




**Comhairle Contae  
Dhún na nGall**  
Donegal County Council

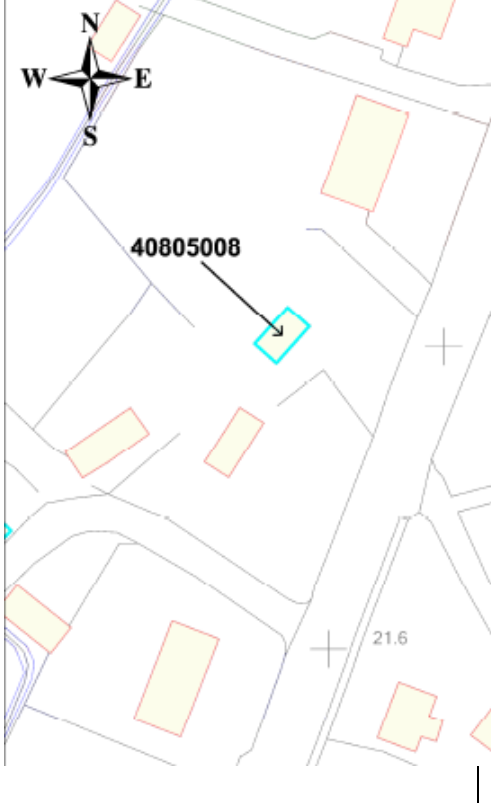
# **SECTION 4a) CARNDONAGH ADDITIONS**


**made at the Carndonagh Municipal District Meeting on  
21<sup>st</sup> June 2017**


The following schedule lists the reference number, name, type and location of each addition located in Carndonagh, together with the page number on which a more detailed schedule can be viewed.


Reference number	Name of Structure	Structure type	Location	Page number
40805008	No name	Vernacular House	Malin Road, Churchland Quarter, Carndonagh	145
40805009	Former Carndonagh Railway Station	(Former railway station and station masters house) Office	Atlanfish Limited (Limited Liability Company), Churchland Quarters, Carndonagh	147
40805014	Wesleyan Chapel	Church/ Chapel	Churchland Quarters, Carndonagh	149
40805015	No name	Vernacular House	Chapel Street, Churchland Quarters, Carndonagh	151
40805022	No name	Vernacular House	Pound Street, Churchland Quarters, Carndonagh	153
40805023	Glenngannon Bridge	Bridge	Churchland Quarters, Carndonagh	155
40805024	Carndonagh Courthouse	Court House	Carndonagh	156
40805030	Carndonagh District Hospital	Graveyard	Carndonagh	159
40901119	Mount Saint Mary Convent	Graveyard	Churchland Quarters, Carndonagh	160
40901120	No Name	Vernacular House	Churchland Quarters, Carndonagh	161
40901121	Ballylosky Bridge	Bridge	Ballylosky, Carndonagh	162

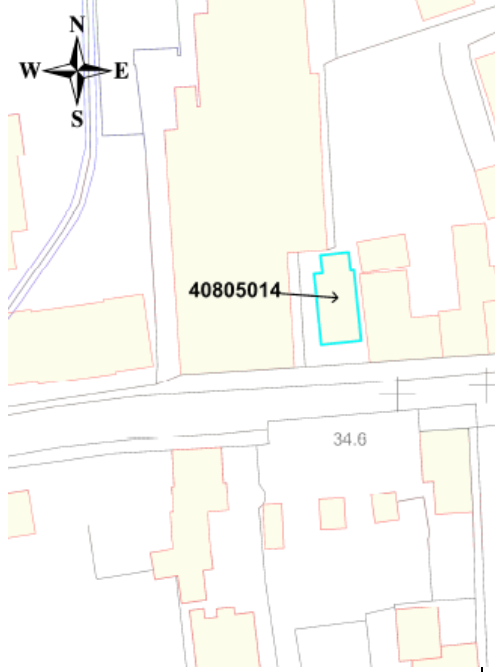
Reference Number	Type of Structure	Photo	Name	Location	Description	Appraisal	Special Interest	Rating
40805008	Vernacular House		No Name	Malin Road, Churchland Quarter, Carndonagh, Co. Donegal	Detached four-bay single-storey vernacular house, built c. 1860, having projecting entrance porch offset to the north-east side of the main elevation (south-east). Possibly containing earlier fabric. Pitched thatched roof with rounded ridge, rendered chimneystacks to the gable ends, and with ropes over secured on metal pegs and wrought-iron bar below eaves level. Whitewashed rubble walls. Square-headed window openings with replacement casement windows and surviving stone sills. Square-headed door opening to windbreak porch having replacement battened timber half-door. Set back from road in own grounds to the north of the centre of Carndonagh. Rendered boundary walls and rendered gate piers to the east of site.	This well-maintained thatched vernacular house retains much of its early form and character, and is an appealing feature in the landscape to the north of Carndonagh. It probably originally dates to the second half of the nineteenth century, and appears to have formed the northern half of a pair of semi-detached dwellings c. 1900 (Ordnance Survey twenty-five inch map); a long terrace of buildings is indicated on this site c. 1837 (Ordnance Survey first edition six-inch map) so it is possible that this building contains earlier fabric. The loss of the original fabric to the openings fails to detract substantially from its appeal and integrity. Modest in scale, it exhibits the simple and functional form of vernacular building in Ireland. Of particular interest in the survival of the thatch roof, which is now sadly becoming increasingly rare in Donegal. The rounded roof is a typical feature of thatched houses located close to the sea in exposed areas in the north-west of Ireland, while the metal pegs to the eaves were used to tie ropes (and sometimes nets) over the roof to secure it against the prevailing winds, as is the case in this particular example. The windbreak porch is a typical	ARCHITECTURAL TECHNICAL	Regional

Reference Number	Type of Structure	Photo	Name	Location	Description	Appraisal	Special Interest	Rating
						<p>feature of vernacular dwellings in the area. The form of this building and location of the chimneystacks suggests that this building is of the 'direct entry' type that is characteristic of the vernacular tradition in north-west Ireland. The arrangement of outbuildings\former dwellings and a further vernacular house with thatched roof in the immediate vicinity to the south-west (see 40805007) suggests that it formed part of a small nucleating settlement or clachan. This house and represents a fine surviving example of a once ubiquitous building type in the rural Irish countryside, and is an element of the extensive vernacular heritage of County Donegal.</p>		


Reference Number	Type of Structure	Photo	Name	Location	Description	Appraisal	Special Interest	Rating
40805009	(Former railway station and station masters house) Office		Former Carndonagh Railway Station	Atlanfish Limited (Limited Liability Company), Churchland Quarters, Carndonagh	Detached multiple-bay former railway station and station master's house, built c. 1900-1, comprising central three-bay two-storey block with attached four-bay single-storey block to east and single-bay single-storey block to west. Originally the terminus of the former Buncrana to Carndonagh section of the Londonderry & Lough Swilly Railway line. Line closed in 1935 and later in use as a house, building now in use as commercial offices. Pitched slate roofs with pierced terracotta ridge cresting, and red brick chimneystacks having stepped coping over. Overhanging eaves with timber bargeboards to gables. Replacement and surviving sections of cast-iron rainwater goods. Snecked squared rock-faced stone walls (basalt?) with yellow brick block-and-start quoins to corners, flush yellow brick bands surmounted by moulded brick stringcourse, projecting snecked rock-faced stone plinth with chamfered yellow brick coping over. Segmental-headed window openings having chamfered yellow brick reveals with chamfer-stop, yellow brick block-and-start surrounds,	This well-detailed former railway station, built in the characteristic style of the Londonderry and Lough Swilly Railway Company, retains its original character and form despite some recent alterations to accommodate new uses. It has been sensitively restored in recent years, and modern replacements are in keeping with the original structure, and fail to detract from its appeal. The main elevations of this attractive building are enhanced by the contrast between the dark grey rock-faced stone walls and the yellow brick detailing and rendered detailing, which creates interesting textural and tonal variation. The rock-faced masonry used in its construction is a feature of Victorian and Edwardian railway architecture in Ireland. This is a feature of many of the railway stations on Inishowen. This railway station was built as the terminus of the Tooban Junction & Carndonagh section of the Londonderry to Lough Swilly Railway line, which opened on the 1st of July 1901 and closed in December 1935. It was originally built by the Londonderry & Lough Swilly Railway Company who had built the earlier section of the line between Derry and Buncrana in 1864. This line was originally a	ARCHITECTURAL SOCIAL	Regional

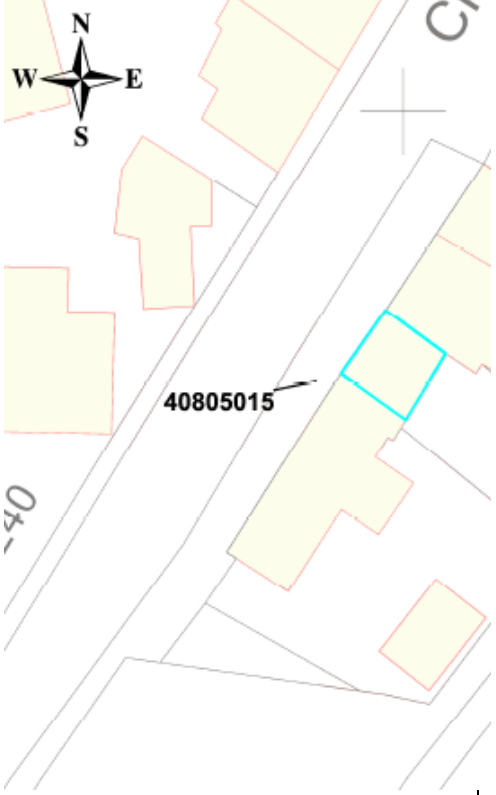
Reference Number	Type of Structure	Photo	Name	Location	Description	Appraisal	Special Interest	Rating
						<p>standard 5ft 3-inch gauge but was regauged to the 3ft narrow gauge in March 1885; the later line was also of this narrow gauge. This former railway station now acts as an interesting historical reminder of the formerly extensive railway network in County Donegal, and is an integral element of the built heritage of the local area and of the wider transport heritage of the county. The simple but well-built rubble stone former railway goods sheds and/or former engine house to the north of site survive in relatively good condition, despite some alterations and modern additions, and add significantly to the historic context and setting of the site.</p>		


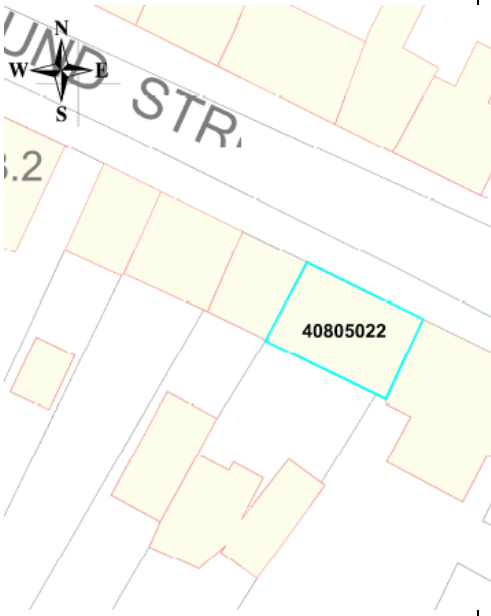
Reference Number	Type of Structure	Photo	Name	Location	Description	Appraisal	Special Interest	Rating
40805014	Church/Chapel		Wesleyan Chapel	Churchland Quarters, Carndonagh, Co. Donegal.	Detached three-bay single-storey over raised basement gable-fronted Wesleyan Chapel, dated 1867, having two-storey extension to rear (north) elevation. Pitched natural and artificial slate roof with slightly overhanging eaves. Replacement rainwater goods. Squared snecked rubble stone walls with flush yellow brick block-and-start quoins and rendered sill course to ground floor. Date plaque to gable incised '1867'. Roughcast rendered walls to basement up to sill course. Round-headed window openings at ground floor level having flush yellow brick block-and-start surrounds, and with multiple-pane timber windows. Square-headed window openings at basement level having four-over-four pane horned timber sliding sash windows. Central Tudor-arched door opening to front (south) having replacement double-doors and glazed overlight. Doorway approached by flight of steps from street level flanked to either side by rendered boundary walls. Set slightly back from street to the west of the centre of Carndonagh with limestone rubble wall to road-frontage to south.	This plain but appealing Wesleyan Chapel, dated 1867, retains its early form and character despite some modern alterations. It is given a sense of presence in the streetscape by the raising of the hall above a raised basement, while the contrast between the grey dimension stone and the yellow brick block-and-start quoins and surrounds to the openings add tone and texture to the façade. The gable-fronted form is typical of many mid-to-late nineteenth century chapels and meeting houses built by Wesleyans, Presbyterians and Methodists, while the round-headed window openings lend it a muted classical character. It was built to designs by the local Carndonagh architect Thomas Brady to accommodate two hundred at a cost of £400. The contractors involved were a Hutchison & Colhoun, of nearby Derry. This building is testament to the religious diversity that existed, and still exists, in this part of County Donegal at the time of construction. A Revd. Kilpatrick was the rector here in 1881, and a Revd. J.S. McDade and a Revd. John Johnston worked here in 1894 (both Slater's Directory). Sited along the main approach road into Carndonagh from the west, this	ARCHITECTURAL SOCIAL	Regional

Reference Number	Type of Structure	Photo	Name	Location	Description	Appraisal	Special Interest	Rating
						<p>building is an important element of the built heritage of the local area and it makes a positive contribution to the streetscape of the town. The simple boundary walls and gateway complete the setting of this composition.</p>		


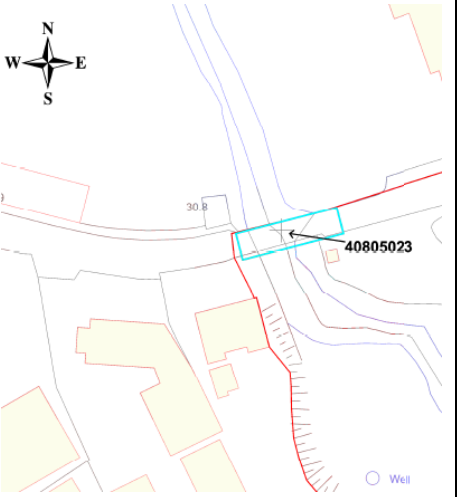



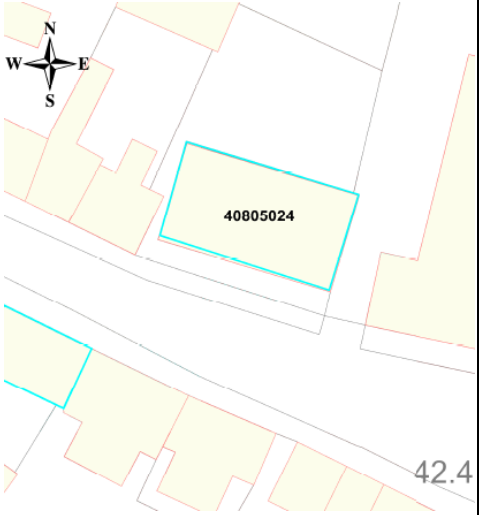
Reference Number	Type of Structure	Photo	Name	Location	Description	Appraisal	Special Interest	Rating
40805015	Vernacular House		No Name	Chapel Street, Churchland Quarters, Carndonagh, Co. Donegal.	Attached three-bay single-storey vernacular house, built c. 1820, having projecting single-bay flat-roofed entrance porch to central bay to the front elevation (west), and with central single-bay lean-to porch addition to the rear (east) having corrugated-metal roof over. Pitched thatched roof having ropes and wire mesh over secured on metal pegs and wrought-iron bar below eaves level. Roughcast rendered walls to front elevation, smooth rendered walls to porch. Square-headed window openings stone with sills and replacement window fittings. Square-headed door opening to front porch having replacement door. Fronts directly onto Chapel Street to the south-west of the centre of Carndonagh. Built on a sloping site. Single-storey outbuildings to rear.	This charming and well-maintained thatched vernacular house, probably dating to the first half of the nineteenth-century, retains its early form and character, and is an appealing feature in the streetscape to the south-west of the centre of Carndonagh. The differing window levels, reflecting the slope of the street, add to its character. Modest in scale, it exhibits the simple and functional form of vernacular building in Ireland. Of particular interest in the survival of the thatch roof, although recently renewed, which is now sadly becoming increasingly rare in Donegal. The rounded roof is a typical feature of thatched houses located close to the sea in exposed areas in the north-west of Ireland, while the pegs and wrought-iron bar to the eaves were used to tie ropes (and sometimes nets or wire meshing) over the roof to secure it against the prevailing winds, as is the case at this particular example. The loss of the salient fabric to the openings fails to detract from its visual appeal. This building is probably of the 'direct entry' type that is characteristic of the vernacular tradition in north-west Ireland. While vernacular thatched houses are becoming increasingly rare, those surviving	ARCHITECTURAL TECHNICAL	Regional

Reference Number	Type of Structure	Photo	Name	Location	Description	Appraisal	Special Interest	Rating
						<p>in an urban context are even more exceptional survivals, making this house of more significance.</p>		

Reference Number	Type of Structure	Photo	Name	Location	Description	Appraisal	Special Interest	Rating
40805022	Vernacular House	 	No name	Pound Street, Churchland Quarters, Carndonagh, Co. Donegal.	Attached four-bay single-storey vernacular house, built c. 1820. Now out of use. Pitched thatched roof having ropes and wire mesh over secured wrought-iron bar below eaves level, and with smooth rendered chimneystacks to the east gable end and to the centre. Smooth rendered eaves course. Roughcast rendered walls to front elevation with smooth rendered plinth course and margins. Square-headed window openings with stone sills, smooth rendered reveals, and with openings now boarded\blocked. Square-headed door openings having smooth rendered reveals, and with replacement battened timber doors with glazed upper panels (now boarded). Road-fronted to the east of the centre of Carndonagh.	Although now sadly out of use, this charming thatched vernacular house survives in relatively good condition, and is an appealing feature on the streetscape to the east of the centre of Carndonagh. It probably originally dates to the first half of the nineteenth century, and probably was formerly one of a number of thatched dwellings located along Pound Street based on the form of other altered buildings in the streetscape. Modest in scale, it exhibits the simple and functional form of vernacular building in Ireland. Of particular interest in the survival of the thatch roof, although recently renewed, which is now sadly becoming increasingly rare in Donegal. The rounded roof is a typical feature of thatched houses located close to the sea in exposed areas in the north-west of Ireland, while the wrought-iron bar to the eaves were used to tie ropes (and sometimes nets or wire meshing) over the roof to secure it against the prevailing winds, as is the case at this particular example along Pound Street. Although the openings are now blocked, the basic structure and form of this building survives intact. While vernacular thatched houses are becoming increasingly rare, those surviving in an urban context are even more exceptional survivals,	ARCHITECTURAL TECHNICAL	Regional

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						making this house of more significance. Sensitively restored, this building would make a strongly positive contribution to the streetscape of Carndonagh, and is an integral element of the built heritage of the town.		


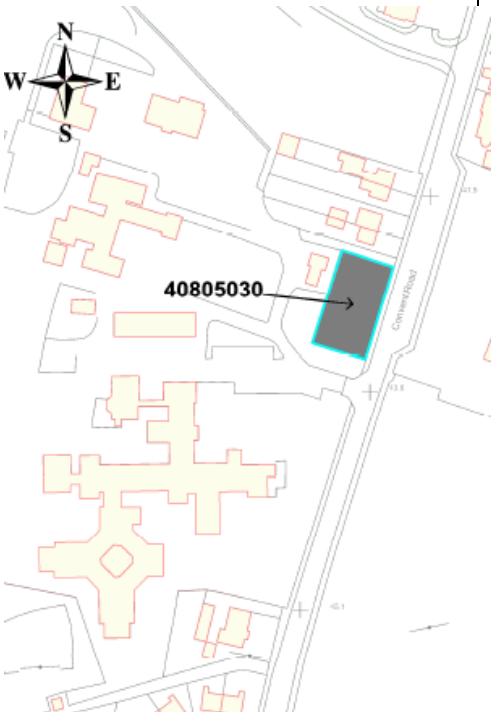
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40805023	Bridge	 	Glenngannon Bridge	Churchland Quarters, Carndonagh, Co. Donegal.	Triple-arch bridge carrying road over the Glenngannon River, built c. 1800. Central and arch to east currently dry-arches. Segmental-headed arches having dressed ashlar voussoirs; squared and coursed rubble stone masonry to arch barrels with cut stone stringcourse at arch springing points. Squared and coursed\snicked rubble stone construction to piers, abutments, spandrels and parapets; squared crenellated rubble stone coping to parapets. Water pipe fixed to south side of south parapet. Tarmacadam deck with grass verges. Located in the rural countryside to the east of Carndonagh.	This appealing triple-arch bridge retains its early character and form, despite some modifications, and is an appealing feature in the scenic rural landscape to the east of Carndonagh. It is robustly-constructed in local rubble stone masonry, and its continued survival and use stands as testament to the quality of its original construction, and of the skill of the masons involved. This bridge is notable for the high-quality squared rubble stone masonry used in its construction with ashlar voussoirs to the arches and the cut stone stringcourse at the arch spring points. The use of large coping stones over the parapets is a common vernacular detail on bridges in Donegal. This bridge probably dates to the end of the eighteenth century or the first decades of the nineteenth century, a period that saw a great deal of road and bridge-building in Ireland, particularly by the Grand Juries (the forerunners of the County Councils). This appealing bridge is an integral element of the built heritage and transport heritage of the local area, and makes a positive contribution to the landscape.	ARCHITECTURAL TECHNICAL	Regional


Reference Number	Type of Structure	Photo	Name	Location	Description	Appraisal	Special Interest	Rating
40805024	Court House	 	Carndonagh Courthouse	Carndonagh, Co. Donegal	<p>Detached five-bay two-storey over basement former courthouse, built 1873 and 'reconstructed' in 1925, having central shallow three-bay breakfront . Formerly with library to ground floor. Shallow hipped natural slate roof with grey clayware ridge tiles, projecting eaves course, and with yellow brick chimneystack to the south pitch having stepped brick coping over. Replacement rainwater goods. Smooth rendered ruled-and-lined walls at first floor level and channelled smooth rendered walls at ground floor level separated by smooth rendered stringcourse; projecting smooth rendered pilasters to either end of breakfront having recessed rectangular panels and with capital detailing over; smooth rendered stringcourse over first floor openings. Roughcast rendered walls to rear and side elevations. Square-headed window openings having timber casement windows with margin glazing bars, and with rendered surrounds comprising pilasters with consoles over supporting render entablatures. Square-headed window openings to the rear having timber casement windows with margin glazing bars, and two-over-two and four-</p>	<p>This fine if rather austere mid-to-late nineteenth-century classical-style courthouse retains its early form and character. The subdued classical detailing, including entablatures to the window openings and the channelled walls at ground floor level, helps to give this building a strong presence in the streetscape of Carndonagh and air of authority that befits an important civic building such as a courthouse. It follows a standard courthouse pattern of a three-bay central block with single-bays to either side providing separate entrances for the judge etc. and the public. There was also formerly a library here until recent times. The interior retains some interesting timber joinery, including a timber reredos to the judge's chair which may be later additions (see below). Its plan and form are similar to a number of courthouses built in some of the smaller regional towns in Ireland during the mid-to late nineteenth century, including those at nearby Bunrana (see 40815039) and at Glenties in Donegal (which was probably built to designs by William Caldbeck in 1842), at Listowel in Kerry, Newcastle West in Limerick, and at Youghal in Cork. This courthouse was built to designs by William Harte (c.</p>	ARCHITECTURAL SOCIAL	Regional


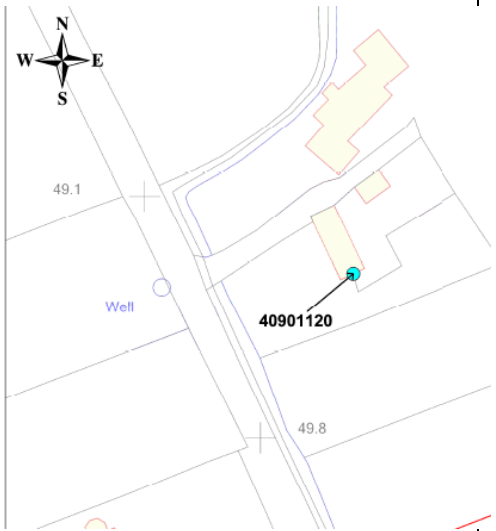
Reference Number	Type of Structure	Photo	Name	Location	Description	Appraisal	Special Interest	Rating
					<p>over-four pane timber sliding sash windows. Square headed door openings to end bays of front elevation having timber panelled double-doors, plain overlights, and with render surrounds comprising pilasters with consoles over supporting render entablatures. Flight of steps to entrances. Set slightly back from road to the east of the centre of Carndonagh. Bounded on road-frontage to the south by low rubble stone boundary wall (added 1878) having chamfered cut stone coping over with wrought-iron railings over, and with cut stone piers at interval along length. Pedestrian gateways to site, serving each doorway, comprising a pair of tooled ashlar limestone gate piers (on square-plan) having chamfered capstones over, and with cast-iron fates with fleur-de-lys finials. Yard to rear having random rubble stone walls to north and west boundaries and high smooth rendered wall to the east boundary. Double-height courtroom having fixed bench seating, gallery with cast-iron supports, plaster ceiling cornice, reredos to judge's bench, cast-iron fireplaces, and timber stairs with turned balusters and newel posts.</p>	<p>1825-95), County Surveyor for Donegal at the time of construction. The contractor involved was Robert Colhoun of Derry. The boundary walls with railings and the gates were added in 1878. This courthouse replaced an earlier courtroom in Carndonagh, which was located to the upper floor of the market house in the centre of the Diamond (extant 1837, now demolished). Slater's Directory (1881 and 1894) records that petty sessions were held here every fourth Wednesday, monthly, at these times. The courthouse was later damaged during the War of Independence or the Civil War, a fate suffered by many buildings of its type throughout Ireland between 1919 and 1923, and was later 'reconstructed' in 1925 by William James Doherty (1887-1951), an architect from Derry City who worked extensively in County Donegal from the 1920s. Doherty also 'reconstructed' the courthouse in Bunrana at the same time. Occupying a prominent site in the streetscape to the east of Bunrana, this building is a notable and imposing feature in the streetscape of the town, and an integral element of the built heritage of the local area. The</p>		

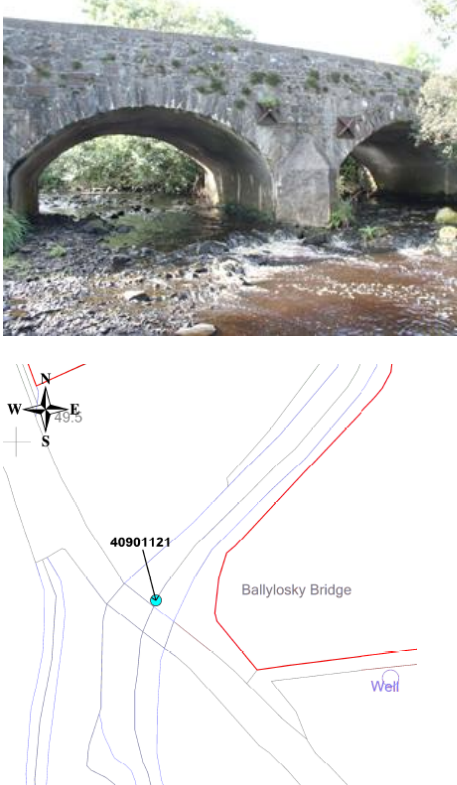
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						<p>simple but appealing boundary wall with chamfered cut stone coping, cut stone piers, and iron railings, and the simple gateways to site, add considerably to the context and complete this composition. As an important public building within the town, this courthouse is a structure of merit, not simply for its restrained classicism, but because it represents historical and social significance to the local area.</p>		



Reference Number	Type of Structure	Photo	Name	Location	Description	Appraisal	Special Interest	Rating
40805030	Graveyard	 	Carndonagh District Hospital	Carndonagh	<p>Former union workhouse graveyard on rectangular-plan, in use c. 1845 - 51, containing unmarked graves of victims of the Great Famine. Now out of use. Surrounded enclosed by whitewashed rubble stone boundary walls wall with upright rubble stones to coping. Garden to enclosure. Gateway to the south comprising a pair of roughcast rendered rubble stone gate piers (on square-plan) having pyramidal coping over surmounted by painted cross finial, and with modern gate. Signage to east pier reads 'IN MEMORY OF THOSE WHO DIED OF HUNGER'. Located on to the north-east of the site of Inishowen Union Workhouse complex (built 1843, demolished 1958), and to the east of the former workhouse infirmary (see 40805006). Located adjacent to road to the south-west of the centre of Carndonagh. Modern commemorative stone to the south-west.</p>	<p>This sombre but well-kept former graveyard is associated with the former Inishowen Union Workhouse complex (workhouse demolished, see 40805006 for former fever hospital\infirmary). It largely contains the unmarked graves of victims of the Great Famine (1845 - 49) and acts as a poignant reminder of this traumatic event in Irish history. It is enclosed by simple but well-built rubble stone boundary walls, which are an interesting feature on the streetscape to the south of Carndonagh. Its preservation and maintenance demonstrates the local significance placed on the site, not least in providing a poignant area of reflection.</p>	HISTORICAL SOCIAL	Regional

Reference Number	Type of Structure	Photo	Name	Location	Description	Appraisal	Special Interest	Rating
40901119	Graveyard		Mount Saint Mary Convent	Churchland Quarters, Carndonagh, Co. Donegal.	Burial ground for the former Sisters of Mercy convent established c. 1880. Entered from east, on square plan, enclosed by roughcast rendered walls with rounded ashlar coping. Cast-iron gate mounted on roughcast rendered piers with ashlar limestone pyramidal coping. Grass surface with range of cast-iron and wrought-iron gravemarker crosses, dating from c. 1880-c. 1960. Set within grounds of former convent.	An interesting and complete example of its type, this convent burial ground is an important part of the social and religious heritage of the area. Its simplicity reflects the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience taken by the members of the order.	SOCIAL	Regional

Reference Number	Type of Structure	Photo	Name	Location	Description	Appraisal	Special Interest	Rating
40901120	Vernacular House	 	No Name	Churchland Quarters, Carndonagh, Co. Donegal	Detached three-bay single-storey vernacular house, built c. 1820, with two-bay single-storey outbuilding to north. Rounded thatched roof with netting restraint and timber and metal rope stays to eaves, and smooth rendered chimneystacks to gables with stepped cornices and terracotta pots. Pitched corrugated-metal roof with replacement rainwater-goods to outbuilding. Roughcast rendered walls with smooth rendered margins and plinth; whitewashed rubble walls to rear elevations and outbuilding. Square-headed window openings with smooth rendered patent reveals, timber casement windows and painted concrete sills. Square-headed door openings with smooth rendered patent reveals and battened timber doors. Ruinous single-cell outbuilding to south comprising random rubble walls and formerly with pitched slate roof. Single-storey outbuildings to north and north-east of site comprising of random rubble walls; pitched corrugated-metal roofs; square-headed door openings with battened timber doors. Set within own grounds to the south-west of Carndonagh.	A simple, vernacular thatched house, recently renovated and now in fine condition. It is a good example of its type and serves as a valuable addition to the architectural heritage of the area. The rounded pitched roof, designed to minimise the impact of high winds, demonstrates a subtle adaptation of thatch roof construction, to accommodate local climatic conditions in exposed areas such as Inishowen. It is marked on the Ordnance Survey first edition six-inch map of c. 1837 and appears to be associated with a former flax/thrashing mill.	ARCHITECTURAL TECHNICAL	Regional

Reference Number	Type of Structure	Photo	Name	Location	Description	Appraisal	Special Interest	Rating
40901121	Bridge		Ballylosky Bridge	Ballylosky, Carndonagh, Co. Donegal	Triple-arch road bridge over Glentogher River, erected c. 1800. Segmental arches with squared-rubble stone voussoirs. Squared rubble to vaults and piers. Random-rubble walls to parapets with rendered coping. Rendered triangular cutwaters to both elevations, with cast-iron bracing through piers. Double carriageway with tarmac to deck. Located to south of Carndonagh.	An attractive, well built bridge, complementary to its rural setting and an integral part of the area's historic environment. It has long-served as an important crossing point over the Glentogher River and its continued use is testament to its solid design and construction.	ARCHITECTURAL TECHNICAL	Regional