

Table of Contents

Foreword

1	Introduction	1
	Purpose of The Foyle Source Book	1
	Project Team	2
	Study Area	2
	Divisions – “Landscape Character Areas”	2
2	Directory Content	4
	Identification of Sources	4
	Consultation & Establishment of Significance	6
3	Heritage Assets – Significant Themes	7
	The Natural State – Geology & Habitats	7
	The Prehistoric Period	9
	Medieval: Early Church	11
	Settlement Patterns – Parishes & Townlands	13
	Viking Raids	15
	Later Medieval Period – Irish Lordships	17
	Docwra’s Military Campaign	18
	Plantation, Rebellion & Suppression	19
	The Jacobite Wars & the Siege of Derry	23
	The Development of Towns	25
	The “Established” Church & Dissenters	26
	Landlords and Agricultural “Improvement”	27
	Significant Architects of the 18 th Century	27
	Napoleonic Defences	28
	Administrative Structures & Reforms – Institutions	29
	Famine & Emigration	30
	Industrial Processes: agriculture, milling, linen & shirt making	30
	Transport: Railways, Roads & Canals	32
	Lough Foyle & World War 2	34
	The “Troubles”	35
	20 th Century Development	36
	Future Developments	36
4	A Circumnavigation of the Foyle Basin	38
	Magilligan Lowlands	38
	Burngibbagh & Drumahoe	58
	Foyle Valley	64
	Derry Slopes	76
	The City	85
	St Johnston~Lifford	93
	Carrigans~St Johnston	104
	Quigley’s Point~Burnfoot	115
	Inishowen Head~Quigley’s Point	124

APPENDICES

Information Sources

Acknowledgments

Foreword

The information contained in this directory summarises the findings of a preceding piece of work: the Foyle Heritage Asset Audit. The Audit is one part of the Foyle Landscape Project, commissioned by the Foyle Civic Trust, and is a study and celebration of the shared heritage of the Foyle basin, from Magilligan to Newtownstewart; Lifford to Inishowen Head.

The ambition of the Directory: is to provide a source of easily accessible information relating to the heritage of the Foyle basin.

Most of the information generated in the course of the Audit is not new, but for the first time, selected and presented information together in a single resource 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 constraints of the Directory require that there is space for only a selection of the information revealed by the Audit and can only serve as an introduction to this fascinating region and its identity as embodied in our shared landscapes and culture.

The Directory highlights a selection of the assets that are available to those people that live and work in this region and for the promotion of cultural tourism.

1 INTRODUCTION

Purpose of The Foyle Source Book

The “Foyle Source Book” or Directory has been commissioned by the Foyle Civic Trust and is intended to provide an accessible document about the historic built and natural environment of the Foyle basin. The Directory is part of a larger project relating to the landscape of the Foyle as a whole.

The Directory provides an overview of the built, natural and cultural heritage that survives. Whilst making reference to major features such as the Derry city walls the emphasis 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 within 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 features 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.

Project Team

A multidisciplinary team, led by **Duncan McLaren** of **Dedalus Architecture**, was appointed to undertake the Heritage Audit. The project team also comprised: **Mark Cairns – Dedalus Architecture; John Cronin, Martin McGonigle & Kate Robb – John Cronin & Associates; Ralph Sheppard Gaia Associates** and **Mike Waldvogel – Forestbird Design**. The Foyle Source book was developed by Duncan McLaren from documentation prepared in the the course of the Heritage Audit.

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 Newtownstewart 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.

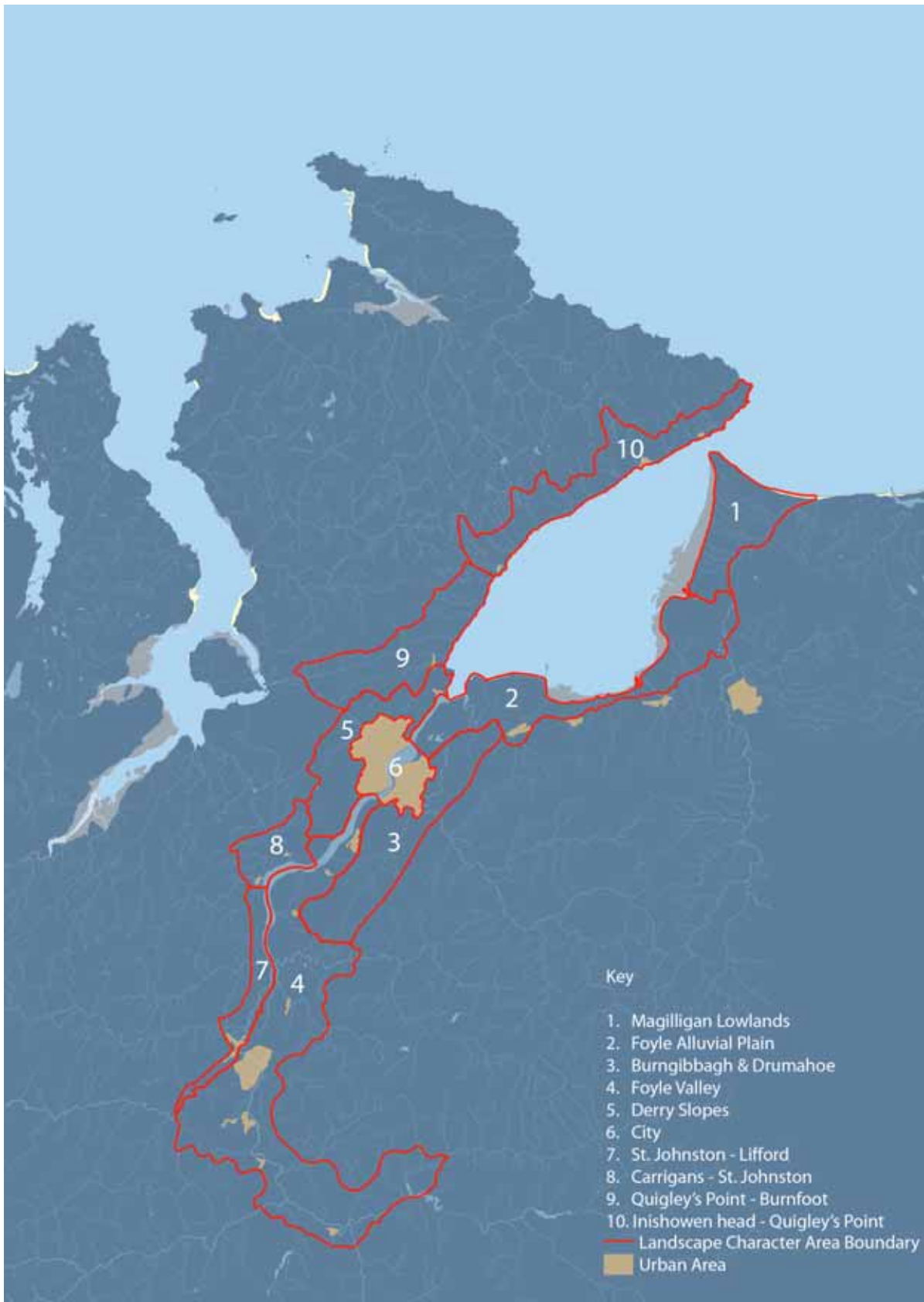
Divisions – “Landscape Character Areas”

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 case 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.

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.



Study Area & Landscape Character Areas divisions – identified by Northern Ireland Environment Agency:

1 – Magilligan Lowlands; 2 – Foyle Alluvial Plain; 3 – Derry Slopes; 4 – Burngibbagh & Drumahoe; 5 – Foyle Valley; and LCA areas proposed for the purpose of this study: 6 – City; and Donegal areas proposed tentatively for the purposes of this study: 7 – St Johnstown ~ Lifford; 8 – Carrigans ~ St Johnstown; 9 – Quigley’s Point ~ Burnfoot; 10 – Inishowen Head ~ Quigleys Point

2 DIRECTORY CONTENT

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.

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.

The following terms are used throughout the directory and require some explanation:

- **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.
- **Historic 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.

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.

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.

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

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.

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 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).

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.

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.

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.

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.



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 **Brighter 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.



Brighter Hoard: Full collection

© This image is reproduced with the kind permission of the National Museum of Ireland

References

- Anderson, E. (1993) The Mesolithic: Fishing for Answers. In E. S. Twohig and M. Ronayne (eds), *Past Perceptions: The Prehistoric Archaeology of South-West Ireland*, 16-24. Cork University Press.
- Buckley, V. M. & Sweetman, P. D. (1991) *Archaeological Survey of County Louth*. Dublin.
- Mallory, J. and McNeill, T. (1991) *The Archaeology of Ulster from Colonization to Plantation*. Belfast: The Institute of Irish Studies, The Queen’s University of Belfast.
- O’Kelly, M. J. (1989) *Early Ireland: An Introduction to Irish Prehistory*. Cambridge University Press.
- Waddell, J. (1990) *The Bronze Age burials of Ireland*. Galway: Galway University Press.
- Waddell, J. (1991) ‘Death in the earlier Bronze Age’, in Ryan, M. (ed.) *The illustrated archaeology of Ireland*, 84 – 8. Dublin: Country House.
- Waddell, J. (1998) *The Prehistoric Archaeology of Ireland*. Bray: Wordwell Ltd.

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 ringforts occur in the County Denegal section of the study area and include the fort at **Glebe**, Moville 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 Columcille.

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 Johnstown 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.

References

- Bonner, B (1982). *Derry - An Outline History of the Diocese*. Foilseacháin Naísiúnta Teoranta.
- Mallory, J. and McNeill, T. (1991) *The Archaeology of Ulster from Colonization to Plantation*. Belfast: The Institute of Irish Studies, The Queen's University of Belfast.
- Ó Cróinín, D. (1994) 'Early Irish Christianity' in Ryan, M. (ed.) *The illustrated archaeology of Ireland*, 84 – 8. Dublin: Country House.

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 as 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.

References

- Byrne, F. J. (2000). *Irish Kings and High-kings*. Four Courts Press, Dublin.
- Evans, E. E. (ed.) (1957) *Irish Folk Ways*. London.
- Evans, E. (1967). *Irish Heritage*. Dundalgann press, Dundalk.
- Fletcher, D. (1999) ‘The Ordnance Survey’s Nineteenth Century Boundary Surveys: Context, Characteristics and Impact’. *IMAGO MUNDI* Vol. 51, 131-146.
- John Cronin & Associates & Dedalus Architecture (2008/2009) *A Survey of Clachans in County Donegal*. Donegal County Council.

- Locke, J. (1852). 'Additional Observations on the Valuation and Purchase of Land in Ireland'. *Journal of the Statistical Society of London*, Vol. 15, No. 4.
- McKay, P. (1999) *A Dictionary of Ulster Place-names*. The Institute of Irish Studies, QUB.
- <http://www.logainm.ie>
- <http://www.seanruad.com/cgi-bin/iresrch>

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 provence 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-Chonail, 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.

References

- *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.
- Gerriets, M (1985) ‘Money among the Irish: Coin hoards in Viking age Ireland’. *JRSAI*, Vol. 115, 121-139.
- Graham-Campbell, J. (1972) ‘Two groups of Ninth-Century Irish Brooches’. *JRSAI*, Vol. 102, No.2, 113-128.
- Lacey, B. (2006) *Cenél Conaill and the Donegal Kingdoms AD 500-800*. Four Courts Press, Dublin.
- Raftery, J. (1969) ‘A Hoard of Viking Silver Bracelets from Co. Donegal’. *JRSAI*, Vol. 99, No. 2, 133-143.
- O’Canann, T. (2005) ‘Carraig an Dúnáin: Probable Ua Canannáin Inauguration Site’. *JRSAI*, Vol. 133, 36-67.
- O’Canann, T. (2006) ‘Máel Coba Ua Gallchubhair and his early family background. *JRSAI*, Vol. 134, 33-79.

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 Magilligan 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 Dunalong 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 **Carricklea**, 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.



Francis Jobson's Map of Ulster 1590

© This image is reproduced with the kind permission of the Board of Trinity College Dublin

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.

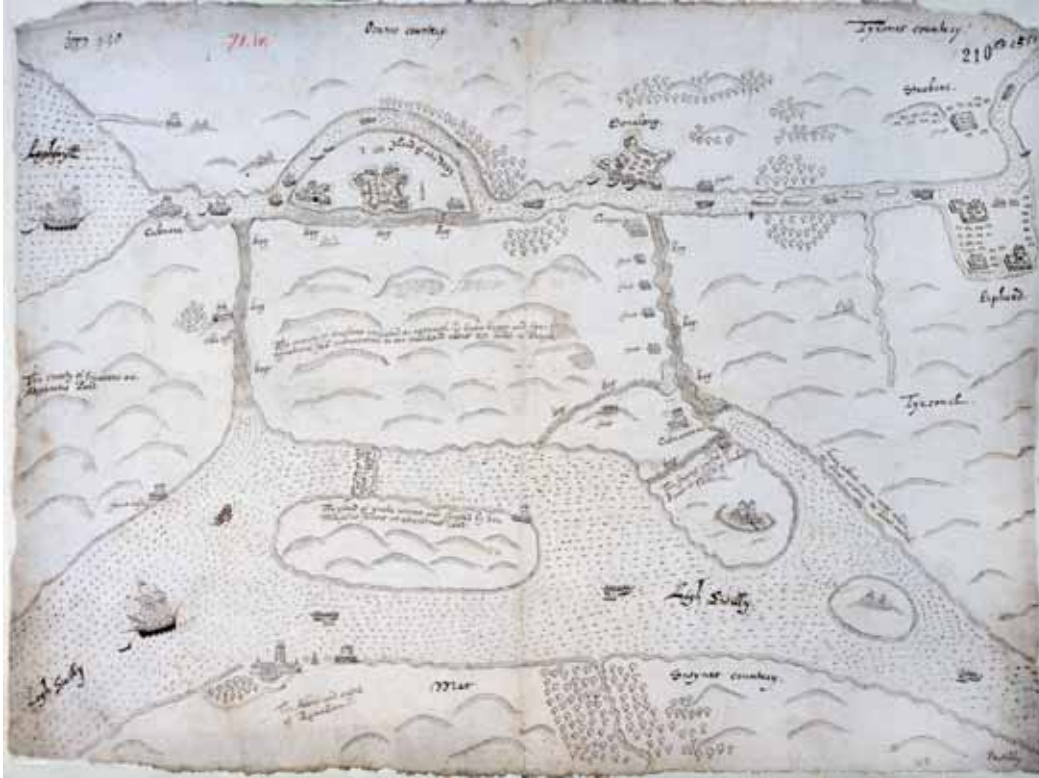
The map below gives an overview of the region and the most significant sites. Fortifications shown at **Culmore**, **Elaghmore**, **Derry**, **Dunnalong**, **Carrigans**, **Lifford** and **Strabane** emphasise the importance of these sites, originally as defensive positions of the native Irish, and subsequently 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

References

- o McGurk, J. (2006) *Sir Henry Docwra 1564-1631 – Derry's Second founder*. Four Courts Press.



Docwra's map of the Foyle & Lough Swilly circa 1601.

© This image is reproduced with the kind permission of The National Archives, UK.

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.



Richard Bartlett's Map of Ulster 1602

© This image is reproduced with the kind permission of The National Archives, UK.

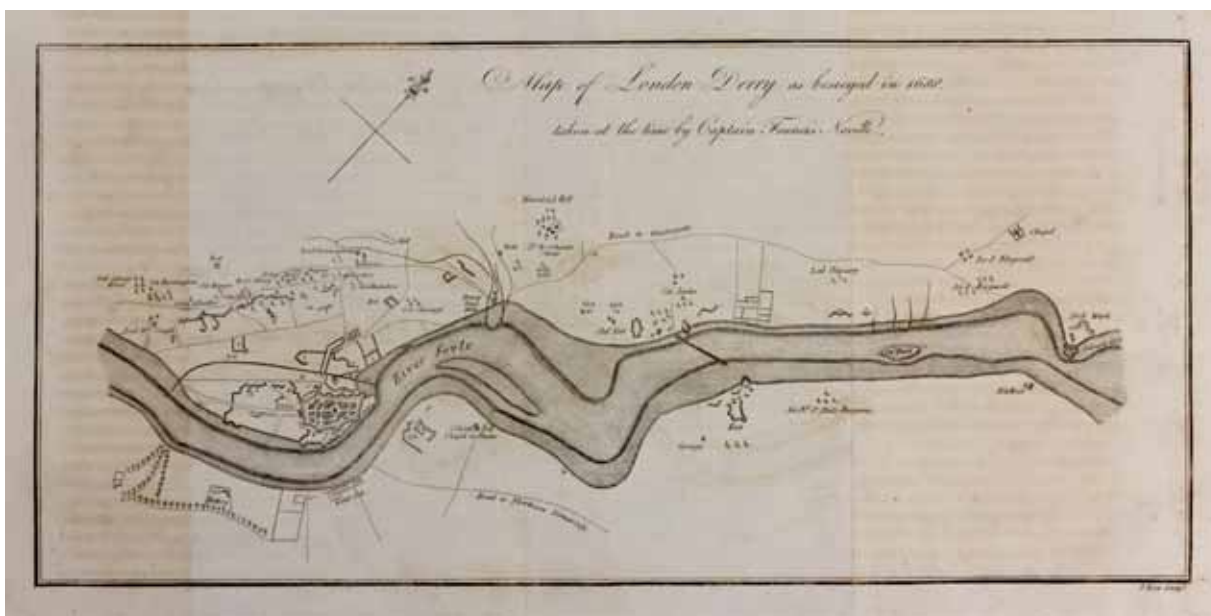
The Jacobite Wars & the Siege of Derry

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.



Siege of Londonderry 1688; Captain Francis Nevill's Map

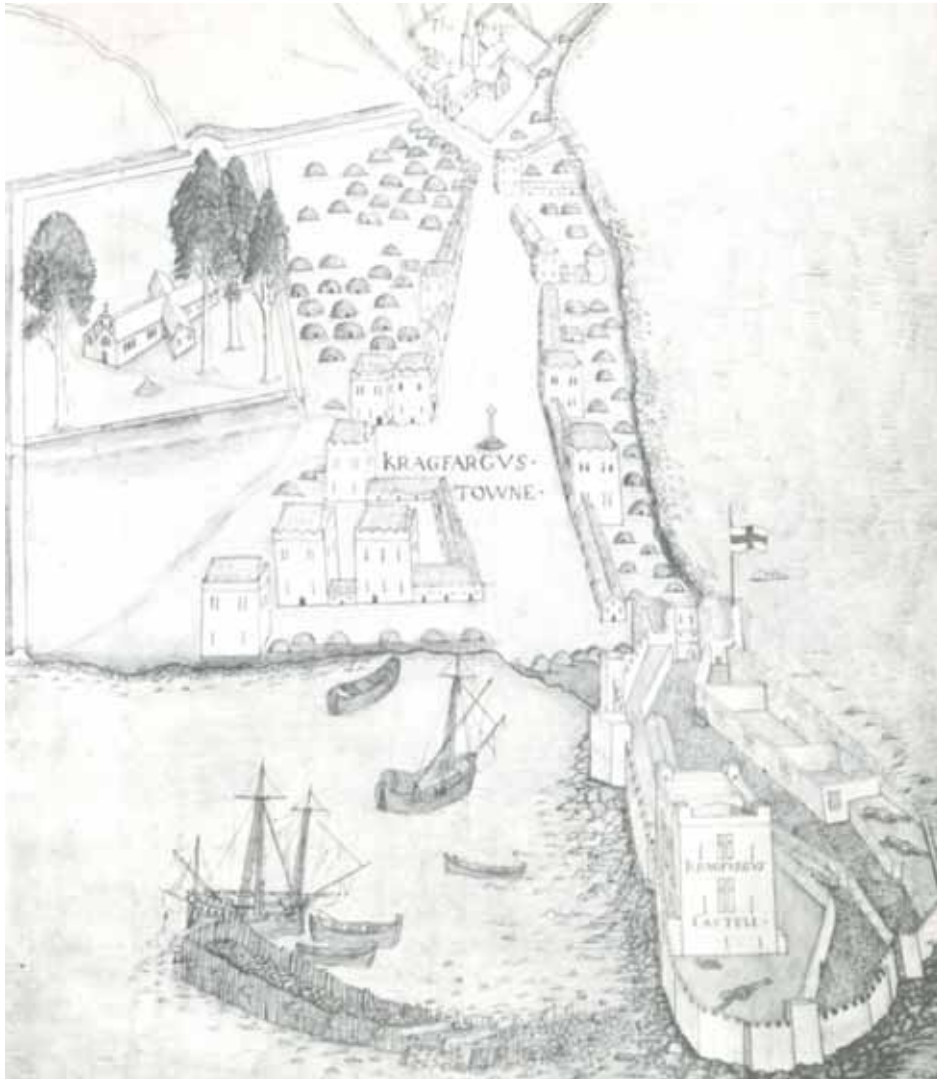
© This image is reproduced Courtesy of Derry City Council Heritage and Museum Service

References

- Doherty, R. (2010) *The Siege of Derry 1689 – The Military History*. The History Press.
- Fraser, T.G. (1999) *The Siege: Its History and Legacy, 1688-1889* In O'Brien, G. (ed.) *Derry & Londonderry: History & Society*. Geography Publications.
- Gébler, C. (2005) *The Siege of Derry – A History*. Little Brown.

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.



A "Platte of Kragfargus" (Carrickfergus, County Antrim)

© This image is reproduced with the kind permission of the British Library Board

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 Johnstown, 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 or Moville 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).

References

- o Camblin G. (1951) *The Town in Ulster*. Mullen & Sons.
- o Lewis, S. (1837) *A Topographical Dictionary of Ireland*.
- o Thomas, A. (2004) ‘Londonderry c.1865: a city mapped in unusual detail’. *Surveying Ireland’s Past: Multidisciplinary Essays in Honour of Annagret Simms*. Geography Publications, Dublin, pp. 455-476.

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).

References

- RCB Library, Dublin
- Walker S. (2000) *Historic Ulster Churches*. Institute of Irish Studies
- Rowan, A. (1979) *The Buildings of Ireland: North-West Ulster*. Penguin.

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.

References

- Craig, M. (1976) *Classic Irish Houses of the Middle Size*. Ashfield Press
- Thackeray, W. M. (1863) *The Irish Sketch Book and Contributions to the "Foreign Quarterly Review" 1842-1844*. Oxford University Press.

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.

Napoleonic Defences

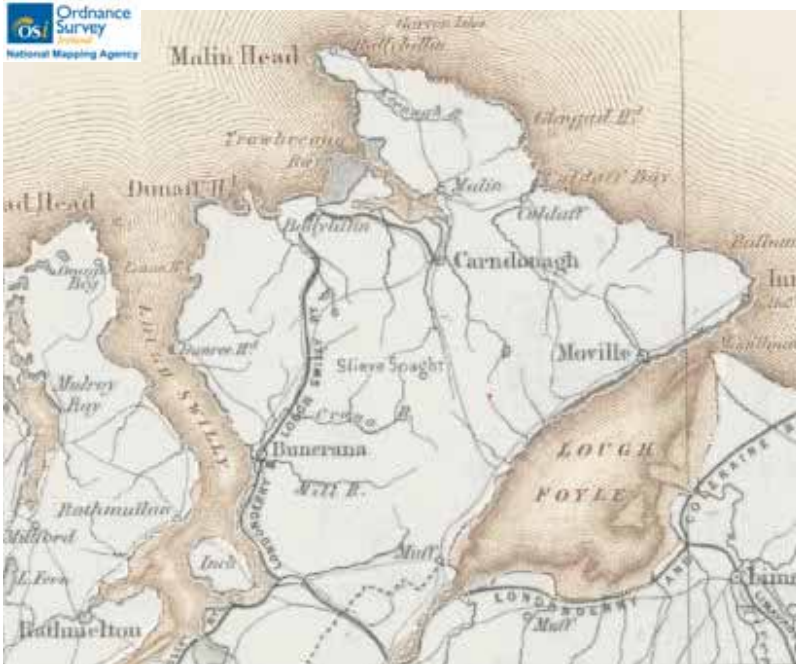
The Swilly and the Foyle are of strategic importance to the protection of the northwest of Ireland and this is demonstrated from earliest times. In the 14th century, the Anglo-Norman Northburg castle was built at Greencastle at the mouth of Lough Foyle, in order to establish control over this region.

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.



Lough Foyle & Lough Swilly

© Ordnance Survey Ireland/Government of Ireland – Licence No. AR 008613

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.

References

- Brett, C.E.B.(1973) *Court Houses & Market Houses of the Province of Ulster*. Ulster Architectural Heritage Society.
- Burke, H. (1987) *The People and The Poor Law in Nineteenth-Century Ireland*. Dublin.
- O'Connor, J. (1995) *The Workhouses of Ireland: The Fate of Ireland's Poor*. Dublin.

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.

References

- Crawford, M. (1999). 'Food and Famine: Diet in County Londonderry 1820 – 1860'. *Derry-Londonderry History & Society*. Geography Publications, Dublin.
- Grant, J. (2000). 'The Great Famine in County Tyrone'. *Tyrone History & Society*. Geography Publications, Dublin. 587-616.
- <http://www.londonderryport.com/images/Derry%20emigration%20overview.pdf>

Industrial Processes: 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.

References

- o Coyne, W.P. (1902) Ireland: Industries and Agriculture. Dept. of Agriculture and Technical Instruction
- o Gribbon H.D. (1969) *The History of Water Power in Ulster*. David & Charles.
- o Hogg W.E. (updated 2010) *The Millers & the Mills of Ireland*. Millbrook Dublin.
- o Hume, J. (2002) *Derry Beyond the Walls*. Ulster Historical foundation, Belfast
- o McCutcheon W.A. (1984) *Industrial Archaeology in Northern Ireland*. Fairleigh Dickinson University Press
- o Tierney, M. (1978) *Modern Ireland since 1850*. Gill & Macmillan, Dublin
- o <http://www.culturenorthernireland.org>

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 Dunnaalong were also sources of trade. Indeed, the redundancy of such features was, also in the case of Dunnaalong, the cause of its 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 Merville. Merville 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.

References

- Cox R.C. & Gould M.H. (1998) *Civil Engineering Heritage*. Telford.
- <http://goireland.com/bridges-in-ireland>

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 manor. 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.

References

- Currie, E. A. (1999) 'Landscape Development in northwest and southeast Derry 1700-1840'.
- *Derry & Londonderry History and Society*. Geographical Publications, Dublin, 321-358.

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.

References

- Mulligan, F. (1983) '*One Hundred & Fifty Years, Irish Railways*'. Appleby Press.

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.

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 Long’s 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.

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 entirely 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*:

<i>Symbol of Ulster</i>	<i>Lines of leaving</i>	<i>But will the meek inherit the earth?</i>
<i>these sloping streets</i>	<i>lines of returning</i>	
<i>blackened walls</i>	<i>the long estuary</i>	Religion poisons us
<i>sick at heart and</i>	<i>of Lough Foyle, a</i>	North and South
<i>seeking a sign</i>	<i>ship motionless</i>	A special force of
<i>the flaghung gloom</i>	<i>in wet darkness</i>	angels we'd need
<i>of St Columb's</i>	<i>mournfully hooting</i>	to put manners on us.
<i>the brass eagle of</i>	<i>as a tender creeps</i>	If the young were
<i>the lectern bearing</i>	<i>to carry passengers</i>	honest, they'd admit
<i>the Sermon on the</i>	<i>back to Ireland</i>	they don't hold
<i>Mount</i>	<i>a child of four</i>	with the half of it
<i>in its shoulders</i>	<i>this sad sea city</i>	The Showbands
<i>'A city that is</i>	<i>my landing place</i>	and the borders halls
<i>set on a hill</i>	<i>the loneliness of</i>	that's the stuff
<i>cannot be hid.'</i>	<i>Lir's white daughter's</i>	<i>Said the guardian</i>
	<i>ice-crusting wings</i>	<i>of the empty church</i>
<i>Columba's Derry!</i>	<i>forever spread</i>	<i>pale siege windows</i>
<i>ledge of angels</i>	<i>at the harbour mouth.</i>	<i>shining behind us</i>
<i>radiant oakwood</i>	<i>Lines of suffering</i>	<i>Across the border</i>
<i>where the man-dove</i>	<i>lines of defeat</i>	<i>a dead man</i>
<i>knelt to master</i>	<i>under the walls</i>	<i>drives to school</i>
<i>his fiery temper</i>	<i>ghetto terraces</i>	<i>past the fort</i>
<i>exile chastened</i>	<i>sharp pallor of</i>	<i>at Greencastle</i>
<i>the bright candle</i>	<i>unemployed shades</i>	<i>a fury of love</i>
<i>of the Uí Néill</i>	<i>slope shouldered</i>	<i>for North, South</i>
<i>burns from Iona</i>	<i>broken bottles</i>	<i>eats his heart</i>
<i>lightens Scotland</i>	<i>pubs and bookies</i>	<i>on the far side</i>
<i>with beehive huts</i>	<i>red brick walls</i>	<i>a rocky promontory</i>
<i>glittering manuscripts</i>	<i>Falls or Shankill</i>	<i>his family name</i>
<i>but he remembers</i>	<i>Lecky or Fountain</i>	<i>O'Cahan, O'Kane</i>
<i>his secret name</i>	<i>love's alleyway</i>	<i>my uncle watches</i>
<i>'He who set his</i>	<i>message scrawled</i>	<i>sails upon Foyle</i>
<i>back on Ireland.'</i>	<i>Popehead : Tague</i>	<i>(a flock of swans)</i>
	<i>my own name</i>	<i>drives forward</i>
	<i>hatred's synonym</i>	

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.

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 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 CIRCUMNAVIGATION OF THE FOYLE BASIN

An analysis of data is provided in relation to each Landscape Character Area in turn; starting at Magilligan in the north, gradually moving south along the east bank of the Foyle to Newtownstewart, back to the City and built-up areas around Derry and then crossing the border joining the Foyle again to the south at Lifford and 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 at Inishowen Head.

Magilligan Lowlands



1 to 50,000 scale Discoverer Series Sheet 4; the "Magilligan Lowlands" are outlined in red

© Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland – Licence No. 2560

Magilligan Lowlands Landscape Character – described by the Northern Ireland Environment Agency:

"The Magilligan Lowlands are found on the eastern shores of Lough Foyle, at the foot of the basalt escarpment of Binevenagh. The lowland originates from deposits of alluvium and blown sand which accumulated to form a large, flat triangle of land in the lee of the long sand-spit leading to Magilligan Point. The dramatic cliffs of Binevenagh form a striking backdrop to this flat coastal plain and the mountains of Donegal are visible as a distant horizon to the west of Lough Foyle. The rugged outline of the sand dunes along the edge of Magilligan Strand stand out clearly as a contrast to the flat, expansive lowland to the south. The lowlands are artificially drained, by a combination of mechanical pumping and drainage ditches and the resultant sandy soils are some of the most productive farmland in the Province.

This is a unique landscape in Northern Ireland. It has an engineered, artificial character, with open fields, ditches and roads forming an abstract pattern of straight lines and right angles. Larger settlements are strung out along the principal roads but the predominantly white farm buildings are focal points in this open, rather uniform landscape and the outlines of their roofs and barns often form the skyline in local views. Farm tracks connect at right-angles to the main road forming an open-ended ladder pattern. Most are on low embankments, bounded on both sides by open ditches. The landscape has an open, windswept character with few trees and hedgerows. Fields are predominantly arable, with smaller pastures concentrated towards the foot of the basalt escarpment.

They are generally bounded by wire fences and all are edged with straight, open drainage ditches which have a scrubby character and form a contrast to the smooth textures and muted colours of the arable fields. Shelterbelts near farmsteads stand out clearly in the open landscape. The rugged, natural forms of the sand dunes, which shelter Magilligan Strand, are in strong contrast to the flat, smooth arable fields to the south. The dunes are exposed, with only a few stunted mounds of hawthorn and gorse. There is an extensive rifle range in the dunes, and Benone Caravan Park is close to the road and Binevenagh."

Magilligan Lowlands - Historic Landscape Character

The landscape characteristics of the site are substantially unchanged since the earliest available records, from 400 years ago. The historical setting cannot be understood adequately from a reading of the landscape that is contained within the LCA boundary alone; the physical spatial boundaries of the site include the western slopes of Binevenagh. The slopes include the church and monastic settlements which were deliberately sited at a height overlooking the parish lands. The raised burial site of the Tamlaght church gives the parish its name. This relationship between church and landscape was repeated throughout the history of the area with religious houses established by both St Columba and St Patrick and again with the development of St Cadan's church in the 19th century raised high above the levels.

The names of townlands and early mapping also indicate the practise of communal rundale farming over an area that extended from the shore line to mountain top with summer pastures located on high ground. The radiating lands at Gortmore and Tircrevan form a sort of natural amphitheatre that seems to have created a unique natural environment in which wild flowers and plants flourished.

Forests to the south were the last known home to wolves in Ireland and eagles lived on the cliff face of the mountainside

Even in the 19th century Samuel Lewis' account implies a special place; a sort of heaven on earth.

Important features such as Downhill, the Mussenden temple or the Norburg Castle or Martello fort at Greencastle, outside the LCA, are also referred to as they overlook and had influence over the study site area.

The Bishop of Derry's residence at Downhill in particular, whilst set at a distance, is of symbolic importance as the lands at Magilligan were a substantial part of his estate. The dunes at Magilligan were cultivated as a rabbit warren, which during the 19th century was thought to be the largest in Ireland and supplied substantial quantities of food and pelts for hats and clothing.

This pastoral scene also reflects, until recently, a significant survival of vernacular, particularly thatched houses throughout the region.

In many respects the area would be almost unchanged were it not for interventions such as the prison, the railway and the Bellarena estate in the south.



Magilligan viewed from Inishowen

Magilligan Lowlands – Historical Natural Landscapes; Geology Described By The Northern Ireland Environment Agency

“Outline Geomorphology and Landscape Setting

This LCA lies within the region described as the Lough Foyle Lowland. The chief morphological features of this lowland region are a series of postglacial raised beaches, the nineteenth century enclosure of large areas of saltmarsh and slobland beside the Foyle estuary and the sand and shingle ridges and blown sand of the Magilligan foreland. Inland from the coastal zone, the lowland continues along the floodplains of the Roe and Faughan rivers into areas that are underlain by till and glaciofluvial deposits, especially an important moraine complex between Limavady and Ballykelly. The Levees along these rivers testify to their previous tendency to flood.

The Magilligan Lowlands are found on the eastern shores of Lough Foyle, at the foot of the basalt escarpment of Binevenagh. The beach ridge plain of Magilligan Foreland is the largest coastal accumulation feature in Ireland, it covers an area of 32km² and consists of up to 300 swash-aligned beach ridges. In the depressions between these ridges are later peats that began to accumulate as long ago as ca 2 500 B.P. Much of the foreland has in turn been overlain by sand dunes. The dramatic cliffs of Binevenagh form a striking backdrop to this flat coastal plain and the mountains of Donegal are visible as a distant horizon to the west of Lough Foyle. The rugged outline of the sand dunes along the edge of Magilligan Strand stands out clearly as a contrast to the flat, expansive lowland to the south. The lowlands are artificially drained, by a combination of mechanical pumping and drainage ditches and the resultant sandy soils are some of the most productive farmland in the Province. The rugged, natural forms of the sand dunes, which shelter Magilligan Strand, are in strong contrast to the flat, smooth arable fields to the south. The dunes are exposed, with only a few stunted mounds of hawthorn and gorse. The landscape can therefore be summarised as one of a flat alluvial plain, dominated by the Binevenagh cliffs and rugged sand dune ridges shelter Magilligan Strand.”

Magilligan Lowlands – Historical Natural Landscapes; Ecology

An analysis of Magilligan Lowlands Ecology – by Ralph Sheppard

The Magilligan area, including both the lowlands and the cliff face of Binevenagh which forms its natural limit, is one of the most diverse and important ecological complexes, not only in the Foyle Basin, but in the whole of Northern Ireland.

- 1) The cliffs and slopes of the Binevenagh scarp hold the finest community of arctic/alpine plants in the province, equalled only by three sites in the republic. The northern aspect and the chemistry of the soil derived from the basalt rock both contribute to the quality of the site. Most notable among these plants is the Mossy Campion, which grows in considerable quantity, the superficially similar Purple Saxifrage, Mossy Saxifrage, Limestone Bedstraw, and the rare moss *Bartramia ithyphylla*.
- 2) On the rocky slopes there is an extensive hazel wood, which is a generally undervalued habitat, supporting beautiful displays of the common spring woodland flowers – bluebells and wood anemones among many others.
- 3) The sand dunes of the Magilligan foreland are the most extensive in Ireland, and home to many scarce wildflowers and insects. Magilligan Strand was the site of the last breeding colony of Little Terns in Northern Ireland, which faded away in the 1970s. Here also is the only Irish site (apart from a small offshoot population on the nearby Binevenagh) for the moss *Rhytidium rugosum*.
- 4) The Lough Foyle shore of the Magilligan Lowlands provides its share of the vast flocks of wintering wildfowl which make this the third site in Northern Ireland after Lough Neagh and Strangford Lough. Northern Ireland has relatively few important large wetlands, but these three rate among the top ten in all Ireland for the number of birds present in winter.
- 5) The Lough Foyle shore here is shallow, and but for the demands of agriculture would grade gently through salt marsh into the flat marshy grasslands which occupy most of Magilligan. But agriculture has long since confined the salt marsh to a modest fringe, and the grasslands have been largely kept dry through a systems

of drainage channels. Fragments of flower-rich native grasslands remain, and the ditches themselves provide a haven for aquatic wildlife long since banished from most of the countryside.

Protection mechanisms are in place for most of these species and habitats, and the entire area is incorporated into the Binevenagh Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Only the agricultural grassland core of the lowlands, and those parts of the Binevenagh slopes which would be mostly under commercial conifer forestry, are unprotected by more specific conservation designations.

These designations generally are effective at holding the line on further declines in the area of habitat being protected, or the range of a species. But a decline in the health of sites and habitats is another matter. Particularly where these are small, or where there is legitimate human activity on the site, e.g. agriculture, there is slow deterioration in biodiversity. Active management is generally needed to avoid this. For example, Little Terns now generally fail to breed successfully in Ireland or Britain unless the colony is actively guarded against nest predators like hedgehogs, and against disturbance from human walkers.

Magilligan Lowlands – Historical Cultural Landscape; Barony

The barony divisions in Ireland often relate to areas of government that were established in the medieval period. The barony of Keenaght is named after the *Cianachta Glenn Geimin* ("race of Cain of Glengiven") and was associated with the O'Connors, one of this clan, from the 5th century. The area was ceded to the O'Kanes from the 12th century. Followers of the O'Kanes included *Mac Giollagain* (MacGilligan) from whom the study area has retained its name.

Magilligan Lowlands – Historical Cultural Landscape; Civil Parishes

The Parish of Tamlaghtard/Magilligan includes the escarpment and plateau overlooking the lowlands area. The Parish boundary therefore also corresponds closely with the enclosing spatial boundary of the study area.

Magilligan Lowlands – Historical Cultural Landscape; Townlands

Aughil - Eochail "The yew wood"; **Avish** - lush grassy place; **Ballyleighery Upper**; **Ballymaclary** 'McLary's town'; **Ballymagoland**; **Ballymulholland**; **Ballymultimber**; **Ballyscullion**; **Bellarena** – "the beautiful strand" or "the queen's ford". The townland is at the crossing place of the River Roe. The townland also absorbed an earlier townland known as Ballymargy translated as "market town". Bellarena is the only population centre listed for the parish of Tamlaghtard. **Benone**; **Carnowry** – Carnouvy 'Nouvy's leap'; **Carrowreagh**; **Clagan**; **Clooney** – Cluain = a lawn meadow or bog island; **Craig** – 'the rock'; **Croaghan**; **Doaghs Upper**; **Drumahorgan**; **Drumavalley**; **Drummans Middle**; **Drumnahay**; **Duncrun** – Duncruthen "fort of the Crutheni", **Glebe (Exclusive of Gort)** - Rev John Graham's house; bld c 1774 by Rev Skipton; **Gort part of Glebe** – Gort "a tilled field"; **Gortmore** – 'the great fort or glebe common'; **Lenamore** – "great wet meadow"; **Margymonaghan** – "boggy field market"; **Milltown**; **Minearny** – "the middle urenagh or bard's town"; **Oughtymore** – "the great breastlike place"; **Oughtymoyle** – "The bare, or bald, breast"; **Scotchtown**; **Tamlaght** – "the burying place"; **Tircreven**; **Woodtown**

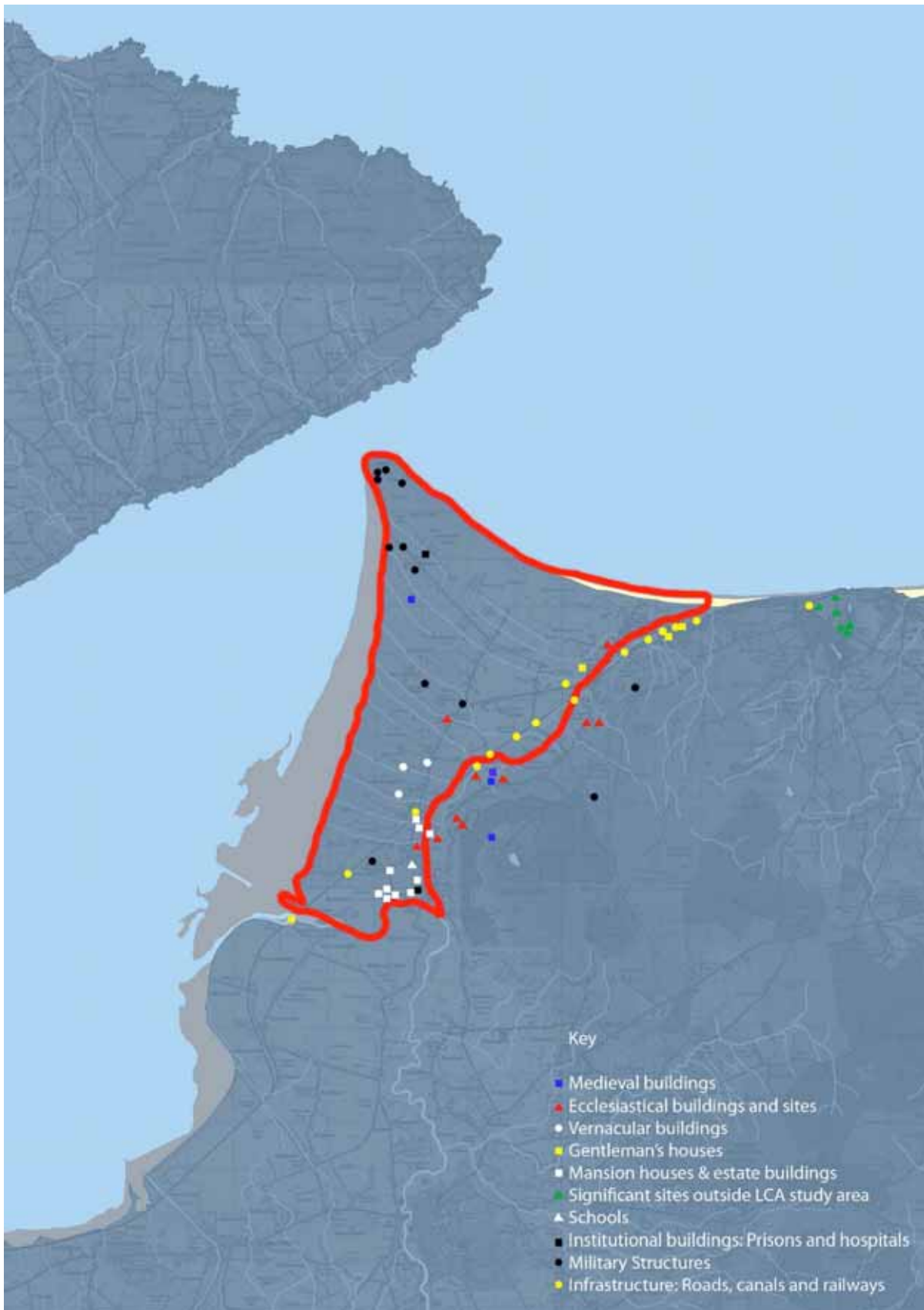
Magilligan Lowlands - Historical Cultural Landscape; Administration – Poor Law Union, Dispensary Districts & District Electoral Divisions

The **Magilligan Lowlands** are located in the Limavady Poor Law Union; Limavady was the location of the nearest workhouse.

The dispensary district was Bellarena; the dispensary is located in a cottage to the south of the main gate to Bellarena House.

District electoral divisions within the study area were Benone & Bellarena.

Magilligan Lowlands – Key To Significant Heritage Assets



Magilligan Lowlands – Historical Built Landscape; Significant Sites

Medieval Buildings

- LDY005:016 Castle site, Duncrun (near Duncrun Early Christian Ecclesiastical site)
- LDY005:006 Enclosure, Duncrun (near Duncrun Early Christian Ecclesiastical site)
- LDY005:014 Enclosure/Defensive Earthwork, Tamlaght (Craigbolie Castle or Dun Crutheni)
- Potential site at Ballymagoland; ref. Raven's Map & Down Survey

Ecclesiastical Buildings & Sites

- HB02/09/013 Presbyterian church, Sea Coast Road
- HB02/09/031 Tamlaghtard Rectory
- HB02/09/029 St Aidan's RC Church, Tamlaght
- HB02/09/024 St Cadan's CoI Church, Duncrun
- LDY002:002 Skreen Church Site, Craig
- LDY005:002 Duncrun Ecclesiastical Site (church site and cross-carved stone)
- LDY006:001 Toberdoney Holy Well, Gortmore
- LDY005:003 Clerk's Well, Mill Town
- LDY005:004 Bishop Aidan's Holy Well, Tamlaght
- LDY005:005 Tamlaght ecclesiastical site (multi-period church, graveyard, saint's grave and holy well)

Vernacular Buildings

- HB02/09/012 Thatched House Sea Coast Road
- HB02/09/045 Thatched House Sea Coast Road
- HB02/09/036 Thatched House Sea Coast Road

Gentleman's Houses

- HB02/09/020 Ballymaclary House – former gentleman's summer residence in use as public house
- HB02/09/022 Umbra – Gentleman's Seaside Residence/ bathing lodge & Landscape Gardens
- HB02/09/032 Ferns – Gentleman's Seaside Residence/ bathing lodge & Landscape Gardens

Mansion Houses & Estate Buildings

- HB02/09/009A House Seacoast Road built by the Bellarena Estate as a general store, builders suppliers and post office
- HB02/09/010A charming example of basalt built estate cottage of late Georgian period carefully adapted to new use
- HB02/09/030 House built as a Bellarena Estate cottage used at one time as Police Barracks
- L-002 Bellarena registered garden
- HB02/09/002A Bellarena House & Estate Grounds
- HB02/09/002B Bellarena House Courtyard Buildings
- HB02/09/002C Former Salmon Factory Bellarena Estate
- HB02/09/002D Ice House Bellarena Estate
- HB02/09/002E Main entrance Gatelodge to Bellarena estate
- HB02/09/004 Former Gatelodge to Bellarena estate

Significant overlooking sites outside the LCA study area:

- L-005 Downhill registered garden
- HB03/12/016 Mussenden Temple, Downhill
- HB03/12/012 Bishop's Gate (includes wing walls and gate lodge)
- HB03/12/013 The Keeper's Lodge, Downhill
- HB03/12/014 Mausoleum, Downhill
- HB03/12/015 Downhill Palace, Downhill (rectories, manses etc)

Schools

- HB02/09/006 Bellarena School

Institutional Buildings: Prisons, Workhouses & Hospitals

- Magilligan Prison
- HB0209003 Dispensary & Cottage, Bellarena

Military Structures

- HB02/09/016 & LDY001:001 Martello Tower
- HB02/09/008 Ordnance Survey Minearny Base Tower
- HB02/09/014 Ordnance Survey North Base Tower
- DH84 & LDY001:011 WW2 Pill box, Lower Doaghs
- Coastal battery, Lower Doaghs
- Coastal gun positions, Lower Doaghs
- LDY001:012 WW2 Pill box, Clooney
- DH163 & LDY001:013 WW2 Anti-aircraft Battery, Lower Drummans
- LDY006:065 WW2 Pill box, Tircrevan
- Radio/ Radar Station, Avish

Infrastructure – Roads, Canals & Railways

Significant infrastructure affecting the study area is:

- The “Londonderry & Coleraine Railway” line constructed 1845
- The A2 Seaview Road which forms part of a tourism the “Causeway Coastal Route”
- The “Bishop’s Road” a mid C19 famine relief project providing a direct link as the crow flies between Limavady and the Bishop’s residence at Downhill. This route runs approximately north/south parallel to the ridge of Binevenagh to the east of the study area.
- The Magilligan-Greencastle ferry

Significant assets relating to these features include:

- HB02/09/018 & IHR01339:002:00 Former Magilligan station building for the “Londonderry & Coleraine Railway” adapted to reuse as house
- IHR01339:028:00 Former Bellarena station building for the “Londonderry & Coleraine Railway” adapted to reuse as house, Oughtymoyle
- IHR01339:001:00 2 mileposts/level crossing, Craig
- IHR01339:003:00 Milepost/level crossing, Woodtown
- IHR01339:005:00 Level Crossing, Craig
- IHR01339:006:00 Level Crossing, Benone/Umbra
- IHR01339:007:00 Level Crossings, Umbra
- IHR01339:008:00 Bridge & Milepost, Umbra
- IHR01339:025:00 Level Crossing, Duncrun
- IHR01339:026:00 Level Crossing, Duncrun
- IHR01339:030:00 Level Crossing, Carrowreagh
- IHR01339:032:00 Roe Bridge, Myroe Level/Scotchtown/Carrowmuddle
- IHR01339:035:00 Level Crossing, Clooney
- IHR01339:036:00 Bridge, Lower Ballyleighery/Clooney
- IHR01339:012:00 Downhill Station & Bridge (outside study area)

Natural Heritage Protected Sites

- Binevenagh – Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)
- Magilligan RAMSAR site
- Magilligan Special Protection Area (SPA)
- Magilligan & Binevenagh Special Area of conservation (SAC)/ Natura 2000 Site
- Lough Foyle – Area of Special Scientific Interest (ASSI 051)
- Magilligan, Binevenagh & Aghanloo Wood Areas of Special Scientific Interest (ASSI’s)
- Avish, grassland; Tircreven Burn, earth science; Umbra, woodland; Lower Drummans, grassland, Ballymulholland, dune grassland species & Aghanloo, woodland – Local Nature Conservation Areas

Cultural Heritage

- Manannan Mac Lear is regarded as the Irish Neptune and it is said that his spirits freed during fierce storms off the coast of Inishowen Head.

- “The Strands of Magilligan” – traditional song recorded by Sam Henry
- Donnchadh Ó Hámsaigh (1695-1807), the oldest harper to attend the 1792 Belfast Harp Festival. At ninety-two years of age, he was the only harper there who still employed the traditional fingernail techniques that give the Gaelic wire-strung harp its full range of expression
- Eddie Butcher (1900-80), farm labourer, roadworker & traditional singer from Aughil Magilligan; becoming popular during the 1960s through radio broadcasts, an iconic album and the early traditional music revival scene.
- 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.



Level crossing at Scotchtown



Benone Strand



Umbra



Presbyterian Church, Sea Coast Road



Tamlaghtard Rectory



St Cadan's Church of Ireland church



St Cadan's church hall



Tamlaght old church



Thatched House Duncrun



Martello Tower, Magilligan



House converted from former Magilligan Station



Bellarena Level Crossing



Magilligan Lowlands from Ballykelly



Magilligan Lowlands from Inishowen

Foyle Alluvial Plain



1 to 50,000 scale Discoverer Series Sheet 7; the “Foyle Alluvial Plain” is outlined in red
© Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland – Licence No. 2560

FOYLE ALLUVIAL PLAIN Landscape Character Area – described by Northern Ireland Environment Agency:

“The Lough Foyle Alluvial Plain stretches along the shores of Lough Foyle from Enagh, on the eastern fringes of Londonderry, to the mouth of the River Roe. The sands and gravels of the alluvial plain originated as glacial outwash from the melting glaciers inland. As the land rose following the ice melt, earlier platforms cut by the waves were exposed as raised beaches and the alluvial plain is therefore backed by a steep, low bench of more resistant rock. Parts of the coastal plain are reclaimed land, protected by steep embankments.

The pattern of the landscape on the alluvial plains varies from a geometric, large-scale arable mosaic to a small-scale patchwork of rough pastures. Large arable fields are found on areas of reclaimed land, to the north of Eglinton and towards the mouth of the River Roe. The fields are bordered with straight drainage ditches and often have no hedgerows or trees. Farms in these areas are large, with groups of trees and shelterbelts protecting the farm buildings from the prevailing wind.

Elsewhere, there is a relatively small-scale patchwork of pastures. Fields are enclosed by low, scruffy hedgerows with scattered hedgerow trees. Gorse is the dominant hedgerow species on the coastal plain. There are a few blocks of broadleaved woodlands, but generally the area has an open character, particularly when overlooked from higher terrain. The coastal plain is backed by a low ridge the A2 and a railway runs along the coastline, raised on a steep embankment. The area is therefore extremely accessible and has been under considerable pressure for industrial and residential development.

The coastal wartime airport bases have become major industrial sites and the vast plant at Maydown, near Londonderry, is visible for miles around. The City of Derry Airport at Longfield, is also a major local land use. Development pressures are most intense on the edges of Londonderry, but much of the road along the edge of the coastal plain is fringed with strip development. The alluvial plain itself has narrow, fairly straight lanes, leading to farms and their isolated barns. Parts of the coastal plain have linear suburban development along the lanes. There are typically many dead-end lanes, leading out onto the farmland beside the water.”



Setting of Tamlacht Finlagan church, Ballykelly



Broharris Canal/ Ballykelly river



Ballykelly Forest & Binevenagh from the south



Maydown, Campsie & Lough Foyle from the east



Typical alluvial plain farm, Lower Campsie



Lodge & drive to Willsborough House, Donnybrewer



Eglinton from the northeast



Maydown & Enagh from the north



Railway & Culmore point at narrows into the lough



WW2 mooring, Lisahally; view towards Brooke Hall



Gransha view to Foyle Bridge & city to the south



Gransha Woods

Foyle Alluvial Plain – Historic Landscape Characterisation

A review of the historical documentation relating to the landscape study area shows a landscape which has been host to human habitation since prehistoric times.

The relationship with Lough Foyle has changed so that natural blurred edges became fixed as the development of the railway and associated land reclamation were implemented in the 19th century. These modern polders can clearly be seen with regular large open fields in contrast to smaller irregular subdivisions of the older landscape.

Natural woodland features at Camman Wood, Ballykelly were present in the 16th century and old woodland is also present at Enagh and Gransha.

This is also a rich agricultural landscape with model farms and a 19th century agricultural seminary, an institution noted both by Thackeray and in Ordnance Survey memoirs.

Big skies seem to have encouraged development in this landscape area. Initial development included the establishment of towns; this area was part of the “promised land” planted by the City of London Companies and protected by walled fortresses at Derry and Coleraine.

The Grocers and Fishmongers towns were constructed at Ballykelly and Eglinton. Just outside the LCA, the Haberdashers constructed their settlement at Ballycastle and Artikelly.

In addition to land reclamation and railways, this terrain has been exploited for canals and airfields. The landscape here is bristling with 20th century military artefacts.

More recently the land at the west of the area has seen the development of industry, including power station and chemical plants. The area also accommodates the modern port at Lisahally and the airport at Longfield near Eglinton.

The official LCA, landscape character area, as its name implies is determined by the location of the 10m Ordnance Survey mapping contour line. The resulting area is very large and could be broken down further into

three historic character areas which have differing spatial characteristics and which also correspond to parts of the civil parishes of Tamlacht Finlagan, Faughanvale & Clondermott.

Foyle Alluvial Plain – Historical Natural Landscapes; Geology

The geological setting refers to the natural material state of the landscape as it has formed without the intervention of man.

FOYLE ALLUVIAL PLAIN Landscape Character Area –described by Northern Ireland Environment Agency:

“Outline Geomorphology and Landscape Setting

This LCA lies within the region described as the Lough Foyle Lowland. The chief morphological features of this lowland region are a series of postglacial raised beaches, the nineteenth century enclosure of large areas of saltmarsh and slobland beside the Foyle estuary and the sand and shingle ridges and blown sand of the Magilligan foreland. Inland from the coastal zone, the lowland continues along the floodplains of the Roe and Faughan rivers into areas that are underlain by till and glaciofluvial deposits, especially an important moraine complex between Limavady and Ballykelly. The Levees along these rivers testify to their previous tendency to flood.

The Lough Foyle Alluvial Plain stretches along the shores of Lough Foyle from Enagh, on the eastern fringes of Londonderry, to the mouth of the River Roe. The sands and gravels of the alluvial plain originated primarily as glacial outwash along the lower course of the River Faughan. Postglacial isostatic uplift has created raised beaches and the alluvial plain is backed by a steep, low bench. Parts of the coastal plain are reclaimed land, protected by steep embankments. Large arable fields are found on these areas of reclaimed land, to the north of Eglinton and towards the mouth of the River Roe. The fields are bordered with straight drainage ditches and often have no hedgerows or trees. The landscape in the west of the LCA is influenced by glaciofluvial deposits of the Faughan and Dungiven basins complex that is of high scientific interest due to the presence of extensive glaciolacustrine and glaciofluvial deposits consisting of deltas, moraines, eskers and outwash plains occurring in close field associations. In terms of coastal development, Orford (in Whalley et al. 1985) has described Lough Foyle as a zone of low wave environment, the entrance to which has been progressively narrowed during the Holocene by the growth of Magilligan Foreland. Extensive coastal terracing, reflecting late-glacial shoreline positions, occurs on the eastern shore of the lough. As do shell ridges that are driven onshore and over the coastal marsh by storm surges that impinge into the lough. Much of the southeastern shoreline has, however, been reclaimed from the intertidal flats.”

Foyle Alluvial Plain – Historical Natural Landscapes; Ecology

An analysis of Foyle Alluvial Plain Ecology – by Ralph Sheppard

The Foyle Alluvial Plain is a landscape type one associates more with Holland – flat fields, big skies, straight lines. Superficially similar to the Magilligan Lowlands, it differs in that much of it is man-made. The shallow, sheltered waters of Lough Foyle were reclaimed from the sea to create polders - usually called slobs in Ireland, but here the name is levels, as in Donnybrewer, Longfield or Myroe Level. So rather than fields being carved from native habitats, here the wall-to-wall fields came first, with the few unplanted corners and settlements imposed on the landscape. One might assume from such a history that there is no place here for nature. This would be wrong.

1. The flat open spaces adjacent to the lough are ideal for swans and geese – big, vulnerable birds that gather in flocks for vigilance, and which need huge empty spaces to feel secure. Whooper Swans and Greylag Geese which migrate here from Iceland in winter, are the main species. Also of considerable interest are flocks of mainly seed-eating songbirds. Skylarks, Tree Sparrows and many other common species roam the area, mainly in winter. They are joined by small flocks of Twite, a rare and extremely threatened species, and Snow Buntings, both species being reliably found at very few places in Northern Ireland or Donegal, and nowhere else in the Foyle Basin.
2. The swans and geese which feed on farmland, roost for safety at night on Lough Foyle, where they join vast flocks of other wetland birds. But most of them follow a tidal rather than a diurnal rhythm, feeding on the immense biomass of small invertebrates living in the soft mud which is exposed at low tides. Lough Foyle is the third most important site for waterfowl in Northern Ireland, after Lough Neagh and Strangford Lough,

and fifth in all-Ireland. Of particular importance among the many species are the Bar-tailed Godwit and the Pale-bellied Brent Goose. Unlike other goose species, and the invertebrate feeding waterfowl, Brent Geese feed on aquatic plants, and their numbers were much greater in the 19th and early 20th centuries before a disease decimated the Eelgrass beds on which they largely depended. In those days, a good living was had by professional wildflower growers supplying the city markets.

Lough Foyle is fully designated as a RAMSAR site for the protection of waterfowl and wetlands, a Special Protection Area for birds, and an Area of Special Scientific Interest. All these designations covering the same area – the entire coastline and tidal zone of this landscape unit, from the Roe Estuary in the east to the Faughan Estuary in the west, including the small area of Lough Foyle on the west bank which is within Northern Ireland (but see also the parallel designations for Co. Donegal).

Both the Faughan and Roe estuaries function as sub-divisions of Lough Foyle – as far as the birds are concerned. However, there is no designation of any kind covering the large areas of agricultural polders. The habitat or vegetation-based designations would be inappropriate, but there is a case for the Special Protection Area designation under the EU Birds Directive, which covers the tidal zone of Lough Foyle, being extended to the polders, on which the geese and swans are so dependant.

3. One habitat which is now gone is freshwater marsh. Up to the 1970s, the core of Donnybrewer Level was a small lake, surrounded by marshland. Similar habitat was nearby, at Black Braes, but with less open water. These habitats contained smaller numbers of waterfowl than those described above, but it was a distinctive community of species. Donnybrewer held a special appeal for migrant birds in Spring and Autumn, and also for breeding colonies of gulls and terns, and for some duck and wader species. But all this was drained, and added to the acreage of arable farmland. Species like the Spotted Redshank were at the western limit of their north-south flyway from northern Scandinavia, but with the loss of Donnybrewer Lake, the small numbers that were regular here on passage have now shifted their migration route further east, and the species is rarely seen. Black-tailed Godwits were establishing their only breeding colony in Ireland on the site, and although still migrating through Lough Foyle in small numbers, they have since shown no interest in breeding.

It is of course quite possible to re-create a habitat like this, as it was man-made in the first place. But the price of agricultural land at the moment precludes it.

4. Inland of the levels there is a more normal lowland landscape. It holds nothing to justify any conservation designations, but it still has points of interest. Ballykelly Forest occupies the site of an ancient woodland, and elements of that heritage can still emerge in clearings.
5. Just beyond the southern boundary of the LCA are a series of wooded glens which lose their character as they reach the lowlands. The relatively modest Muff River has cut a long and fairly deep glen above Eglinton. Like Ballykelly Wood, this was once deciduous, and is also now largely replaced with conifers. It was one of the last locations in the north-west where Nightjars were known to breed, in the 1960s.

The wooded Castle River runs parallel to Muff Glen, and is an Area of Local Nature Conservation and Amenity Importance in the Derry Area Plan 2011.

6. At the extreme western end of this LCA is the Enagh Loughs area. The landscape here is pock-marked with many small wet hollows and a few larger ones, culminating in two sizeable lakes. All these wetlands owe their origin to the melting of large blocks of ice within the glacial deposits of the immediate post-glacial environment, and share the generic name of kettle-holes. The two lakes are well-known for their coarse fishing, and support small numbers of diving waterbirds, like Great Crested Grebe, Tufted Duck, and in winter, Pochard. Their wooded margins and patches of marsh and boggy habitat are all of considerable local interest. But probably of most significance is the surviving population of the native Red Squirrel. With the advance of the alien Grey Squirrels into NW Ireland, the future prospect for these Reds is not good – unless there is some effort put into their conservation – as has been happening at Prehen Wood a few miles to the south.

Enagh Loughs is designated as an Area of Local Nature Conservation and Amenity Importance in the Derry Area Plan 2011.

Foyle Alluvial Plain – Historical Cultural Landscape; Barony

The barony of Keenaght is named after the Cianachta Glenn Geimin (“race of Cain of Glengiven”) and was associated with the O’Connors, one of this clan, from the 5th century. The area was ceded to the O’Kanes from the 12th century.

Tirkeeran derives its name from the territory of the Airgiallan clan; Ui Mhic Carthainn (MacCartin), one of the earliest tribes in the area based to the south-east of Lough Foyle. During the implementation of the Plantation baronies were rationalised; renaming of the barony of Tirkeeran was considered. It was proposed to rename the area “Annagh” after the O’Cahan stronghold at Enagh Lough; the established name was eventually retained

Foyle Alluvial Plain – Historical Cultural Landscape; Civil Parishes

The Foyle Alluvial Plain spans part of three parishes: Parish of Clondermot, marked 17 on the above map; Faughanvale, marked 29; and Tamlaght Finlagan, marked 42. These parish areas also reflect three distinct character areas and could form the basis for subdivision of the Landscape Area into smaller more manageable units.

Foyle Alluvial Plain – Historical Cultural Landscape; Townlands

Carrowmuddle; Carrowmenagh; Carrowreagh; Carrowclare; Crindle – Chruinnill; Ballyhenry East; Shanvey – **Sean-bheith "The old Birch tree"**; Rathfad; Drumbane; Ballycastle; Carbullion; Ballymacran; Back; Lomond ; Broughter – Bhrú Íochtair; Brolasco; Broharris; Farlow – **For-loch "The outlying lake"**; Glebe; Ballyspallan; Drummond; Ballykelly – Bhaile Uí Cheallaigh; Walworth; Tullymain – **Tulaig-Maighin "The hill of the little plain"**; Coolkeenaght – **Cuaille-cian-achta "bare tree/pole of Keenaght"**; Coolagh – **Cul-ach "The back place"**; Faughanvale; Gresteel More; Tullybrisland – **Tulaig-UI-Breislain "O'Breslans Hill"**; Cregan – **Creagan "The little rock"**; Longfield Beg – **Leamhchoill...meaning "elm-wood"**; Drummaneny; Donnybrewer – **Dun-na-brughaidhe "The fort of the farmer"**; McLean & Partners Division; Laraghleas – **Lathrach-a-leasa "The site of the ancient fort"**; Coolafinny – **Cul-ait-Fionnai "bright/pleasant back/recess"**; Muff – **Magh "The plain"**; Donnybrewer Level (Intake); Longfield Level (Intake); Lower Gortagherty – **Gort-UI-Eacharthaig "The field of the O'Agerties"**; Carmoney; Campsey Upper – **Camasach "The holms formed by the curving river"**; Lower Campsey; Cloghole; Coolkeeragh – **Cúil-caorach "corner of sheep"**; Carrakeel; Maydown – **"plain of the dún or fort"**; Lisnahawley – **Lios-atha-saile "The fort of the ford of the sea"**; Enagh - **Eanach "The Marsh"**; Templetown; Gransha – **Grainseach, a place for grain, generally a monastery**; Stradreagh More – **Srath Riach "grey strath or holm" (Big)**; Stradreagh Beg – **Srath Riach "grey strath or holm" (Little)**.

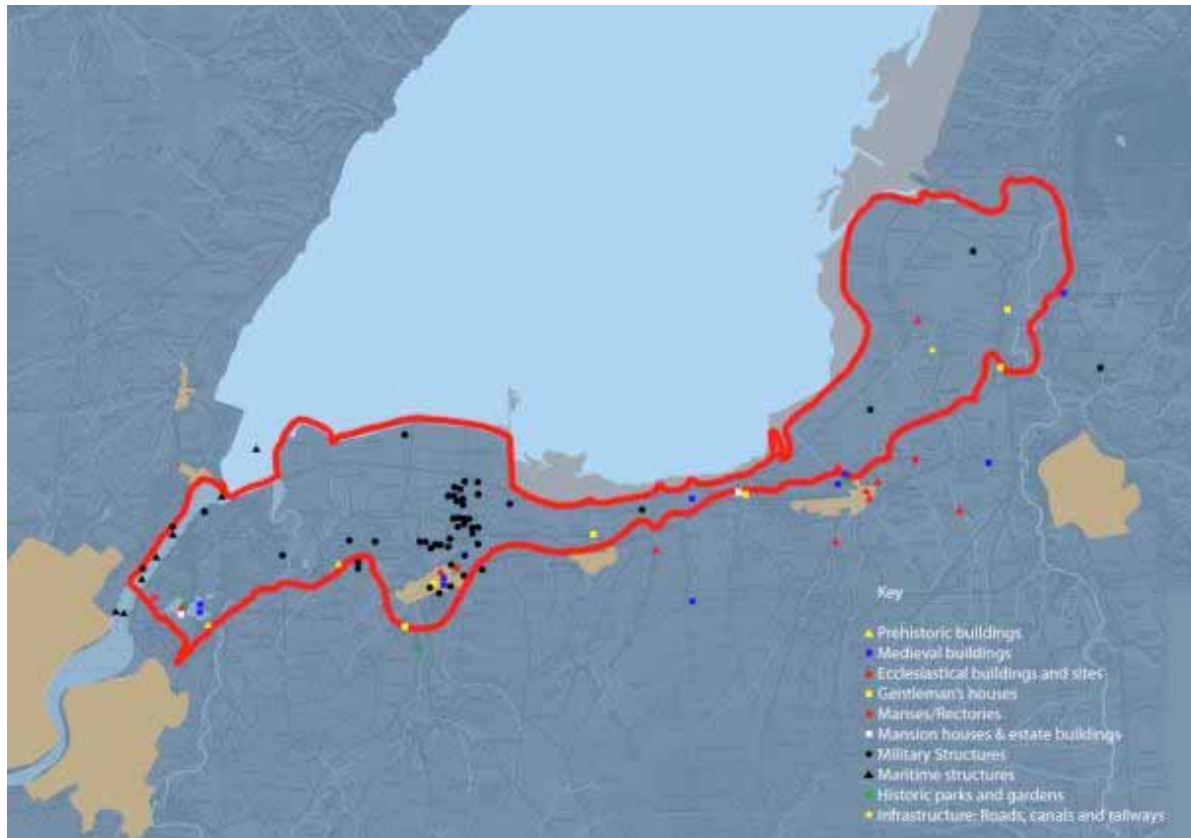
Foyle Alluvial Plain – Historical Cultural Landscape; Administration – Poor Law Union, Dispensary Districts & District Electoral Divisions

Lough Foyle Alluvial Plain extends across Lough Enagh, Eglinton, Faughanvale, Ballykelly and Myroe district electoral divisions; Eglinton, Ballykelly and Bellarena Dispensary Districts. The area also crosses part of the Londonderry and Limavady Poor Law Unions. Whilst the boundaries are quite different, the divisions reinforce the influence of the mediaeval parishes and their relationship with the landscape as well as establishing modern health service divisions.

The northern dispensary district was Bellarena. Ballykelly dispensary is located next to Tamlacht Finlagan church.

District electoral divisions within the study area were Lough Enagh, Eglinton, Faughanvale, Ballykelly Myroe & Aghanloo

Foyle Alluvial Plain – Key To Significant Heritage Assets



Foyle Alluvial Plain – Historical Built Landscape; Significant Sites

Prehistoric

- LDY009:008, Broighter, Findspot, Broighter Hoard (Early Iron Age)
- LDY014:011, Stradreagh Beg, Neolithic and Bronze Age occupation site & crannog: Rough island or O’Cahan’s Garden (Scheduled)
- Excavations 2009: A2 Maydown to City of Derry Airport, Upper Campsey, (Cloghole Rd), Neolithic houses

Medieval Sites

- LDY009:007, Ballykelly, Walworth C17th Bawn
- LDY009:017, Ballycastle, C17th House, Bawn and 5 cottages built by Haberdasher Co.
- LDY009:019, Ballykelly, Walworth Plantation Village – Ballekelle Plantation (Scheduled)
- LDY014:009 & LDY014:010, Templetown, Crannog & Tower House, Green Island: Castle of Anagh (O’Kane/O’Cahan stronghold) (Scheduled)
- LDY015:004, Bolie, Rath
- LDY015:008, Muff, C17th House and Bawn
- LDY015:033, Eglinton, Muff, Plantation Village Site: Eglinton Grocer’s Co. Buildings (Scheduled)
- LDY015A:003, Carrickhugh, Coolagh, Faughanvale, Battle Site: 1197AD

Ecclesiastical Buildings & Sites

- LDY009:002, Ballykelly, Walworth Old Church, Plantation Church & Graveyard (Scheduled)
- LDY014:013, Gransha, Dergbruagh, Church, graveyard and possible enclosure
- LDY014:015, Templetown, Domnach Dola, Church & graveyard: Enagh (Scheduled)
- LDY015:009, Muff, Church gable, Eglinton (Scheduled)

- LDY015:024, Faughanvale, Medieval Church & Modern Graveyard possibly on site of C7th monastery (Scheduled); nearby stone cross
- LDY015A:001, Loughermore & Tullybrisland, Tullybrisland Cross (Scheduled)
- HB/02/03/002 St Finloch's RC Church, Ballykelly
- HB/02/10/006 Ballykelly Presbyterian Church (incl. boundary wall)
- HB/02/10/007 Ballykelly Presbyterian Church, Gate Lodge
- HB/02/10/009 Tamlaght Finlagan Parish Church (and boundary wall)
- HB/02/10/017 St John's Church (COI), Lomand Rd, Limavady

Gentleman's Houses

- HB/01/03/014, Templemoyle House, Eglinton & Registered Historic Gardens L-046
- HB/01/03/010 The Manor House incl. gates and walling, Eglinton
- HB/02/01/006 Gresteele House, Eglinton
- HB/02/02/001 Carrichue House, Ballykelly
- HB/02/10/016 Clover Hill House, Burnally, Limavady
- HB/02/10/021 Culmore House, Lower Culmore, Limavady

Manses/Rectories

- HB/01/03/011 Rectory and outbuildings, Eglinton
- HB/02/10/022 Tamlaght Finlagan Rectory, Ballykelly

Country Houses & Estate Buildings

- HB/01/05/001 Enagh House, Campsie
- HB/02/10/002 Walworth House (house, bawn, bawn wall, flankers, walls to garden)

Military Structures

Air defence heritage

- DH30, Ballyspallan; Ballykelly, Airfield
- DH93, Longfield Level (Intake), Pillbox
- DH120, Tully Lower, Command Post
- DH123, Lissahawley; Coolkeeragh, Naval Base
- DH136, Donnybrewer Level, Small Arms Range
- DH148, Donnybrewer; Drummaneny; Longfield More, Airfield
- DH153, Carrakeel, Airfield
- DH166, Ballynashallog, Observation post
- DH170, Drummaneny, Strongpoint
- DH171, Drummaneny, Pillbox
- DH172, Drummaneny, Dispersal Pen
- DH173, Drummaneny, Air Force Building
- DH174, Drummaneny, Air Force Building
- DH175, Drummaneny, Air Force Building
- DH176, Drummaneny, Air Force Building
- DH177, Drummaneny, Air Force Building
- DH178, Drummaneny, Air Force Building
- DH179, Coolafinny, Air Force Building
- DH180, Coolafinny, Air Force Building
- DH181, Longfield More, Loopholed wall
- DH182, Muff, Military Camp
- DH203, Drummaneny, Hangar
- DH204, Muff, Military Camp
- DH205, Donnybrewer, Air Force Building
- DH206, Donnybrewer, Air Force Building
- DH208, Gun operations room/local HQ AA defences
- DH210, Laraghaleas, Heavy anti-aircraft battery

- LDY014A:034 & DH273 Ballynagard, WWII Light Anti-Aircraft Battery (Scheduled)
- DH334, Faughanvale, Bombing decoy (Q site)
- DH335, Crindle, Bombing decoy (Q site)
- DH383, Donnybrewer, Hangar
- DH384, Donnybrewer, Hangar
- DH385, Donnybrewer Level, Hangar
- DH386, Donnybrewer Level, Hangar
- DH397, Drumaneny, Pillbox
- DH398, Drumaneny, Pillbox
- DH406 – 12 , Longfield Beg, Hangars
- DH413, Drumaneny, Strongpoint
- DH414, Longfield More, Operations Block
- DH415, Artikelly, Operations Block
- DH698, Muff, Dispersed living site
- DH699, Muff, Dispersed living site
- DH700, Coolafinny, Dispersed living site
- DH701, Drumaneny, Dispersed living site
- DH722, Campsey Upper, Heavy anti-aircraft battery
- DH731, Tullanee, Dispersed living site
- DH732, Muff, Dispersed living site

Maritime structures

Lighthouses

- IHR01555:000:00, Ballynagard, in River Foyle, Lighthouse
- IHR01556:000:00, in River Foyle, Lighthouse
- IHR01558:000:00, Culmore, Lighthouse
- IHR01561:000:00, at sea, to E of Connyburrow Point, Lighthouse
- IHR01617:000:00, Ballynashallog, Lighthouse
- IHR01618:000:00, Ballynashallog, Boomhall Lighthouse
- IHR01619:000:00, in River Foyle between Gransha & Ballynashallog
- IHR01620:000:00, in River Foyle between Gransha and Ballynashallog
- IHR 01621:000:00 , in River Foyle between Gransha & Ballynashallog
- IHR01622:000:00, Gransha (Intake) in River Foyle, Rosses Bay Lighthouse

Historic Parks & Gardens

- Enagh House (HB01/05/001) & Church & Graveyard LDY014:015
- L-013 Walworth; HB 02/010/002 - House; SMR LDY009:007 - Plantation Bawn; LDY009:0019 - Plantation Village
- L-046 Templemoyle House, Muff Glen
- HB02/10/14A Sampson's Memorial Tower

Institutional Buildings

- Gransha/ Stradreagh Hospital site

Infrastructure – Roads, Canals & Railways

BNCR Main Line Belfast-Londonderry:

- IHR01339:048:00 Myroe Level (Intake), Level crossing
- IHR01339:052:00 Ballykelly Level (Intake), Level Crossing
- IHR01339:054:00 Ballykelly/Walworth, Ballykelly Station; Level Crossing & Bridge
- IHR01339:056:00 Carrickhugh, Bridge
- IHR01339:057:00 Carrickhugh, Station
- IHR01339:061:00 Coolkeeragh, Level Crossing
- IHR01339:063:00 Coolkeeragh, Bridge
- IHR01339:064:00 Lower Campsey, Level Crossing
- IHR01339:066:00 Clanterkee Saltworks, Level Crossing & Bridge
- IHR01339:068:00 Donnybrewer Level (Intake) Eglinton Station & Level Crossing
- IHR01339:070:00 Donnybrwer Level / Drummaneny, Level Crossing
- IHR01339:072:00 Longfield More/Beg, Bridge
- IHR01339:074:00 Gresteel Beg, Bridge
- IHR01339:076:00 Faughanvale/Tullyverry, Bridge
- IHR01339:077:00 Coolagh, Bridge
- IHR01433:001:00 BNCR Branch Line Limavady Junction – Dungiven, Ballykelly Level, Limavady Junction
- IHR01433:003:00, BNCR Branch Line Limavady Junction – Dungiven, Broighter, Station at Level Crossing
- IHR01433:004:00, BNCR Branch Line Limavady Junction – Dungiven, Burnally, Bridge

Broharris Canal:

- IHR01436:000:00, Ballykelly, Ballykelly Canal
- IHR01565:000:00, Donnybrewer, Canal

Natural Heritage Protected Sites

- Lough Foyle RAMSAR site
- Lough Foyle Special Protection Area (SPA)
- Lough Foyle – Area of Special Scientific Interest (ASSI 051)
- Roe Estuary – National Nature Reserve
- Strathfoyle (Enagh Loughs) – Area of Local Nature Conservation
- Gransha Intake – Area of Local Nature Conservation
- Highlighted woodlands - Glebe Woodland, Ballykelly; Ballykelly Forest; Muff Glen, Eglinton; Enagh Loughs; Gransha Woods

Cultural Heritage

- Prehistoric life at the River Faughan
- O’Cahan strongholds and associated ecclesiastical sites
- Legacy of the London Company Plantation
- Battlefield archaeology - Siege of Derry/ Boom site at Gransha
- Military & World War 2 oral histories
- Coastal engineering works and one of “the great railway journeys of the world”
- Agricultural improvement – model farming and W.M. Thackeray’s account of Templemoyle from The Irish Sketch Book 1843
- U-boat surrender and submarine pens, Lisahally
- Song: In Derry Vale – lyrics by W.G.Rothery
- Henry Brocas painting of Walworth



Templetown Crannog, Enagh Lough



Templetown, Enagh Church



Stradreagh Hospital site, Gransha



Ballykelly Presbyterian Church



Water Tower, Gransha Woods

Burngibbagh & Drumahoe – Landscape Character Area



1 to 50,000 scale Discoverer Series Sheet 7; “Burngibbagh & Drumahoe” is outlined in red
© Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland – Licence No. 2560

BURNGIBBAGH & DRUMAHOE Landscape Character Area –described by Northern Ireland Environment Agency:

“The Burngibbagh and Drumahoe landscape character area includes the long, linear valley system of the Burngibbagh and the lower Faughan River and its enclosing ridges. The valley lies to the east of Londonderry and is parallel to the River Foyle. The valley has a strong linear form and is aligned along a NE-SW axis, following a similar geological fault line to that of the River Foyle. The valley floor is relatively flat and well-defined and the enclosing ridges have a broad, rounded landform with open summits. The higher summits, such as Gortree Hill and Clondermot, are capped with brown moorland, which stands out clearly against the surrounding green pastures. Pasture is the predominant land use and the fields are enclosed by a neat network of hedgerows, with a transition to stone walls on some upper slopes. The hedgerows form a strong geometric pattern on the valley sides. The northern part of the valley, which contains the lower Faughan River, has a more open character, with larger fields and a relatively wide, unenclosed valley floor.

This part of the valley is dominated by a major power transmission line, with large pylons sited on raised plinths on the marshy valley floor. The Faughan River enters the Burngibbagh and Drumahoe valley system at its central point and then turns abruptly north to follow the natural fault-line. The valley is more open at this point and there is industrial development on the outskirts of the settlement of Drumahoe, as well as development spreading westwards from Londonderry along the A6. The southern part of the valley, which contains the Burngibbagh, has a more secluded character. The fields here are smaller and there are numerous hedgerow

trees, which increase in density towards the valley floor. The Burngibbagh itself is relatively small and inconspicuous.”

Burngibbagh & Drumahoe – Historic Landscape Characterisation

Unlike other Landscape Character Areas this location relates most closely to its topography which is a deep glacial valley parallel to the Foyle and separated by a tapered ridge rising to a hill at its southern end.

The valley starts near to the mouth of the River Faughan and runs south towards towards the Burn Dennet. The valley is visually separated by a hill from the city of Derry by a hill, which closely corresponds to the parish of Clondermot. This hidden corridor and control of the hill overlooking the city from the eastern bank of the Foyle would have been significant to any military strategist and is no doubt reason why such an apparently small feature on the modern map would appear on Richard Bartlett’s 1602-3 map of Ulster.

The northern end of this valley corresponds to route of the River Faughan before it changes direction at Drumahoe. This short section is the most complex, but can be characterised by a number of mansions and gentleman’s houses laid out along the fertile river’s edge. Whilst established in extensive landscaped grounds, these houses have come to mark the periphery forming an historic green belt which the city of Derry has extended out to meet in recent years. This northern section of the LCA also contains pockets of woodland.

Water mills and their attendant features are a major element of the landscape along both the river Faughan and the lower section of Burn Gibbagh. The major features are associated with the house at Ardmore where there was a large bleaching green.

World War 2 military features were present in this area at a remove from the airfields and other large sites located in the Foyle Alluvial Plain. This area provided officer and military planning accommodation at Beech Hill and isolated stores and ammunition dumps.

Significant transport features exist in the form of stone bridges at Mobuoy and Drumahoe and the to the south, part of the track bed of the railway line .

This landscape area also formed the western edge of the Londonderry Plantation. Lands to the south were planted by Scottish settlers leading to a different pattern of settlement with small townlands following the rundale system. The pattern of rural occupation established more than 200 years ago is still clearly visible today.

The Landscape character area could be broken down further into two historic character areas which have differing spatial characteristics. The northern section corresponds to the area included within the Londonderry Plantation and its County boundary. The southern section is more rural within an open steeply sided valley.

Burngibbagh & Drumahoe – Historical Natural Landscapes; Geology

The geological setting refers to the natural material state landscape as it has formed without the intervention of man. BURNGIBBAGH & DRUMAHOE Landscape Character Area –described by Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA)

“Outline Geomorphology and Landscape Setting

This LCA lies within the region described as the Western River Basins, although it grades westwards into the valley floor of the River Foyle and eastwards into the North Derry Uplands and Sperrin Mountains. The Western River Basins region consists essentially of the connected river systems that drain the Carboniferous and Old Red Sandstone plateau of County Tyrone, as well as the foothills of the Sperrin Mountains to the east and Donegal to the west. The region extends from the Omagh Basin in the south, northwards along the lower Foyle valley. The Omagh Basin has particular significance as an ice centre during the Late Midlandian and is now largely covered by a complex mixture of glaciofluvial sands and gravels and drumlins overlying Rogen moraines. When the headwaters of these river systems rise together they have in the past been responsible for serious flooding at the bottleneck of Strabane, although this has been mitigated by extensive drainage control works in and around the town.

The Burngibbagh and Drumahoe landscape character area includes the long, linear valley system of the Burngibbagh and the lower Faughan River and its enclosing ridges. The valley lies to the east of Londonderry and

is parallel to the River Foyle. The valley has a strong linear form and is aligned along a NE-SW fault-guided axis of Caledonian trend. The valley floor is relatively flat and well defined and the enclosing ridges have a broad, rounded landform with open summits. The higher summits, such as Gortree Hill and Clondermot, are capped with moorland, which stands out clearly against the surrounding green pastures. The Faughan River enters the Burngibbagh and Drumahoe valley system at its central point and then turns abruptly north to follow the natural fault-line. The valley is more open at this point and there is industrial development on the outskirts of the settlement of Drumahoe, as well as development spreading westwards from Londonderry along the A6. The southern part of the valley, which contains the Burngibbagh, has a more secluded character. The Faughan Valley is of high scientific interest due to the presence of extensive glaciolacustrine and glaciofluvial deposits consisting of deltas, moraines, eskers and outwash plains occurring in close field associations. There is scope to restore some of the disused sand and gravel quarries in the Gorticross area."

Burngibbagh & Drumahoe – Historical Natural Landscapes; Ecology

An Analysis of Burngibbagh and Drumahoe Ecology by Ralph Sheppard

This hilly LCA is dominated by the remarkable Burngibbagh channel. It is a deeply cut river valley paralleling the Foyle, but with only a minor stream flowing north towards the Faughan in the northern half of the valley, and another one flowing south to Burn Denet in the southern half. It was formed close to the end of the last ice-age, when it would have been deepened and widened by a major river of glacial meltwater flowing from the Sperrins towards the Foyle, but diverted by the eastern edge of the Donegal ice sheet along this geological fault line.

1. Unlike other narrow river valleys, Burngibbagh's slopes are not clothed with much woodland. In fact there is very little woodland at all in this LCA. Most notable are what survives in old estates along the Faughan valley, some of which would have been established on ancient woodland sites. This supports open parkland with large ancient trees, which can often hold specialised species such as some beetles which have evolved to exploit what is now a very rare habitat.

The Ashbrook/Beech Hill area benefits from an Historic Gardens, Parks and Demesnes designation in the Derry Area Plan 2011.

2. The watershed of the Burngibbagh channel is high enough to support heathy vegetation, but most of the original heather bog has gone as a result of the inroads of agricultural intensification. However, a cover of heath / rough grassland is sufficient to add somewhat to the biodiversity value of a largely intensive agricultural landscape.

Burngibbagh & Drumahoe – Historical Cultural Landscape; Barony

The Burngibbagh & Drumahoe LCA marks a transition between two barony areas. Physical landscape features correspond closely to County Londonderry and the Londonderry Plantation boundaries.

Burngibbagh & Drumahoe – Historical Cultural Landscape; Civil Parishes

The Burngibbagh & Drumahoe LCA spans three parishes in two separate counties: Parish of Clondermot, part of Faughanvale and Donaghedy and is located in both County Londonderry and County Tyrone.

Burngibbagh & Drumahoe – Historical Cultural Landscape; Townlands

A selection of townlands within the Burngibbagh Drumahoe LCA: **Kilnappy** – Cill-na-n-abhadh "The church of the abbot"; **Mobuoy** – Magh-buidhe "The yellow plain"; **Ardlough** – Ard-locha "The high lake"; **Lisneal** – Lios Néill "Niall's fort" or Lios-na-aoil "The fort of the limestones"; **Drumahoe; Clondermot Clandermot**: Clann Diarmada, "Dermot's clan; **Gortgranagh** – Gort-grainseach "The granary field"; **Ardmore** – Ard-mor "The great height, or hill"; **Warbleshinny** – "the fox's tail (sionnach "a fox"); **Killymallaght; Craigtown – Craig-Town "Rock town"; Dullerton; Eden**

Burngibbagh & Drumahoe – Historical Cultural Landscape; Administration – Poor Law Union, Dispensary Districts & District Electoral Divisions

Burngibbagh & Drumahoe LCA extends across two district electoral divisions and one Dispensary District in County Londonderry. The area also crosses part of the Londonderry and Strabane Poor Law Union.

Burngibbagh & Drumahoe – Key To Significant Heritage Assets



Burngibbagh & Drumahoe – Historical Built Landscape; Significant Sites

Prehistoric Sites

- LDY015:016, Avish: Standing Stone
- LDY002:037, Gortmellan: Pre-bog field system

Medieval Sites

- LDY014:005, Managh Beg: Possible Motte & Bailey (Scheduled)
- LDY022:008, Gortinure: Rath (Scheduled)
- TYR002:003, Mountcastle: Plantation Castle (Scheduled)
- TYR002:004, Ballynabwee: Rath (Scheduled)

Ecclesiastical Buildings & Sites

- LDY022:004, Clondermot: Church & Graveyard
- LDY022:013, Lisglass: Cross-carved stone

Gentleman's Houses

- HB/01/03/013, Foyle Park, Fallowlea (Country House)
- HB/01/05/004, Ballyowen House, Ballyoan
- HB/01/06/005, Fort James, Lower Tullyally (Country House now Residential Home)
- HB/01/06/010, Larchmount, Ardmore
- HB/01/06/013, Glenkeen House, Glenkeen
- HB/01/08/001, Brookhill House, Ardnabrocky

Mansion Houses & Estate Buildings

- HB/01/06/006A & HB/01/06/006B, Ashbrook Country House & Estate Related Structures and Registered Historic Gardens L-001
- HB/01/06/008 & HB/01/06/007 Beech Hill House (now Hotel) and gate lodge and Registered Historic Gardens L-029
- HB/01/06/012 Ardmore House & Historic Registered Garden L-031
- HB/10/10/002A, HB/10/10/002B & HB/10/10/002C Dullerton Manor House, gate lodge and outbuildings, Cullion, Strabane

Schools

- HB/01/06/016 Faughan Valley High School, Drumahoe

Military Structures

- LDY015:045, Tully: Anti-Aircraft Operations Room (Scheduled)
- Fincarn Glen ammunition dump

Infrastructure – Roads, Canals & Railways

- HB/01/05/003 Mobuoy Bridge, Maydown: Stone bridge over River Faughan
- Drumahoe Bridge

Natural Heritage

- River Faughan SAC
- River Faughan ASSI
- Manuta Wood

Cultural Heritage/ Significant surviving heritage asset groupings:

- Demesne & Gentleman's Houses – concentrated around the lower Faughan
- Clachan settlements – significant historical settlement patterns to south of study area;
- Milling & Flax Industry features – particularly around the lower Faughan
- Historic bridges across the Faughan at Mobuoy & Drumahoe



Burgibbagh channel from across Lough Foyle



Burgibbagh Drumahoe from Maydown

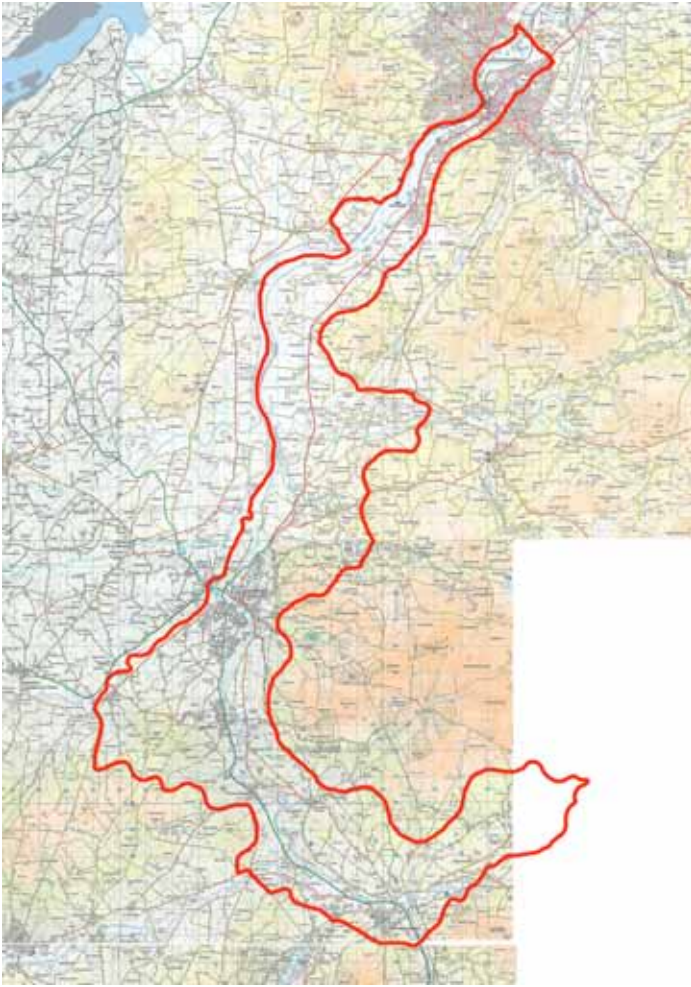


Burgibbagh Drumahoe looking north along channel; Dullerton squared enclosed fields centre view (c) Google



Burgibbagh Drumahoe looking south along channel to left of view (c) Google

Foyle Valley



1 to 50,000 scale Discoverer Series Sheet 12; Foyle Valley outlined in red

© Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland – Licence No. 2560

FOYLE VALLEY Landscape Character Area –described by Northern Ireland Environment Agency:

“The Foyle Valley follows the border with the Republic to the south of Londonderry, before turning eastwards at Strabane to follow the meandering course of the river (known as the Mourne and, to the south of the confluence with the Derg, the Strule). It is steeply enclosed to the east by the slopes of the hills to the west of the Sperrins range. It continues to the east of Newtownstewart and includes the lower reaches of the Owenkillew River. The character of the river channel varies from an open sheet of water between agricultural fields to the north of Ballymagorry, to an incised, wooded channel to the south of Strabane. The river flows within a deeper valley in areas where it is influenced by glacial moraine. The steep, irregular mounds of moraine on the banks of the Strule to the west of Newtownstewart are a distinctive local landmark.

The valley landscape blends with that of the surrounding hills; a well-enclosed, geometric patchwork of fields and hedgerows sweeps up onto the steep slopes of the Sperrins. There are arable fields as well as pastures in areas with a shallower landform and in the Maghereagh area, where there is an alluvial plain alongside the Foyle. By contrast, the tributary valleys of the Burdennet (near Milltown Burdennet) and the Glenmorán River (by Artigarvan) to the west of this flat valley floor, have a deeply undulating, secretive character. The villages in these steep valleys retain some of the large mill buildings. There is a transition from hedgerows to stone walls on the upper pastures. Stone bridges are a feature of the river valley, which is highly accessible as local roads follow the low terraces towards the margins of the valley floor. The valley is well-settled, and the towns of Newtownstewart, Sion Mills and Strabane are on the banks of the Mourne and the Strule.

Foyle Valley – Historic Landscape Characterisation

The Foyle Valley landscape character area could be broken down further into three historic character areas which have differing spatial characteristics.

The northern section corresponds to the valley leading into Derry from the South, from New Buildings to Prehen. Historically these areas are outside, but more closely associated with the City; their extent also corresponds to the boundary between Counties Londonderry and Tyrone.

The middle section towards the south the landscape folds out into a wider shallower valley which collects huge volumes of water from a wide catchment area to the east, south and west. Water can be held here by the tide and by the limited width of the valley downstream as it passes Derry.

This area is fertile and prone to flooding. The edges of the river are blurred with reedbed edges and gravel islands in the middle appearing and disappearing as the tide rises and falls. These areas are the first natural crossing points inland and were sites of skirmishes between the O'Donnells and the O'Neills and between Williamite & Jacobite forces during the Siege of Derry. There are religious settlements and clan strongholds. At the centre of all was a river which was teeming with Salmon a source of both nourishment and wealth.

The southern section, as the Foyle meets the Finn and the Mourne at Lifford, the Foyle Valley LCA continues to follow the Mourne past Strabane and it rises through more steeply sided valley. This, along with other tributary sections to the Foyle, was harnessed for water power. As the river rose and the farmland grew poorer, it provided employment in bleaching and milling industries sustaining larger towns such as Strabane, Sion Mills and Newtown Stewart.

As the Mourne meets the Derg, the LCA continues upstream as the Strule reaching a shallow plateau at Newtown Stewart before rising and dividing again into the mountains.

Foyle Valley – Historical Natural Landscapes; Geology

The geological setting refers to the natural material state landscape as it has formed without the intervention of man. FOYLE VALLEY geology as described by Northern Ireland Environment Agency:

“Outline Geomorphology and Landscape Setting

This LCA lies within the region described as the Western River Basins. This region consists essentially of the connected river systems that drain the Carboniferous and Old Red Sandstone plateau of County Tyrone, as well as the foothills of the Sperrin Mountains to the east and Donegal to the west. The region extends from the Omagh Basin in the south, northwards along the lower Foyle valley. The Omagh Basin has particular significance as an ice centre during the Late Midlandian and is now largely covered by a complex mixture of glaciofluvial sands and gravels and drumlins overlying Rogen moraines. When the headwaters of these river systems rise together they have in the past been responsible for serious flooding at the bottleneck of Strabane, although this has been mitigated by extensive drainage control works in and around the town.

The Foyle Valley follows the border with the Republic of Ireland to the south of Londonderry, before turning eastwards at Strabane to follow the meandering course of the river (known as the Mourne and, to the south of the confluence with the Derg, the Strule). It is steeply enclosed to the east by the slopes of the hills to the west of the Sperrins range. It continues to the east of Newtown Stewart and includes the lower reaches of the Owenkillew River. The character of the river channel varies from an open sheet of water between agricultural fields to the north of Ballymagorry, to an incised, wooded channel to the south of Strabane. The river flows within a deeper valley in areas where it is influenced by glacial moraine. The steep, irregular mounds of moraine on the banks of the Strule to the west of Newtown Stewart are a distinctive local landmark. There are arable fields as well as pastures in areas with a shallower land form and in the Maghereagh area, where there is an alluvial plain alongside the Foyle. By contrast, the tributary valleys of the Burn Dennet (near Milltown Burn Dennet) and the Glenmorán River (by Artigarvan) to the west of this flat valley floor, have a deeply undulating, secretive character. Key elements in the landscape are the extensive glaciofluvial landforms that consist of thick, dissected

mounds and spreads of morainic and outwash deposits, forming large-scale undulating and hummocky belts, sharp-crested ridges and flat-topped valley-floor terraces. The margins of the valleys bounding the deposits are bedrock hills up to 150 - 200m O.D. and the rising ground of the Sperrin Mountains to the east (up to 400m O.D.) and streamlined hills in Co. Donegal to the west. Exposures in the deposits are rare.”

Foyle Valley – Historical Natural Landscapes; Ecology

An Analysis of Foyle Valley Ecology by Ralph Sheppard

This is the largest and most diverse Landscape Character Area in the Foyle basin. It is dominated by the River Foyle itself, which varies from upland river to broad tidal estuary within the unit. There is much else of interest. Woodlands are particularly varied and rich, although not occupying a significant percentage of the land area. South of Strabane the whole valley is overlooked by the Sperrins Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, which rises up from the right bank.

1. The River Foyle. Below Strabane, the Foyle is tidal, minimally at first, but increasingly obvious below the entrance of the Burndennet. From St. Johnston (on the Donegal bank), the river is very broad, and the tidal influence is such that broad sandbanks are visible at low tide. This stretch, between St. Johnston and Dunalong, is important for wildfowl in winter, and at times of passage. Geese and Swans utilize the large flat fields north of Foyle-Burndennet confluence, and to a lesser extent also at Dunalong.
2. This stretch is followed by a narrowing of the river between fairly steep, wooded slopes (see below), and then a widening at the heart of the city, at Rosses Bay. This allows some good areas of mud to be exposed at low tide on the south side of the Foyle Bridge. From here northward tidal mud is exposed all the way down to Culmore. Small numbers of wading birds use this.
3. Of greater importance is the value of this stretch of river as a route for Salmon to pass upstream. In their interests it is important that pollution is kept to a minimum – not easily done in a large urban transit. Up to the middle of the 20th century, the Foyle had been one of the most productive Salmon rivers in Europe. Many people earned a living netting the fish at various points, using various techniques. Now, the species struggles to survive, although still remaining the best Salmon river in Northern Ireland. The whole river system is designated as a Special Area of Conservation, under the EU Habitats Directive, on which the Salmon is a listed species.
4. The Owenkillew River is further designated as an Area of Special Scientific Interest, and an SAC, for its physical diversity, the naturalness of its banks and channel, and the richness of its plant and animal communities.
5. McKean’s Moss has the honour of being the most north-westerly raised bog in Ireland. It does not compare with classic raised bogs in the Irish midlands, being very small, and having been partially drained in the past. But it is nonetheless a typical example, and is largely surrounded by the characteristic lagg woodland. It is not of sufficiently quality to justify an SAC designation, but it is protected as an ASSI.
6. The lower reaches of Burndennet and the Glenmornan River cut through extensive areas of glacial sands and gravels. Extraction of these has left the area with a legacy of old quarries, ponds and swampy areas. There is no particularly notable areas recorded, but collectively these are bound to provide habitat for a variety of flora and fauna that may be scarce elsewhere in the region.
7. The main woodlands of interest are along the banks of the Mourne, Strule and Owenkillew Rivers. Grange Wood near Newtown Stewart is an ASSI. But the Owenkillew River in particular is associated with several woodlands which in combination represent one of the best examples of old sessile oak wood in Northern Ireland, and are accordingly protected by both the ASSI and SAC designations. These woods contain a number of associated physical features, including waterfalls, gorges, cliffs and scattered boulder scree, which contribute to the diversity of the woodland communities.
8. Prehen Wood in the outer Derry suburbs, is owned and managed by the Ulster Woodland Trust, although it doesn’t have any national or regional legal protection. But it is an Area of Local Conservation and Amenity Importance in the Derry Area Plan 2011. It has perhaps been seen as too compromised by its embattled context of urbanisation and casual abuse. Beech were widely planted, probably in the 19th century. In the 1920s there was a major harvest of better formed trees. But fortunately, less well-formed specimens survived, and these now form a sizeable population of very large mature trees of various species. In fact

Prehen Wood has excellent credentials for conservation as a site with a long recorded history as woodland, going back to at least the early 17th century. The main canopy species are now Beech, Oak and Birch, with an understory of Hazel and Holly, and the woodland floor has extensive carpets of Bluebells. Red Squirrels have been supported by a dedicated community feeding programme which may well help them to co-exist with the invading Grey Squirrels.

9. Estate woodlands are of some importance too. Holy Hill near Strabane is one of the largest. But Baronscourt is in a class of its own. This huge estate has plantations of all ages, some of which function now as excellent wildlife habitat. There are many groves of exotic and native trees species of great age and record dimensions. All these are set around a series of long established ornamental, but also quite natural, lakes. However, Baronscourt has not been entirely a bonus for wildlife. It was here that Sika Deer were introduced in 1892 and have now spread widely throughout Tyrone and Fermanagh. Perhaps not quite as notorious as the populations in Wicklow and Kerry, where they interbreed with Red Deer and do immense damage to young conifer plantations, they are still a major threat to many interests in the north-west.

Foyle Valley – Historical Cultural Landscape; Barony

The barony of Lower Strabane corresponds to part of the former O'Neill territory enclosed by the Sperrins to the north and east and the River Foyle to the west where the River formed a natural boundary.

A small section of the Foyle Valley LCA continues north into County Londonderry and a small section of the barony of Tirkeeran.

Foyle Valley – Historical Cultural Landscape; Civil Parishes

The Foyle Valley LCA spans parts of several parishes in two separate counties: Parish of Clondermot, marked 17 on the above map and, on the Tyrone map below, Donaghedy marked 20; Leckpatrick, marked 33; Camus, marked 10; Urney marked 43 (located "between the waters" at the confluence of the Mourne and the Finn; and Ardstraw, marked 4 (spanning both sides of the river Mourne)

Foyle Valley – Historical Cultural Landscape; Townlands

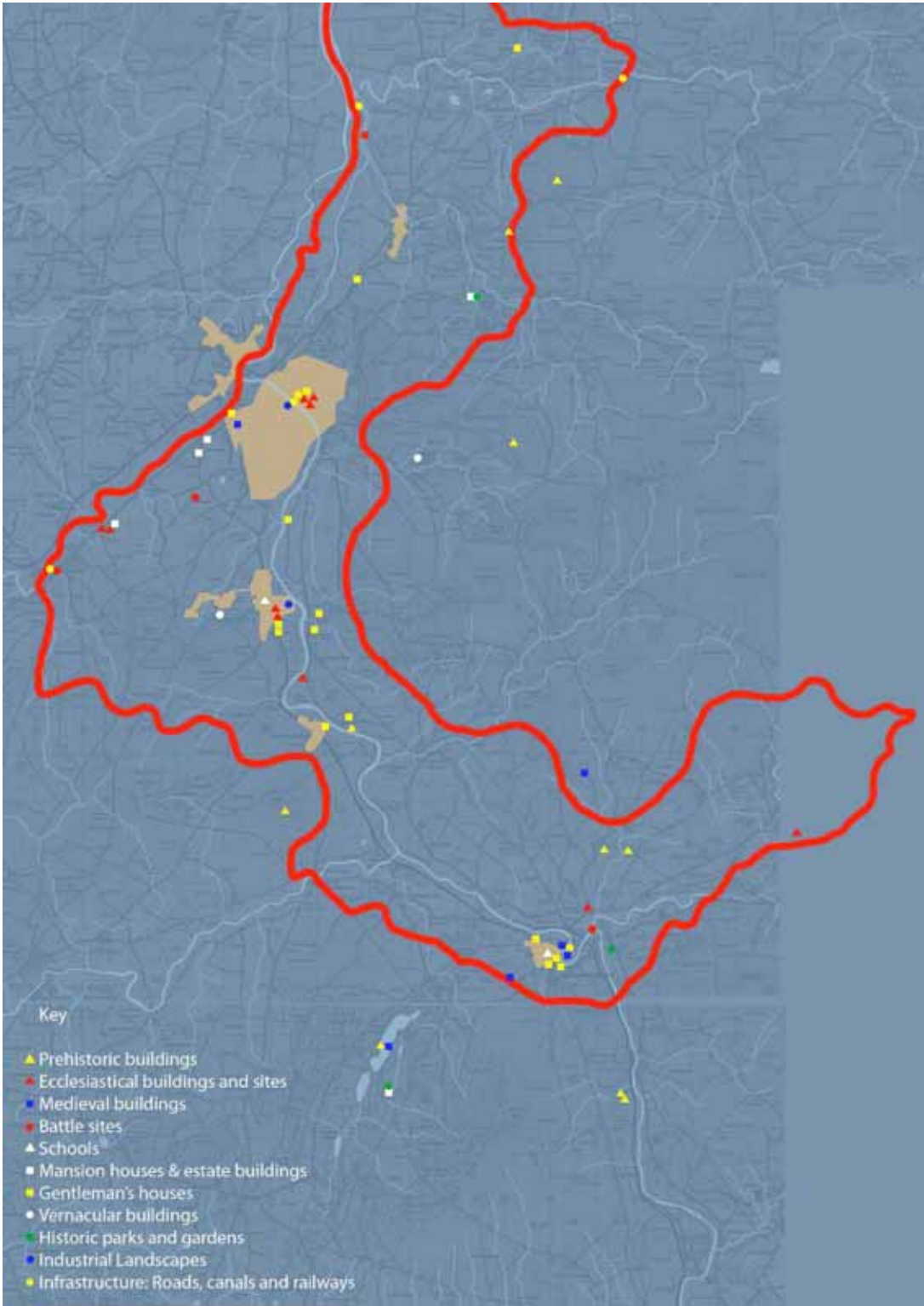
A selection of townlands within the Foyle Valley LCA: **Bolies** – a cattle milking place; **Tamnymore** – Tamnachmor "The great field"; **Brickkilns** – associated with brick making; **Prehen** – Preachan "The place of the crows"; **Corrody** – Comh-rodai "Common field, or plain" or Cor-ruide "The hill of the red (Iron scum); **Dunhugh** – Dún Aodha "Hugh's dun or fort"; **Kittybane**; **Ballyore**; **Primity** – Baile-freamhadhaig "The townland of the old tree"; **Rosnagalliagh** – Ros-na-g-cailleach "The wood of the nuns"; **Gortin** – Goirtín "a small garden or enclosure"; **Lower Tully** – An Tulach "the hillock"; **Clampernow Magheramason** – Machaire maisan "the field for food"; **Tully Upper**; **Tagharina**; **Meenagh Hill** – Míneach "smooth surface"; **Creaghcor** – Créach-cor "bramble hill"; **Tamnaclare** – tamhnach clair - Green field of the plain; **Cloghboy**; **Gortavea** – Gort a bheithe "Field of the beech"; **Gortmessan** – gort measan - A fruitful field; **Drumgauty**; **Grange Foyle** – grainseach - Place for grain attached to monastery; **Drumetty Little**; **Drumetty Big**; **Ballydonaghy**; **Leckpatrick** – Leac "a flag or rocky surface"; **Greenlaw** – grinneal ath - Gravelly ford; **Desert**; **Backfence**; **Greenbrae**; **Townparks of Strabane** – Srath Bán "White Strath or Holm"; **Castletown Magirr** – maigh ghearr -Short plain/level tract of land; **Ballycolman**; **Stragullan** – srath cuilinn - Holm of the holly (Joyce) srath Gu; **Drumnaboy**; **Urney**; **Inchenny**; **Gallany** – Geal-eanach "The White Marsh"; **Ballyfattan**; **Seein** – Joyce translates it sidhean - A fairy mount; **Liggartown**; **Camus** – Camas "The bend or curve of the River"; **Ballought**; **Breen**; **Liscreevaghan** – Lios Craibhín "fort of the little bush or branch; **Lisky** – lios sceach - Fort of the whitethorn bushes; **Knockroe** – Cnoc ruadh "Red hill"; **Mulvin** – Malvin "from Maulbhin, the bald/round pinnacle"; **Urbalreagh** – "from Earbul, a tail or extremity"; **Bunderg**; **Birnaghs**; **Lisnatunny Glebe**; **Pubble** – Pobal "a congregation"; **Deer Park**; **Croshballinree**

Foyle Valley – Historical Cultural Landscape; Administration – Poor Law Union, Dispensary Districts & District Electoral Divisions

The Foyle Valley LCA extends across nine modern district electoral divisions; three Dispensary Districts at Dunnamanagh, Strabane and Newtown Stewart. The area also crosses part of the Londonderry and Strabane Poor Law Unions

FOYLE VALLEY – Key To Significant Heritage Assets





Foyle Valley – Historical Built Landscape; Significant Sites

Prehistoric

- TYR002:007, Windyhill, Wedge Tomb (Giant's Grave)
- TYR005:002, Killynaght, Portal Tomb (Rocking Stone)
- TYR005:010, Elish, Wedge Tomb (Dermot & Grainne's Bed)
- TYR010:006, Lisky, Court Tomb (Giant's Grave)
- TYR017:008, Crosh, Cloghogle Portal Tomb
- TYR017:009, Crosh, Portal Tomb (Druid's Altar, Cloghogle)
- TYR017:023, Clady Halliday, Court Tomb (Carnmore)
- TYR017:033, Barons Court, Island MacHugh, Neolithic & Bronze Age Settlement Site, Early Christian Crannog Site and Plantation Castle
- TYR025:008, Beltany, Court Tomb (Cloghole)
- TYR025:037, Lurganboy, Wedge Tomb

Ecclesiastical Sites

- TYR009:004, Urney Glebe, Ernaide/Irnaide/Ernaidhe: Monastery; Church; graveyard & Cross-Carved Stone (Early Medieval)
- TYR010:007, Camus, Church & Graveyard (Post-Medieval)
- TYR018:012, Corickmore, Corrick Abbey (Franciscan Friary & Graveyard) (Late Medieval)
- HB/10/04/003, St Eugene's Church, Main Street, Newtownstewart
- HB/10/07/006, Sion Mills; Church Hall (Formerly St Saviours)
- HB/10/14/012, 44 Barrack Street, Strabane; Parochial House (Strabane Presbytery)
- HB/10/05/003, St Eugene's RC Church, Plumbridge, Newtownstewart
- HB/10/07/002A & B, Church of the Good Shepherd, Sion Mills and Ricardo Monument Memorial
- HB/10/08/005, Christ Church, Bell Road, Strabane
- HB/10/14/008, Church of the Immaculate Conception (RC) Barrack Street, Strabane
- HB/10/14/009, Christ Church (COI), Bowling Green, Strabane

Medieval Sites

- TYR004:005, Castletown: Port na Tri Namad Fortification (port of the three rivers/three enemies)
- TYR001:002, Dunnaalong: Dunnaalong Fort
- TYR010:003, Sessagh of Gallan: Children's Burial Ground
- TYR017:011, Croshballinree, Pigeon Hill, Castle Site (Mound & Foundation) (Uncertain period)
- TYR017:012, Upper or New Deerpark, Harry Avery's Castle & Bailey
- TYR017:033, Barons Court, Island MacHugh, Neolithic & Bronze Age Settlement Site, Early Christian Crannog Site and Plantation Castle
- TYR017:034, Barons Court, Derrywoone Castle (Plantation)
- TYR017:047, Newtownstewart, Newtownstewart Castle & Bawn

Battle Sites

- TYR002:042, Ballydonaghy, Greenlaw & Leckpatrick: Battle of the Fords, Northern Crossing, 1689
- TYR004:008, Carricklee, Battle site: 1588
- TYR005:026, Strabane: Battle of the Fords, Central Crossing, 1689
- TYR009:013, Clady, Donnygowan: Battle site 789AD & Battle of the Fords, Southern Crossing, 1689
- TYR017:068, Croshballinree, Glenknock, Grange, Moyle Glebe, Battle site: 1472

Schools

- HB/10/04/008, Main Street, Newtownstewart; Former Newtownstewart County Primary School
- HB/10/07/007, 147 Melmount Rd; Sion Mills Primary School/Youth Club
- Barrack Street, Primary School, Corr & McCormick 1956; other school & hospital buildings in Strabane; condition & survival to be determined

Mansion Houses & Estate Buildings

- HB/01/04/001A; HB01/04/001B, HB01/04/001E, Prehen, Co. Londonderry; Prehen House, Stable Block & Coach House
- HB/01/12/014, 63 Ballougry Road, Mullennan; Mullennan House
- HB/10/04/050F, Baronscourt, Newtownstewart; Semple's Bridge
- HB/10/08/004B & HB/10/08/004C, Carricklee, Strabane; Courtyard, Stables & Gate Lodge
- HB/10/08/006, Finn Ward, Strabane; Urney Park House
- HB/10/08/008, 92 Urney Rd, Strabane; Gate Lodge
- HB/10/11/001A-P, 78 Ballee Rd, Artigarvan, Strabane; Holy Hill House and Estate Related Structures

Gentleman's Houses

- HB/10/04/018, 21 Strabane Road, Newtownstewart; Bellevue Villa
- HB/10/04/026, 1 – 3 Dublin St, Newtownstewart
- HB/10/04/028A, 7 Dublin St, Newtownstewart
- HB/10/04/028B, 9 Dublin St, Newtownstewart
- HB/10/06/001, 10 Myrtle Rd, Strabane; Lisky House
- HB/10/06/002, 42 Lisky Rd, Strabane; Camus House
- HB/10/06/003, 46 Lisky Rd, Strabane; Camus House
- HB/10/06/004, 3 Drum Rd, Victoria Bridge; Stragullin House
- HB/10/06/005, 75 Melmount Rd, Victoria Bridge; Mourne View
- HB/10/07/008A – B, 122 & 124 Melmount Rd, Sion Mills
- HB/10/08/007, 91 Urney Rd, Strabane; Castletown House
- HB/10/10/003, 50 Altrest Road, Bready, Strabane; Sandville
- HB/10/10/009, Grange Rd, Slievekirk, Strabane; Grange House
- HB/10/14/006 & HB/10/14/007, 41 & 43 Bowling Green, Strabane
- HB/10/11/004, 42 Woodend Rd, Strabane; Woodend Cottage

Vernacular Buildings

- HB/10/06/011, Wilson House, 28 Spout Road, Dergalt, Strabane
- HB/10/07/020, 40 Peacock Road, Glebe (thatched cottage)

Historic Parks & Gardens

- L-060, Molenan House
- Holy Hill House, T-022
- Barons Court, T-004
- Moyle House, T-061

Industrial Landscapes

Sion Mills:

- Herdmans Flax Spinning Mills Site IHR 04181:000:00 & HB/10/07/004

Strabane:

- Gray's Stationary Shop & Printing Presses HB/10/12/003 & IHR 05326:000:0
- Numerous unprotected mill sites - subject of further investigation
- Gribben Ice House & Pier

Coastal Works

- **Lighthouses:** Boomhall Lighthouse 01618:000:00; Lighthouse in River Foyle between Gransha and Ballynashallog (01619:000:00)

Infrastructure – Roads, Canals & Railways

- **Great Northern Railway Branch Line Portadown – Londonderry:** A large quantity of industrial heritage sites including Londonderry Terminus; level crossings, bridges, signal posts, station sites, tunnel, engine house, good shed etc.
- **Strabane – Londonderry Narrow Gauge Railway:** a series of industrial heritage features including bridges, stations, engine house and goods sheds.
- **Strabane Canal:** TYR005:500, Ballydonaghy Lock; Greenlaw Lock; Reaches 1-3
- **Glencush Bridge (formerly Stranabrosney Bridge):** HB/10/10/004
- **Strabane Bridge:** HB/10/12/005
- **Newtownstewart Bridge:** HB/10/04/007 & IHR04369:000:00
- **Clady Bridge, Strabane:** HB/10/08/002

Natural Heritage

- River Foyle, salmon fishing Prehen Wood, site of Local Nature Conservaiton
- Sperrins, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- McKean's Moss, ASSI's
- Strabane Glen, ASSI
- Grange Wood, ASSI
- Owenkillew River, ASSI
- Baronscourt, ASSI
- Deer Park Moraine & Outwash (Newtownstewart), ASSI
- Other sites/units identified in the Earth Science Conservation Review: 328 Strabane Quarry Precambrian. Pillow lavas in Dalradian succession on northern limb of Sperrin Overfold; 336 Kittybane Quarry Precambrian. Quality outcrop of Ballykelly Formation on south of Lough Foyle Syncline. Preserved sedimentary structures; 337 Prehen Quarry Precambrian. Exposure of turbidite metasedimentary rocks of Londonderry Formation, on southern limb of Lough Foyle Syncline; 329 Glenmornan River Precambrian. Argyll Group. Early Irish examples of Dalradian pillow lavas. Stratigraphic marker horizon in Dungiven Formation.

Cultural Heritage/ Significant surviving heritage asset groupings:

- Vernacular buildings, largely unprotected in the Foyle Valley
- Ecclesiastical sites
- Plantation: archaeology and defensive structures at Dunalong, Strabane & Newtownstewart
- Urban: Strabane, Sion Mills, Newtownstewart
- Railway & Canal: Strabane Canal; GN(I) trackbeds from Newtownstewart to Strabane and Donegal narrow guage line from Strabane to Victoria Road
- Mills: Herdmans Mill at Sion Mills & a significant number of smaller scale mills, condition unknown
- Demesne: Baronscourt
- Railway routes – potential for walking & cycling tourism and reservation of trackbed for future public transport use
- National Trust: Grays printing press site – Strabane
- President Wilson's Ancestral Home - Strabane
- Personalities: writers - Flann O'Brien & Cecil Frances Alexander (author of hymn "All things bright & beautiful" and architect: Michael Priestley
- Scottish Song Bessy Bell and Mary Gray – naming of mountains next to Newtownstewart



Bowling Green, Strabane



Herdman's mill after damage by fire, Sion Mills



Sion House gatelodge, Sion Mills



Church of the Good Sheperd, Sion Mills



Main Street Newtownstewart



Dublin Street Newtownstewart



Newtownstewart Bridge



Gateway, Castle Brae Netownstewart



Pigeon hill mound, Newtownstewart



St Eugene's Church, Newtownstewart



Baronscourt estate buildings



Grange House



Vernacular house, Grange



Gribben Ice House & salmon processing factory



Strabane Canal



Strabane Bridge



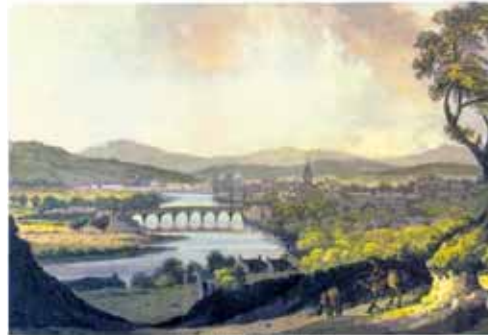
View to Derry from Magheramason



View to Foyle from Grange



View to Derry from the Gribben



Jonathan Fisher; engraving of Strabane 1792



Mourne River at Victoria Bridge



River Strule at Newtownstewart



River Strule at Newtownstewart



View along the Strule towards Mary Grey Mountain

Derry Slopes



1 to 50,000 scale Discoverer Series Sheet 7; “Derry Slopes” are outlined in red – an additional, “City”, LCA has been created for this study, comprising the built-up Derry~Londonderry city areas on both sides of the Foyle
© Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland – Licence No. 2560

DERRY SLOPES Landscape Character Area – described by Northern Ireland Environment Agency:

“The West Derry Slopes are between the River Foyle and the border with Donegal. They encompass the northern and eastern slopes of Minkey Hill and the southern ridges of Scalp Mountain in Donegal.

The area is dominated by the historic city centre of Londonderry/Derry and the built up areas on the western banks of the Foyle, including the port of Culmore. The headwaters and broad valley of the Skeoge River are directly to the west of the city centre and the built up area is concentrated on the relatively low-lying land. The slopes of the Foyle River are relatively steep, with a stronger field pattern and relatively little built development beyond the limits of the city. There are bands of broadleaf woodland along the water's edge, particularly on the banks leading to Culmore. The broad patchwork of pasture and arable fields becomes gradually more degraded towards the higher land and the rounded summit of Minkey Hill is capped with open moorland.

The farmland is relatively open, with occasional hedgerow trees and an increase in tree cover towards the valley floor. There are broken stone walls as well as hedgerows around many of the fields, particularly to the north of the Skeoge valley. The area is highly influenced by the city of Londonderry/Derry, with a relatively fragmented landscape character; fields and farms are surrounded by housing estates and commercial units. The summits of Minkey and Holywell Hills are dominated by a number of telecommunication masts which are a landmark for the area. The urban fringe is relatively devoid of tree cover and the larger industrial buildings are prominent.”

Derry Slopes – Historic Landscape Characterisation

There are a number of distinct physical divisions present within this Landscape Character Area.

Richard Bartlett's map of Ulster shows the first bastioned fort at Derry and the Temple Mór church to the west; Skeoge Burn linking the Foyle & Swilly and castles at Elaghmore, Inch, Burt and Culmacatrane to the west. The river island of Derrie is shown as part of a larger island, which included south Inishowen. This attribute was important to both the defence and in the provision of adequate supplies of food to sustain the city.

The location of Derry on the Foyle at this point was pivotal as it bordered the territories of all of the significant Gaelic chieftains of the entire region: O'Cahan, O'Doherty, O'Donnell & O'Neill with river transport links to the interior and marine resources of both Lough Foyle and Lough Swilly.

The dense urban areas, which include the hill of "The Derrie"; the Bogside; the Liberties of Derry, the Waterside, Clooney and Pennyburn have all been included in a new separate LCA division which has been referred to as "Derry City" and which is described separately.

The remaining rural and suburban areas are included in this section, the Derry Slopes LCA.

The narrow stretches of the Foyle, from Culmore to the City edge at Pennyburn to the north, and from Mullenan townland to the Lone Moor Road to the south, are also included in the Derry Slopes LCA.

Both of these areas are distinct from the remainder of the Derry Slopes and have much in common with their opposite banks. Where the river valley becomes narrow, it also becomes more symmetrical; its historic features are also reflected on each side of the river.

The southern reaches above the City are characterised in the past by use for milling, brick making and the extraction of building stone and gravel. Milton Lodge on the west bank suggests a link with the adjacent mill structures from the early 19th century; a possible version of "mill town".

Prehen House is, however, the dominant feature in this stretch of the river having been established as a Plantation house in the 17th century.

Whilst, technically, in part of the Foyle Valley LCA; Prehen House is included in the Derry Slopes LCA to demonstrate links across the river. Large houses on both banks, originally backed onto the water; separated from the river by the railway in the 19th century and, later on the east bank, by an expanded roadway. Consideration might be given to how similar damage to the setting of the estates to the north of city might be avoided in the future. In many other respects, Prehen is a model for the manner in which a relatively modest 18th century house might be developed for tourism purposes. Recent investigations have also uncovered evidence of the 17th century Plantation period house at this site.

The 18th century house benefits from having been designed by nationally significant architect, Michael Priestley, and there is also the possibility for development of links with other Priestley designed buildings such as: Boom Hall, Port Hall and Lifford Courthouse.

The equivalent stretch of the river to the north of the city also features significant houses within deliberately modified landscape settings. These are of a grander scale than to the South and the design of their setting was designed to reflect the influence of their owners over a wide area.

The importance of the connection between Irish Society lands / military defences at Culmore and the walled city itself established the extent of expansion of the city on the west bank of the Foyle towards Inishowen. This expansion, now almost complete, was anticipated at an early stage of the development of the city by Sir Thomas Phillip's 1685 map.



Sir Thomas Phillip's map of London Derry and the River Foyle from the city to Culmore 1685

© This image is reproduced with the kind permission of the National Library of Ireland

Derry Slopes – Historical Natural Landscapes; Geology

The geological setting refers to the natural material state landscape as it has formed without the intervention of man. DERRY SLOPES geology – as described by Northern Ireland Environment Agency:

“Outline Geomorphology and Landscape Setting

“This LCA lies within the region described as the Western River Basins, although it grades westwards into the Highlands and Lowlands of East Donegal. This region consists essentially of the connected river systems that drain the Carboniferous and Old Red Sandstone plateau of County Tyrone, as well as the foothills of the Sperrin Mountains to the east and Donegal to the west. The region extends from the Omagh Basin in the south, northwards along the lower Foyle valley. The Omagh Basin has particular significance as an ice centre during the Late Midlandian and is now largely covered by a complex mixture of glaciofluvial sands and gravels and drumlins overlying Rogen moraines. When the headwaters of these river systems rise together they have in the past been responsible for serious flooding at the bottleneck of Strabane. Although this has been mitigated by extensive drainage control works in and around the town.

The West Derry Slopes are between the River Foyle and the border with Donegal. They encompass the northern and eastern slopes of Minkey Hill and the southern ridges of Scalp Mountain in Donegal. The area is dominated by the historic city centre of Londonderry/Derry and the built up areas on the western banks of the Foyle, including the port of Culmore. The headwaters and broad valley of the Skeoge River are directly to the west of the city centre and the built up area is concentrated on the relatively low-lying land. The slopes of the Foyle River are relatively steep, with a stronger field pattern and relatively little built development beyond the limits of the city. The rounded summit of Minkey Hill is capped with open moorland. The landscape can therefore be summarised as one of smooth rounded hill tops with undulating lower slopes, steep slopes down to the River Foyle and a broad, shallow vale leading to the west.”

Derry Slopes – Historical Natural Landscapes; Ecology

An Analysis of Derry Slopes Ecology by Ralph Sheppard

This small enclave of Northern Ireland on the west bank of the River Foyle is largely occupied by the city of Londonderry/Derry. The rural areas have been affected by the urban influence which is largely negative – but not entirely so.

1. North of the city and the Foyle Bridge, the river on its final few miles to Lough Foyle flows through a fairly confined channel which is lined with woodland on both sides. Mostly this is estate woodland of Beech etc. Its ecological value is not known to be particularly important, but it is undoubtedly a fine amenity landscape.
2. This small, largely urban LCA (Landscape Character Area) has a significant corner of upland habitat, around Holywell and Minky Hills in the south-west. Communication masts have taken over much of this, and urban blight is probably responsible for the lack of good hedgerows and trees, and a general air of dereliction.
3. The Pennyburn Gap is a flat-bottomed, river-less landscape feature, which appears to represent a past divide between Inishowen and “the mainland”, from the time when its more modest predecessor was deepened and flattened by the River Foyle temporarily taking a detour to Lough Swilly, while its route to Lough Foyle was blocked by the Scottish ice sheet. Its farmland has been less intensively managed than on the better drained lands on either side, and although its conservation value would not have been of major importance, such land always retains more of interest than most farmland. However, urbanisation is gradually claiming the Pennyburn Gap, and it has been a political aspiration to close the gap between Londonderry/Derry and the Donegal border at Bridgend. The prospects for what is left of interest in the Pennyburn Gap do not look good.
4. Ballyarnet, on the northern fringe of the city, is a complex area of interest. The core is at Ballyarnet Lake, part of the Ballyarnet County Park, which is owned by the City Council. The lake is a glacial kettle hole lake, similar in origin to those at Enagh Lough in the Foyle Alluvial Plain LCA, occupying the space left by a melting block of ice. It is surrounded by encroaching bog and swamp vegetation which, although threatening the existence of the lake in the medium term, is in itself a fascinating fragment of evolving landscape and natural habitat.

Adjacent to this on the city side is Ballyarnet Wood, a woodland creation site, also owned by the city council. The field on which the woodland has been planted was formerly a small pig farm. It is now planted with a mixture of native broadleaved trees, with oak in the dry areas, and a willow/alder/birch mixture in the wetter areas.

These areas have great recreational and educational value, if the management succeeds in maintaining that delicate balance between human use and nature conservation which is so essential to the success of such projects within urban contexts.

5. The Foyle Slopes LCA has a small corner where the River Foyle meets Lough Foyle. It is shrinking steadily as the landfill site spreads into the remaining area of tidal mud. At the moment, there is still some interest here in the wildfowl, waders and gulls which use it, and the re-vegetating landfill can at time attract such rare birds as Twite which winter mainly along the southern shores of the Lough. But this is all going to inevitably fade, as the site matures.

Derry Slopes – Historical Cultural Landscape; Barony

The barony of “The Northwest Liberties of Londonderry” is land which was controlled by The Honourable the Irish Society on behalf the City of London companies; the Liberties were those areas associated with the city but located outside the city walls. The barony also corresponds to the parish of Templemore. The *Teampull Mór* or ‘great church’, the ecclesiastical community established by Saint Colmcille in the 6th century and the earliest establishment on the island of Derry. The city was the ecclesiastical centre of the Foyle valley before becoming its centre of military governance.

Derry Slopes – Historical Cultural Landscape; Civil Parishes

The Derry Slopes LCA is incorporated within the civil parish of Templemore

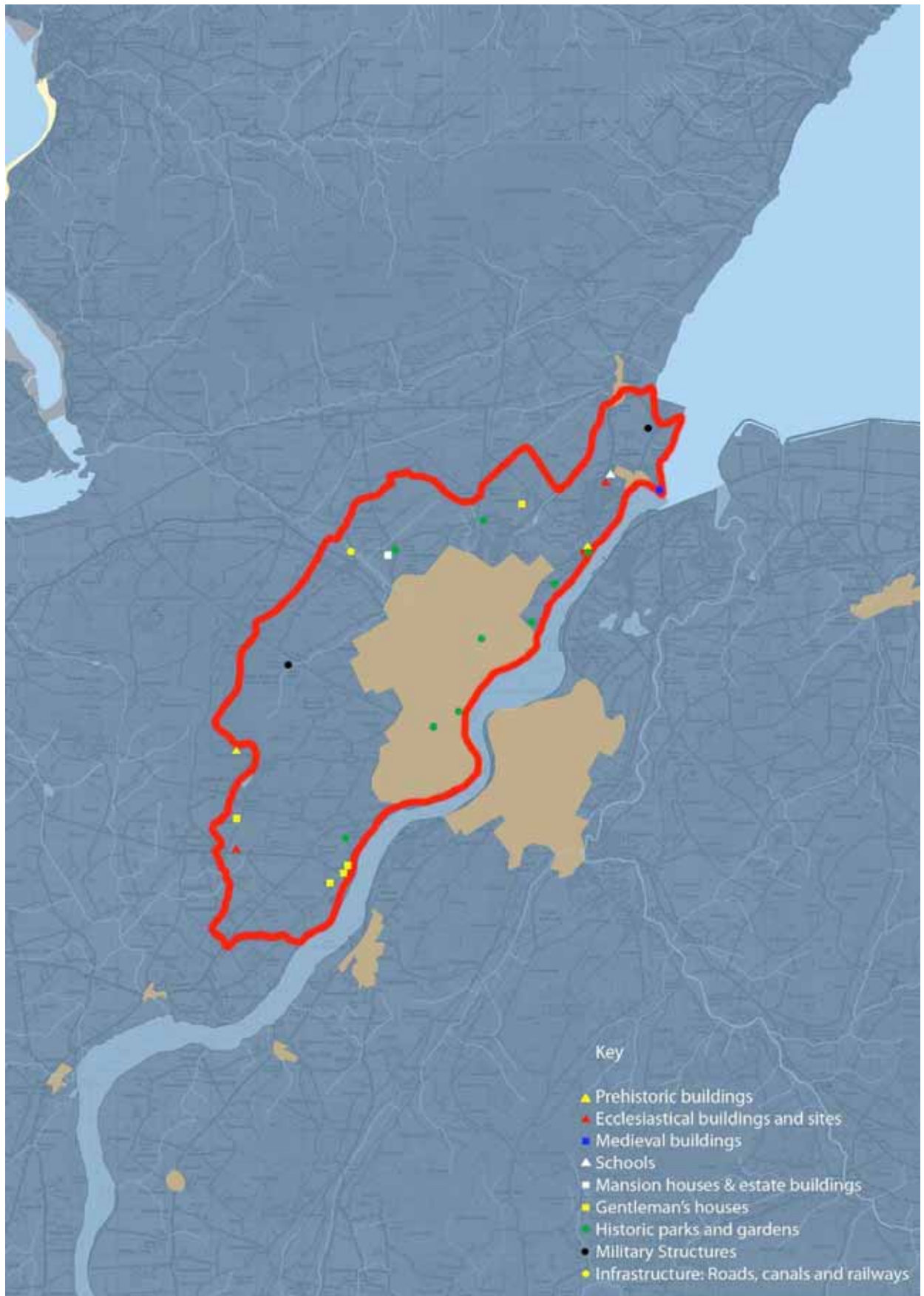
Derry Slopes – Historical Cultural Landscape; Townlands

Ballougry – Bhaile Dhúdhóire; Ballyarnet; Ballymagowan; Ballymagroty – Bhaile Mhic Robhartaigh; Ballynagalliagh – Bhaile na gCailleach *townland of the nuns*; Ballymagowan; Ballynagard; Ballynashallog – Bhaile na Sealg; Cloughglass; Coshquin – banks of the ‘caoin’, a tributary of Lough Foyle; Creevagh Lower; Creevagh Upper; Creggan – an Chreagáin *the rocky place*; Culmore – na Cúile Móire *the great angle or bend*; Edenballymore - **Eudhan-baile-mor "The hillbrow of the large town"**; Elagh More – **Aileach-mor "The great stone fortress/habitation"**; Killea – Chill Fhéich *Fiach's Church/ Grey church*; Mullennan – associated with milling; there are mills & springs shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map; Pennyburn – Plantation period name derived from Welsh Pen y Bryn ; Shantallow – **Shean-talamh "The old cultivated land"**; Sheriff's Mountain – land annexed after the Plantation, allocated to the office of city sheriff , in lieu of salary, for grazing; Spring Hill; Spring Town – Bhaile an Tobair; Termonbacca – tearmann bacach – sanctuary for the poor or sick

Derry Slopes – Historical Cultural Landscape; Administration – Poor Law Union, Dispensary Districts & District Electoral Divisions

The Derry Slopes LCA extends across 17 no district electoral divisions; 4 no Dispensary Districts and is contained within the Londonderry Poor Law Union it is located entirely within the Derry City Council area.

Derry Slopes – Key To Significant Heritage Assets



Derry Slopes – Historical Built Landscape; Significant Sites

Prehistoric

- LDY013:002, Ballymagroarty or White House, Cairn with Cist – possible megalithic tomb
- LDY014A:023, Ballynashallog, Thornhill: Neolithic settlement – houses and palisaded enclosure

Ecclesiastical Sites

- HB01/12/003, Killea Mortuary Chapel, Killea
- HB01/25/001 A -B, Convent of Mercy (and gate lodge), Thornhill, Culmore Road
- HB01/27/007, Holy Trinity Church, Culmore
- HB01/25/025, Our Lady of Lourdes Church, Steelstown – Liam McCormick & Partners
- St Mary's Church, Fanad Drive, Creggan – Corr & McCormick

Medieval Sites

- LDY014A:001, Culmore, Fortification, Stone Blockhouse & earthworks: Culmore Fort
- LDY014A:003, Elaghmore, Doherty Tower; Castle Aileach – castle & earthwork enclosure

Schools/College/University

- HB01/27/006, Culmore Primary School, 181 Culmore Road

Mansion Houses & Estate Buildings

- HB01/26/003 A – B, Glengalliagh Hall & gate lodge, 22 Upper Galliagh Road
- HB01/25/002 A - B, Brookhall Country House & gate lodge, 65 Culmore Road
- HB01/12/006, Government House, 23 Letterkenny Rd, Termonbacca
- HB01/12/014, Mullennan House, 63 Ballougry Rd, Mullennan

Gentleman's Houses

- HB01/12/001, Clover Farm, 18 Killea Rd, Killea
- HB01/12/004, Creevagh House, 57 Letterkenny Rd, Upper Creevagh3333
- HB01/12/008, Milltown House, 4 Ballougry Rd, Termonbacca
- HB01/12/010, Milltown Lodge Farm, adjacent to 8 Ballougry Rd, Termonbacca
- HB01/12/015, House, 68 Ballougry Rd, Mullennan
- HB01/12/016, House, 17 Ballougry Rd, Mullennan
- HB01/27/002, Ballyarnett House, Racecourse Road
- HB01/27/018 A - C, House, Farm Buildings, Outbuildings, Ballyarnett, 50 Beragh Hill Road

Historic Parks & Gardens

- Belmont House, L062, (House, now a school HB 01/26/006)
- Boom Hall, L003, (also HB01/25/004 B stables; cropmark; LDY014:041; and Enclosures; LDY014:046-050)
- Brook Hall, L004, (HB 01/25/02 - House; lodge & gates; LDY014:044 – Cropmark)
- Glengalliagh Hall, L028, (House HB 01/26/003A House & gate lodge HB 01/26/003B)
- Thornhill, L033, (House HB 01/25/001)
- Ballyarnett, L061, (House & Farm HB 01/27/018A-C)
- Molenan House, L060, (House; HB 01/12/014)
- Government House, L004, (HB/01/12/006 and Enclosure LDY014:001)
- Ballynagard House (HB/01/27/015 House, Outbuildings & Gate Lodge)

Military Structures/Defence Heritage

- DH 137; LDY014A:035 & Scheduled Site, Culmore, Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery
- LDY014:074, White House or Ballymagroarty, Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery
- LDY014A:034, Ballynagard, WWII Light Anti-Aircraft Battery

Infrastructure – Roads, Canals & Railways

- IHR 01563:002:00, Coshquin, L'Derry & Lough Swilly Narrow Gauge, Level Crossing & Signal Post

Natural Heritage

- Lough Foyle RAMSAR site& Special Protection Area at Culmore

- 051 Lough Foyle, ASSI
- 338 Creevagh Hill Old Quarry, ASSI
- Long established woodlands at: Brook Hall, Thornhill College and Ballynagard House
- Southway Community Woodland

Cultural Heritage/ Significant surviving heritage asset groupings:

- Ecclesiastical: cemetery sites; Culmore church site and modern church buildings at Creggan and Steelstown
- Mediaeval & Plantation: Elaghmore Castle & Culmore
- Railway: Londonderry & Lough Swilly Railway fragments
- Demesne: Continuous historic parkland landscapes between Ballynagard, Thornhill, Brooke Hall & Boom Hall and facing landscapes at Gransha
- Natural: Ballynagard, Thornhill, Brooke Hall & Boom Hall, heritage trees and parkland landscapes. Ballyarnett & Creggan Country Parks; rejuvenation of redundant farmland/urban fringe landscapes to public park.
- Development of linkages between sites associated with designers of national importance such as Michael Priestley and Liam McCormick.
- Song: “Lovely Derry on the Banks of the Foyle” – JJ McCready



Culmore Fort & Lighthouse



Boom Hall; design attributed to Michael Priestley



Boom Hall Stable Building



Foyle Bridge; the longest bridge in Ireland



Satellite view of Derry slopes area © Google



Southern Derry slopes viewed along Foyle Valley



Southern Derry slopes & Creevagh Hill



View of Termonbacca and southern Derry slopes



Southern slopes of the island of Derry



View towards the riverside houses from Culmore



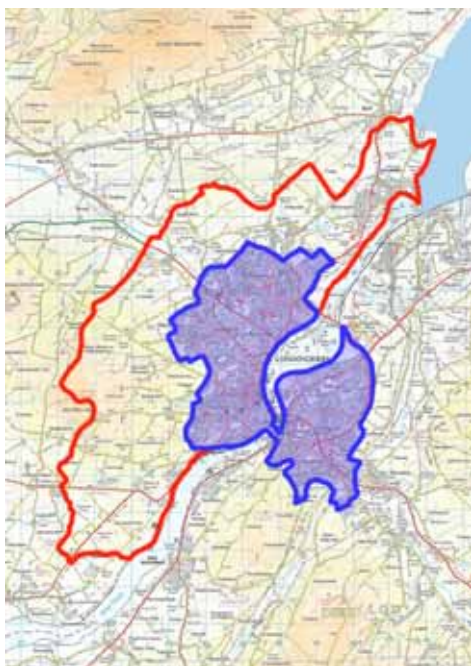
Ballynagard House from the North

The City

The Derry City Landscape Character Area is an additional area defined for this study and comprises parts of the Derry Slopes and Foyle Valley landscape character areas which make up the urban centre of the city of Derry~Londonderry.

The heritage audit is intended to focus on the rural areas within the Foyle basin region; however a more limited review of the city area has been included here in order to set the scene in which the rural areas of the region have developed.

The significant city buildings and estates highlight influence within the rural areas beyond the city boundaries.



1 to 50,000 scale Discoverer Series Sheet; showing approximate extent of Derry City landscape character area
© Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland – Licence No. 2560

Derry City – Historical Cultural Landscape; Administration – District Electoral Divisions

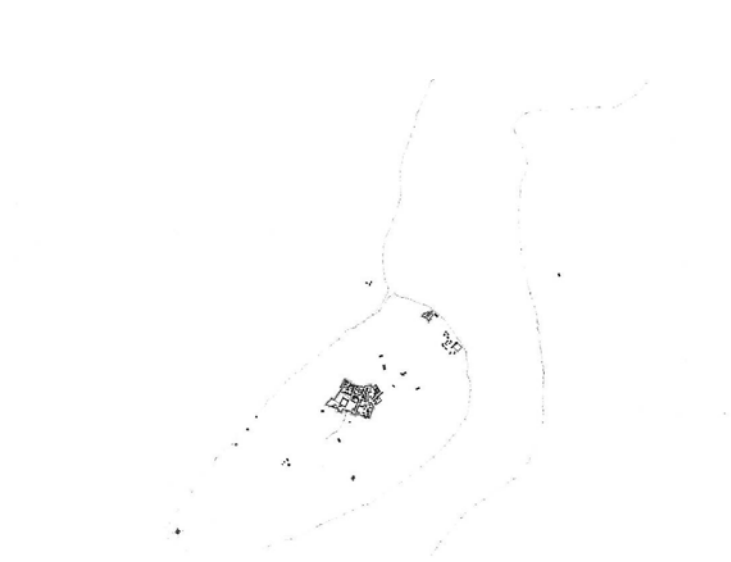
The proposed Derry City LCA extends across approximately 10 no. district electoral divisions; part of 5 no. Dispensary Districts and is contained within the Londonderry Poor Law Union it is located entirely within the Derry City Council area.

Derry City – Historic Landscape Characterisation

A number of distinct physical areas are present within this LCA: the hill of “The Derrie” or the walled city area; the Bogside; the Waterside; the Liberties of Derry are all distinct areas relating closely to their historic land usage. The walled city itself presents a complex but fascinating three dimensional puzzle through which the the intermittent historical layers may be interpreted though maps and historical images such as paintings and photographs.

Today’s city, is transformed through this historical lens and further distinct ‘quarters’ can be defined by uses such as the: southern slopes to the south where the Bishops garden and windmill hill were located; or 18th and early 19th century expansions to the north with middle class terraces centred around the Clarendon Street area; institutions overlooking the river to the north; urbanisation along the strands and shoreline on the east and west banks with quays and tramlines linking to the four railway lines connecting the city to the countryside beyond.

Historical mapping maps show the development of Derry from its establishment as a defensible colonial outpost in the early 17th century until the end of the 20th century. Drawings prepared by architecture students at Queens University Belfast in 1990 and published by the Orchard Gallery in conjunction with Derry City Council are included here to illustrate in a simple format, the extent to which the city has been constructed in black over the white undeveloped background.



"The Derrie" 1600



1622



1747



1831



1930



1988

The heritage audit also demonstrates that the simplicity of the figure-ground map, whilst helpful in interpreting aspects of development, is also misleading; as historical progress does not take place on a blank canvas, nor does it develop by simple addition. The reality is more complex and interesting; and the city has evolved through a process of layering and reuse.

Derry City – Historical Built Landscape; Significant Sites

Ecclesiastical Sites

- LDY014:002, Clooney, St Breacan's Chapel; St Columb's Chapel; Domnach Min-Cluane Chapel & Graveyard on earlier site (Early Medieval)
- HB/01/09/007, former Religious House: Good Shepherd Convent (now Belle Vue House)
- HB/01/11/002, Chapel Road, Waterside; St Columb's RC Church (incl. WW1 memorial)
- LDY014:025, Teampull Mor; Daire Calgaich; Daire Columcille; Dubh Regles; Templemore. C6th Monastery; pre-Norman; Medieval; Post-Medieval & modern church & cathedral
- LDY014:029, Augustinian Priory
- LDY014:031, Dominican Friary - St Dominic's Priory
- City: LDY014:034, Cathedral
- HB01/16/001, Mausoleum, Mortuary Chapel, Lone Moor Road
- HB01/18/003, St Columba's Church, Long Tower Street
- HB01/19/001, St Columb's Cathedral, St Columb's Court
- HB01/19/004, The Deanery, 30 Bishop Street
- HB01/19/012, St Augustine's Church, Palace Street
- HB01/19/015 A, First Derry Presbyterian Church, Upper Magazine Street
- HB01/19/015 B, Lecture Hall, First Derry Presbyterian Church, Upper Magazine Street
- HB01/19/059 A, Presbyterian Church, Carlisle Road
- HB01/19/063, Methodist Church, Carlisle Road
- HB01/19/067, Convent of Mercy, 10-18 Pump Street
- HB01/21/001, St Eugene's Cathedral, Francis Street
- HB01/21/002, Bishop's and Parochial Houses, St Eugene's Cathedral, Francis Street
- HB01/21/009, Presbyterian Church, Great James Street
- HB01/21/011, Second Presbyterian Church & Hall, Strand Road
- HB01/22/002, Christ Church, Infirmary Road
- HB01/22/010, Claremount Presbyterian Church, Claremount St, Northland Road
- HB01/22/019, Former Reformed Presbyterian Church, Clarendon Street

Medieval Sites

- LDY014:072, Clooney, Ebrington Barracks Star Fortification (C18th)
- LDY014:003, Londonderry, The Rath, re-used as encampment during the siege of Derry
- LDY014:018, Tower museum, St Columb's Inauguration Stone
- LDY014:032, Tower-House – O'Doherty's Castle or The Magazine
- LDY014:033, Derry City Walls
- LDY014:035, Linear, connected cellars structure
- LDY014:039, C17th rampart; ditch and city walls
- LDY014:063, Historic settlement, Doire-Calgaic; Derry-Calgach
- LDY014:064, Urban excavation, C17th siege defences & occupation site (just outside city walls)

Schools/College/University

- HB01/16/003, Lumen Christi (formerly St Columb's College), Bishop St., Derry
- HB01/18/004, St Columba's Boy School, Long Tower Street
- HB01/19/059 B, Presbyterian Church School, Carlisle Road
- HB01/19/064, former St. Joseph's and St. Mary's Primary School, (now The Playhouse), 5-7 Artillery Street
- HB01/19/066, Derry Cathedral Primary School, London Street
- HB01/19/079, First Derry Primary School (now Verbal Arts Centre), Bishop Street Within
- HB01/21/003, St Eugene's Convent School, Francis Street
- HB01/22/009 A & B, Magee University College Building & Admin, teaching buildings etc.
- HB01/22/015, Technical College, Strand Road (NWRC)
- HB01/22/016, Old Foyle College (now Foyle Arts Centre) Strand Rd

Institutional Buildings & Offices

- HB01/19/002, Court House, Bishop Street
- HB01/19/003, Crown & Peace Offices, Bishop Street
- HB01/19/005, Irish Society Offices, St Columb's Court

- HB01/19/006, Masonic Hall, Bishop Street
- HB01/19/008, Northern Counties Club, 24 Bishop Street
- HB01/19/011, Apprentice Boys Memorial Hall, 13 Society Street
- HB01/19/022 A – B, Offices, 15 & 16 The Diamond
- HB01/19/038, Guildhall, Shipquay Place
- HB01/19/041, Council Offices, 8 Custom House Street/5 Guildhall Street
- HB01/19/042, Harbour Commissioners Office, Harbour Square
- HB01/19/050, Hall, St Columb's Hall, Newmarket Street
- HB01/19/061, Hall, Good Templars Hall, Horace St/Hawkin St
- HB01/19/065, Synod Hall, London Street
- HB01/19/070, Gaol Tower, Bishop Street
- HB01/19/080, Office, 1A Hawkin Street (former fire station)
- HB01/21/016, Northern Counties Hotel, 22 Waterloo Place
- HB01/21/017 A, Post Office, Custom House Street
- HB01/21/017 B, Custom House, Custom House Street
- HB01/21/021, Office, 35 Great James Street
- HB01/21/028, Archway, Strand Road
- HB01/22/005, Londonderry Fire Station, Northland Road
- HB01/22/030, Boating Club, Quay St, Boating Club Lane
- HB01/24/001, John Lawrence Statue, Foyle College, Springtown

Shops/Public Houses

- HB01/19/016, Shop, 2 Butcher Street/18 The Diamond
- HB01/19/019, Shop, Austins Department Store, The Diamond/Ferryquay Street
- HB01/19/026 C, Shop, 13 Shipquay Street
- HB01/19/032, Shop, 28 Shipquay Street
- HB01/19/034, Public House, 31-33 Shipquay Street
- HB01/19/035, Shop, 35-37 Shipquay Street
- HB01/19/035 B, Public House, 3-4 Bank Place
- HB01/19/040 A, Public House, New Monico Lounge, 4-6 Custom House Street
- HB01/19/040 B, Shop, 1-3 Guildhall Street
- HB01/19/043, Shop, 1 Shipquay Place
- HB01/19/044 A – H, Shops 3, 5-15, 17, 19-21, 23, 25 & 27 Foyle Street, & Public House, 29 Foyle Street
- HB01/21/026, Public House, Grand Central Bar, 27 Strand Road
- HB01/21/027, Shop, 12 Strand Road
- HB01/21/029, Public House, 63A Great James Street
- HB01/22/023, Public House, Strand Bar, 35 Strand Road

Banks

- HB01/19/026 A, Allied Irish Bank, 9 Shipquay Street
- HB01/19/026 B, Bank, 11 Shipquay Street
- HB01/19/027, Allied Irish Bank, 15-17 Shipquay Street
- HB01/19/030, Bank of Ireland, 20 Shipquay Street
- HB01/19/036, Northern Bank, 39 Shipquay Street
- HB01/19/036 B, Bank, 2 Bank Place
- HB01/19/039, Northern Bank, 6 Shipquay Place
- HB01/21/025, Bank of Ireland, 15 Strand Road

Battle Sites

- LDY014:066, Caw/Gransha, Battle site: c. 1200AD

Workhouses

- HB/01/09/008A, Glendermott Rd, Londonderry; Admissions Building to the former Londonderry Workhouse

Schools

- HB/01/11/001, Malvern Terrace, Waterside; Former Girls School

Mansion Houses & Estate Buildings

- HB/01/09/001, St Columb's Park, Derry; St Columb's House & Registered Historic Garden L-050
- HB01/21/022, St Eugene's Lodge, Francis Street
- HB01/22/001 B, gate Lodge, Brook Park
- HB01/22/007, Aberfoyle House, Northland Road

Gentleman's Houses

- HB/01/07/002, 4 Clooney Rd, Limavady Road, Derry: Bay View House
- HB/01/07/004, 9 Clooney Rd, Limavady Rd, Derry: Hertford House
- HB/01/09/006B – R; 9 – 24 Bond's Hill, Londonderry (terrace of houses)
- HB/01/11/044, 5 Victoria Park, Waterside and remaining houses within Victoria Park
- HB01/17/001, House, 164 Bishop's Street
- HB01/17/002, (residential home) Bishop's Street, Carrigans Lane
- HB01/19/024 A –B, houses, 6 & 8 Shipquay Street
- HB01/19/068 D, House, 22 Pump Street
- HB01/21/006, Foyle Cottage, Clarendon Street
- HB01/21/008, 18 Queen Street
- HB01/21/010, 33 Great James Street
- HB01/21/019, House, 15 Chamberlain Street
- HB01/22/003 T, House, 1A Academy Road
- HB01/22/011, Carrickmore House, Rock Road
- HB01/22/020 A & B, 1 & 2 Clarendon terrace, Clarendon Street

City Terraces

- HB01/17/003, Alexander Memorial Cottages (1-6), New Street
- HB01/19/007 A – F, 1-6 St Columb's Court
- HB01/19/037 A – D, 14 & 18 – 20 Lower Magazine Street
- HB01/20/002 A – G, 1-7 Westend Park
- HB01/21/005 A – Z, Clarendon Street
- HB01/21/020 A – D, 9-12 Queen Street
- HB01/21/024 A – H, 1-8 Queen Street
- HB01/22/003 A – S, 1-19 Crawford Square
- HB01/22/004 A – D, 20-23 Crawford Square
- HB01/22/006 A – K, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 & 22 Clarence Avenue
- HB01/22/008 A – F, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 & 20 Florence Terrace, Northland Rd
- HB01/22/014 A – Q: 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33 & 35 Aberfoyle Terrace, Strand Rd
- HB01/22/017 A – G, 1-7 Bayview Terrace, Asylum Road
- HB01/22/018 A – D, 13-16 Queen's Street
- HB01/22/022 A – U, Clarendon Terrace, Clarendon Street
- HB01/22/025 A – Q, 1-17 De Burgh Terrace, Academy Road
- HB01/22/026 A – M, 1-13 College Terrace, Rock Road
- HB01/22/029 A – C, 11, 13 & 15 Northland Road

Historic Parks & Gardens

- Aberfoyle, L042
- Brook Park, L049, (HB01/22/001 - Gate Lodge & Bronze Statue)

Industrial Landscapes

City (Waterside) Manufacturing Landscape:

- Clooney Mill (Flour) – steam corn mill IHR 02419:000:00
- Distillery & Steam Corn Mill with kiln and chimney, later a shirt factory IHR 02420:000:00
- Shirt Factory/Bond Warehouse IHR 11174:000:00
- Victoria Mills (Meal & Flour) IHR 02425:000:00
- Ebrington Short & Collar Factory IHR 02487:000:00

Mills:

- IHR 02405:000:00, City Centre, Foyle Mills (Flour & Corn) - Foyle Steam Mills

- IHR 02403:000:00, City Centre, Foyle Foundry (Brass & Iron)
- IHR 02448:000:00, Edenhallymore, Saw Mills; Tramway & Mortar Mill - Electric Power Station
- IHR 02449:000:00, Edenhallymore, Flour Mill
- IHR 02479:000:00, Edenhallymore, Foyle Saw Mills
- LDY014:500, City centre, C17th Windmill

Shirt Factories:

- IHR 02415:000:00, City centre, Shirt Factory
- HB01/21/007, City Factory, Queen Street/Factory Street/ IHR 02444:000:00, Edenhallymore, Shirt Manufactory - City Factory (Shirt & Collar)
- IHR 02450:000:00, Edenhallymore, Shirt Factory
- IHR 02452:000:00, Edenhallymore, Shirt Factory
- IHR 02454:000:00, City centre, Shirt Manufactory
- IHR 02455:000:00, City centre, Shirt Factory
- HB01/19/058, Factory, 1 Abercorn Road/ IHR 02467:000:00, City centre, Shirt & Pyjama Manufactory
- HB01/23/001 A, Rosemount Factory, Rosemount Avenue/ IHR 02471:000:00, Edenhallymore, Rosemount Factory (shirt & collar)
- IHR 02472:000:00, Edenhallymore, Strand Factory (shirt & collar)
- IHR 02484:000:00, City centre, Shirt Factory (originally the Imperial Hotel)
- HB01/19/009, McCandless Factory, 23 Bishop Street
- IHR 02486:000:00, Edenhallymore, Paragon Factory (shirt & collar)
- IHR 02489:000:00, City centre, Shirt & Pyjama Factory
- IHR 02490:000:00, City centre, Erin Shirt & Collar Factory
- IHR 02491:000:00, City centre, Southern Factory (collar)
- IHR 02492:000:00, City centre, Bellevue Factory (shirt & collar)
- IHR 02493:000:00, City centre, Factory (shirt & collar)
- HB01/17/004, Star Factory, 79E Foyle Road, Derry/ IHR 02495:000:00, City Centre, Star Factory (Shirt)

Factories Misc:

- HB01/19/062, Factory, 20A Carlisle Road
- HB01/21/013, 13A Little James Street
- HB01/22/013, Factory, Rock Bakery, Strand Road

Infrastructure – Roads, Canals & Railways

- Carlisle/Craigavon Bridge, 02497:000:00
- HB/0109/005/ IHR 0133909400, LMS Northern Counties Committee line (Waterside terminus and other features of the NCC Belfast to Londonderry Line)
- IHR 00017:044:00, GNR Branch Line; Portadown - L'Derry, (Foyle Road Londonderry Terminus and other GNR features within UD area)
- IHR 01563:008:00, Pennyburn, L'Derry & Lough Swilly Narrow Gauge, Strand Road Terminus to Narrow Gauge
- HB0111005/ IHR 0161401000, Victoria Road terminus to County Donegal Joint Railway Committee narrow gauge line

Military Structures/Defence Heritage

- DH 209, St Columb's Park House –Headquarters
- DH 389, US Navy Headquarters, Magee University,
- DH 724, Ebrington Barracks
- HB01/19/021, War Memorial, The Diamond

Cultural Heritage

Significant surviving heritage asset groupings:

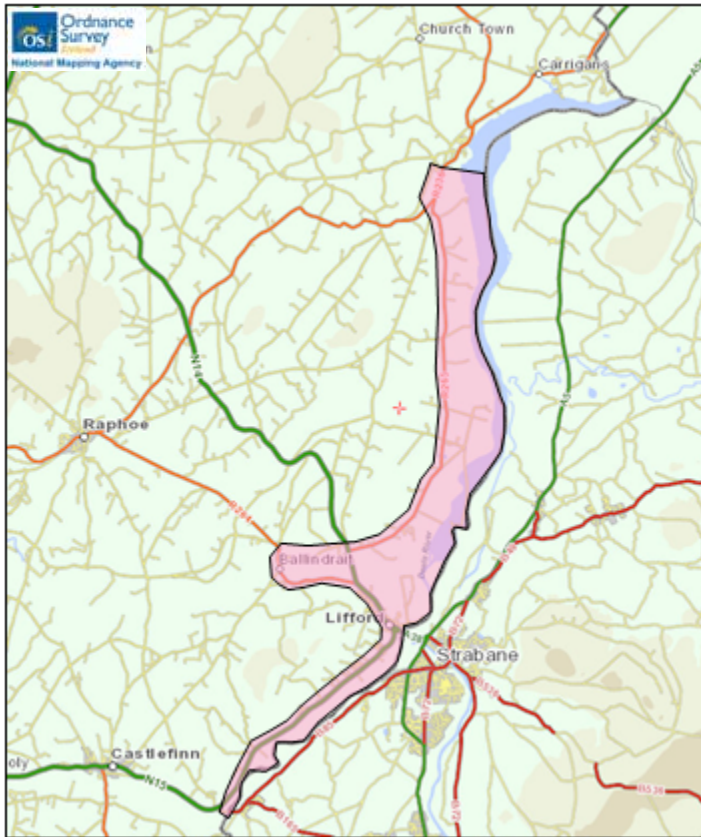
- Ecclesiastical: archaeological fragments; St Columbs cathedral, city churches of all denominations
- Mediaeval/ Plantation: bastioned city walls and archaeological fragments
- Urban: planned colonial walled city; 19th century expansions and institutions
- Industrial Heritage: Mills, Shirt Factories & Railway Heritage
- Natural: city landscape setting and city park landscapes at St Columb's and Brooke Park

Personalities:

- Willie Carson
- Joyce Cary
- Phil Coulter
- Seamus Deane
- Richard Doherty
- Brian Friel
- John Hume
- Joseph Lock
- Seamus Heaney
- Nell McCafferty
- Eamonn McCann
- The Undertones

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.



1 to 50,000 scale Discovery Series Sheet 6; the "St Johnston~Lifford LCA" is shaded in pink

© Ordnance Survey Ireland/Government of Ireland – Licence No. AR 008613

St Johnston~Lifford Landscape Character Area:

Key Characteristics

- flat alluvial river margins widening to form bog, now drained, at joining of tributaries at Swilly Burn and River Deelee
- 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

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.



Binnion Hill from the Derry~Lifford road



Corkan Isle trestle bridge



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

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 Deele 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 Dunnaalong, 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. 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.

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.

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 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.

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 a poplars next to Porthall station.

There is also a well preserved windmill at Murlough and a windmill base on the opposite side of the Deelee 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.

Richard Bartlett's 1603 map shows the river islands in the Foyle, the River Deelee and the bastioned outline of "Liffer". "The Salmon Fishing" is marked next to the islands below; historically the best fishing due to the shallow depth of water and with the combined salmon population of the Deelee, Finn & Mourne river complexes migrating past this point.

St Johnston~Lifford – Historical Natural Landscapes; Geology

The geological setting refers to the natural material state landscape as it has formed without the intervention of man. The following description is sourced from "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*

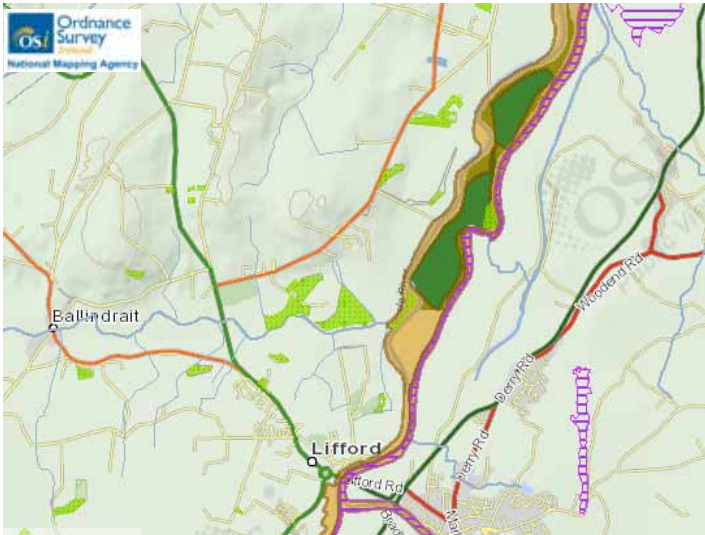
present sea level, the question arises whether these shells have not been ploughed up from the sea-bed and pushed up the slopes of the adjoining land by the great ice-sheet which, as we now know, invaded the north of Ireland from the Scottish Highlands. The shells occurring in the clay are often fragmental, 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”

St Johnston~Lifford – Historical Natural Landscapes; Ecology

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

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.



1 to 50,000 scale Discovery Series Sheet 6; National Parks & Wildlife Service Biodiversity mapping showing woodland SAC & ASSI © Ordnance Survey Ireland/Government of Ireland – Licence No. AR 008613

St Johnston~Lifford – Historical Cultural Landscape; Barony

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 St Johnston~Lifford LCA is located in 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.

St Johnston~Lifford – Historical Cultural Landscape; Townlands

The following is a list of townlands within Clonleigh parish; many are located within the St Johnston~Lifford LCA:

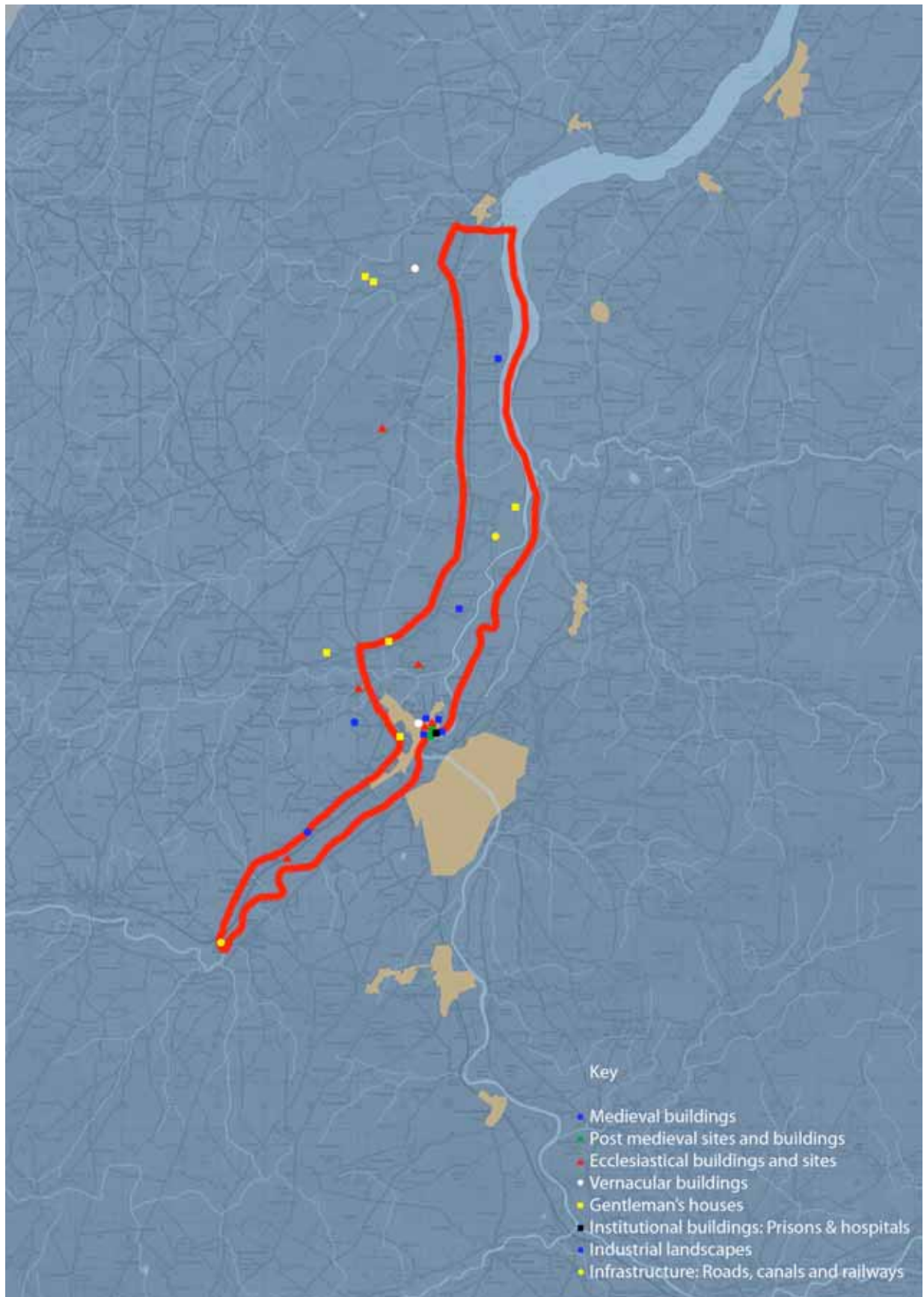
Clonleigh Parish

Aghawee; Ardnaglass; Ardnasool; Back Hill; Back Land; Ballindrait; Ballybogan; Ballylast; Ballymonaster; Ballynabreen; Birdstown; Black Rock; Boyagh; Braade; Calhame; Camus; Carricknaslate; Cavan; Cavanacor; Churchtown; Cloghfin; Coneyburrow; Coolatee; Corkanisle; Croaghan; Curraghalane; Dooros; Dromore; Drumboy; Druminaw; Drumleene; Drumnaha; Edenmore; Glebe; Glencash; Glenfad; Glensmoil; Gort; Gortgrannagh; Gortin North; Gortinreagh; Gortin South; Gortnagole; Gortnavilly; Guystown; Haw; Hollands; Island Beg; Island More; Keeloges; Kilmonaster Lower; Kilmonaster Middle; Kilnpark; Leggandorrhagh; Legnabraid *aka* Cunninghamstown; Legnaneale; Lifford; Lifford Beg; Lifford Common; Liskey; Lurganshannagh; Mass Beg; Mass Hall; Mass More; Millsessiagh; Moneen; Mullaghanny; Mulnagung; Mulnaveagh; Murlough; New Row; Porthall; Portinure; Rossgeir; Shannon Lower; Shannon Middle; Sheercloon; Sixty Acres; Springhill; Tamnawood; Tieveboy; Tirkeeran; Tironeill; Toberoneill; Townparks; Tyleford; Unshinagh Lower; Unshinagh Upper; Wood; Wood Island.

St Johnston~Lifford – Historical Cultural Landscape; Administration – Poor Law Union, Dispensary Districts & District Electoral Divisions

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.

ST JOHNSTON~LIFFORD – Key To Significant Heritage Assets



St Johnston~Lifford – Historical Built Landscape; Significant Sites

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)

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

Post-Medieval Sites

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

Battle Sites

- Refer to the description of the Foyle Valley LCA

Vernacular Buildings

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

Historic Parks & Gardens/Demesnes

- Port Hall – James Russell designed 20th century garden

Institutional Buildings: Prisons, Workhouses & Hospitals

- Garda Station, Lifford (NIAH & RPS 40800810)

Industrial Landscapes

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

Coastal Works/Maritime Structures

- Foyle & Swilly Burn flood embankments

Infrastructure – roads, canals & railways

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

Natural Heritage

- Reedbed above St Johnston
- Salmon and otter habitat
- Migratory bird habitat at Porthall & SwillyBurn
- Lower section fo River Finn foodplains
- River Finn Special Area of Conservation
- Riverine woodland at the Corkan Isle

Cultural Heritage/ Significant surviving heritage asset groupings:

- Sourcing of historic Building materials – brickfields & gravel beds
- Clachans – survival of significant features at Creaghadoos and others
- Plantation period towns & houses and administrative buildings
- Church: St Lugadius' Church Lifford; Clonleigh Parish Church
- Building by notable architects: Liam McCormick & Michael Priestley
- Gentleman's houses & designed landscape – Port Hall
- Mythology of Craohan Hill
- The Story of Half-Hung McNaughton
- Poem from "Derriana" 1794



Clonleigh Church, Edenmore



Clonleigh ecclesiastical site, Edenmore



St Patrick's Church, Murlough



Creaghadoos chapel of ease



Mongavlin Castle



Croaghan Hillfort



Lifford Old Courthouse



Scallop thatched house, Lifford



Longvale House, Porthall



Cavanacor House, Ballindrait



Port Hall, entrance to driveway



Port Hall driveway on Hall side



Port Hall, former Port side



World War 2 boat hull, Port Hall



Foyle flood embankment, Port Hall



GNR railway route next to the former Porthall station



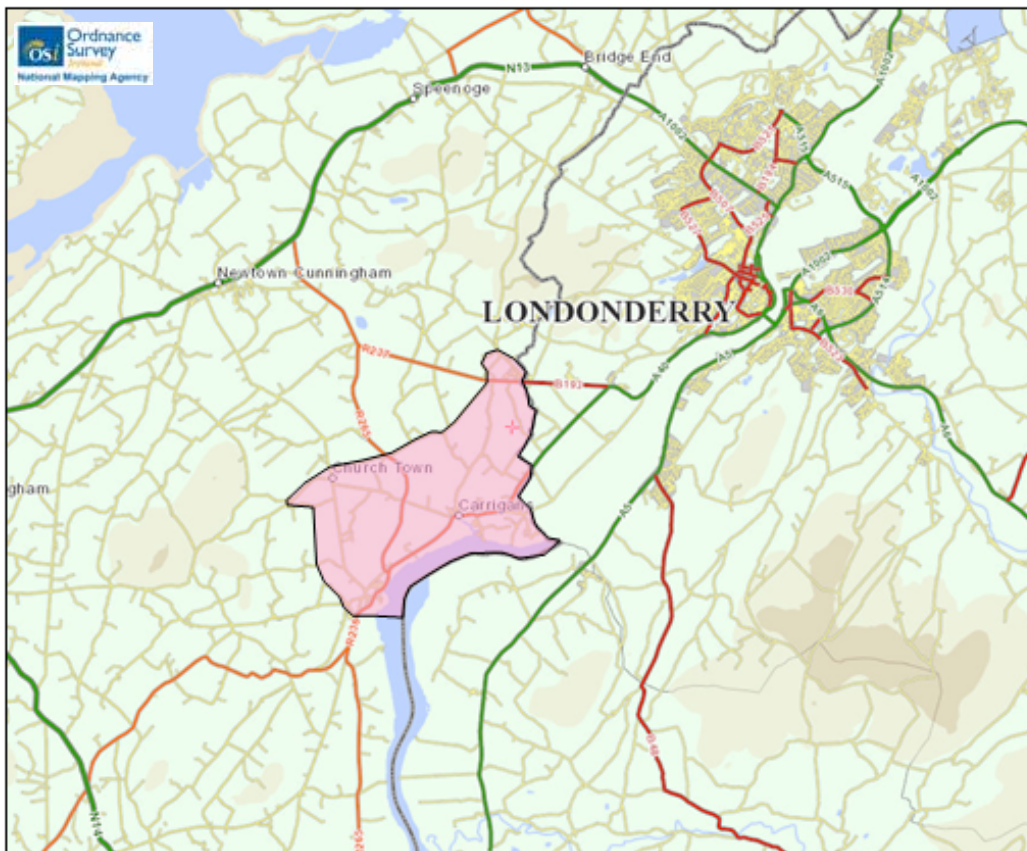
Clady Bridge



Swilly Burn

Carrigans~St Johnston

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.



1 to 50,000 scale Discovery Series Sheets 6/7; the "Carrigans~St Johnston" LCA is highlighted in pink
© Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland – Licence No. 2560

Carrigans~St Johnston – Landscape Character Area:

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

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.

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.





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 at Glentown.

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.

Carrigans~St Johnston – Historical Natural Landscapes; Geology

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 Ballougry 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.

Limestone – 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.”

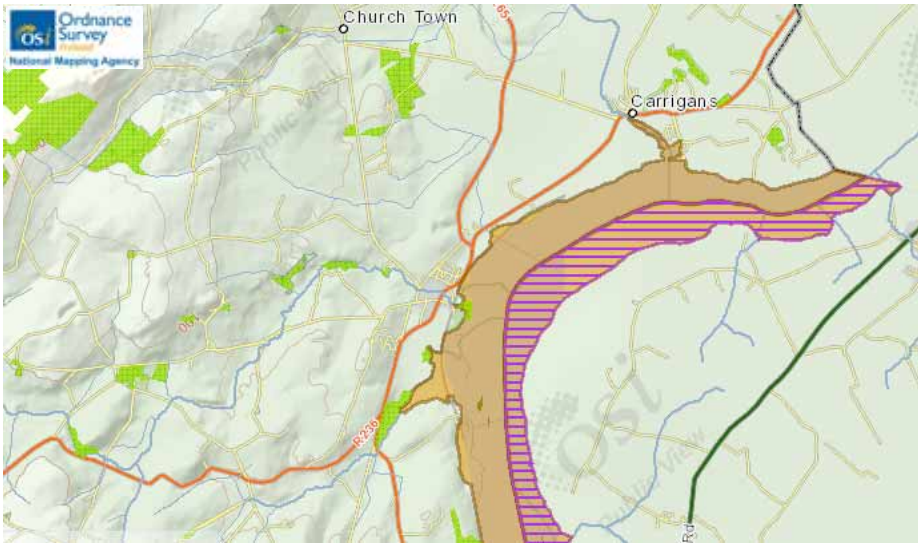
Carrigans~St Johnston – Historical Natural Landscapes; Ecology

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.



1 to 50,000 scale Discovery Series Sheet 6 & 7; National Parks & Wildlife Service Biodiversity mapping showing woodland SAC & ASSI © Ordnance Survey Ireland/Government of Ireland – Licence No. AR 008613

Carrigans~St Johnston – Historical Cultural Landscape; Barony

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).

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

Altahaderry; Ardnamoghil; Carrigans; Drumnashear; Dunmore; Glasmullan; Imlick; Legnaduff; Magheraboy; Magheraboy Glebe; Newtown Hamilton; Toberlane; White House

Taughboyne Parish

Altaskin; Ardagh; Ballyboe; Ballycushion; Ballylennan; Binnion; Bready; Brockagh; Burnthaw; Carnshannagh; Carrickadawson; Carrickmore; Castledowey; Castlethrid; Castletown; Cavanacaw; Clashygowan; Cloghfin; Creaghadoos; Creatland; Cross; Cuttymanhil; Dernacally; Derrymore; Dromore Big; Dromore Little; Drumbeg; Drumcrow; Drumearn; Drumenan; Drumfad; Drummucklagh; Dundee; Feddyglass; Gillystown; Glentown; Gortnamoney; Haw; Kilgort; Kinnacally; Legnatraw; Lettergull; Listannagh; Listicall Lower; Listicall Upper; Magheracloy; Maymore Lower; Maymore Upper; Momeen; Moness; Mongavlin; Monreagh; Nethertown; Ratteen; Rockfield; Saint Johnston; Swilly; Tirroddy; Tober; Tonagh; Treansallagh; Treantagh; Treantagh Mucklagh; Tullyowen; Tullyrap; Whitehill; Woodlands.

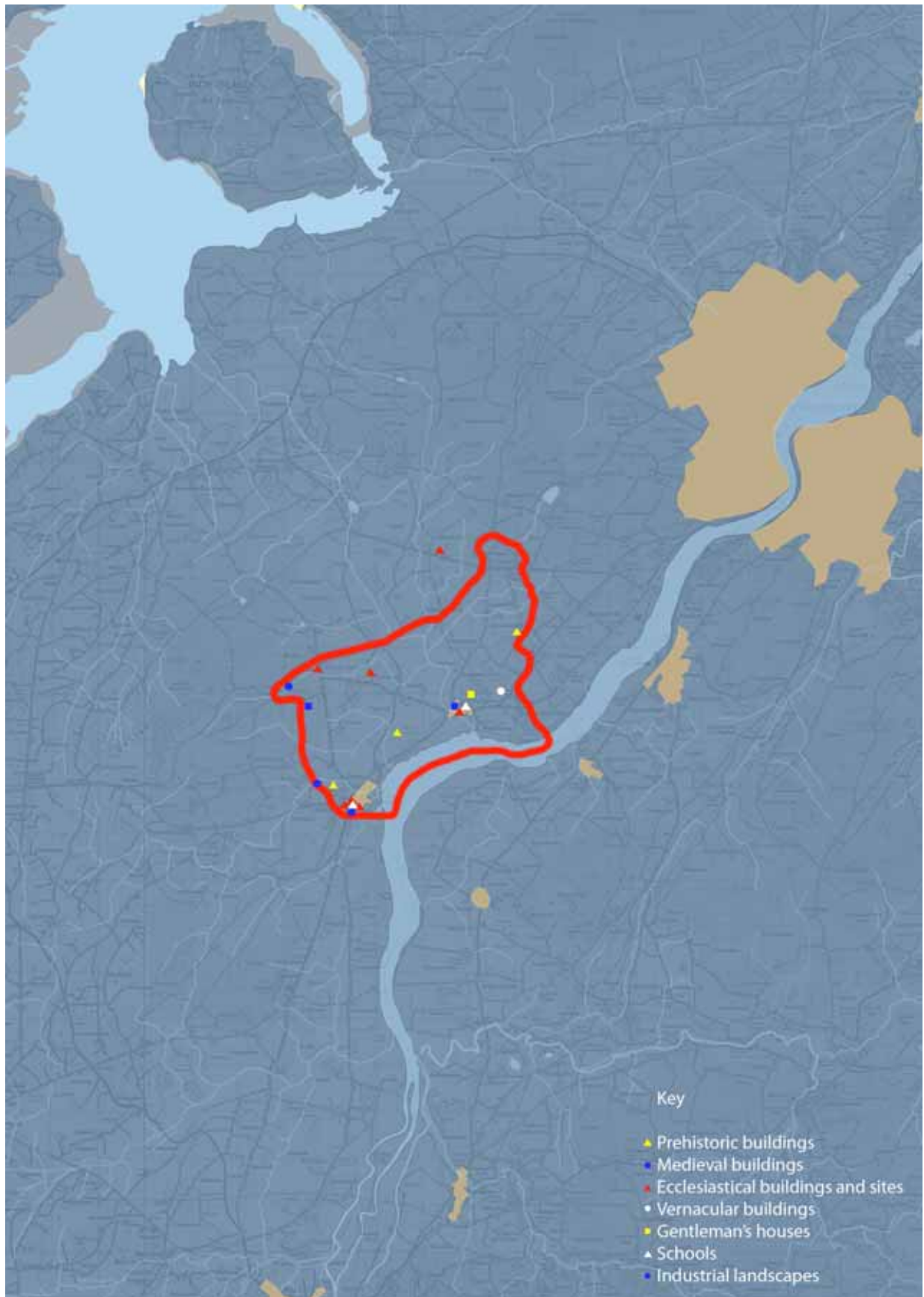
Carrigans~St Johnston – Historical Cultural Landscape; Administration – Poor Law Union, Dispensary Districts & District Electoral Divisions

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.

CARRIGANS~ST JOHNSTON – Key To Significant Heritage Assets



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---)

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)

Medieval Sites & Buildings

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

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

Historic Parks & Gardens/Demesnes

- Dunmore House, gardens

Schools

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

Industrial Landscapes

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

Coastal Works/Maritime Structures

- None highlighted

Infrastructure – roads, canals & railways

- Former Great Northern Railway

Natural Heritage

- 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

Cultural Heritage/ Significant Surviving Asset Groups

- 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
- Poem: “St Johnston” – Margaret Campbell



Standing stone, Rockfield, St Johnston



Taughboyne Church



Fragments of medieval carving, Taughboyne church



Carrigans church from the main street



Carrigans churchyard



Monreagh Presbyterian church



Church Town mill



Clashygowan corn mill



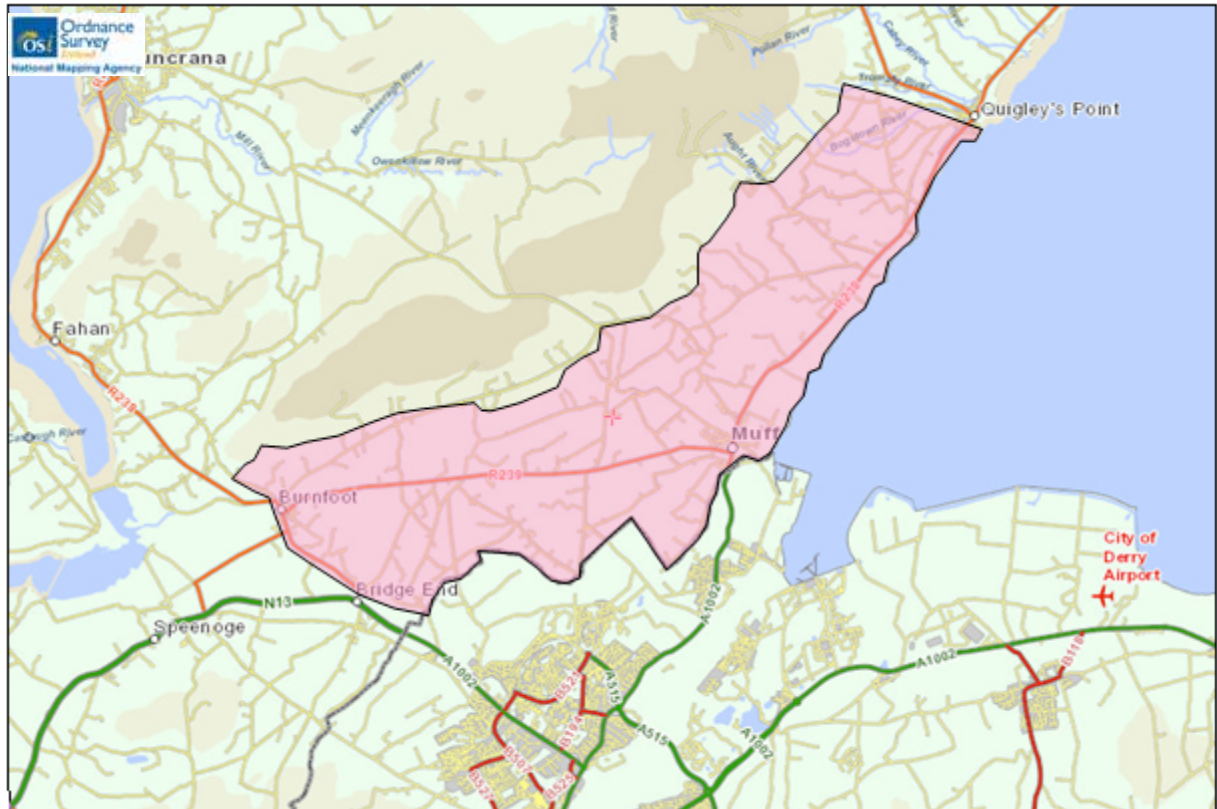
Railway bridge St Johnston



Draft net salmon fishing

Quigley's Point~Burnfoot

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.



1 to 50,000 scale Discovery Series Sheets 3 & 7; the "Quigley's Point~Burnfoot" LCA is highlighted in pink

© Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland – Licence No. 2560

Quigley's Point~Burnfoot - Landscape Character Area

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 know 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

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.



Views rising above the shore along the Foyle (c) Google

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 Buncrana 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 Buncrana 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

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 for many 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”*

Quigley’s Point~Burnfoot – Historical Natural Landscapes; Ecology

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 Eskaheen 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.

Quigley's Point~Burnfoot – Historical Cultural Landscape; Barony

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 Quigley's Point~Burnfoot Landscape Character Area corresponds closely with the enclosing spatial boundary of the Parishes of Muff and Burt.

Quigley's Point~Burnfoot – Historical Cultural Landscape; Townlands

The following are townlands within the Muff and Burt Parishes; the majority of these are located within the Quigley's Point~Burnfoot LCA. The townland names are followed by a possible translation selected from historical sources and Seoirse Ó Dochartaigh's study of Inishowen place names:

Muff Parish

Ardmore – the great plateau; Aught – the high plateau; Carnamoyle – the ruined cairn; Craig – the rocky place; Derryvane – the white oak grove; Drumskellan – the ridge of the small potatoes; Eskaheen – the clear spring; Glenard – the high glen; Meenyanly – Hanley's high pasture; Muff – the flat plain; Soppog – place covered with wispy grass; Three Trees – the three thirds (divisions of land); Tromaty – the long backed ridge; Ture – the yew tree.

Burt Parish

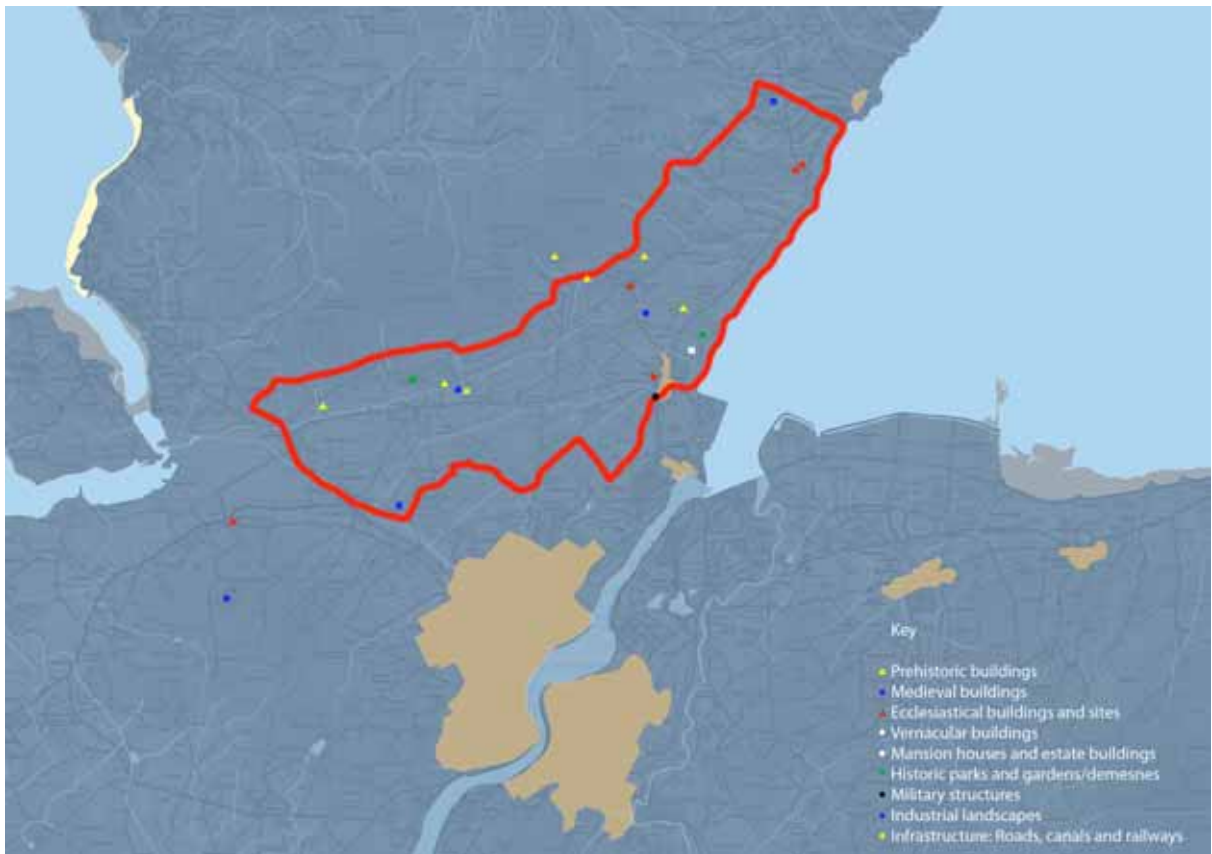
Ballyederowen – the town between two rivers; Ballymoney – the town of the bogland; Blanket Nook – the sheltered mooring; Bohullion Lower – lower slope of steep cattle pasture; Bohullion Upper – upper slope of steep cattle pasture; Bunnamayne – mouth of the River Baine; Burt Level – intake (from Lough Swilly); Carrowen – Owen's rock; Carrownamaddy – the quarterland of the dog; Carrowreagh – the grey/green quarterland; Castlecooly – fort of the fleet; Drumhaggart – Hegarty's ridge; Dundrean – enclosure of the meeting place; Elaghbeg – small rocky place; Gortcormacan – Cormacan's field; Grange – monastery farm; Inch Level – intake (from Lough Swilly); Lisfannan – Fionan's fort; Moness – the plain of the waterfall; Mullenly – plain of the water meadows; Skeeoge – little thorn bush; Speenoge – thicket of the gooseberries; 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.

Quigley's Point~Burnfoot – Key To Significant Heritage Assets



St Aengus Church, Burt

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
- Burt Chapel (outside LCA)

Medieval Sites & Buildings

- Tromaty: Burial Ground (DG030-010---)
- Ardmore: Ringfort (DG039-008---)
- Dundrean: Ringfort (DG047-002---)
- Greenan fort (outside LCA)

Vernacular Buildings

- Muff: Thatched house (NIAH 40903902) - demolished to facilitate multiple housing development
- Vernacular house, Eskaheen
- Vernacular house with tar roof addition, Eskaheen

Gentleman's Houses

- Ardmore: Kilderry House (NIAH & RPS 40903905)

Historic Parks & Gardens/Demesnes

- Kilderry House
- Birdstown Demesne

Military Structures/Defence Heritage

- Former Customs Post – corrugated iron building

Industrial Landscapes

- Drumhaggart: Former watermill (NIAH 40903812)

Infrastructure – roads, canals & railways

- Londonderry & Lough Swilly railway features

Natural Heritage

- Long-established woodlands within narrow wooded glens incised within the landscape providing habitat and safe routes for the movement of wildlife
- Long established woodlands at Ardmore, Lisnagra & Gortcormacan
- Surviving fragments of valley bog
- Tidal mudflats & bird habitat – Lough Foyle Special Protection Area

Cultural Heritage/ Significant Surviving Heritage Features

- Clachans – there is significant survival across the region; exemplified by clachans at Drumnacross and Soppog
- Designed landscapes associated with gentleman's houses at Kilderry & Birdstown
- Mythology/oral history relating to Eoghain O'Neill after whom Inishowen is named



Eskaheen church © Google



Muff church © Google



Tar roof house Eskaheen © Google



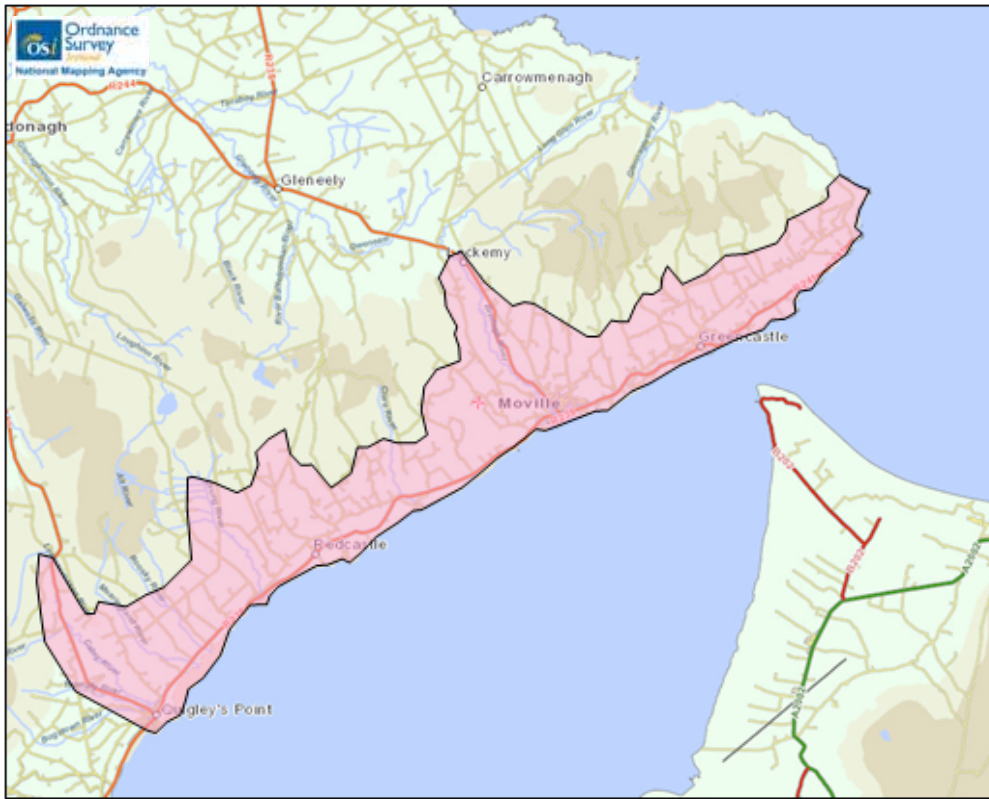
Vernacular house, Eskaheen © Google



Former border custom post Muff © Google

Inishowen Head~Quigley's Point

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.



1 to 50,000 scale Discovery Series Sheet 3; the "Inishowen Head~Quigley's Point" LCA is shaded in pink
© Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland – Licence No. 2560

Inishowen Head~Quigley's Point – Landscape Character Area:

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 Merville quickly narrowing upstream from Merville approaching Derry.



Inishowen Head



View to Derry from Drung

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 uses 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 Moville

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 Moville and used throughout the Foyle basin for salmon fishing.

Larger craft are located at Greencastle and Moville, 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 Moville and Greencastle. The latter extended and the new upper pier constructed at Carrickarory, Moville in the 1890's with the assistance of the Congested Districts Board. The older Fish Quay at the town in Moville 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 Moville 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 Moville. Passengers were ferried by steamer to Moville 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.



Engraving from James Malton's "An Essay on British Cottage Architecture"

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.

Inishowen Head~Quigley’s Point – Historical Natural Landscapes; Geology

According to Geological Survey of Ireland Memoirs - Metamorphic rocks 1890

“Along the southern area, between Inishowen Head and Merville, rocks are pretty equally made up of schists and grits, grey green, and sometimes brown and olive in 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 Merville there are greenish grey grits well suited for building stone.”

Inishowen Head~Quigley’s Point – Historical Natural Landscapes; Ecology

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 Merville 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 Merville, 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.



Sycamore; Redcastle

Inishowen Head~Quigley's Point – Historical Cultural Landscape; Barony

The barony divisions in Ireland often relate to areas of government that were established in the medieval period. The barony of Inishowen corresponds closely to O'Doherty's lands immediately prior to 1600.

Inishowen Head~Quigley's Point – Historical Cultural Landscape; Civil Parishes

The Parishes of Upper and Lower Moville correspond 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 Moville 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 Seoirse Ó Dochartaigh's study of Inishowen place names:

Moville Lower

Balleeghan – Feighan's town; Ballybrack – scattered town; Ballymacarthur – MacArthur's town; Ballymagaraghy – MacGaraghy's town; Ballynally – cattle town; Bredagh Glen – the winding glen; Carnagarve – the rough cairn; Carrowbeg – the small quarterland; Carrowblagh – the flowery quarterland; Carrowblagh *aka* Leckemy – flagstones of Éime; Carrowhugh – Hugh's quarterland; Carrowmenagh – middle quarterland; Carrowtrasna – the transverse quarterland; Drumaweer – the ridge of the land steward; Eleven Ballyboes – eleven grazing divisions (fields); Glennagiveny – Kavanagh's glen; Gulladoo – black shoulder; Meenletterbale – highland pasture of the hillside opening; Mossy Glen – the glen of the mosses; Stroove – the nose shaped point

Moville Upper

Ballyargus – Fergus' town; Ballylawn – broad town; Ballyrattan – O'Raitéin's town; Cabry – bad land; Carrickmaquigley – MacQuillan's rock; Carrowkeel – narrow quarterland; Carrownaff – the quarterland of the oxen; Claggan – end of the townland; Clare – the flat district; Cooly – the quarterland of the woodland; Creehennan – St Eanan's land; Crockahenny – the hill of the moss; Crockglass – green hill; Cross – crossroads; Culineen – little holly bush; Drung – the gathering place; Flughland – wet land; Glebe – churchlands; Glencaw – glen of the battle; Glencrow – glen of the enclosures; Gortanny – the barren field; Gort North – the north field (monastery lands); Gort South – the south field (monastery lands); Keeranbane – white moor; Leamacrossan – McCrossan's gap; Magheralahan – the broad plain; Meenabaltin – the high pasture of the Beltany/ May festival; Meenaleavin – the high pasture of the little mountain; Meenavanaghan – the high pasture of the small monk; Roosky – marshy land; Tiryronne – O'Ruane's land; Tromaty – long backed ridge; Tullyally – the low hill of the cattle; Tullynavinn – the low hill of the Fianna; White Castle – the white castle

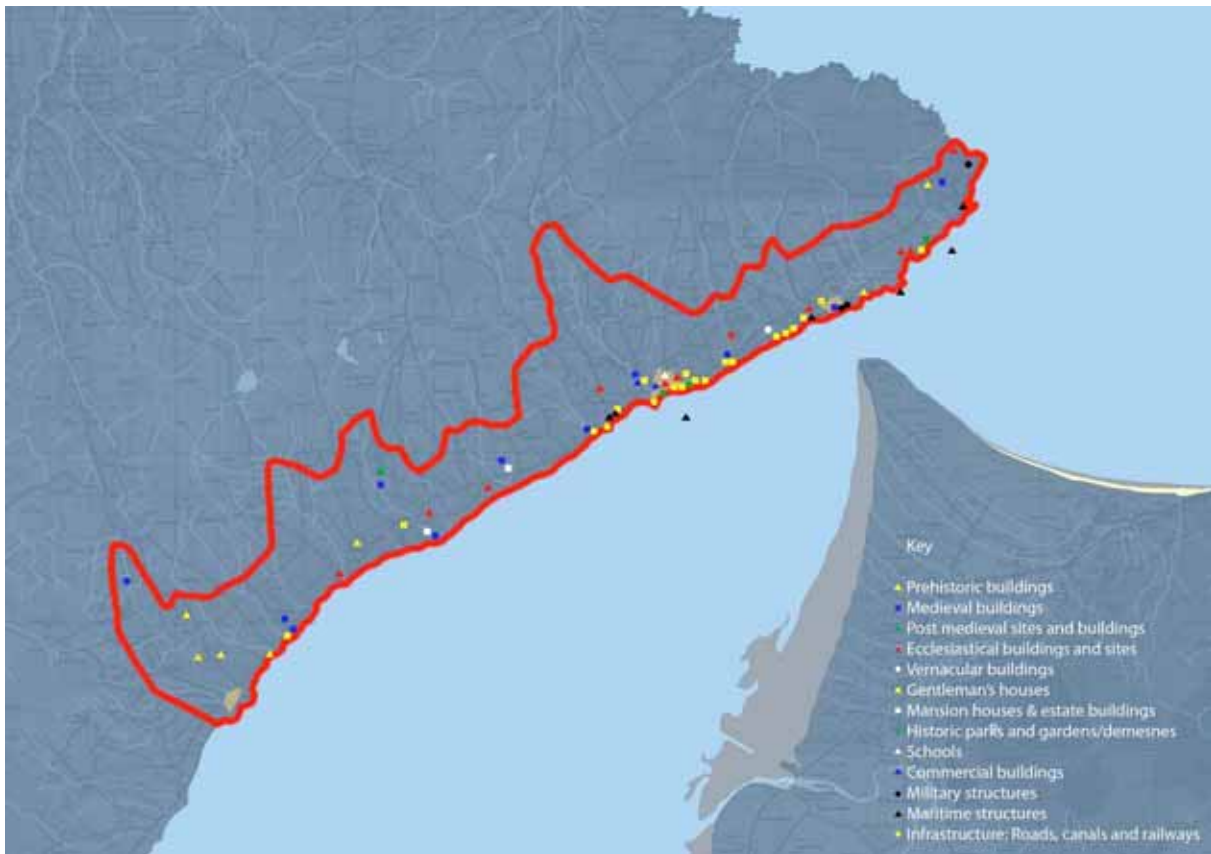
Inishowen Head~Quigley's Point – Historical Cultural Landscape; Administration – Poor Law Union, Dispensary Districts & District Electoral Divisions

The Inishowen Head~Quigley's Point LCA 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.

Inishowen Head~Quigley's Point – Key To Significant Heritage Assets



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)
- Moville: 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)

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-)

Post-Medieval Sites

- Tullynavinn: Sweathouse (DG021-017---)
- Carrowtrasna: Burial Ground & Possible Mass Rock (DG022-001---)

Vernacular Buildings

- Thatched Houses
- The Onion Baskets – tar roof cottages with Belfast truss roof

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)

Mansion Houses & Estate Buildings

- Redcastle Demesne
- Castlecary

Historic Parks & Gardens/Demesnes

- Merville shore walks – Regency landscape
- Bathing boxes – Merville shore walk
- Merville boathouse

Schools

- Ballynally: St Columb's School, Merville

Institutional Buildings: Prisons, Workhouses & Hospitals

- BIM Fishing school, Greencastle

Commercial Buildings

- Market House & Square, Merville
- Gulladuff/ McCauley's Mill

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)

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)
- Movice: Former Coastguard Station (NIAH & RPS 40902109)
- Movice Lighthouse

Infrastructure – roads, bridges, canals & railways

- Movice Fisherman's Pier
- Movice, Carrickarory Pier
- Carrownaff, Glebe Bridge

Marine Heritage

- Wreck sites
- Traditional boat types

Natural Heritage

- North Inishowen Coast Special Protection Area
- Lough Foyle – Special Protection Area

Cultural Heritage & Significant Surviving Elements

- Vernacular houses – thatch buildings 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 including the very significant site at Cooly an doral history surrounding St Patrick
- Gentleman's houses, bathing villas along the shoreline
- Regency romantic landscape – the setting of town of Movice and planted landscapes, highlighted along the shore path
- Maritime heritage – piers, boats and lighthouses; Greencastle Maritime Museum
- Emigration history – Movice, 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 in North America 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 Movice.
- Account of the origins of Lough Foyle – Lady Francesca Wilde
- "Lough Foyle Colloquy Texts" – Translated: John Carey 2002
- Mythology and oral history – account of Bran MacFebail & Manannán MacLir and Lough Foyle
- St Columba & Lough Foyle
- Movice & Greencastle – poem by Dominic O'Kelly
- People associated with Movice & Greencastle: Joyce Carey, Brian Friel, John Hume, Ray McAnally, Liam McCormick, Field Marshall Bernard Montgomery
- Joyce Cary's novels – "Castle Corner" and "A House of Children"



Cooly high cross



Cooly graveyard



Cooly "skull house"



Templemoyle Church, Greencastle



Greencastle church



St Columb's, Moville; designed by Welland & Gillespie



St Finian's old church, Redcastle



St Finian's, Redcastle; designed by Welland & Gillespie



St Columba's church & ringfort, Drung



WW2 observation post – Inishowen Head



Martello fort and barracks, Greencastle



Greencastle viewed from Martello gun platform



Northburg Castle, Greencastle



Thatched house, Carrowhugh



Thatched houses, Greencastle



Thatched house, Stroove



Thatched house, Greencastle



The "Onion Baskets", Drumaweir, Greencastle



The "Onion Baskets" Belfast roof structure



Carrignoc House, White Strand



The Manor House, Greencastle



Liam McCormick designed house, Greencastle



Liam McCormick designed house, Moville



Carnagarve House, Moville; curvilinear glass house to front attributed to Richard Turner



Gortgowan, Moville; attributed to James Malton



Ravenscliff Moville, Lodges



Ravenscliff, Moville



Ravenscliff, Moville; WW2 section of garden wall



New Park; family home of Field Marshal Montgomery



Foyleview Redcastle; attributed to James Malton



Whitecastle, Quigley's Point



Carrownaff Lodge (house demolished), Moville



Carrickarory House, Moville



Montgomery Terrace & St Eugene's Hall, Moville



Bath Green & Liam McCormick designed boathouse, Moville



Bath Green, Moville



Bath Green Moville



Liam McCormick designed "bathing boxes", Moville



Shore path, Moville



Redcastle demesne lands



Pigeon house Redcastle demesne



Gatelodge, Redcastle demesne



St Columb's school, Moville



Liam McCormick inspired fishing school, Greencastle



McCauley's Mill, Moville



McCauley's Mill, Moville; gate lodge is Liam McCormicks first commission



Lighthouses, Inishowen Head



"Metal Man" beacon, White Strand



Greencastle old Coastguard Station & Maritime Museum Moville



Light, Mitchell screw-pile lighthouse



Old Coastguard Stations, Moville



Carrickarory pier, Moville



Carrownaff Glebe road bridge & ring fort, Moville



Foyle Punts at Moville



Lough Foyle Wreck Sites. Source: Centre for Maritime Archaeology



Medieval Bridge, Gulladuff, Moville

APPENDIX – INFORMATION SOURCES

ONLINE SOURCES

Landscape Character Areas

Digital mapping (NI)	http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/land-home/landscape_home/country_landscape.htm
Digital mapping general (ROI)	http://maps.osi.ie/publicviewer/

Natural Heritage & Geology

Geological Survey of Ireland Mapping (NI/ROI)	http://www.gsi.ie/mapping.htm
GIS Mapping (NI)	http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/gsni_geoindex/
Historical geological mapping & memoirs (NI/ROI)	http://www.geologicalmaps.net/IrishHistMaps/mapIndex.cfm
Basic images & mapping (NI)	http://www.habitas.org.uk/es2k/county_geology/derry/derry.html
GIS Mapping (NI)	http://maps.ehsni.gov.uk/naturalheritage/default.aspx
SPA Sites (NI)	http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/biodiversity/designated-areas/spec_protect.htm
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (NI)	http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/landscape/designated-areas-2/aonb.htm
Areas of Special Scientific Interest (NI)	http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/biodiversity/designated-areas/area_interest.htm
National Nature Reserves (NI)	http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/biodiversity/designated-areas/nature_reserves.htm
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) (NI)	http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/biodiversity/designated-areas/spec_conserve.htm
Ramsar Sites (NI)	http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/biodiversity/designated-areas/ramsar.htm
National Parks & Wildlife Service Protected sites: SAC, NHA & SPA (ROI)	http://www.npws.ie/mapsanddata/designatedsitedata/
Biodiversity Data (ROI)	http://www.biodiversityireland.ie/
Tree Council of Ireland Heritage Tree Database (NI/ROI)	http://www.treecouncil.ie/heritagetrees/index.html
Woodland Trust Map Viewer (NI)	http://www.backonthemap.org.uk/
Natural Stone Database (NI)	http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/built-home/information/research_data/stone_database.htm
River Basin (NI/ROI)	http://maps.ehsni.gov.uk/wmviewer/
River Basin (ROI)	http://www.floodmaps.ie/View/Default.aspx

Cultural Landscapes

Poor Law Unions : Listing (NI)	http://www.proni.gov.uk/index/local_history/geographical_index/poor_law_unions.htm
Poor Law Unions : Listing (ROI)	http://www.irish-genealogy-toolkit.com/index.html
Barony: Key map & listing (NI)	http://www.proni.gov.uk/index/local_history/geographical_index/baronies_.htm
Barony: Key map & listing (ROI)	http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~bhilchey/DonegalBaron.html
Diocese: Key map & listing (NI)	http://www.proni.gov.uk/index/local_history/geographical_index/dioceses.htm
Diocese: Key map & listing (ROI)	http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~bhilchey/DonegalDiocese.html
Civil Parish: County maps & listing (NI)	http://www.proni.gov.uk/index/local_history/geographical_index/parishes.htm
Civil Parish & Townlands: County maps & listing (ROI)	http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~bhilchey/DonegalMain.html#Civil%20Parish%20Map

Cultural Landscapes
(continued)

Townlands: Listing by County	http://www.proni.gov.uk/index/local_history/geographical_index/townlands.htm
Listing by Estate Ownership	http://www.proni.gov.uk/index/local_history/geographical_index/townlands.htm
Mapped Townland boundaries	http://maps.ehnsi.gov.uk/MapView/Default.aspx
Griffith Valuation Maps & Valuation Books (NI/ROI)	http://www.askaboutireland.ie/griffith-valuation/index.xml?action=placeSearch
Digital mapping & searchable index	http://www.placenamesni.org/
Digital mapping & searchable index	http://www.logainm.ie/
Historic Images & Photographs: National Library of Ireland	http://www.nli.ie/digital-photographs.aspx
Historic Images & Photographs: National Museum of Northern Ireland	http://www.nmni.com/picturelibrary

Planning Applications

NI Planning Portal	http://epicpublic.planningni.gov.uk/PublicAccess/zd/tdc_home.aspx
Donegal County Council Planning Portal	http://www.donegalcoco.ie/services/planningeconomicdevelopment/DOPS++Donegal+Online+Planning+Services/OnlinePlanningMap.htm

Historical Mapping

Bodley's Maps. 1609	
Pynnar's Survey. 1618	
Map of Ireland TCD MS1209/01 c1620	
Dowcra's Military Campaign Map c1610	
John Speed's Map of Ulster 1616	
Down Survey/ Petty's Maps 1655/56	
Thomas Raven's Map of County Londonderry 1622	
Taylor & Skinners Maps. 1778	http://www.askaboutireland.ie/reading-room/digital-book-collection/digital-books-by-subject/geography-of-ireland/taylor-skinner-maps-of-th/
'A Map of the County of Donegal – Sheet 2' by William McCrea, 1801.	http://www.logainm.ie/eolas/Details.aspx?ID=77

Ordnance Survey Mapping

OSNI Historic Map Viewer	https://maps.osni.gov.uk/MapConsoleHistoricalMaps.aspx
OSI Historic Map Viewer – “streetmap”, aerial, historic 6” (circa 1835) & 25” (circa 1900)	http://maps.osi.ie/publicviewer/
Historic mapping	http://maps.ehnsi.gov.uk/SixInchSeries/Default.aspx
Valuation Survey Mapping	
Griffith Valuation Map Viewer	http://www.askaboutireland.ie/griffith-valuation/index.xml?action=placeSearch

Aerial & Satellite Mapping

Bing & Google Map Viewers

Lidar scans Lough Foyle Basin <http://www.infomar.ie/data/Charts/Foyle/Foyle.php>

Written Descriptions

Lewis, S. Topographical Dictionary of Ireland. 1837

McParlan, J. A Statistical Survey of County Donegal with Observations on the Means of Improvement. 1802 http://www.askaboutireland.ie/aai-files/assets/ebooks/07_Donegal-Statistical-Survey/07%20Statistical%20Survey%20County%20Donegal.pdf

Sampson, G. A Statistical Survey of County Londonderry with Observations on the Means of Improvement. 1802 <http://www.askaboutireland.ie/reading-room/digital-book-collection/digital-books-by-subject/statistical-surveys-of-ir/derry/>

Ordnance Survey Memoirs **Parishes of County Londonderry.**
Ordnance Survey Memoirs of Ireland: Parishes of County Tyrone 1, 1821, 23, 31-36, North West & South

Ordnance Survey Memoirs **Parishes of County Donegal I – 1833~5: North East Donegal & Parishes of County Donegal II – 1835~6: Mid West & south Donegal**

Harris, W (ed). Hibernica. Dublin Milliken 1770 <http://www.askaboutireland.ie/reading-room/digital-book-collection/digital-books-by-subject/history-of-ireland/harris-hibernica/>

Maghtochair. Inishowen: Its History Traditions & Antiquities. Londonderry. 1867 http://www.askaboutireland.ie/aai-files/assets/ebooks/230_Inishowen/230_Inishowen.pdf

Maguire, Canon E. A History of the Diocese of Raphoe. Dublin. 1920 http://www.askaboutireland.ie/aai-files/assets/ebooks/230_Inishowen/230_Inishowen.pdf

Built Environment

GIS Mapping <http://maps.ehsni.gov.uk/MapView/Default.aspx#>

Drawings, Photography, Manuscripts **Monuments & Buildings Record, Hill Street, Belfast**

Sites & Monuments Record: database (NI) http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/built-home/recording/sites___monuments.htm

Sites & Monuments Database (ROI) <http://www.archaeology.ie/ArchaeologicalSurveyofIreland/SitesandMonumentsDatabase/>

SMR Mapping & database <http://maps.ehsni.gov.uk/MapView/Default.aspx>

Northern Ireland Buildings Database http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/built-home/recording/historic_buildings_r.htm

Listed Buildings Mapping & database <http://maps.ehsni.gov.uk/MapView/Default.aspx>

Built Heritage at Risk in Northern Ireland (BHARNI): database http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/built-home/conservation-2/historic_buildings/buildings_at_risk_.htm

Industrial Heritage Mapping & Database <http://maps.ehsni.gov.uk/MapView/Default.aspx>

Heritage Gardens Inventory http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/built-home/recording/gardens_r.htm

The Register of Historic Parks Gardens & Demesnes <http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/registerni-revision-2.pdf>

Historic gardens & demesnes mapping & database <http://maps.ehsni.gov.uk/MapView/Default.aspx>

NIAH Buildings Database: County Donegal <http://www.buildingsofireland.ie/niah/highlights.jsp?county=DG>

NIAH Gardens & Designed Landscapes Database: County Donegal	http://www.buildingsofireland.ie/Surveys/Gardens/gardensapp/ViewCounty.jsp?county=5
Record of Protected structures: County Donegal	http://www.donegalcoco.ie/services/planningeconomicdevelopment/Central+Planning+Unit/conservation.htm
Maritime Archaeology Record: mapping & database	http://maps.ehsni.gov.uk/MapView/Default.aspx
Defence Heritage	http://www.britarch.ac.uk/cba/projects/dob
Defence Heritage: mapping & database	http://maps.ehsni.gov.uk/MapView/Default.aspx
Planning Conservation Areas	http://www.planningni.gov.uk/index/policy/supplementary-guidance/conservation.htm
Monuments in State Care: inventory	http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/built-home/protection/state_care.htm
State Care & Scheduled monuments: mapping & database	http://maps.ehsni.gov.uk/MapView/Default.aspx
Local Development Plan Area Designations	http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/built-home/protection/local_designations.htm
Areas of significant archaeological interest	http://maps.ehsni.gov.uk/MapView/Default.aspx
Excavations.ie database of Irish Excavation Reports	http://www.excavations.ie/Pages/Search.php?county=Tyrone&lm_offset=220
Dictionary of Irish Architects 1720-1940/ Irish Architectural Archive Sources	http://www.dia.ie/
Donegal County Archives	http://www.donegalcoco.ie/services/communityculturalenterprise/Archives+Service/archivescollection.htm
Ulster Architectural Heritage Society Photographic Archive	
Building Types	
Lighthouses	www.listoflights.org http://www.lighthouseusrus.org/showSql.php?page=UK/Ireland
Martello	irishantiquities.bravehost.com
OS Base Towers	http://www.trigpointing-ireland.org.uk/about.php?a=bl
Railway (NI)	disused-stations.org.uk
Railway (ROI) Irish Railway Record Society	http://www.irrs.ie/
"The Troubles"	http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/events/intern/docs/jmcgp13.htm
Workhouses in Ireland & UK	http://www.workhouses.org.uk/
WW2 (NI)	ww2ni.webs.com
WW2 (ROI)	http://www.csn.ul.ie/~dan/war/eire.htm
PRINTED SOURCES	
Duffy, Patrick J "Exploring the History and Heritage of Irish Landscapes" Four Courts Press 2007	
Natural Landscapes	
<i>A Guide to Habitats in Ireland.</i> The Heritage council. 2007	
<i>Built & Natural Heritage – Farmland Habitats.</i> The Heritage Council/ Teagasc	
<i>A Register of Trees for Co. Londonderry, 1768-1911,</i> PRONI, Belfast, 1984.	
Innes, R. <i>Natural History of Magilligan Parish in 1725,</i>	
Sampson, Rev G. <i>Statistical Survey of the County of Londonderry with Observations on the Means of Improvement.</i> Dublin 1802	

Cultural Landscapes

- Bernard, Nicholas (ed.) *The Whole Proceedings of the Siege of Drogheda [&] Londonderry*, Dublin, 1736
- Bonner, B. *Derry an Outline History of the Diocese*. FNT 1982
- Boyle, E.M.F-G. *Records of the town of Limavady, 1609-1808*, Londonderry, 1912. NLI Ir 94112 b 2
- Carson, W.R.H. *A bibliography of printed material relating to the county & county borough of Londonderry*, 1969. NLI
- Cary, J. *Castle Corner*. Gollancz. 1938
- Cary, J. *A House of Children*. Joseph 1941
- Colhoun, M. *The Heritage of Inishowen – Its Archaeology, History & Folklore*. Northwest Archaeological & Historical Society. 1995
- Ferguson, Rev. S. *Some items of Historic Interest about Waterside*, Londonderry, 1902.
- Hill, Rev G, *The Conquest of Ireland an Historical Account of the Plantation of Ulster*
- Jefferies, H & Devlin, C (eds). *History of the Diocese of Derry from Earliest Times*. Four Courts Press 2000
- Nolan, W (ed) et al. *Donegal History & Society*. Geography Publications 1995
- O'Brien, G (ed). *Derry & Londonderry History & Society*. Geography Publications 1999
- NI Archives Trails
- Ó Dochartaigh, S. *The Place Names of Inishowen*. Donegal 2011
- Swan, H.P. *Twixt Foyle & Swilly – Panorama of Ireland's Wonderful Peninsula*. Hodges & Figgis. 1949
- Swan, H.P. *Romantic Inishowen –Ireland's Wonderful Peninsula*. Hodges & Figgis. 1947

Built Environment

- Brett, C. *Courthouses & Market Houses of the Province of Ulster*. UAHS 1973
- Cox, R & Gould, M. *Civil Engineering Heritage Ireland*. Telford 1998
- Dean, J. *The Gate Lodges of Ulster - A Gazetteer*. UAHS 1994
- Gailey, A. *Rural Houses of the North of Ireland*. Edinburgh 1984.
- Hughes, S. *City on the Foyle*, Londonderry, 1984.
- Howley, J. *The Follies & Garden Buidings of Ireland*. Yale University Press 1993
- Hutchinson, S. *Towers Spires & Pinnacles - A History of the Cathedrals & Churches of the Church of Ireland*. Wordwell 2003
- Kerrigan, P. *Castles & Fortifications in Ireland. 1485 - 1945*. Collins Press 1995
- Larmour, P & O'Toole, S. *North by Northwest – The Life & Work of Liam McCormick*. Gandon. 2008.
- McCullough, N & Mulvin, V. *A Lost Tradition - The Nature of Architecture in Ireland*. Gandon 1987
- O'Brien, G, ed.(1999) *Derry & Londonderry: History & Society*. Dublin.
- Rowan, A. *The Buildings of Ireland: Northwest Ulster*. Penguin 1979
- Walker, S. *Historic Ulster Churches*. QUB 2000
- Williams, J. *Architecture in Ireland 1837-1921*.Irish Academic Press 1994.
- Irish Architectural & Decorative Studies - *The Journal of the Irish Georgian Society: Index*. 2008
- King, R.G.S *A particular of the houses and families in Londonderry, 1628*. NLI

GENERAL REFERENCE/ STANDARDS

Policy & Consultation Documents

- Shared Horizons - Statement of Policy on Protected Landscapes in Northern Ireland*. Environment & Heritage Service 2003
- Derry Area Plan 2011*
- A National Landscape Strategy for Ireland*. Department of Arts Heritage & the Gaeltacht. 2011
- Proposals for Ireland's Landscapes*. The Heritage Council. 2010
- Policy Paper on Ireland's Landscape & the National Heritage*. The Heritage Council. 2002
- Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) in Ireland: Baseline Audit and Evaluation*. The Heritage Council. Updated 2009
- West Tyrone Area Plan 2019: Discussion papers/Findings report*
- County Donegal Development Plan 2012-2018*

Acknowledgments

Special thanks to the funders:

Heritage Lottery Fund
NI Rural Development Programme
Derry City Council
Inishowen Development Partnership
Strabane District Council
Limavady Borough Council
Heritage Lottery Fund

Personal thanks to contributions from:

Liam Campbell, Foyle Civic Trust
Caroline Dickson, Foyle Civic Trust
Nuala McAllister, Foyle Civic Trust
Robert Murtland, Foyle Civic Trust
Mary O'Dwyer, Foyle Civic Trust
Mark Lusby, Holywell Trust
Martin McGonigle, John Cronin & Associates
Rory McNeary, University of Ulster Centre for Maritime Archaeology
Déaglán O'Doibhlín, Limavady Borough Council
Kate Robb, John Cronin & Associates
Ralph Sheppard, Ralph Sheppard Gaia Associates
Andrew Sides, Loughs Agency
Mike Walvogel, Forestbird Design
Mark Cairns, Dedalus Architecture
Joan Heaney, Dedalus Architecture

Duncan McLaren, Dedalus Architecture 2012
