings. A further development of this type can be seen at Merville and Greencastle, where these materials, at the turn of the 20th century, in conjunction with timber Belfast truss roofs were used to cover boat sheds and other large span buildings. There is also a unique example of cottages, known locally as “the onion baskets” roofed in this way.

The Landscape Character area could be subdivided further based on the topographical characteristics highlighted by the analysis of its history of land use:

- Stroove
- Greencastle Upper Road
- Greencastle Lower Road
- Merville & New Park
- Redcastle to Drung Shoreline

These preliminary titles have not been adopted for use in this study but may assist the future naming or subdivision of the study area based on historical land use.

INISHOWEN HEAD~QUIGLEY'S POINT – historical natural landscapes; geology

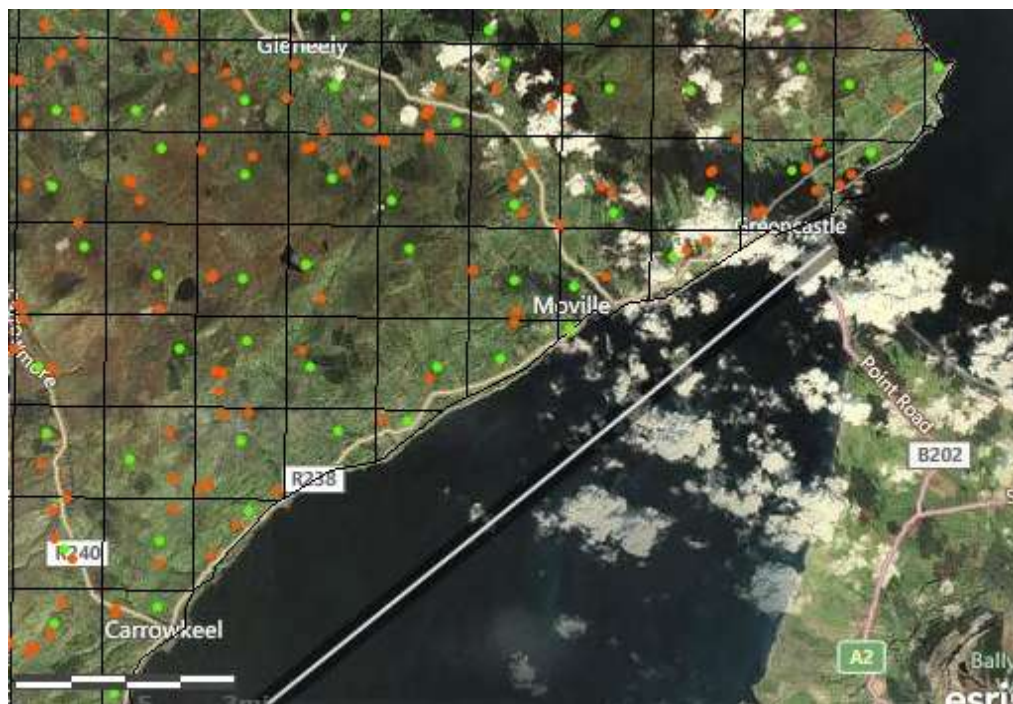


Figure 152 – Tellus Border Soil (green) & Stream (orange) Samples

The geological setting refers to the natural material state landscape as it has formed without the intervention of man. The following map and text relates to the geological setting of INISHOWEN HEAD QUIGLEY'S POINT Landscape Character Area

Outline Geomorphology and Landscape Setting

4.4.1.1 “Geology of Inishowen by J.J. Hartley, M.Sc.

With the exception of the Country around Londonderry, and the north-western border of Lough Foyle, the Inishowen Peninsula is built up from a very ancient series of rocks, known as the ‘Dalradian Series.’

These rocks run across the peninsula in broad bands, each one extending from the north-east to the south-west, and sometimes as much as two or even three miles in width. They consist essentially of those types which are known as quartzites, schists and limestones, and they represent a series of marine sediments - sands, muds, and perhaps banks of shells - which have been compressed, however, and much altered in appearance through the long continued action of heat and pressure.

If we commence on the north-west coast and cross the county towards the south-east, we have first a quartzite band which is well exposed at Malin Head, This is succeeded by a belt of soft micaceous schist nearly three miles in width; and then we find another bank of quartzite extending from Culdaff through Carndonagh, and across the Crana river to Bunrana on Lough Swilly.

Since the quartzites are hard and tough rocks, they are strongly resistant to the action of the weather, and so usually form high ground. The Crana band, for example, has built up the central and highest mountain range of Inishowen with culminating peaks of Slieve Snaght, Slieve Main and Crocknamaddy.

Following the Crana quartzite, we find a thin bank of limestone - best seen around Culdaff and south of Carndonagh. This limestone is usually black rather than white, a somewhat unusual feature for this kind of rock.

The rest of the area is mainly occupied by a thick series of slates and grits. They also represent altered sedimentary material, but here the alteration to which they have been subjected has not been so intense as it was in the case of those rocks previously described.

At the top of the series there occurs a small area of greenish schistose beds. These are well developed around Greencastle, and probably account for the name of that particular locality.

Mixed up with these "Dalradian" rocks, which represent one of the earliest chapters in the long history of the earth, we find others which were squeezed into them in the form of hot liquids, and which afterwards cooled and solidified, to give rise to a different types of rocks. These include a small patch of granite found south of Dunaff Head, and hard dark green varieties known as "epidiorites" which are well exposed round the Mintiaghs and elsewhere. Both the King and Queen of the Mintiaghs are composed of this material.

For a good geological map, together with photographs and fuller details of the rocks, reference may be made to a paper by Dr.W. J. McCallien, to be found in the Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, for 1935.

In conclusion, there follows a short note on the minerals of economic importance which are found in the peninsula. In central Inishowen, south of Carndonagh, and in the Glentogher valley, deposits of lead and silver ore occur. These were worked during the last century. A considerable amount of bog iron ore was also formerly exported both for gas purification and as a source of iron."

According to Geological Survey of Ireland Memoirs - Metamorphic rocks 1890

“Along the southern area, between Inishowen Head and Moville, rocks are pretty equally made up of schists and grits, grey green, and sometimes brown and olive m colour, and often very chloritic in composition. Both the schists or slates and grits are so highly cleaved that it is sometimes difficult to determine the true bedding of the rocks. As in other parts of this peninsula, the beds are excessively contorted and crumpled, and dip at high angles on both sides of the prevalent N.E. and SW. strike.

The rocks generally in the district are so slightly metamorphosed that they might be expected to yield fossils; but these, although diligently looked for, have not hitherto been observed.

Between Greencastle and Moville there are greenish grey grits well suited for building stone.”



Figure 153– Inishowen Head~ Quigley’s Point historical geological mapping 1889 (c) GSI

INISHOWEN HEAD~QUIGLEY'S POINT – historical natural landscapes; ecology

Information on the ecology is available from a variety of sources. In addition to NPWS data, current sources include references relating to protected sites. The following pages offer an overview of these with a synopsis confirming the significant features written by ecologist Ralph Sheppard.

An analysis of Inishowen Head~Quigley's Point Ecology – by Ralph Sheppard

The very distinctive landscape of eastern Inishowen has less in common with the landscapes we are naturally used to in the west of Ireland, than with other east coasts; Antrim, with its glens and sheltered cliffs, and east England, with its huge expanses of shallow sea and agricultural hinterlands. Any real connection may be little more than coincidence, but in a region where one expects rugged and barren west coast scenes, there is something about the gently sloping edge of Inishowen, its rich farmland cut by a series of deeply wooded ravines, and the enclosed shallow expanses of Lough Foyle, which attracts the discerning eye. The history of settlement testifies to this appeal having deep roots. It is perhaps fortunate that so much of the land was set aside for long periods from the relentless march of progress, or much less of this character would be still detectable.

- 1 Very little of this area is under any kind of protection. Inishowen Head is at the eastern limit of the long stretch of coastline designated as North Inishowen Coast Special Area of Conservation. The cliff and cliff-top vegetation is of interest, as are the breeding seabirds, although within this Landscape Character Area (LCA) these are relatively few - Rock Doves and Chough are of greater significance.
- 2 The intricate coast south to Greencastle is full of interest, but its prize feature is sadly no longer present. Up to the 1980s, a string of six tern colonies culminated in a large colony on a little rock in Greencastle Harbour. Up to 50 pairs of Common and Arctic Terns nested on this rock every year, secure in their isolation from the bustling activity only a couple of metres away on the pier. But then the pier was expanded, and the rock was incorporated without any awareness that a design which would have isolated it, and saved the terns, could easily have been devised. The terns have gone, as they have from all of the other little colonies, where disturbance and nest predation would probably have both taken their toll. If the old 9-hole golf course provided a buffer against some of the possible disturbance and development, is it possible that the present 18-hole course is just too tight a squeeze for the terns?
- 3 South of Greencastle an amenity footpath along the shore north from Moville limits to some degree the full expression of the natural coastal communities. But it is also an effective brake on the more serious destruction which suburban sprawl could have wreaked. As it is, the footpath provides a very attractive and accessible introduction to coastal vegetation and shore life.

- 4 South of Moville, the low cliffs screen the coast which drops quickly into a deep-water channel. A strip of woodland tops the cliffs all the way to Redcastle, providing an extremely natural and unspoiled shoreline – remarkably so, given the close proximity of the coast road and the well developed and settled agricultural hinterland.
- 5 Protection is provided south from Redcastle to Quigley’s Point by the northern limit of the Lough Foyle Special Protection Area (under the EU Birds Directive). Most of the birds are on the Northern Ireland shore, which is also designated as an SPA. But relatively large sub-flocks from that major population can often cross the lough and utilise the resources, and the refuge, provided by the west bank. Brent Geese, Knot, Dunlin and Lapwing are among the species with most significant numbers. Totals can reach 6-7000, which is small compared with what the east shore normally supports, but still of considerable importance.

The following maps and site descriptions are available on the NPWS website indicate the protected areas that are located within the LCA study region. There are significant areas of protection along the North Inishowen coast, which intersects the LCA area at Inishowen Head. Potential areas of interest also exist along the Foyle shoreline which may contain areas of ancient/long established woodland and are worthy of further investigation. Many of these latter areas appear to have been planted deliberately with a landscape design intent and thus have architectural as well as natural heritage significance.

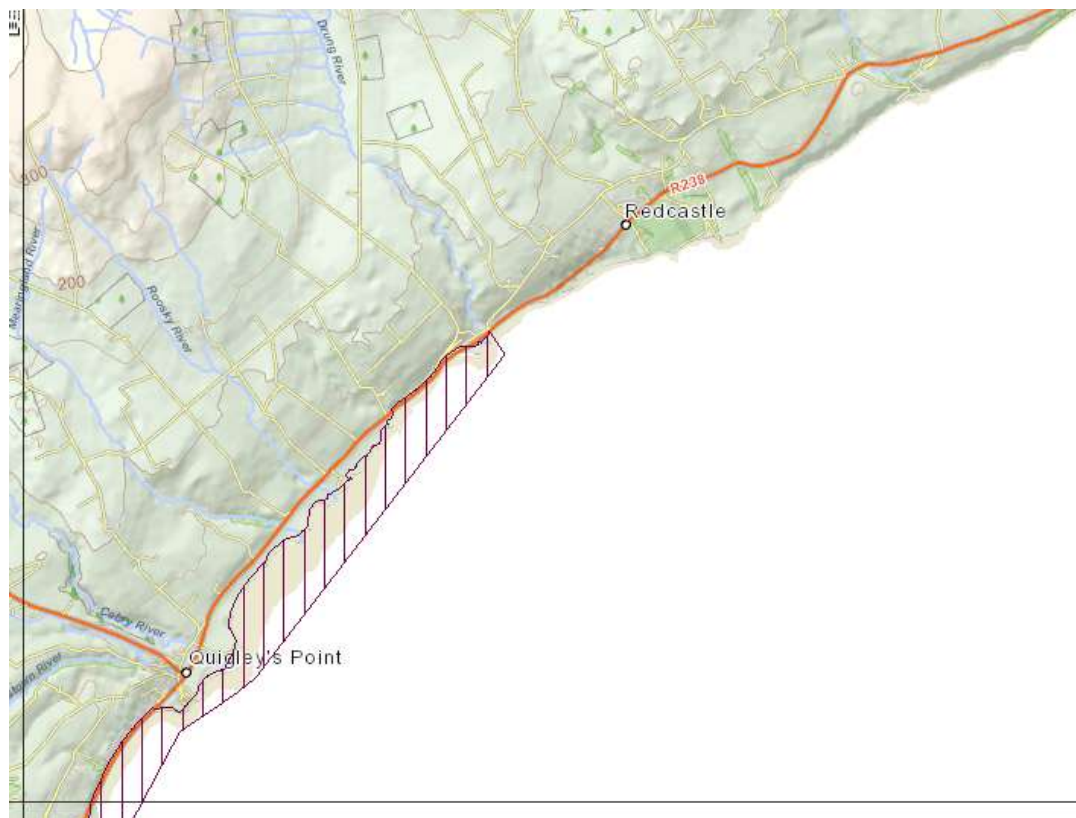


Figure 154 – 004087 Lough Foyle Special Protection Area (SPA) (c) OSI

A small area at the southern end of the LCA incorporates a section of the Lough Foyle SPA, between Drung and Quigley's Point:

“SITE NAME: LOUGH FOYLE SPECIAL PROTECTION AREA (SPA)

SITE CODE: 004087

The site comprises a section of the western shore of Lough Foyle from Muff to north of Vances Point in Co. Donegal. The site is part of the larger cross-border Lough Foyle complex which regularly supports in excess of 20,000 wintering waterbirds. The majority of the wintering waterbirds that utilise this site occur along the southern and eastern shoreline of Lough Foyle in Derry, which is also designated as an SPA in Northern Ireland.

The site is selected as a Special Protection Area (SPA) under the E.U. Birds Directive, as it is part of an internationally important wetland site that regularly supports in excess of 20,000 wintering waterbirds. The assemblage of birds that utilise Lough Foyle includes internationally important populations of Whooper Swan (811), Light-bellied Brent Goose (3,765) and Bar-tailed Godwit (2,059), and nationally important populations of a further 18 species: Great Crested Grebe(148), Bewick's Swan (43), Greylag Goose (391), Shelduck (468), Wigeon (9,011), Teal (660), Mallard (1,635), Red-breasted Merganser (82), Oystercatcher (3,101), Golden Plover (4,562), Lapwing (4,024), Knot (499), Dunlin (4,991), Curlew (2,265), Redshank (988), Black-headed Gull (2,212), Common Gull (2,846) and Herring Gull (1,261) – all counts are five year mean peaks for the entire Lough Foyle complex during the period 1995/96 to 1999/2000. The E.U. Birds Directive pays particular attention to wetlands and, as these form part of this SPA, the site and its associated waterbirds are of special conservation interest for Wetland & Waterbirds.

Lough Foyle SPA is of high ornithological importance as it is part of an internationally important wetland site that regularly supports internationally important populations of Whooper Swan, Light-bellied Brent Goose and Bar-tailed Godwit, and nationally important populations of a further 18 species.

Conservation Objectives

The overall aim of the Habitats Directive is to maintain or restore the favourable conservation status of habitats and species of community interest. These habitats and species are listed in the Habitats and Birds Directives and Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas are designated to afford protection to the most vulnerable of them. These two designations are collectively known as the Natura 2000 network.

The maintenance of habitats and species within Natura 2000 sites at favourable conservation condition will contribute to the overall maintenance of favourable conservation status of those habitats and species at a national level.

- *Gavia stellata* [wintering]
- *Podiceps cristatus* [wintering]
- *Cygnus columbianus* [wintering]
- *Cygnus cygnus* [wintering]
- *Anser anser* [wintering]
- *Branta bernicla hrota* [wintering]
- *Tadorna tadorna* [wintering]

- *Anas penelope* [wintering]
- *Anas crecca* [wintering]
- *Anas platyrhynchos* [wintering]
- *Somateria mollissima* [wintering]
- *Mergus serrator* [wintering]
- *Haematopus ostralegus* [wintering]
- *Pluvialis apricaria* [wintering]
- *Vanellus vanellus* [wintering]
- *Calidris alpina* [wintering]
- *Limosa lapponica* [wintering]
- *Numenius arquata* [wintering]
- *Tringa totanus* [wintering]
- *Chroicocephalus ridibundus* [wintering]
- *Larus canus* [wintering]
- *Larus argentatus* [wintering]

Features of Interest

Red-throated Diver (Gavia stellata) [A001]
Great Crested Grebe (Podiceps cristatus) [A005]
Bewick's Swan (Cygnus columbianus) [A037]
Whooper Swan (Cygnus cygnus) [A038]
Greylag Goose (Anser anser) [A043]
Light-bellied Brent Goose (Branta bernicla hrota) [A046]
Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna) [A048]
Wigeon (Anas penelope) [A050]
Teal (Anas crecca) [A052]
Mallard (Anas platyrhynchos) [A053]
Eider (Somateria mollissima)
Red-breasted Merganser (Mergus serrator) [A069]
Oystercatcher (Haematopus ostralegus) [A130]
Golden Plover (Pluvialis apricaria) [A140]
Lapwing (Vanellus vanellus) [A142]
Knot (Calidris canutus) [A143]
Dunlin (Calidris alpina) [A149]
Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica) [A157]
Curllew (Numenius arquata) [A160]
Redshank (Tringa totanus) [A162]
Black-headed Gull (Chroicocephalus ridibundus) [A179]
Common Gull (Larus canus) [A182]
Herring Gull (Larus argentatus) [A184]
Wetlands & Waterbirds [A999]"

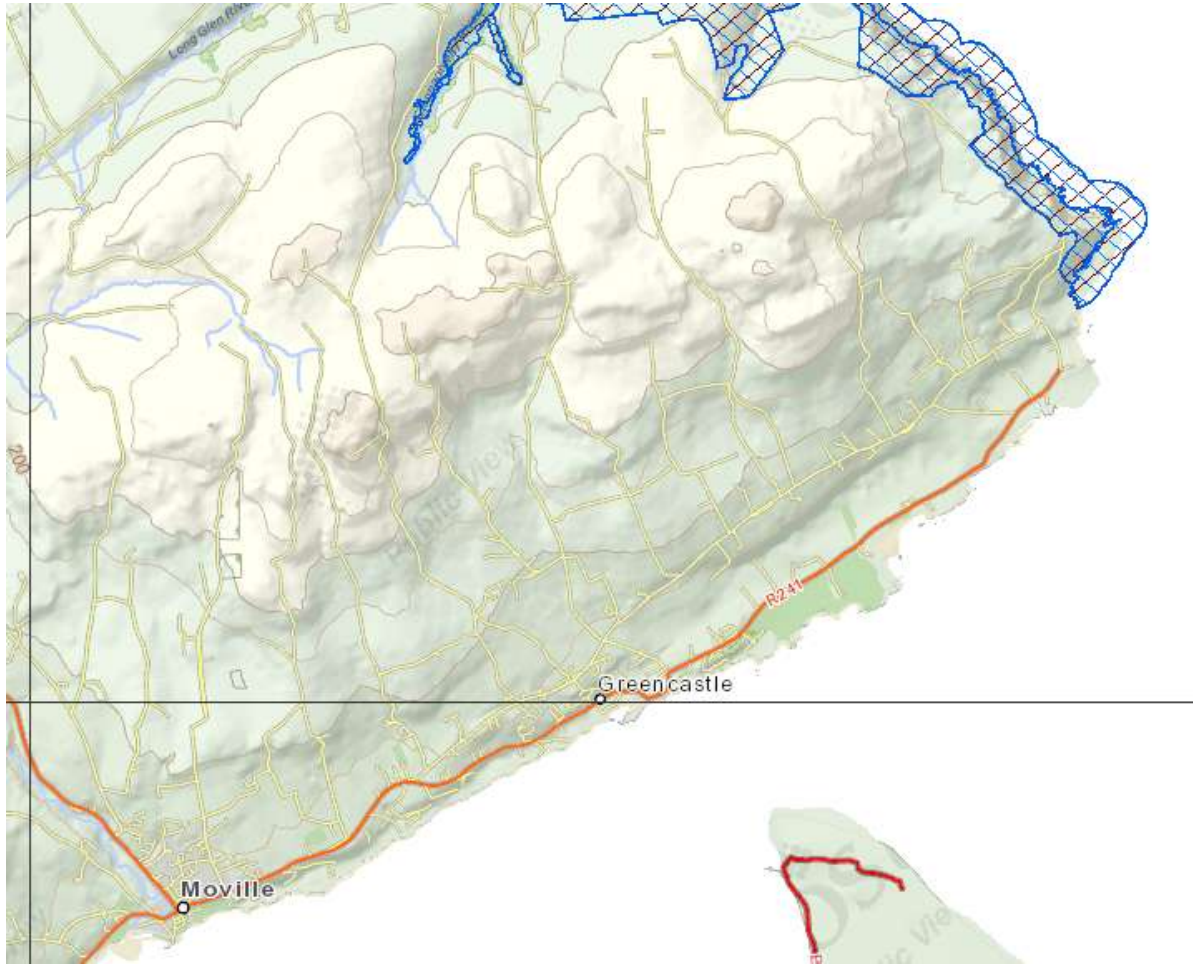


Figure 155 – 002012 North Inishowen Coast Special Area of Conservation & Proposed Natural Heritage Area (SAC & pNHA) (c) OSI

The northern tip of the LCA incorporates a section of the North Inishowen Coast SAC, at Inishowen Head:

“NORTH INISHOWEN COAST SPECIAL AREA OF CONSERVATION (SAC)

SITE SYNOPSIS

SITE CODE: 002012

The North Inishowen Coast, covering the most northerly part of the island of Ireland, stretches from Crummies Bay in the west up to Malin Head and back down to Inishowen Head to the east. It encompasses an excellent variety of coastal habitats including high rocky cliffs, offshore islands, sand dunes, salt marsh, a large intertidal bay, and rocky, shingle and sand beaches. There are excellent raised beaches along the east coast including the oldest and best preserved late-glacial fossil coast in Ireland (between Ineuran Bay and Eskey Bay). Indeed it is the only well preserved such coast in Europe and so is of international importance. Also of geomorphological interest is the small area of stone polygons near Malin Tower. Sea cliffs are a feature of the site, with the best examples found in the west of the site (Dunree to Leenan Head and Dunaff Head) and in the area to the north-west of Glengad Head. Cliffs are often less than 50 m in height, though they reach over 200 m at Dunaff and to the north-west of Glengad Head. The dominant rock type is quartzite which is particularly hard and unyielding. The vegetation cover of the cliffs is variable, depending on factors such as underlying geology, aspect and the degree of exposure to winds and sea-spray.

Common plant species of the rocky cliffs Thrift (Armeria maritima), Rock Spurrey (Spergularia spp.), Sea Aster (Aster tripolium), Red Fescue (Festuca rubra), Scurvey Grass (Cochlearia officinalis), Sea Campion (Silene vulgaris subsp. maritima) and Buck's-horn Plantain (Plantago coronopus). In addition to the higher plants, the saxicolous lichen Ramalina siliquosa is a very characteristic feature of cliffs throughout the site. The cliffs contain a number of rare plant species, notably Scot's Lovage (Ligusticum scoticum), a legally protected species. Two other scarce species recorded at the site, Moss Campion (Silene acaulis) and Purple Saxifrage (Saxifraga oppositifolia), are listed in the Red Data Book as they are protected in Northern Ireland. Orobanche hederæ, a locally rare species of broomrape parasitic on Ivy (Hedera helix), has been recently recorded from sea cliffs to the north of Leenan Bay. The striking succulent species Roseroot (Rhodiola rosea), which is largely restricted to high mountain cliffs and sea-cliffs in the west and the north of the country, is also frequent throughout the site. In many parts of the site sea cliff areas support dry heath and grassland vegetation which occurs as a mosaic with the rocky cliff areas. Shingle beaches are well represented at the site, with the best examples at Rockstown harbour/Tullagh Point and along the north-western shoreline of Malin Head promontory. These areas contain good examples of raised beaches, characterised by large mounds of shingle, which may be interspersed by low cliffs (as seen at Tullagh Point). Although the vegetation of these shingle areas is usually quite sparse, plant species such as Sea Sandwort (Honkenya peploides), Sea Mayweed (Matricaria maritima) and Curled Dock (Rumex crispus) are locally frequent.(account edited; description not all applicable to Inishowen Head area)."

"European and national legislation places a collective obligation on Ireland and its citizens to maintain habitats and species in the Natura 2000 network at favourable conservation condition. The Government and its agencies are responsible for the implementation and enforcement of regulations that will ensure the ecological integrity of these sites. Favourable conservation status of a habitat is achieved when:

- its natural range, and area it covers within that range, are stable or increasing, and*
- the specific structure and functions which are necessary for its long-term maintenance exist*
- and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future, and*
- the conservation status of its typical species is favourable.*
- The favourable conservation status of a species is achieved when:*
- population dynamics data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself on a*
- long-term basis as a viable component of its natural habitats, and*
- the natural range of the species is neither being reduced nor is likely to be reduced for the*
- foreseeable future, and*
- there is, and will probably continue to be, a sufficiently large habitat to maintain its*
- populations on a long-term basis.*

Objective: To maintain or restore the favourable conservation condition of the Annex I habitat(s) and/or the Annex II species for which the SAC has been selected:

The overall aim of the Habitats Directive is to maintain or restore the favourable conservation status of habitats and species of community interest. These habitats and species are listed in the Habitats and Birds Directives and Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas are designated to afford protection to the most vulnerable of them. These two designations are collectively known as the Natura 2000 network."

The maintenance of habitats and species within Natura 2000 sites at favourable conservation
North Inishowen Coast SAC 002012

“Features of Interest

- *Vertigo angustior* [1014]
- *Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide* [1140]
- *Perennial vegetation of stony banks* [1220]
- *Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts* [1230]
- *Otter (Lutra lutra)* [1355]
- *Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes)* [2130]
- *Machairs* [21A0]
- *European dry heaths* [4030]”

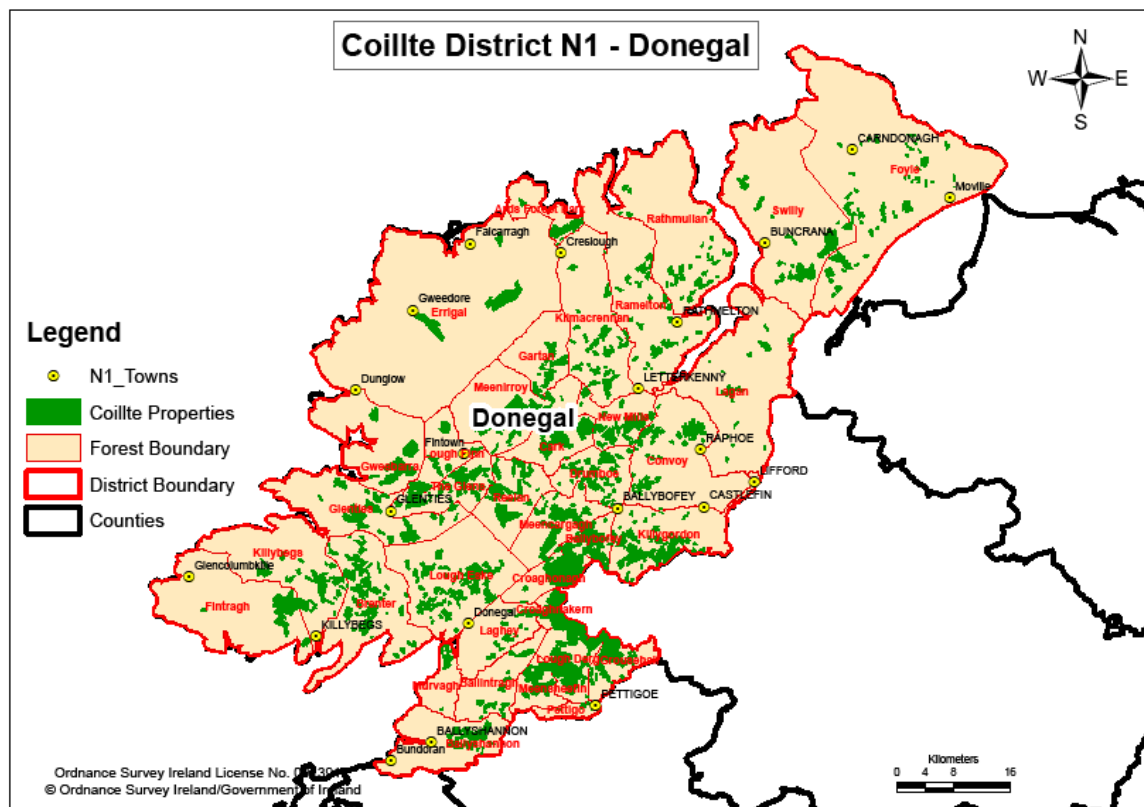


Figure 156 – Coillte Donegal Properties showing the extent of forestry; only isolated areas of which occur near to the Inishowen Head~Quigley’s Point LCA



Figure 157 – Coillte Map Viewer; woodlands & protected sites; Inishowen Head~Quigley's Point LCA



Figure 158 – sycamore; Redcastle

INISHOWEN HEAD~QUIGLEY'S POINT – historical cultural landscape; Civil Parishes

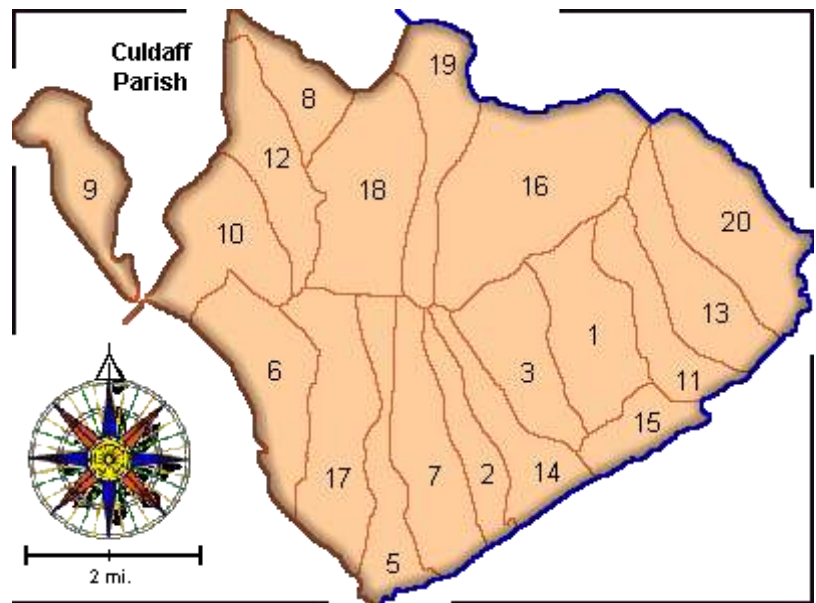


Figure 160 – Moville Lower Parish. Source: ancestry.com

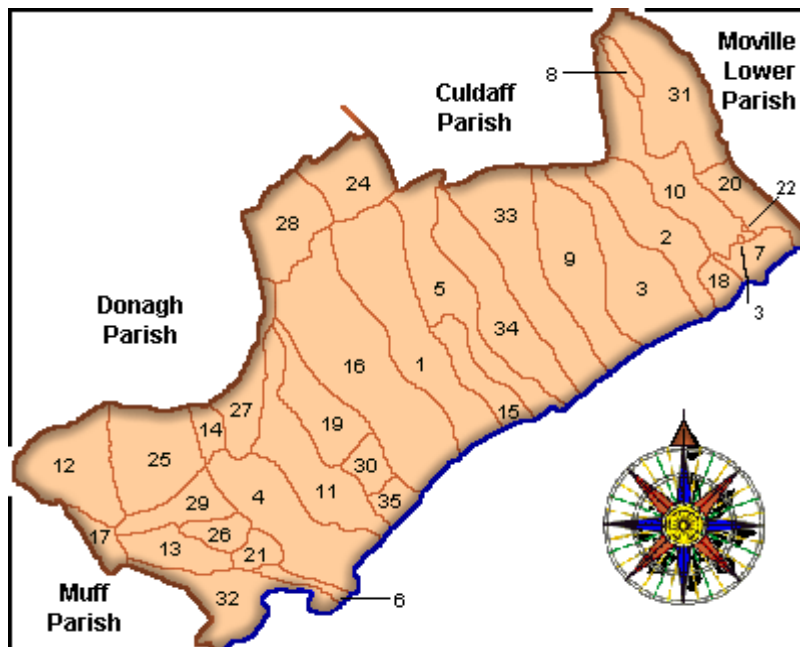


Figure 161 – Moville Upper Parish. Source: ancestry.com

The Parishes of Upper and Lower Moville are shown on the above maps. The Parish boundary corresponds closely with the enclosing spatial boundary of the Moville Slopes Landscape Character Area (LCA) with the exception that the parish extends in the highlands to the northwest which are spatially separated but an integral part of the area economy.

INISHOWEN HEAD~QUIGLEY'S POINT – historical cultural landscape;

Townlands

The following is a list of townlands within the Merville Upper & Lower Parishes. Not all of these are located within the Inishowen Head~Quigley's Point LCA. The townland name is followed by a possible translation selected from historical sources and Seirse Ó Dochartaigh's study of Inishowen place names:

Merville Lower

1. Balleeghan – Feighan's town
2. Ballybrack – scattered town
3. Ballymacarthur – MacArthur's town
4. Ballymagaraghy – MacGaraghy's town
5. Ballynally – cattle town
6. Bredagh Glen – the winding glen
7. Carnagarve – the rough cairn
8. Carrowbeg – the small quarterland
9. Carrowblagh – the flowery quarterland
10. Carrowblagh *aka* Leckemy – flagstones of Éime
11. Carrowhugh – Hugh's quarterland
12. Carrowmenagh – middle quarterland
13. Carrowtrasna – the transverse quarterland
14. Drumaweer – the ridge of the land steward
15. Eleven Ballyboes – eleven grazing divisions (fields)
16. Glennagiveny – Kavanagh's glen
17. Gulladoo – black shoulder
18. Meenletterbale – highland pasture of the hillside opening
19. Mossy Glen – the glen of the mosses
20. Stroove – the nose shaped point

Moville Upper

1. Ballyargus – Fergus’ town
2. Ballylawn – broad town
3. Ballyrattan – O’Raitéin’s town
4. Cabry – bad land
5. Carrickmaquigley – MacQuillan’s rock
6. Carrowkeel – narrow quarterland
7. Carrownaff – the quarterland of the oxen
8. Claggan – end of the townland
9. Clare – the flat district
10. Cooly – the quarterland of the woodland
11. Creehennan – St Eanan’s land
12. Crockahenny – the hill of the moss
13. Crockglass – green hill
14. Cross – crossroads
15. Culineen – little holly bush
16. Drung – the gathering place
17. Flughland – wet land
18. Glebe - churchlands
19. Glencaw – glen of the battle
20. Glencrow – glen of the enclosures
21. Gortanny – the barren field
22. Gort North – the north field (monastery lands)
23. Gort South – the south field (monastery lands)
24. Keeranbane – white moor
25. Leamacrossan – McCrossan’s gap
26. Magheralahan – the broad plain
27. Meenabaltin – the high pasture of the Beltany/ May festival
28. Meenaleavin – the high pasture of the little mountain
29. Meenavanaghan – the high pasture of the small monk
30. Roosky – marshy land
31. Tiryronne – O’Ruane’s land
32. Tromaty – long backed ridge
33. Tullyally – the low hill of the cattle
34. Tullynavinn – the low hill of the Fianna
35. White Castle – the white castle

INISHOWEN HEAD~QUIGLEY'S POINT – historical cultural landscape; Administration – Poor Law Union, Dispensary Districts & District Electoral Divisions

The map shows administrative boundaries in the 19th century. The study site is located in the Inishowen Poor Law Union; Carndonagh was the location of the nearest workhouse. Inishowen was divided into five dispensary districts: Carndonagh, Clonmany, Moville, Malin and Buncrana.

The dispensary district for the Inishowen Head~Quigley's Point LCA was part of the Moville Dispensary District. The dispensary was located in Foyle Street in Moville.

The study area is located in the Inishowen District electoral division.



Figure 162 –Poor Law Unions & Dispensary Districts

**INISHOWEN HEAD~QUIGLEY'S POINT – historical cultural & built landscape;
historical survival**



Figure 163 – Map of Ireland 1580 TCD MS1209/1 (c) Trinity College Dublin



Figure 164 – Francis Jobson's "The Province of Ulster" 1590 TCD MS 1209/15 (c) Trinity College Dublin



Figure 165 – Richard Bartlett's "A General Description of Ulster" 1602-3 (c) Trinity College Dublin

Of the available late c16/ early c17 mapping, Richard Bartlett's map contains the most detail. Only the three castles along the western shore of the Foyle were deemed worthy of inclusion and the adjacent rivers at Drung and Redcastle.



Figure 166 – Hollar/Parsons Map, Inishowen 1661

The 17th century Parsons-Hollar map shows the townland structure virtually unchanged from that today with linear townlands following the slope of the land from hill to shore.

This map is designed as a record of the plantation lands allocated to Sir Arthur Chichester, Lord Deputy of Ireland and shows the shoreline in some detail, but with little other information about the interior of Inishowen. The only structures shown on this map in relation to the study area are the three castles and the ecclesiastical settlement at Cooley, Moville.



Figure 167 – William McCrea’s survey 1796-1801. Source: logainm.ie



Figure 168– William McCrea’s survey 1796-1801. Source: logainm.ie

McCrea’s survey, circa 1800, shows principal roadways and townlands and little detail except for the principal landlords and associated land. From north to south Greencastle is shown with

George Carey Esquire owning land around Ballybrack; New Park, home of the Montgomery's, landlords of Moville. Summerhill, an 18th century house, gone by the end of the 19th century, mature trees still survive and form the setting to Moville Community College. Immediately to the south, lands marked as "Church Hill" are assumed to refer to the Glebe. Further south still, between Redcastle and Whitecastle, lands are marked as belonging to the Cary family.



Figure 169 – 1st edition Ordnance Survey map circa 1835 (c)OSI.



Figure 170 – aerial photography (c) OSI

The first edition Ordnance Survey, completed from c1835 onwards, is the earliest comprehensive accurately scaled mapping undertaken in the country.

These maps provide an insight into land use almost 200 years ago. Maps above, show detail of the 12th century ecclesiastical site at Cooley, Moville. The existing townland boundaries clearly indicate the outline of the ecclesiastical enclosure and the gort fields immediately outside making provision for the monastery. The aerial photograph shows that the field pattern, visible in the 19th century map, is still substantially intact with the exception of the northern boundary of the monastic enclosure which has been straightened out.

INISHOWEN HEAD~QUIGLEY'S POINT – historical cultural & built landscape;
landed estates



Figure 171 – 1st edition Ordnance Survey map circa 1835; New Park & Carnagarve (c)OSI



Figure 172 – 1st edition Ordnance Survey map circa 1835; Castle Cary (c)OSI



Figure 173– 1st edition Ordnance Survey map circa 1835; Redcastle (c)OSI



Figure 174 – 1st edition Ordnance Survey map circa 1835; Whitecastle & Shandy Hall (c)OSI

First edition Ordnance Survey maps show the extent of demesne lands associated with landed estates. Houses and planted landscapes are shown along with associated outbuildings. The estates on the west side of the Lough are generally smaller than those located on the more fertile

lands on the east. Features shown are generally those one would associate with a self-supporting farm, with fish ponds and pigeon houses shown and quarries for building stone. In addition to these practical elements, all of the houses also show extensive designed grounds and ornamental landscape features. Many of these features are no longer intact, other, more naturalistic landscapes, which relied heavily on tree planting, particularly along the shoreline, have now reached maturity. Of the examples shown above, at Carnagarve, the deliberately planted romantic landscape along the shoreline below New Park was developed further to accommodate Gortgowan & Ravenscliff. This landscape is still almost completely intact although under substantial pressure to be developed for additional building. Gortgowan is visible to the left of Carnagarve and was built to a design published in James Malton's "An Essay on British Cottage Architecture". With a further example at Foyle View, Redcastle, these houses may be the only built examples of, internationally famous, Malton's work.

At Castlecary, nothing remains of the buildings except part of a former stable building, retained in use as a barn. Original tree planting is also largely intact.

At Redcastle, the house and demesne have been redeveloped as a hotel and golf course. The walls of the 18th century house and thus also, perhaps fragments of the Red Castle, appear to be buried within the fabric of the modern hotel building. The chimneys above the entrance section of the hotel building suggest the extent of the former house. The plantations associated with the designed landscape are also substantially intact here.

At Whitecastle, both the house and landscape is substantially intact and have been carefully repaired on gradual basis by the current owners. The adjacent house, Shandy Hall, has gone, only its footprint is visible amongst the tree planted landscape which is still substantially intact.

INISHOWEN HEAD~QUIGLEY'S POINT – historical built landscape; Urban Settlement

Inishowen Head~Quigley's Point is a largely rural Landscape Character Area with small villages at Quigley's Point and Redcastle and a slightly larger village at Greencastle.

Moville, the only significant urban settlement was established by Samuel Montgomery circa 1795. The Montgomery residence was at New Park; the town was planned with a market square, market hall, corn mill, saw mill, school, post office, police barracks and bath house. By the end of the 19th century the town had expanded to incorporate three churches, dispensary, additional schools, two piers, a coastguard station and large villas. The layout of the town is substantially unchanged today with a large stock of late Georgian and Victorian period buildings. The structured approach to the development of the town is enriched by the elements that did not conform or existed prior to the town being established, such as the 12th century Cooley churchyard, the Post Office/Gulladuff House also location to a medieval bridge possibly contemporary with the ecclesiastical site. "The Ark" was the hull of a ship brought up onto land and used as a house. House plots around Quay Street were criticised for being oversized and wasteful; this area of the town seems to have been considered lawless and nick named "whisky row" in honour of the smuggling that was said to have been carried on here.



Figure 175 – 1st edition Ordnance Survey map circa 1835 (c)OSI

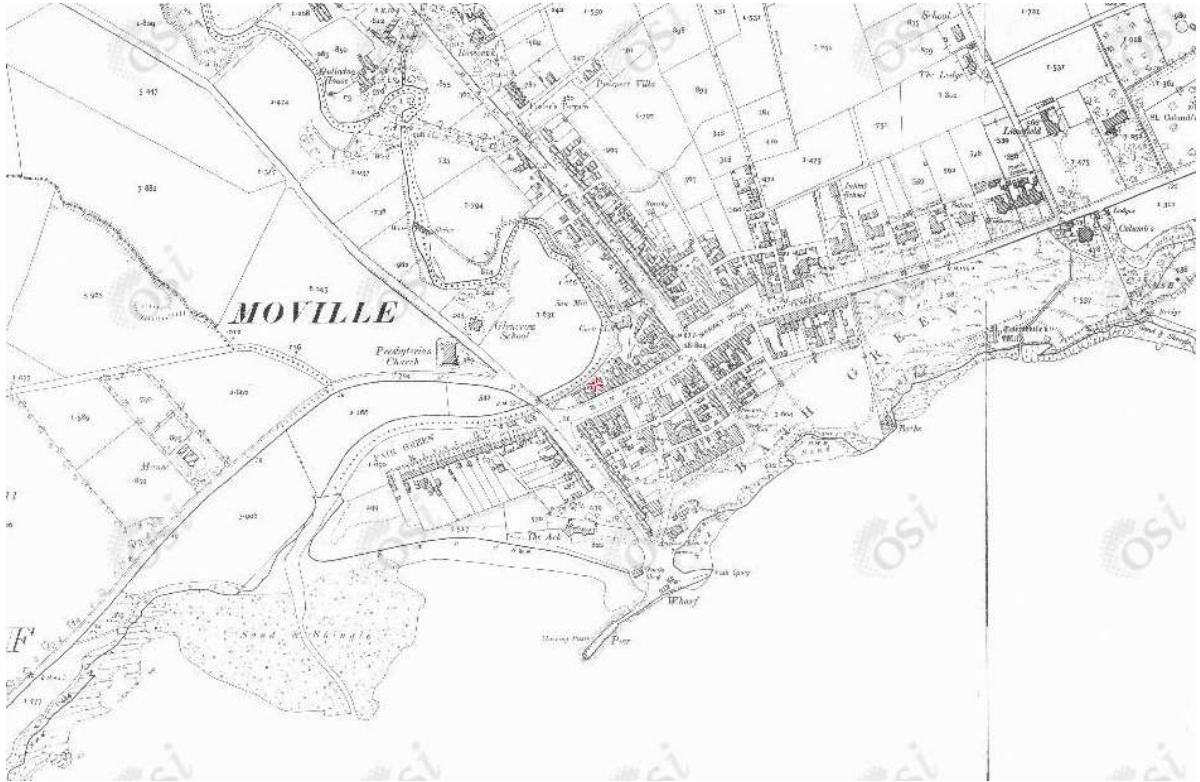


Figure 176– 25” Ordnance Survey map circa 1900 (c)OSI

INISHOWEN HEAD~QUIGLEY'S POINT – historical built landscape; significant sites

Prehistoric Sites

- Stroove: Megalithic Tomb – unclassified (DG013-007---)
- Eleven Ballyboes: Middens (DG022-010---; DG022-011---; DG022-012--- & DG022-013---)
- Cabry: Wedge tomb (DG030-004---) & standing tones (DG030-006---) & (DG030-007---)
- Ballyargus: Standing stone (DG031-002---)
- Cabry: Standing stone (DG031-009---)

Ecclesiastical Buildings & sites

- Ecclesiastical Site: Stroove – Holy Well (DG013-004001-); Burial (DG013-004002-) and Cross-Inscribed Stone (DG013-004003-)
- Ecclesiastical Site: Cooly – Graveyard (DG021-008001-); Church (DG021-008002-); Church (DG021-008003); Shrine (DG021-008004-); High Cross (DG021-008005-); Cross Slab (DG021-008006-); Bullaun Stone (DG021-008007-); Cross-Slab (DG021-008008-); Cross (DG021-008009-); Graveslab (DG021-008010); Cross-Slab (DG021-008011-); Cross-Slab (DG021-008012-); Cross-Slab (DG021-008013-); Stone Sculpture (DG021-008014-); Cross-inscribed Stone (DG021-008015); Cross-Slab (DG021-008016-) & Cross-Slab (DG021-008017-)
- Ecclesiastical Site: Carrowhugh - Church (DG022-002001-); Cross-slab (DG022-002002-); Cross (DG022-002004-; Graveyard (DG022-002005-); Leacht (DG022-002006-)
- Eleven Ballyboes: Templemoyle Church (DG022-004---)
- Clare: Presbyterian Graveyard (NIAH & RPS 40902104)
- Ballybrack: St Mary's RC Church (NIAH & RPS 40902204)
- Merville: Church of St Pius X (NIAH & RPS 40902208)
- Ballynally: St Columb's Church (NIAH & RPS 40902210)
- Redcastle: St Finian's Church
- Greencastle: Kilblaney burial ground
- Drung: St Columba's Church (NIAH & RPS 40903104)



Figure 177 – Cooly high cross



Figure 178 – Cooly graveyard



Figure 179 – Cooly “skull house”



Figure 180 – Templemoyle Church, Greencastle



Figure 181 – Greencastle church



Figure 182 – St Columb's Church, Moville; designed by Welland & Gillespie



Figure 183 – St Finian's old church, Redcastle



Figure 184 – St Finian's church, Redcastle; designed by Welland & Gillespie



Figure 185 – St Columba's church & ringfort, Drung

Medieval Sites & Buildings

- Stroove: Rock-Cut Souterrain (DG013-006)
- Glencrow: Bridge (DG021-009---)
- Glebe (Castlecary ED): Ringfort (DG021-012---)
- Ballyrattan: Castle-unclassified (DG021-013---)
- Tullynavinn: Promontory Fort (inland) (DG021-015---)
- Eleven Ballyboes: Castle (DG022-003---) and Bawn (DG022-003001-)
- Carnagarve: Ringfort (DG022-006---)
- Carrickmaquigley: Castle - unclassified (DG031-003---)
- Whitecastle: Ringfort (DG031-006---)
- Whitecastle: Castle – unclassified (DG031-007001-) and House – 18th/19th C (DG031-007002-)



Figure 186 – Northburg/ Greencastle viewed from the adjoin Martello gun platform



Figure 187 – Northburg Castle, Greencastle

Post-Medieval Sites

- Tullynavinn: Sweathouse (DG021-017---)
- Carrowtrasna: Burial Ground & Possible Mass Rock (DG022-001---)

Battle Sites

- None highlighted

Vernacular Buildings

- Thatched Houses
- The Onion Baskets



Figure 188 – Thatched house, Carrowhugh



Figure 189 – thatched houses, Greencastle



Figure 190 – thatched house, Stroove



Figure 191 – thatched house, Greencastle



Figure 192 – the “Onion Baskets”, Drumaweir, Greencastle



Figure 193 – the “Onion Baskets” Belfast roof structure

Gentleman’s Houses

- Carrowtrasna: Carrignoc House
- Eleven Ballyboes: Portavila
- Eleven Ballyboes: The Manor House (NIAH & RPS 40902201)
- Brooklyn House
- Portachappel House
- Drumaweir House
- Glenburnie
- Hume House, Glenburnie - Liam McCormick
- Carnagarve: Carnagarve House (NIAH & RPS 40902209)
- Gortgowan
- Ravenscliff
- New Park
- St. Columb’s
- Gulladuff House
- Carrownaff Lodge
- Foyleview
- Whitecastle: White Castle (House) (NIAH & RPS 40903103)



Figure 194 – Carrignoc House, White Strand



Figure 195 – The Manor House, Greencastle



Figure 196 – Liam McCormick designed house , Greencastle



Figure 197 – Glenburnie Merville



Figure 198 - Liam McCormick designed house, Glenburnie, Moville



Figure 199 – Carnagarve House, Moville



Figure 200 – Carnagarve House, Merville; curvilinear glass house to front attributed to Richard Turner



Figure 201 – Gortgowan, Merville; design attributed to James Malton



Figure 202 – Gortgowan, Merville



Figure 203 – Ravenscliff Merville, Lodges



Figure 204 – Ravenscliff, Moville circa 1890



Figure 205 – Ravenscliff, Moville



Figure 206 – Ravenscliff, Moville; WW2 section of garden wall



Figure 207 – New Park; remains of family home of Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery



Figure 208 – Foyleview Redcastle; regency villa to a design of James Malton



Figure 209 – Whitecastle, Quigley's Point



Figure 210 – Whitecastle, Quigley’s Point

Manses/Rectories

- None highlighted

Mansion Houses & Estate Buildings

- Redcastle Demesne
- Castlecary

Historic Parks & Gardens/Demesnes

- Merville shore walks – Regency landscape
- Bathing boxes – Merville shore walk
- Merville boathouse



Figure 211 – Carrownaff Lodge grounds (house demolished), Moville



Figure 212 – Carrickarory House, Moville



Figure 213 – Montgomery Terrace & St Eugene's Temperance Hall, Moville



Figure 214 – Bath Green & Liam McCormick designed boathouse, Moville



Figure 215 – Bath Green, Moville



Figure 216 – Bath Green Moville



Figure 217 – Liam McCormick designed “bathing boxes”, Merville



Figure 218 – Ravenscliff, Merville



Figure 219 – Shore path, Moville



Figure 220 – Lough Foyle from Moville



Figure 221 – Lough Foyle from Moville



Figure 222 – Redcastle demesne lands



Figure 223 – pigeon house Redcastle demesne



Figure 224 – gatelodge, Redcastle demesne

Schools

- Ballynally: St Columb's School, Moville



Figure 225 – St Columb's school, Moville; donated to Moville by "the Misses" Montgomery

Institutional Buildings: Prisons, Workhouses & Hospitals

- BIM Fishing school, Greencastle



Figure 226 – Liam McCormick designed fishing school buildings, Greencastle

Commercial Buildings

- Market House & Square, Moville
- Gulladuff/ McCauley's Mill



Figure 227 – McCauley's Mill, Moville



Figure 228 – McCauley's Mill, Moville; gate lodge is Liam McCormicks first commission

Military Structures/Defence Heritage

- Stroove: Signal Tower (DG013-010---)
- Eleven Ballyboes: Signal Towers (DG022-008---)
- Eleven Ballyboes: Martello Tower – The Old Fort Inn (NIAH & RPS 40902202)



Figure 229 – Martello fort and barracks, Greencastle



Figure 230 – World War 2 observation post – Inishowen Head

Industrial Landscapes

- None highlighted

Coastal Works/Maritime Structures

- Inishowen Head: Lighthouses
- Drumaweer: Former Coastguard Station and terraced housing – Greencastle Maritime Museum (NIAH & RPS 40902205)
- Carrownaff: Coastguard and Customs Houses (NIAH & RPS 40902108)
- Merville: Former Coastguard Station (NIAH & RPS 40902109)
- Merville Lighthouse



Figure 231 – Lighthouses, Inishowen Head



Figure 232 – “Metal Man” beacon, White Strand



Figure 233 – Greencastle former Coastguard Station & Maritime Museum



Figure 234 – Moville Light, Mitchell screw-pile lighthouse



Figure 235 – former Coastguard Stations, Moville

Infrastructure – roads, bridges, canals & railways

- Merville Fisherman’s Pier
- Merville, Carrickarory Pier
- Carrownaff, Glebe Bridge

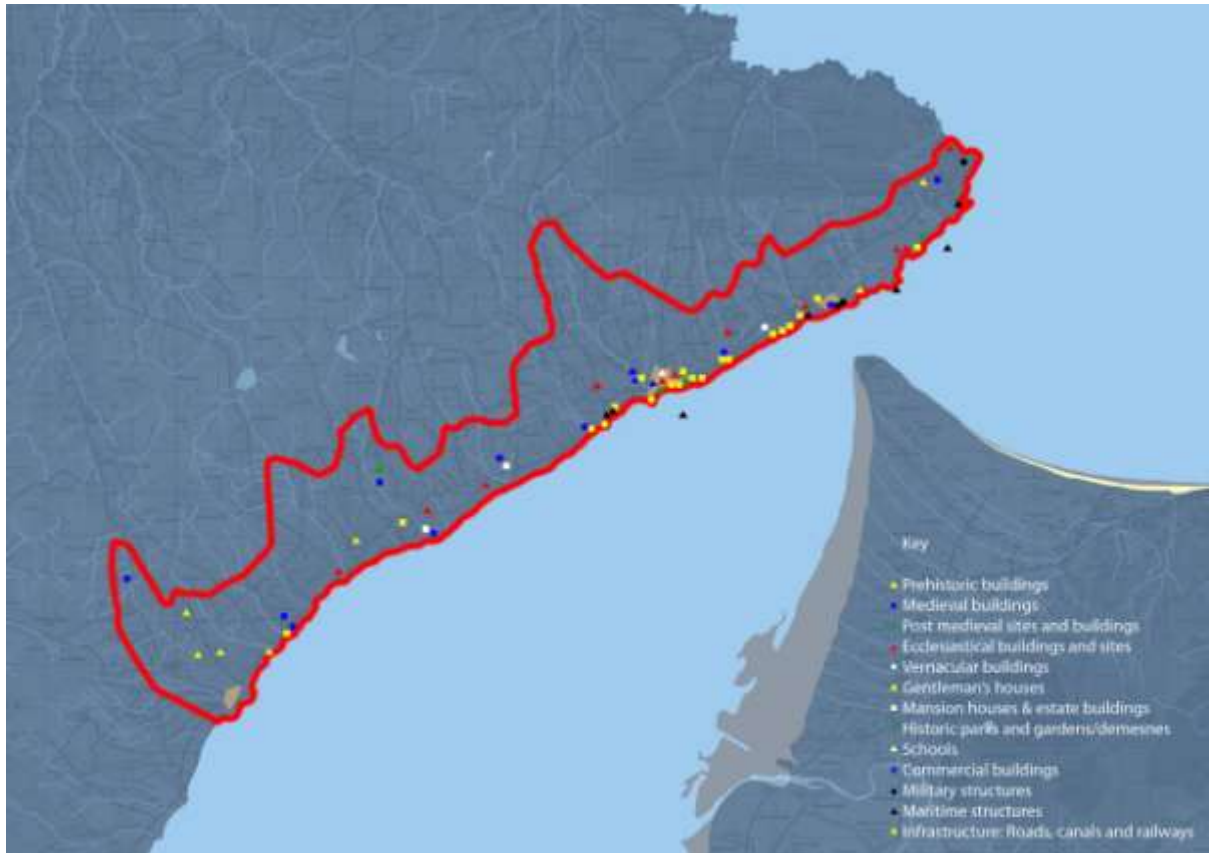


Figure 236 – Carrickarory pier, Merville



Figure 237 – Carrownaff Glebe road bridge & ring fort, Merville

INISHOWEN HEAD~QUIGLEY'S POINT – Key to significant heritage assets



INISHOWEN HEAD~QUIGLEY'S POINT – Visual Landscape: Spatial Context

Photography



Figure 238 – Port-a-doris, Inishowen Head



Figure 239 – Inishowen Head



Figure 240 – Magilligan viewed from Inishowen



Figure 241 – View to Derry from Drung



Figure 242 – James Street, Moville. Eason Collection (c)NLI



Figure 243 – Ladies Bathing Place, Moville; site of modern “bathing boxes (c)NLI

INISHOWEN HEAD~QUIGLEY'S POINT – Visual Landscape: Painting Maps & Images

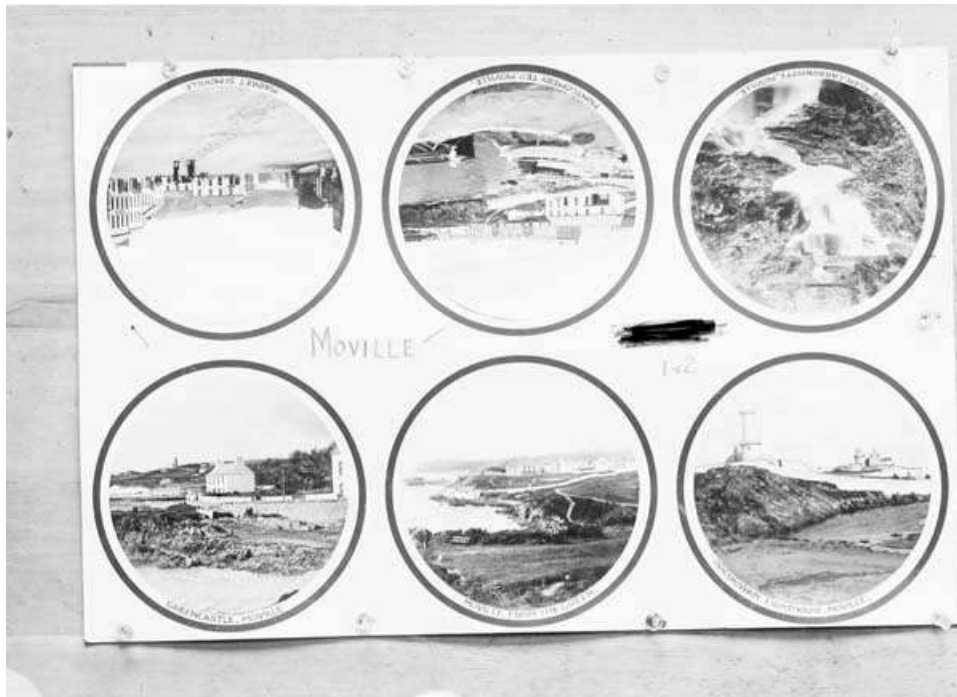


Figure 244- Eason Collection; Six circular views of Merville (c)NLI



Figure 245 – Market Square Merville (c)NLI



Figure 246– Market Square Merville (c)NLI



Figure 247 – Bath Terrace, Merville (c)NLI



Figure 248 – Lower Main Street Moville (c)NLI



Figure 249 – Steamboat Pier Moville (c)NLI



Figure 250 – Steamboat Pier Moville (c)NLI



Figure 251 – Approach to Moville from Derry (c)NLI



Figure 252 – Merville Fair Green (c)NLI



Figure 253 – the Anchor Line & Montgomery Terrace Merville (c)NLI



Figure 254 – Montgomery Terrace & Bath Green Moville (c)NLI



Figure 255 – Seaweed Baths, Bath Green, Moville (c)NLI



Figure 256 – Quay Street/ “whisky row” Moville (c)NLI



Figure 257 – Quay Street, Moville (c)NLI



Figure 258 – Cooly Graveyard Moville (c)NLI



Figure 259 – Ballybrack Church, Moville (c)NLI



Figure 260 – Carnagarve House, Merville (c)NLI



Figure 261 – Greencastle (c)NLI



Figure 262 – Coastguard Station & Church, Greencastle (c)NLI



Figure 263 – Northburg/ Greencastle (c)NLI



Figure 264 – Greencastle & martello fort circa 1810 Captain William Smyth (c) Trinity/TARA



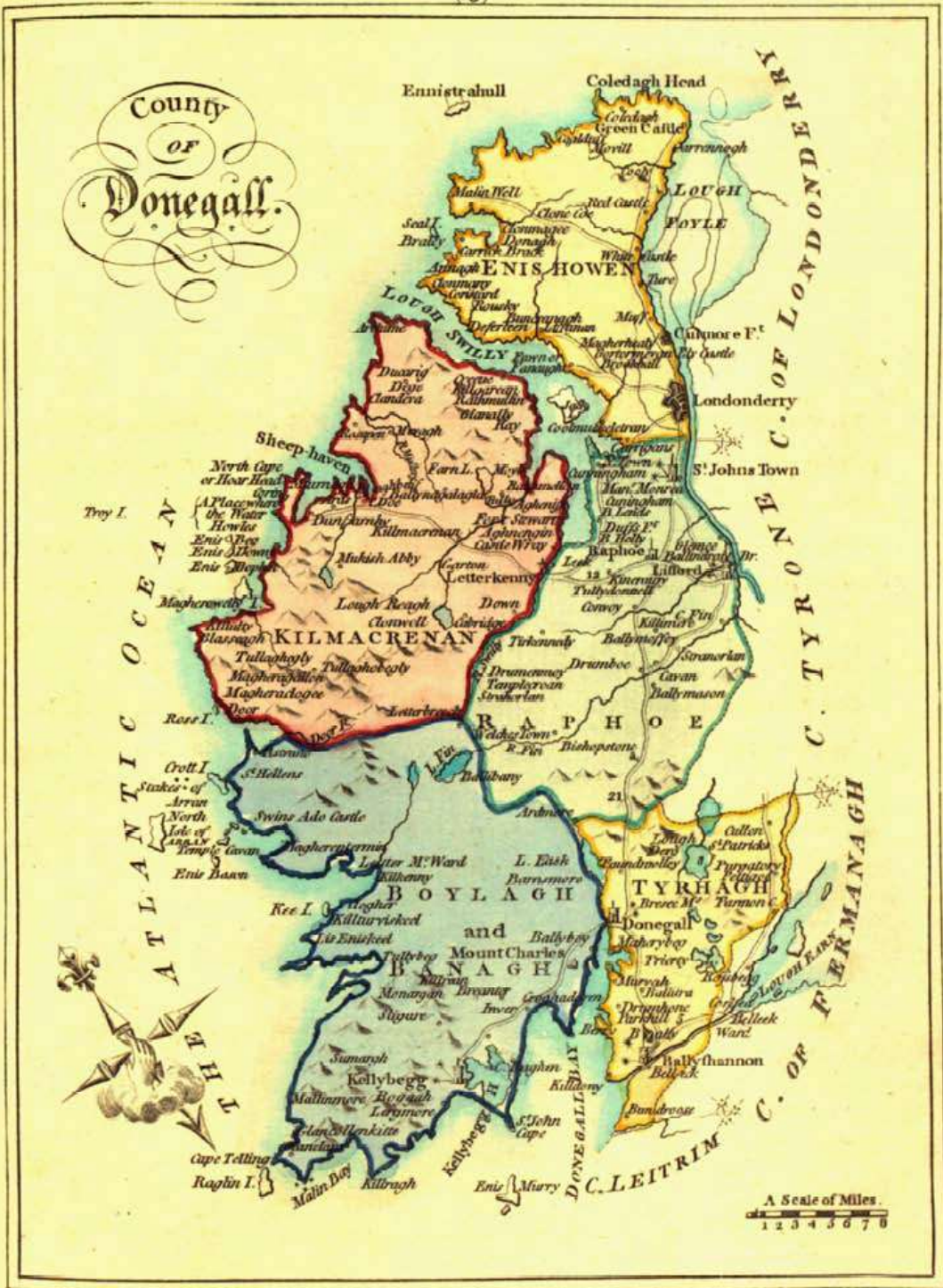
Figure 265 – Greencastle circa 1810 Captain William Smyth (c) Trinity/TARA



Figure 266 – the Manor House (c)NLI



Figure 267 – Inishowen head lighthouse (c) NLI



Published as the Act directs, by Robt. Sayer & John Bennett 1 Feb. 1776.

Figure 268 – (c) Source Scale, Bernard. 1776. An Hibernian Atlas. London

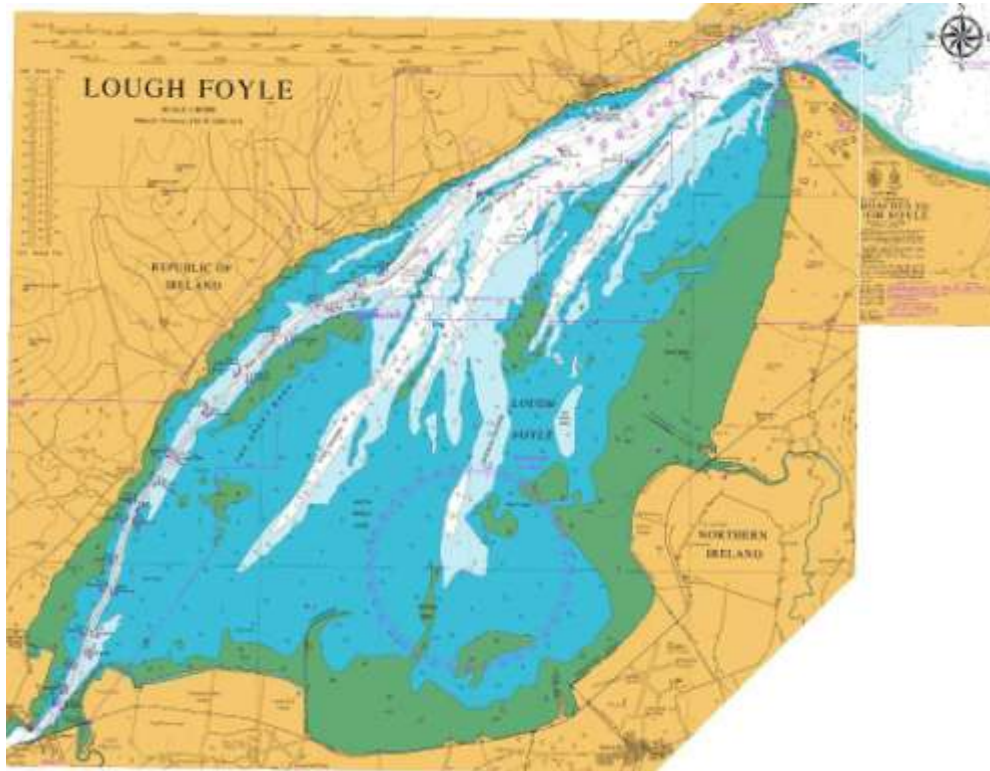


Figure 269 – Lough Foyle Chart. Source: Loughs Agency (c) Crown Copyright



Figure 270 – approach to Moville from Derry (c)NLI

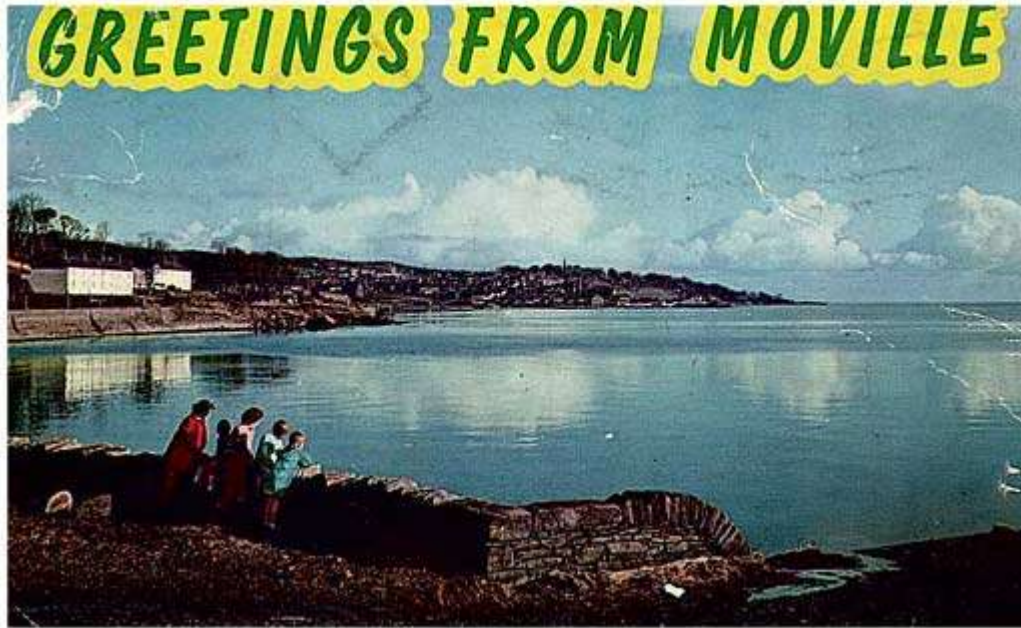


Figure 271 – Moville from Carrickarory pier

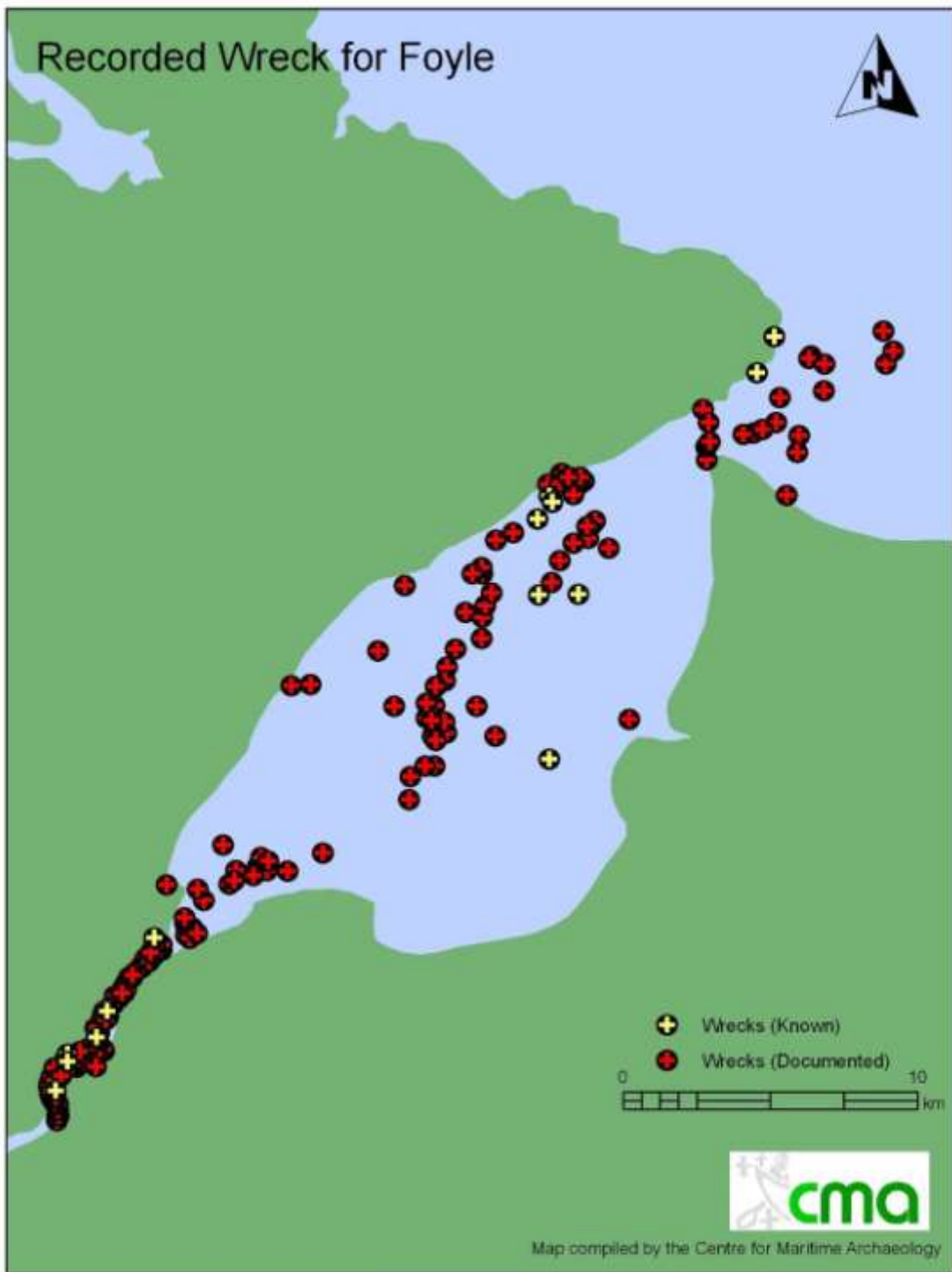


Figure 272 – Lough Foyle Wreck Sites. Source: Centre for Maritime Archaeology

INISHOWEN HEAD~QUIGLEY'S POINT – Written Landscape: prose, poem & song

Folklore & Oral Narratives:

Ancient Legends, Mystic Charms and Superstitions of Ireland (1887) – Lady Francesca Wilde

'Lough Foyle means the borrowed lake, for in old times there were two weird sisters dwelling beyond the Shannon, who were skilled in necromancy. And the elder sister said to the younger—"Give me the loan of your silver lake, for I have none; and I promise to restore it to you next Monday."

So the younger, being good-natured, rolled up the lake in a sheet and despatched it over hills and dales to her sister. But when the time came for return, the elder sister, being deceitful and cunning, made answer to the messenger sent for it—

"Truly, I said Monday, but I meant the Day of Judgment. So I shall keep the lake till then."

And the lake therefore remains in her country to this day, while the great hollow whence it was taken can still be seen in Connaught, bare and barren, waiting for the waters that never will return.'

Respondit Colum Cille: 'A question,' said Colum Cille. 'Whose was it formerly, this lough which we see?'

Respondit iuuenis: 'I know that. It was yellow, it was flowery, it was green, it was hilly; it was rich in liquor, and strewn rushes, and silver, and chariots. I have grazed it when I was a stag; I have swum it when I was a salmon, when I was a seal; I have run upon it when I was a wolf; I have gone around it when I was a human. I have landed there under three sails: the yellow sail which bears, the green sail which drowns, the red sail under which bodies were conceived (?). Women have cried out because of me, although father and mother do not know what they bear, with labour for living folk, with a covering for the dead.'



Figure 273 – Drontheim at Greencastle Regatta 1951. Source: Traditional Boats of Ireland Project

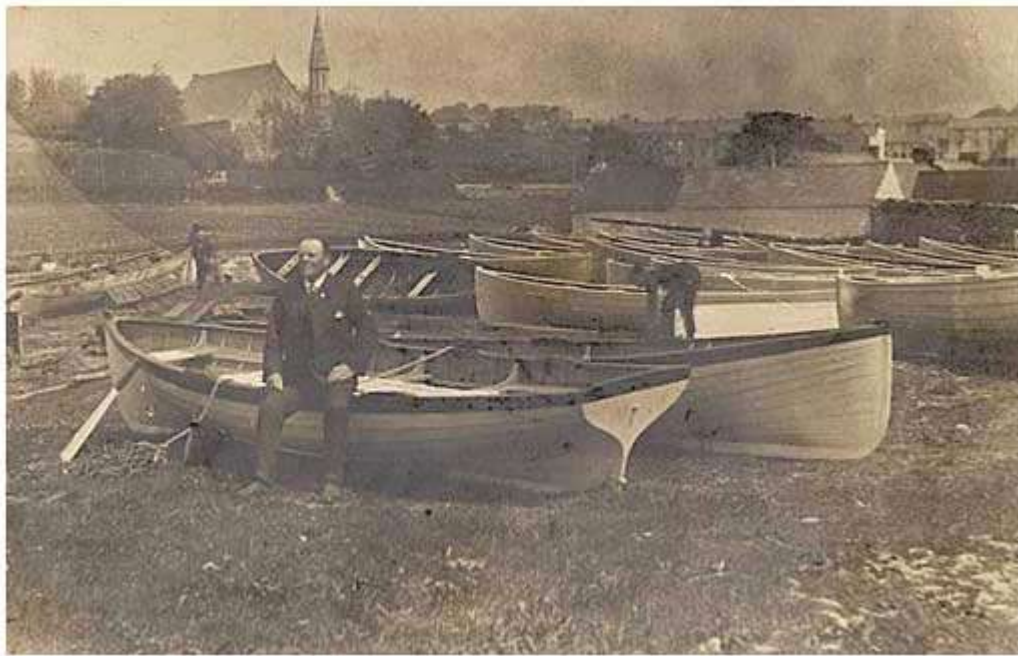


Figure 274 – Postcard showing boats at River Row, Moville. Source: movilleinishowen.com



Figure 275 – Drontheim. Source: Moville Boat Club



Figure 276 – Foyle Punts at Moville

“MOVILLE AND GREENCASTLE

Modern homes, electric lighting,
Overlooked by mountains brown,
Varied features, sports exciting.
In Moville-that charming town.

Lovely walks to stroll at leisure,
Lovely views of sea and sky,

Endless boating, bathing, pleasure;
Anchor Liners passing by.

Near Merville, Greencastle village,
Dreams of golf it brings to me,
Gardens, flowers, and fruitful tillage,
Rocky crags above the sea.

Each gains health-that priceless treasure,
Everyone seems free from care,
Never crowds to mar your pleasure,
Country life and purest life.

As we view the Castle turrets,
See Shrove's lovely sandy shore
Take a peep at Port-a-doris,
Look across at fair Bengore-
Enough!-My heart can't wish for more."

by Dominic O'Kelly

Source: Mervilleinshowen.com. A growing collection of literature and poetry relating to Merville can be found here.

People associated with Merville & Greencastle: Brian Friel, John Hume, Ray McAnally, Liam McCormick, Montgomery family.....

"The other day, in an inland town, I saw through an open window, a branch of fuschia waving stiffly up and down in the breeze; and at once I smelt the breeze salty, and had a picture of a bright curtain flapping inwards and, beyond the curtain, dazzling sunlight on miles of crinkling water. I felt, too, expectancy so keen that it was like a physical tightening of the nerves; the very sense of childhood. I was waiting for a sail, probably my first sail into the Atlantic. Somebody or something must have fixed that moment upon my dreaming senses, so that I still possess it. Small children are thought happy, but for most of the time they do not even live consciously, they exist; they drift through sensations as a pantomime fairy passes through coloured veils and changing lights. That moment was grasped out of the flux; a piece of life, unique and eternal, and the sail also, is still my living delight. The dinghy had a shiny new gaff, and the mainsail was wet half-way up so that the sun behind it made a bright half-moon on the canvas. She rose to the first swell of the Atlantic, beyond Sandy Point, with a three-angled motion, neither roll nor pitch. Then we were leaping from wave to wave, squattering into rollers that had touched Greenland in their last landfall, and the thin planks sprang and trembled under my body, sitting down among the ballast-bags. Tens of thousands of dark blue waves rushed towards me, rising and falling like dolphins and

spouting thick triangles of foam. The land was so far off that the mountains and cliffs seemed like a thin lid sliding backwards over the world to unclose its sun-gazing eye."

Extract from Joyce Cary's – "A House of Children"

Three of Cary's novels are set in Moville, and whilst names have been changed there are several detailed descriptions of the setting including an entire chapter the "Skull House" and the Cooly Churchyard.

19th Century Gazetteers

Account from Lewis' Topographical Dictionary of Ireland - 1837

“MOVILLE, a market and post-town, in the parish of LOWER MOVILLE, barony of ENNISHOWEN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 16 miles (N.) from Londonderry; the population is returned with the parish. This town, which was formerly called Bonafobble, is neat and flourishing, having of late rapidly grown into importance from its being resorted to as a fashionable bathing-place. It is pleasantly situated on the western shore of Lough Foyle, and consists of a square and three principal streets, with numerous elegant detached villas and bathing lodges in the immediate vicinity, chiefly near the shore.

During the summer season, steam-boats arrive daily from Derry, Portrush, and other places, and for their accommodation two wooden piers projecting into deep water have been constructed, which they can approach at all times of the tide. A market on Thursday has been recently established, and is well supplied with general provisions, fish, and fowl; and fairs are held on the 28th of Jan., April, July, and Oct., for cattle, sheep and pigs. Petty sessions for the Movice district are held every fourth Tuesday, and a constabulary and a revenue police force, and a coast-guard are stationed here. Here is a national school; also a school for females, chiefly supported by subscription. The town is favourably situated, being sheltered from the north and westerly winds by the lofty mountains of Ennishowen, and commanding on the south a fine view of the fertile tracts of Myroe and the Faughan vale, backed by the noble mountains of Benbradagh and Benyevenagh, in the county of Londonderry. To the east is the splendid palace of the late Earl of Bristol, Bishop of Derry, with its temples and mausoleum; and beyond are numerous headlands, extending to the cape of Ben-gore.

Among the principal residences in the vicinity are Movice Lodge, that of H. Lyle, Esq.; Gortgowan, of the Rev. Chas. Galway; Ballybrack House, of G. H. Boggs, Esq.; and Drumawier House, of John Grierson, Esq.: the others are noticed in the account of Upper Movice.

MOVILLE (LOWER), a parish, in the barony of ENNISHOWEN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 17 miles (N. N. E.) from Londonderry; containing 5785 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the western shore of Lough Foyle, and bounded on the north by the Atlantic ocean; it comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, including a detached portion, 15,950½ statute acres. Prior to 1788 it formed part of the parish of Movice (anciently called Mobhuile), when it was separated from the southern or upper division of the old parish. The land is in general of inferior quality, and a large portion of the parish consists of rocky barren mountain, from which circumstance, and that of the population being partly employed in fishing, agriculture is in a backward state; but in the neighbourhood of Movice the land has been brought into a good state of cultivation and well planted, and is embellished with several handsome residences, which, together with the principal features of the scenery, are noticed in the article on that town; and to the west of Greencastle a slope of cultivated land ascends towards the neighbouring mountains.

The coast of this parish extends from the town of Movice to Glenagivney, including the headlands of Shrove and Ennishowen; nearly the whole line consists of rocky cliffs of a bold and romantic character, and between Shrove Point and the point of Magilligan, on the opposite coast of Londonderry, is the entrance to Lough Foyle, a capacious harbour, where the largest ships may ride in safety in all kinds of weather. Two light-houses are now in course of erection at Shrove Head by the Ballast Board, in consequence of the numerous shipwrecks that have taken place on the sand banks called “the Tons,” near the entrance of the lough.

Close on the shore of Lough Foyle, and nearly adjoining the church, are the magnificent ruins of Greencastle, built by Sir Caher O'Dogherty in the 15th century: it stands on a boldly prominent rock near the entrance of the lough, and, from the great strength and extent of the building, which covers the whole surface of the rock (100 yards long and 56 broad), flanked by octagonal and square towers, inaccessible from the sea, and strongly fortified towards the land, was rendered almost impregnable; it was, notwithstanding, said to have been the first castle abandoned by O'Dogherty, and seized upon by the English, and was afterwards granted to Sir Arthur ChiChester. The walls are in some places twelve feet thick, and several of them are still in a good state of preservation; the eastern portion of one of the towers has fallen and lies in an unbroken mass on the ground. The eligibility of this situation in commanding the entrance to Lough Foyle induced the Government, on the apprehension of an invasion, to erect a fortress, nearly adjoining the castle, consisting of a tower, battery and magazine, with accommodation for 4 officers and 42 men, and, together with another battery on the opposite side of the harbour, mounting 26 guns: the establishment now consists only of a master gunner and five artillerymen. A court for the manor of Greencastle is held monthly, for the recovery of debts under 40s. late currency. Here are stations of the constabulary and revenue police, and of the tide-waiters and pilots of the port of Londonderry; and at Greencastle and Portkennigo are stations of the coast-guard, included in the district of Carn. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £553. 17. per annum.

The church is a small but neat edifice, built in 1782, in the early English style, with a tower at the east front; it stands on a rocky eminence near the shore of Lough Foyle. In the R. C. divisions the parish is united with Upper Moville; there are chapels at Ballybrack and Ballynacree. Near the church is the parochial school, chiefly supported by the rector; at Moville is a female school; and at Glenagivney, Moville, and Gallaghdauff are national schools; in these collectively about 260 children are instructed: there are also two private schools, in which are about 80 children; and three Sunday schools.

Near Greencastle are some extensive ruins, called Capel Moule, having the appearance of a military edifice, and supposed to have formerly belonged to the Knights Templars; and on a detached rock, about a mile distant, are the ruins of Kilblaney church: previously to 1620 Kilblaney formed a separate parish. Near Ennishowen Head is an expensive natural cave, often visited in the summer season.

MOVILLE (UPPER), a parish, in the barony of ENNISHOWEN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 15 miles (N. N. E.) from Londonderry, on the road to Greencastle; containing 4902 inhabitants. St. Patrick founded a monastery here, called Maghbhile and Domnachbhile, over which he placed Ængusius, the son of Olild; it soon became celebrated for its wealth, and notices of its abbots occur from the year 590 to 953, among whom was the celebrated St. Finian. The remains are called Cooley, meaning "the City," probably from a large number of persons having settled around this famous pile, which appears, from what is left of the western and southern walls, to have been a very extensive edifice. For some time before the reformation it was used as the parish church, and so continued until destroyed during the civil war of 1688. In the adjoining cemetery is a very ancient tomb, said to be that of St. Finian; and outside the walls stands a very lofty and handsome stone cross, hewn out of one block, and in good preservation. These ruins occupy a gentle eminence, near the shores of Lough Foyle, commanding a full view of the Atlantic.

The parish, which is situated on the western shore of Lough Foyle, comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 19,081¼ statute acres: one-half is mountainous, and the remainder consists of good and middling arable land with detached pieces of bog scattered all over the parish. The land

is generally light, and everywhere encumbered by rocks, heath, and whins; the greater portion of the rocks are clay-slate. Near Whitecastle is excellent sandstone, and there are strong indications of coal, near which is a curious and extraordinary whin dyke. Here the system of rundale is still kept up, and the land, being divided into very small holdings, is much neglected, nearly all the population being employed in the weaving of linen cloth and fishing, combined with agricultural pursuits: the produce of the land is chiefly corn and flax, wheat having only been grown since 1830, but it is found to answer very well.

The parish is within the jurisdiction of the manor court held at Greencastle. The principal seats are Red Castle, the residence of Atkinson Wray, Esq.; White Castle, of L. Carey, Esq.; Foyle View, of R. Lepper, Esq.; Greenbank, of J. Robinson, Esq.; Ballylawn, of S. Carmichael, Esq.; Beech Cottage, of the Rev. A. Clements; and the Glebe-house, of the Rev. J. Molesworth Staples. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Derry, forming the corps of the prebend thereof, in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithes amount to £555. The glebe-house was built in 1775, at a cost of £590, by the then incumbent; the glebe comprises 74 Cunningham acres, valued at £66. 12. 0 per annum. The church is an ancient, small, and inconvenient edifice, on the shore of the lough; it was built by the Carey family, in 1741, as a private chapel, and afterwards became a chapel of ease, and eventually the parish church; but, being much too small, a larger is about to be erected. In the R. C. divisions this parish and Lower Moville form the union or district; there is a chapel at Drung. Near Castle Carey is a very neat meeting-house for Presbyterians in connection with the Synod of Ulster. About 400 children are educated in seven public schools, of which the parochial school at Ballylawn is being rebuilt; it is partly supported by the rector, and with five other schools, is in connection with the National Board; the school-house of one of the latter, at Terryroan, was erected by the Earl of Caledon, and the rector contributes £5 per ann. for its support. There are also four Sunday schools. Not far from Drung are eight upright stones, near which are several lying down, the remains of an ancient cromlech. Part of a fosse and some terraces and remains of former mansions are to be traced near Red and White castles, and at Castle Carey.”

INISHOWEN HEAD~QUIGLEY'S POINT – Review of findings & recommendations

The significant surviving heritage assets within the Moville Slope LCA can be grouped under the following headings:

- Vernacular houses – a relatively large number of thatch buildings survive and examples of tar roofed boat sheds and house
- Military Greencastle: Northburg/ de Burgho's castle and the martello fort
- Church and early Christian sites at Cooly and Kilblaney.
- Gentleman's houses, bathing villas along the shoreline
- Regency romantic landscape – the setting of town of Moville and its setting
- Maritime heritage – piers, boats and lighthouses
- Natural: North Inishowen Coast Special Protection Area, Lough Foyle – Special Protection Area

A number of possible risk areas have also been identified:

- Vernacular buildings – significant attrition to buildings & settings and neglect occurring due to changes in patterns of occupation
- Speculative, ribbon & exceptionally poor quality housing development
- Inadvertant damage to historic building stock due to poor maintenance lack of knowledge
- Road "improvements" at approach to Moville from Derry
- Moville & Redcastle churches – incidence of vandalism to Moville church and deconsecration of Redcastle which is fast reaching a ruinous condition
- Damage to Templemoyle church, Greencastle due to growth of Ivy
- Famine walls/ early 19th century bridges, road improvements; fisherman's pier Moville – damage caused to unique stone built features by well intentioned but misguided improvement works
- Historically poor planning and blight at Greencastle – neglect of de Burgho's castle and the adjacent Martello fort
- Planning pressure for inappropriate development to historic house sites and lack of recognition of importance of setting and designed landscapes

Existing tourism uses & Opportunities

- Greencastle Maritime Museum – consolidation of Maritime culture of the entire Foyle region through partnership with the proposed development at Ebrington barrack site, Derry
- Access to Shroove lighthouses – potential to consolidate and encourage visitors to Inishowen Head who also come to use an accessible loop walk and use the adjacent Blue Flag beach.
- Greencastle Fort & de Burgho’s castle – potential to develop both sites for visitors to one of the most impressive groups of military structures in the northwest of Ireland
- Investigation of ecclesiastical sites at Greencastle – ‘forgotten’ medieval sites at Templemoyle and Kilblaney
- Cooly church & high cross – investigation of archaeological potential of a very significant site with scope for development of visitor facilities
- Shore walking routes – enhancement of existing walking routes, particularly at northern end currently blighted by partially completed Greencastle harbour expansion works
- Emigration history – Moville, part of the Derry port, is the most significant emigration port in the northwest of Ireland with potential to make international connections with the Irish diaspora and with the city of Glasgow, an historical source of visitors to Inishowen.
- Montgomery family history – Viscount Montgomery of El Alamein is one of the most important figures in the history of the Second World War; his family were founders of the town of Moville and there is potential to make much of this historical connection although the treatment of New Park, the Montgomery family home is one of the best examples in the region of how an historic building and site should not be developed.
- McCauley’s mill buildings, Moville – the mill buildings here are impressive in scale and have potential for visitor use as well as reuse for hydro power. The office located to the entrance gate is also Liam McCormick’s first independent building project.

5 STUDY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 *Future Research & Use of Audit Information*

Foyle Civic Trust has planned to use information obtained within the course of this audit to prepare a directory of heritage source material, a series of visitor trail maps and several other related activities. The scale of the task, and the information revealed in the course of undertaking it, has prompted a series of further recommendations. Many of these recommendations are relevant to the Foyle Civic Trust and other may be of concern to policy makers and other stakeholders with an interest in the future of the heritage of the Foyle basin. It is expected that further suggestions will arise as the content of the study is disseminated and the audit is seen as a beginning of a process rather than end in itself.

Recommendations contained in this report can be summarised under a number of headings as follows:

- **Heritage Audit Document** – the size of the task became apparent at an early stage and, despite the establishment of precise boundaries, the Audit Document is substantial and has potential for the addition of further information. In order to ensure that the audit should continue to be useful it is recommended that the audit be reviewed on a periodic basis and updated accordingly. In the long term, a web based resource would allow better access to the information and allow new information to be added as it becomes available
- **Web based information resource** – the heritage audit has supplied data sheets on a selection of significant heritage assets. These are supplied in a standardised form with mapping coordinates that will allow information to be integrated with a web based GIS system using the Ordnance Survey for base mapping. A natural extension of this in future would be through the virtual spatial forms that are already anticipated by new technologies such as Lidar Scanning and satellite imagery. In many respects the scope of the audit only allows the capture of a limited amount of information in respect of each asset. A digital framework would allow this information to be added to and some further recommendations are relevant to this.
- **Photographic Survey** – the heritage audit has not allowed buildings and sites to be visited in any significant numbers; it is unlikely that resources would be available to undertake such a comprehensive photographic study in the future. A substantial number of images are already available through a variety of websites including the

Natural Stone Database and the Ulster Architectural Heritage Society. A schools or community based collection campaign may be possible allowing an online resource to be accumulated. Such an approach may allow collection of information relating to the vernacular and industrial heritage features highlighted below.

- **Vernacular Buildings** – the audit has revealed that, despite their importance in portraying regional distinctiveness and identity, and also to tourism, there is almost no protection to vernacular buildings throughout the study area. Many buildings have been lost and many survive in a degraded condition. Further study is required to determine the real extent of this problem, but more importantly practical and financial assistance may be required to encourage the maintenance and reuse of these structures.
- **Industrial Heritage Mills** – the importance of water power to the region cannot be underestimated and aerial photography, in common with vernacular settlements, reveals an unexpected level of survival. A ground level investigation and review is needed to determine the real extent of survival of a building type that may have practical and tourism potential in the future.
- **Audit region** – any study of this nature requires limits to be established and, to a degree, the spatial approach that is generated through the use of Landscape Character Areas can be extended indefinitely. Subject to review of the audit and its uses in the long term, consideration should be given to the extension of the study area to include links to other parts of the Foyle system.
- **Visitor trail maps** – a number of trails exist or are in the process of development covering separate areas within the region. It is recommended that new trails are integrated with local and regional routes so that the existing resource is enhanced.
- **Recreational Audit** – the lough and rivers would have played an important role in the recreational use of local communities (fishing, swimming, boating, hiking, etc.). Because the economic and social potential of recreational opportunities within the Foyle system is substantial, it is important these goals are approached with a clear cultural understanding. It is recommended that a follow up study is undertaken to assess the historic recreational use of the waterway, how it is being used now, and opportunities for the future. Understanding how recreation has evolved is an important informative measure and former uses should be interpreted within new ones, in order to strengthen local identity. Each LCA offers different recreational

opportunities and these may be developed, from both sides of the Foyle, to share a common vision.

- **Recreational Audit** – in recent decades the Lough and rivers have played an increasingly important role in the recreational use of local communities (fishing, swimming, boating, hiking, etc.). Because the economic and social potential of recreational opportunities within the Foyle system is substantial, it is important these goals are approached with a clear cultural understanding. An audit should be conducted that assesses historic recreational use of the waterways, how it is being used now, and opportunities for the future. Understanding how recreation has evolved is an important informative measure and former uses should be interpreted within new ones, in order to strengthen local identity. Each LCA offers different recreational opportunities and these may be developed, from both sides of the Foyle, to share a common vision.
- **Heritage Management** – the need for ongoing maintenance of built heritage is a significant concern that has been revealed repeatedly throughout the study area. Excellent free information is available from the Northern Ireland Environment Agency, the Ulster Architectural Heritage Society in Northern Ireland and the Department of Arts Culture Heritage and the Gaeltacht in the Republic. There is also a need for practical assistance in a number of different forms. The most pressing need appears in the context of masonry ruins and ecclesiastical monuments in particular. Almost without exception, where sites were visited, ivy and other woody vegetation are doing significant damage to significant medieval buildings and a small scale maintenance programme is needed to needed. The success of this is likely to require assistance from local communities.
- **Heritage Impact Assessment** – the audit has revealed cases where permission has been granted for development of historic sites, apparently without an understanding of the possible impacts that development might have in its execution or its completed form. Similar concerns arise in relation to major projects where assessments are made on the basis of isolated review of protected structures and sites within their statutory boundaries alone. Such an approach ignores the importance of setting and visual and historic landscape impacts; it is hoped that the Landscape Character approach promoted by the project brief may begin to address this.

- **Archaeological Investigations** – several important Plantation and Siege period sites have been highlighted for further investigation. The site at Dunnalong is already being studied in further detail; others include: investigation of a possible Plantation period house at Magilligan; mapping and exploration of outlying Siege of Derry sites, particularly at Gransha/ Boom Hall and also at St Columb’s Park, Creggan and the City Cemetery. In Donegal, the location of Hansard’s castle at Ballindrait would merit further investigation in addition to a potential medieval mill site at Gulladuff, Merville.

APPENDICES

Asset Data Sheets

Appendix 1: St. Johnston ~ Lifford

Appendix 2: Carrigans ~ St. Johnston

Appendix 3: Quigley's Point ~ Burnfoot

Appendix 4: Inishowen Head ~ Quigley's Point

Appendix 5: Information Sources

Appendix 6: Consultation List & Acknowledgments