



Coleraine Heritage Trail

Acknowledgements

Coleraine has many historic buildings whose stories are intrinsically linked with the organisations and people of the town. Unfortunately, due to space constraints, we have been unable to feature them all in this heritage trail.

Causeway Coast & Glens Museum Services would like to express our sincere thanks to the Department for Communities' Historic Environment Fund for supporting this project.

We extend special thanks to the Year 7 pupils of D.H. Christie Memorial Primary School, Coleraine, and to their teachers, Ms S. Blair and Mr D. Clark, for their invaluable contributions to developing the information within this trail. Their enthusiasm and curiosity have been central to exploring and sharing the history of their town.

Pupil Contributions

- Coleraine Academical Institution – Jackson and Buddy
- The Old Courthouse – Sophie B and Sophie F
- The Clothworkers' Building – Felicity and Amelia
- Coleraine Bridge & BRC Boat House – Tommy and Joshua
- St Patrick's Church & Church Street – Molly and Grace
- Coleraine Railway Station – Anna and Ciara

We would also like to thank the Anderson family for permission to use images within this heritage trail. Robert Anderson developed one of the first town trails for Coleraine, *Round the Ramparts*. He was a great friend to Museum Services, generous both with his extensive knowledge and with the remarkable collection he assembled.

Finally, we gratefully acknowledge The Honourable The Irish Society and Libraries NI for the use of images from their collections.

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Front cover image: Coleraine Town Hall. Image from the Baxter Illuminated Address, courtesy of Coleraine Museum.



Coleraine Heraldic Coat of Arms from an 1905 postcard. Image courtesy of the Anderson family.

COLERAINE



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|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. The Old Courthouse | 6. New Row Presbyterian Church | 10. First Coleraine Presbyterian Church | 15. Killowen Parish Church |
| 2. Coleraine Bridge | 7. St Patrick's Church | 11. The Market Yard | 16. St John's Church |
| 3. The Customs House | 8. Coleraine Congregational Church | 12. St Malachy's Church | 17. Irish Society Schools |
| 4. Coleraine Methodist Church | 9. Coleraine Baptist Church | 13. Northern Constitution Building | 18. Terrace Row Presbyterian Church |
| 5. Coleraine Town Hall | | 14. Coleraine Library | |

Suggested Heritage Trail Route

A one-hour circular walking route of approximately 2.7 miles.

Beginning on the northern side of The Diamond beside the **Town Hall**, take a right into Queen Street towards **Coleraine Library**, and then turn left onto Circular Road where you will see Coleraine Methodist Church on your left.

Continue to the **Bann Bridge** and cross the river towards Waterside where you will see the **Clothworkers' Building** on your right. The **Old Courthouse** is to the west of Waterside, sitting on the junction of Castlerock Road and Captain Street. The 19th century Water Fountain can be found about 60 metres up Captain Street on the left-hand side.

Turn around and retrace your steps back across the bridge; the **Boat House** belonging to the Bann Rowing Club can be seen to your right. Walk up Bridge Street, past the **Customs House** on your left and the Diamond Centre which now sits on the site once occupied by St Mary's Dominican Monastery.

Arriving back in The Diamond, keep to the southern side, passing the Bank of Ireland on your right and the War Memorial to your left. Continue along Church Street then turn right into New Row, where you will see **New Row Presbyterian Church** on the left-hand side.

Return to Church Street, turning right towards **St Patrick's Church**, located on the northern side of the street. Now turn right again to head up Society Street, which was once known as The Ramparts as it runs along the line of the 17th century town ramparts. About 180 metres along Society Street turn right onto New Row, where you will find **Coleraine Congregational Church** to your right. Cross into New Row West and walk across the carpark. As you exit the carpark into Abbey Street, **Coleraine Baptist Church** is to your left and **Coleraine First Presbyterian Church** is opposite.

Proceed along Blindgate Street and, on your left, you will see Society Court, the red brick buildings which once housed **The Irish Society Schools**. Turn left into Terrace Row and **Terrace Row Presbyterian Church** can be seen on the right.

Continue along Beresford Road passing the red-brick building which was once RH & S Rogers Shirt & Collar Factory on your right. As you come into Nursery Avenue, **St Malachy's Church** sits to your right. Turn left and walk along Adelaide Avenue, turning left again into Lodge Road. The Masonic Hall, dating from 1887, lies to your left and on the right, there is a fine terrace of houses from the Victorian period.

Turn right into Railway Road, where the red-brick **Northern Constitution** building is on the left-hand side. Continue along Railway Road and you will find **Coleraine Railway Station** on your right. Cross into Union Street and after approximately 200 metres turn left into Brook Street. After about 100 metres, turn right into Circular Road, at the red-brick building which was once the School House belonging to the Church of Ireland. As you walk along Circular Road you will see Anderson Park on either side, with the Memorial Fountain commemorating Hugh Anderson on the northern side. After about 90 metres turn left into Church Lane towards the line of the 17th century town ramparts, before continuing along Park Street towards Church Street and The Diamond.

Five points of interest mentioned in the booklet lie outside this walking route. Two of the schools, Coleraine Academical Institution and Loreto College, are located on the Castlerock Road. Killowen Parish Church is situated in Killowen Street and St John's Roman Catholic Church can be found nearby in Somerset Drive.

The Mesolithic site at Mountsandel (55.116, -6.663) can be found beside Mountsandel Fort, off the Mountsandel Road.

Introduction

Welcome to the historic town of Coleraine, situated on the River Bann just over four miles from the Barmouth where the river enters the Atlantic Ocean. Saint Patrick is said to have named the town 'Cuil Rathain' (meaning the ferny corner) when a local chieftain gave him a plot of land to build a church around 450 AD. From the earliest known human settlement at Mountsandel nearly 10,000 years ago, Coleraine has a long and colourful history with the river playing a central role.

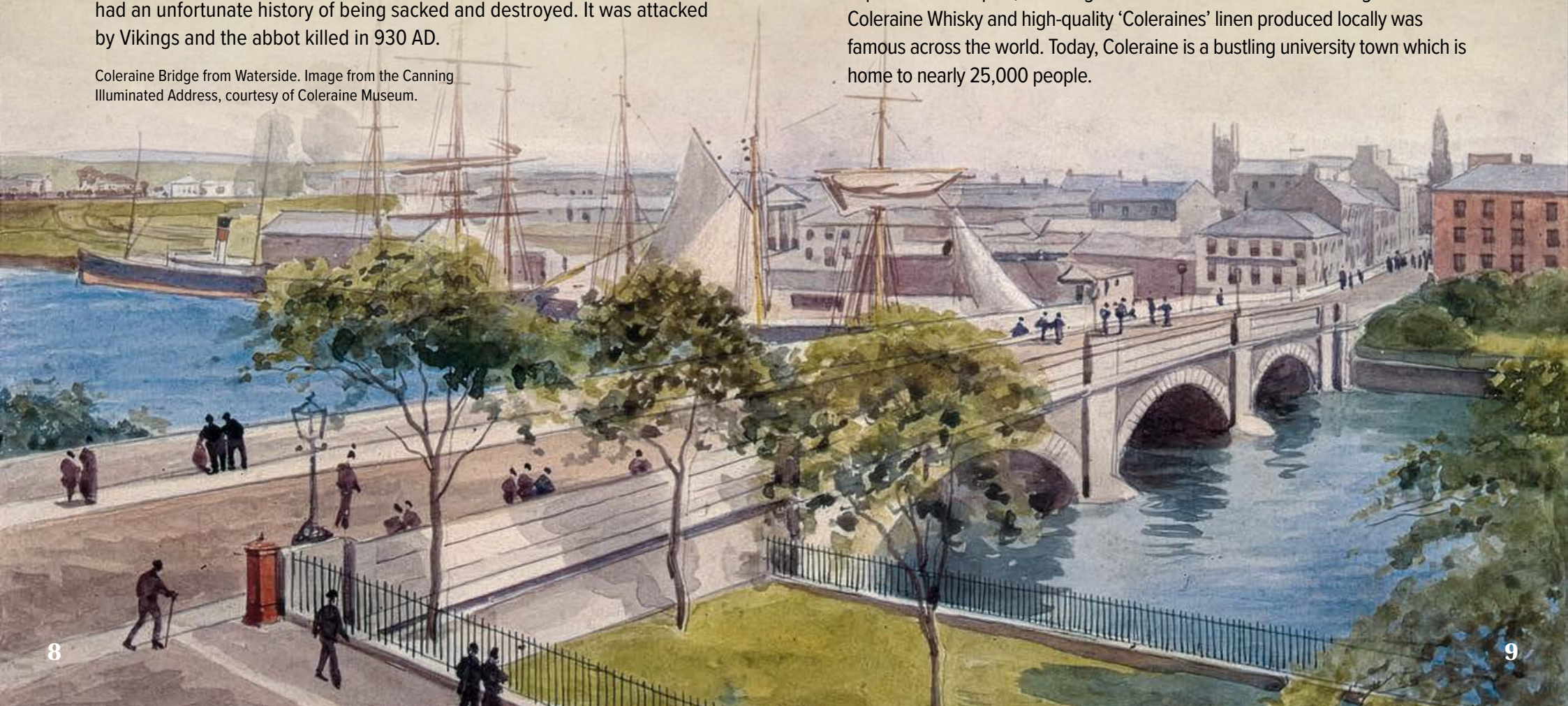
It is said that Saint Colmcille set sail from Coleraine for Iona in the 6th century. According to the *Annals of the Four Masters*, the Medieval town had an unfortunate history of being sacked and destroyed. It was attacked by Vikings and the abbot killed in 930 AD.

Coleraine Bridge from Waterside. Image from the Canning Illuminated Address, courtesy of Coleraine Museum.

In the early 13th century, Coleraine was caught up in the quarrel between John de Courcy and Hugh de Lacy for the governorship of Ulster, the first bridge over the river was built and St. Mary's Dominican Monastery was established.

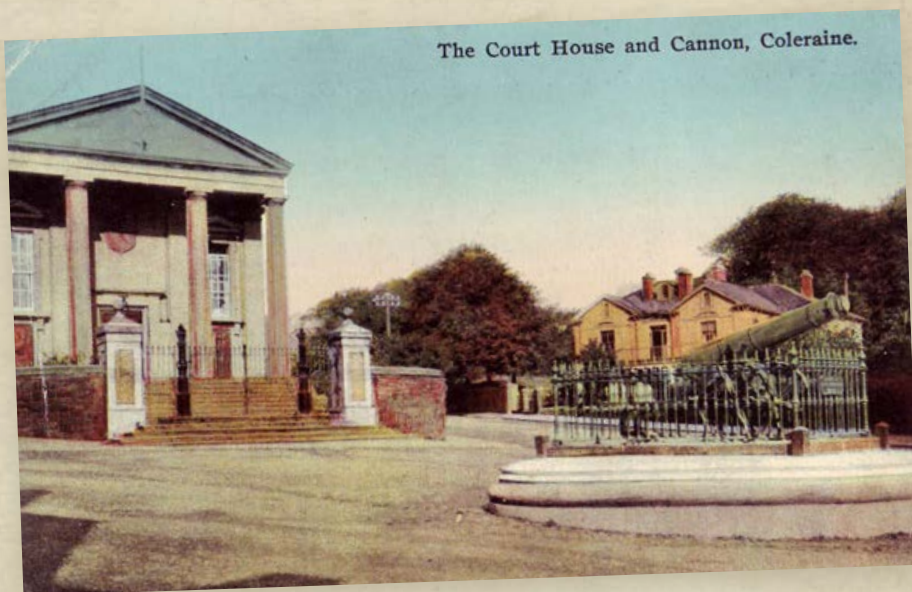
Coleraine, sited at a strategic crossing on the Bann was, by the early 17th century, an important religious and trading centre. As the first 'planted' town of the Londonderry Plantation, it, along with Derry, was at the centre of the ambitious Plantation of Ulster. Originally surrounded by an earthen rampart and ditch, the street structure of the Plantation town can still be seen today.

Developments in the 19th century, including the arrival of the railway and the expansion of the port, led to significant commercial and industrial growth. Coleraine Whisky and high-quality 'Coleraines' linen produced locally was famous across the world. Today, Coleraine is a bustling university town which is home to nearly 25,000 people.



The Old Courthouse (1)

The Old Courthouse, built in 1852 in a neoclassical style, was designed by Stewart Gordon, County Surveyor for Co. Londonderry. Construction began on 24th November 1850, when local magistrate Charles Knox, laid the foundation stone. Originally shown on the Ordnance Survey maps as the 'gaol', the building was extended between 1859 and 1865, to include a new jailhouse. The courthouse was used as a place where justice was carried out for the district, serious crimes such as murder, treason, robbery and arson were tried there. After changes in local government in 1899, it became a meeting place for the Londonderry County Council. The building closed in 1985; a new courthouse opened in the late 1980s on Mountsandel Road.



Postcard showing Coleraine Courthouse. Image courtesy of Coleraine Museum.

A nineteenth century water fountain can be found nearby in Captain Street. At a time when townspeople often got their water from streams and even the river, a bore hole was sunk here. Spring water was discovered at a depth of 80 feet, providing a clean source of water for people living in the surrounding area.



The water fountain in Captain Street. Image courtesy of the Welch Collection, Ulster Museum.

Waterside Street

The elegant, terraced houses on either side of the street were built c. 1845-54, and replaced earlier buildings on the site. The original buildings were under the ownership of the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers and were leased out to landlords who were often absent. This led to a decline in upkeep and after the Company regained possession about 1840, they had their architect, Samuel Angell, oversee the design of the new terraces. The street level on this side of the river was raised to accommodate the building of the new bridge across the Bann around the same time.

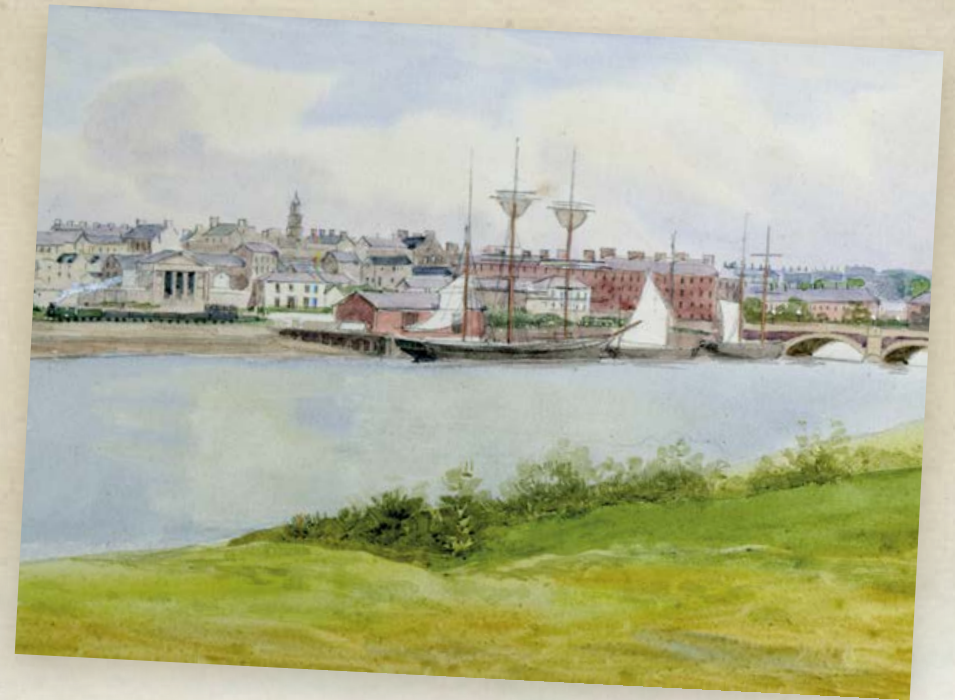
Clothworkers' Building

The Clothworkers' Building in Coleraine was built about 1845. It was constructed by John Lynn and designed by Samuel Angell. The building, the first to be completed during the remodelling of Waterside, was said to have cost £2000 which would be over £200,000 in today's money! John Lynn was also responsible for the building of the new bridge in Coleraine. The Clothworkers' Arms Hotel, also known as Davock's Hotel, was the scene for many of Coleraine's leading social occasions. Today, the Clothworkers' Building remains one of the most well-known and historic buildings in Coleraine.

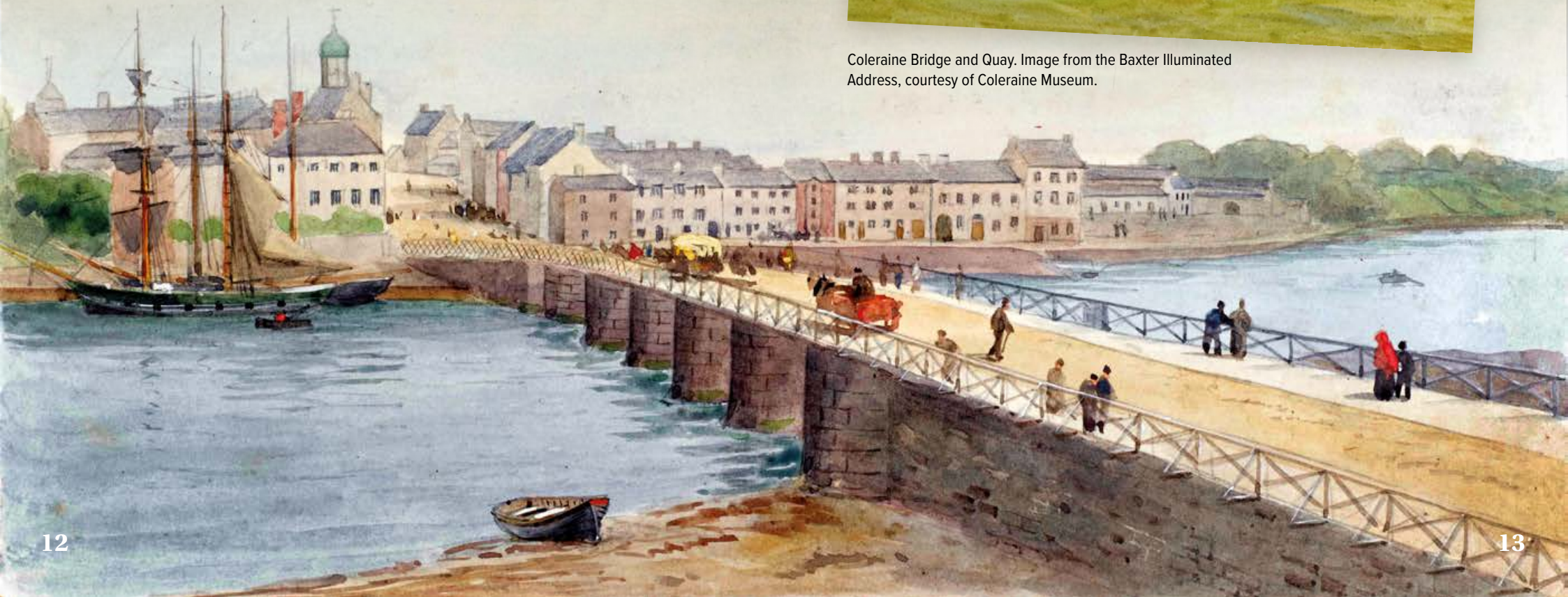
Coleraine Bridge (2)

Coleraine Bridge is often called as The Bann Bridge or The Old Bridge. Designed by Stewart Gordon, the County Surveyor for Co. Londonderry, it is made from Ashlar granite which was imported from Scotland. The bridge opened in 1844 and is the most recent in a succession of crossings built at this location – it replaced a wooden bridge dating from about 1735. The first bridge was built by John de Courcy about 800 years ago. During the Second World War, a prepared demolition chamber was inserted in the bridge so that it could be blown up in the event of an enemy invasion. Until the opening of Sandelford Bridge in 1975 this was the only crossing over the river. The Millenium footbridge to the north of the road bridge opened in 2001.

The Old Bridge, taken down 1843. Image from the Wylie Illuminated Address, courtesy of Libraries NI.



Coleraine Bridge and Quay. Image from the Baxter Illuminated Address, courtesy of Coleraine Museum.



The Boat House

The Boat House belonging to the Bann Rowing Club is situated just south of the bridge at Hanover Place. Founded in 1842, the club is one of the oldest rowing clubs in Ireland. The current building opened in 1900 and was designed by William James Given.

The Boat House. Image from the Baxter Illuminated Address, courtesy of Coleraine Museum.

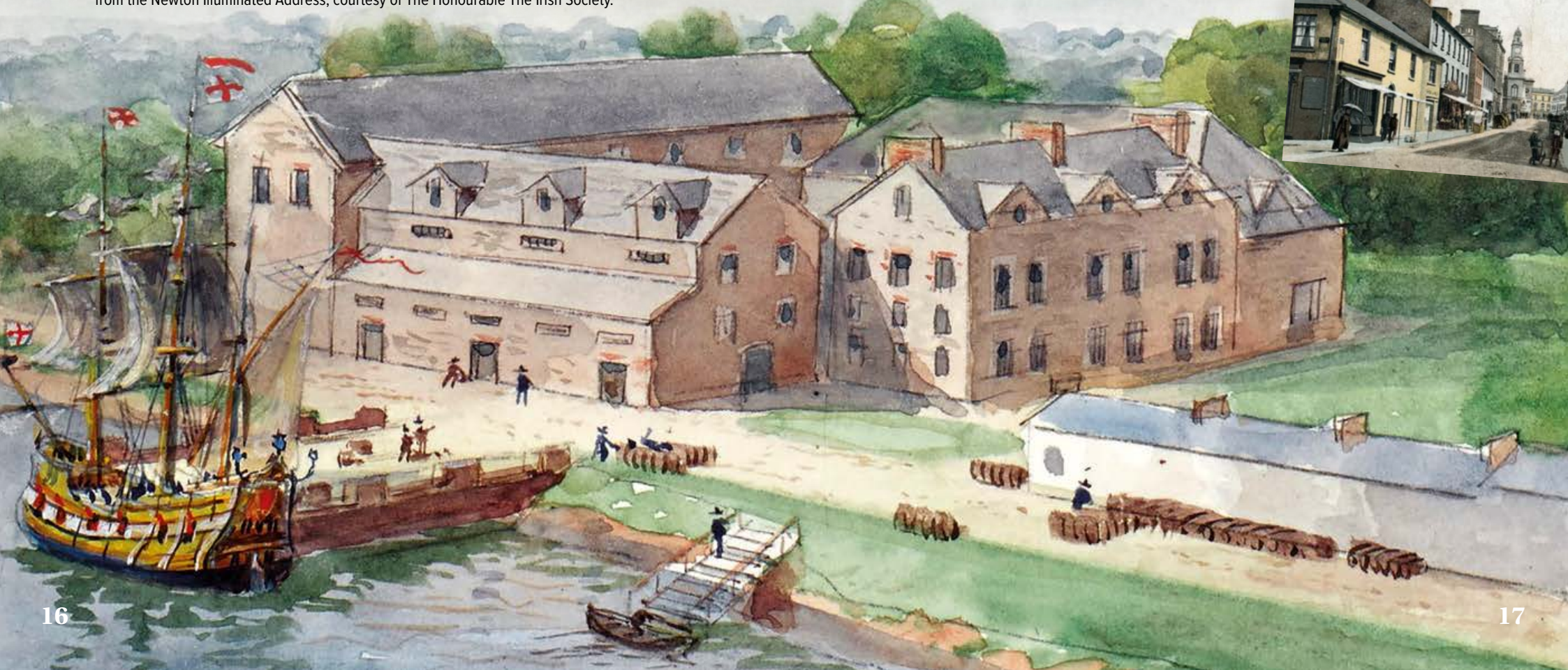
It replaced an earlier building on the site which had been built after the original Boat House and nine boats were destroyed in a fire in July 1864, just a few months after it opened. For many years the Coleraine Regatta, held annually on the River Bann, was one of the major social occasions in the town.



The Customs House (3)

It is thought the original customs house was begun about 1783, with evidence from the first edition of the Ordnance Survey map (1830s) suggesting the customs house was adjacent to this current building, set back from the street and situated at the head of a small inlet from the river. It was described as being “in very poor condition and shortly to be demolished” in the *Ordnance Survey Memoirs*. The *Memoirs* suggest that the present building was occupied by the customs collector with the customs house located in outbuildings. Mr M T Hill, Collector of Customs in 1802, describes imports as comprising “chiefly of sugar, salts, coals, timber, deals, earthenware, hardware and herrings.”

The Dominican Monastery and Quay in the 17th century (from maps of 1611 and 1618). Image from the Newton Illuminated Address, courtesy of The Honourable The Irish Society.



The only remaining Georgian doorway in Coleraine can be seen here and the elegant bow window of an adjoining building was part of a hotel dating from around 1820.

The Dominican Priory founded by Walter de Burgh in the early 13th century was located to the south of Bridge Street, partly on the site now occupied by the Diamond Shopping Centre. The priory was handed over to the king's men in January 1542, following the dissolution of the monasteries under King Henry VIII. Today, the only reminder of the once important religious establishment is in the street name – Abbey Street.

The Customs House. Image courtesy of Tommy McDonald.



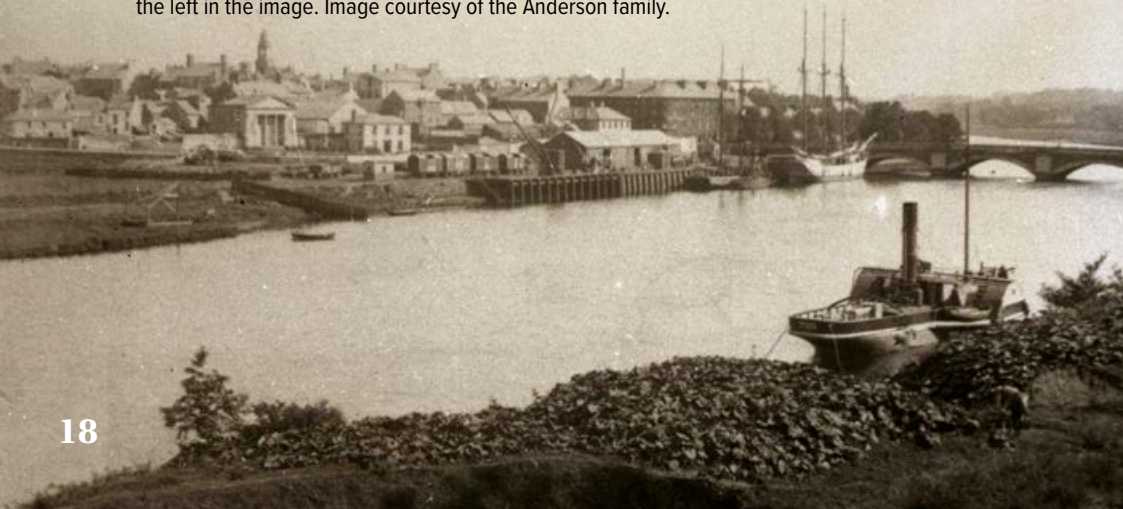
Coleraine Library (14)

The library, occupying a steeply sloping site at the junction of Queen Street and Circular Road, was built in 1969 to designs by John Neil of Dalzell & Campbell. The first library in Coleraine, established in 1806, was located in the old Town Hall and membership was by subscription. A vote was taken at a meeting in 1881 to establish a free public library, however, this did not materialise for many years. Londonderry County Council opened a branch library on the upper floor of the Temperance Café in Queen Street in October 1954. The current building was reopened by Princess Anne in 2019 after being refurbished and extended.

Coleraine Methodist Church (4)

The first Methodist preacher visited the town in 1774, when rooms at the rear of the disused military barracks in Queen Street were turned into a hall. The following year, John Wesley came to Coleraine and preached to large crowds in Barrack Square. The same year, John Galt, a local merchant founded a Methodist Sunday School which now claims to be the longest running Sunday School in Ireland. With a growing congregation, Galt provided a site and a church. Before being renamed, Queen Street had previously been known as Preaching House Lane, named after the church. In 1853, the current church, designed by Isaac Farrell, was built to the rear of the original building.

The River Bann and Quay. Coleraine Methodist Church can be seen to the left in the image. Image courtesy of the Anderson family.



Coleraine Town Hall (5)

Coleraine Town Hall, the imposing sandstone building standing in the middle of The Diamond, was designed by Thomas Turner and opened in 1859. It replaced an earlier market house, dating from the mid-eighteenth century, which stood on the site. The old market house was a two-storey building with a tower. The town's courthouse was located on the upper floor with open arcades below. After a new market yard opened in 1829 and the trading of goods and animals transferred there, the market house was enlarged and the open arcades closed in.



Coleraine Town Hall. Image from the Wright Illuminated Address, courtesy of Coleraine Museum.

The foundation stone for the new Town Hall was laid on the 21st July 1857, and the townspeople enjoyed a public holiday for the occasion. Building costs of £4146 19s 10½d exceeded original estimates by over £1000. The building was handed over to the Town Commissioners in February 1859, however, due to the religious revival sweeping Ulster an elaborate opening ceremony which was to have taken place was cancelled. The official opening ceremony eventually took place on the 3rd June 2009! The Town Hall houses several beautiful stained-glass windows including one featuring four local scenes



The commemorative window presented by The Honourable The Irish Society. Image courtesy of Coleraine Museum.

commemorating the tercentenary of the presentation of Coleraine's charter which was presented by The Honourable The Irish Society in 1913.

Coleraine War Memorial is sited in front of the Town Hall. It features a bronze soldier and a representation of a daughter of Erin placing a wreath in remembrance. It was dedicated in November 1922.

The Diamond



1611 map of Coleraine. Image courtesy of PRONI.

The Diamond, the historic heart of the town, is home to some of Coleraine's Victorian period buildings. On the southern side, on the corner with Stone Row, the Bank of Ireland, designed by Nicholas Fitzsimons, was built in the early 1920s. After the building suffered significant bomb damage in 1992, restoration was carried out using Ham Hill stone from the original quarry in Somerset.

The building that is now a branch of Santander, situated on the corner with Abbey Street, was built in the 1890s for the Belfast Bank. The bank building provided accommodation for the manager on the upper floors.

At the western end of the Diamond, the Orr Memorial, stands to the rear of the Town Hall. Dating from 1881, this Gothic-style memorial fountain commemorates Andrew Orr, JP, of Millburn, and his family.

The large three-storey, sandstone and red brick building with balustrade, on the northern side of the Diamond was built in 1860 for the Northern Banking Company.

Church Street

Church Street is one of the streets which dates from the Plantation period over 400 years ago. It can be seen on the 17th century map of the town leading from the Market Place to one of the town's two gates. This gate is remembered today in the street name – Kingsgate Street. As Coleraine grew as a commercial centre, Church Street was the location of some of the town's earliest shops. The very first shop on the street is said to have been a grocer's warehouse.



Church Street from the Book of Coleraine, 1816. Image courtesy of Coleraine Museum.

St Patrick's Church (7)



St Patrick's Church before the restoration work of the 1880s. Image courtesy of the Sammy Walker Collection, Coleraine Museum.

the foundations of the Medieval church were discovered. These can be viewed through a special glass floor panel. A mark on the outside of the church is said to be where a cannon ball hit the church during the siege of 1642.

St Patrick's Church by J W Carey. Image courtesy of Coleraine Museum.



New Row Presbyterian Church (6)

The church, originally constructed in 1831-2 for Coleraine's second Presbyterian congregation, has undergone extensive works over the years. A meeting house was built in New Row after 90 families left the first Presbyterian congregation in 1727, when the Rev Robert Higginbotham sympathised with the non-subscribing cause. Gas lighting was installed in the church in 1848, and a schoolhouse was built behind the church in 1863. The church underwent major alterations about sixty years after it was built, when a new façade replaced the original plain frontage of the church.

On a site adjoining the church, a fire in the early 1980s exposed a massive, hand-wrought roof. Archaeologist, Nick Brannon, studied the site and identified a 17th century timber-framed building, believed to be one of the oldest known town houses in Ulster. The roof timbers had been numbered, indicating they were assembled on the ground before being raised into position. New Row was named after the first row of houses to be built in the Plantation town.

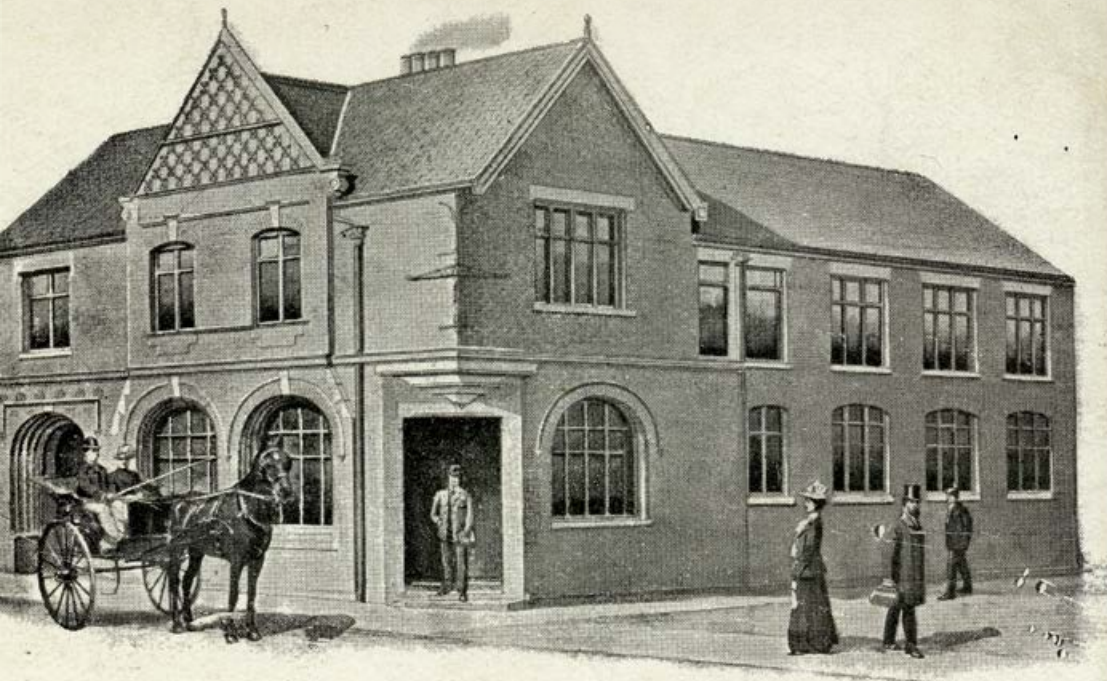
The site of the 17th century house in New Row c. 1980. Image courtesy of the Chronicle & Constitution Archives.



Northern Constitution Office (13)

The *Coleraine Constitution* was first published in 1875 out of offices in New Row. When larger premises were required, the impressive red brick building and adjoining terrace in Railway Road were purpose built as offices and a printing works in 1901. Circulation continued to increase and the paper changed its name to the *Northern Constitution* in 1908. By the early 1930s the '*Constitution*' described itself as "Ulster's Leading Weekly Newspaper." A merger with the other local newspaper *Coleraine Chronicle* in 1970 ended nearly 100 years of friendly rivalry.

The Constitution Office. Image courtesy of Hugh McGrattan.



Coleraine Railway Station



Coleraine Railway Station, c. 1890. Image courtesy of the Sammy Walker Collection, Coleraine Museum.

Coleraine Railway Station opened on the 4th of December 1855 and was built by the Ballymena, Ballymoney, Coleraine & Portrush Railway to facilitate regional travel in North Antrim. The original building was designed by renowned English architect Charles Lanyon. A new railway bridge over the River Bann opened in 1860 connecting the Ballymena to Coleraine railway with the Derry/Londonderry line. The railway station was re-built in the 1880s by the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway, with additional buildings added to the east side of the tracks. A new entrance porch was also added at this time. The station soon became an important connection point for passengers and goods.

Schools

Coleraine Academical Institution



Coleraine Academical Institution. Image from the Canning Illuminated Address, courtesy of Coleraine Museum.

Coleraine Academical Institution was an all-boys boarding school that officially opened in 1860 (although it was first proposed in 1846). Built on a 70-acre site extending down to the River Bann, the school was designed by architect Isaac Farrell and its architectural style was like other schools of that time. The first principal was Alex Waugh Young, who along with one

other teacher, taught 14 boys.

The school became known for its high academic standards and sporting achievements, while its extensive 33-acre sporting facilities made it unique. In 1906, a memorial arch, commemorating Maud Houston, wife of the principal T G Houston, was unveiled at the entrance to the new playing fields. In 2015, it merged with Coleraine High School to create Coleraine Grammar School. Coleraine High School was founded in 1874 as Gordonville Ladies' Academy. Renamed Coleraine High School in 1908, it was the second oldest girls' school in Northern Ireland.

Loreto College

Designed by prominent architectural firm, Young & MacKenzie, Tiev Tara was built in 1877 for Hugh Anderson, Chairman of Coleraine's Commissioners. The Ursuline order bought Tiev Tara in 1906 and started a school with accommodation for girls. Four years later, they extended the school adding more classrooms.

In 1930, the Sisters of the Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the Loreto nuns took over the running of the school. Originally named Loreto Convent School for Girls, it was renamed Loreto College after boys were admitted in 1977. The boarding department closed in 1990. Today, Loreto College is known for its academic excellence and range of extra-curricular activities.

The Honourable The Irish Society's Schools (17)

The Honourable The Irish Society's Free Male, Female and Infant Schools opened in September 1869. The red-brick, Gothic style school buildings, designed by Thomas Turner and Richard Williamson, cost about £5000. The Society's first free schoolhouse in Coleraine opened in 1705 at Kingsgate Street before moving to this site in 1821. An additional classroom was added in 1922 and the school was further extended in the 1930s. The school was financed by the Irish Society until it was passed to the Londonderry County Education Authority after the Education Act of 1947. The school closed in 1979, with pupils moving to a new site at Rugby Avenue.

The Honorable The Irish Society's Free Schools.

Image from the Newton Illuminated Address, courtesy of The Honourable The Irish Society.



Churches

Coleraine Congregational Church (8)

The Gothic Revival style, roughly hewn blackstone building was built c. 1862. The Congregational community was established in Coleraine in 1836 and the congregation originally worshipped in a church on a site opposite the present building. The membership of the Congregational Church in Coleraine more than doubled after the 1859 Ulster Revival.

Coleraine Baptist Church (9)

The original Baptist Church, built in 1840, was demolished in 2001 to make way for the new building which stands on the site today. Evidence uncovered during excavations at that time indicated a Medieval street frontage with a shallow ditch separating properties. Amongst the finds was a gold ring brooch, believed to date to the 13th century, which was found buried in a cesspit.

First Coleraine Presbyterian Church (10)

The earliest known Presbyterian Meetinghouse in Coleraine was at the junction of Abbey Street and Cross Lane. Abbey Street was previously known as Meetinghouse Street. The first church was demolished and the materials used in the building of a new church nearby. The church, a simple rectangular hall designed by Patrick Nugent, was completed in 1829. Four years later, an ornamental portico was added to the church which could accommodate 800 people. A lecture hall was later added to the rear of the church. The Manse, built about 1859, was home to the ministers of the church until the 1930s when it was sold. The congregation bought it back in 1960, using it as a youth centre.

St Malachy's Roman Catholic Church (12)

The foundation stone for St Malachy's Church in Nursery Avenue was laid in April 1936. The Neo-Romanesque style church replaced an earlier one in Long Commons, which dated from the 1830s. Prior to this, according to the *Ordnance Survey Memoirs*, the Roman Catholics of the town met in a storehouse in Bridge Street. The new church was dedicated by the Bishop of Down and Connor on the 6th of June 1937. Built of sandstone and designed by Padraig Gregory, the building could accommodate 900 people. A schoolhouse located nearby and known as St Malachy's Primary School predated the current church. A new primary school was opened on land to the rear of the church in the 1960s.

St Malachy's Church viewed from Adelaide Avenue. Image courtesy of the Anderson family.



St John's Roman Catholic Church (16)

St John's Chapel was the first Roman Catholic church to be built in Coleraire. It was consecrated on the 13th of November 1836 by the Right Rev. Dr. McLaughlin, Bishop of Derry. Accounts of the occasion describe the Gothic style chapel as "one of the handsomest in Ireland..." The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1830 shows an earlier church on the site, described in the *Ordnance Survey Memoirs* as having been built in the early 1800s. Alterations were made to the church around 1911 and an extension was added in the 1980s.

View of Killowen showing Killowen Parish Church with St John's Roman Catholic Church on the higher ground. Image courtesy of Hugh McGrattan.

Killowen Parish Church (15)

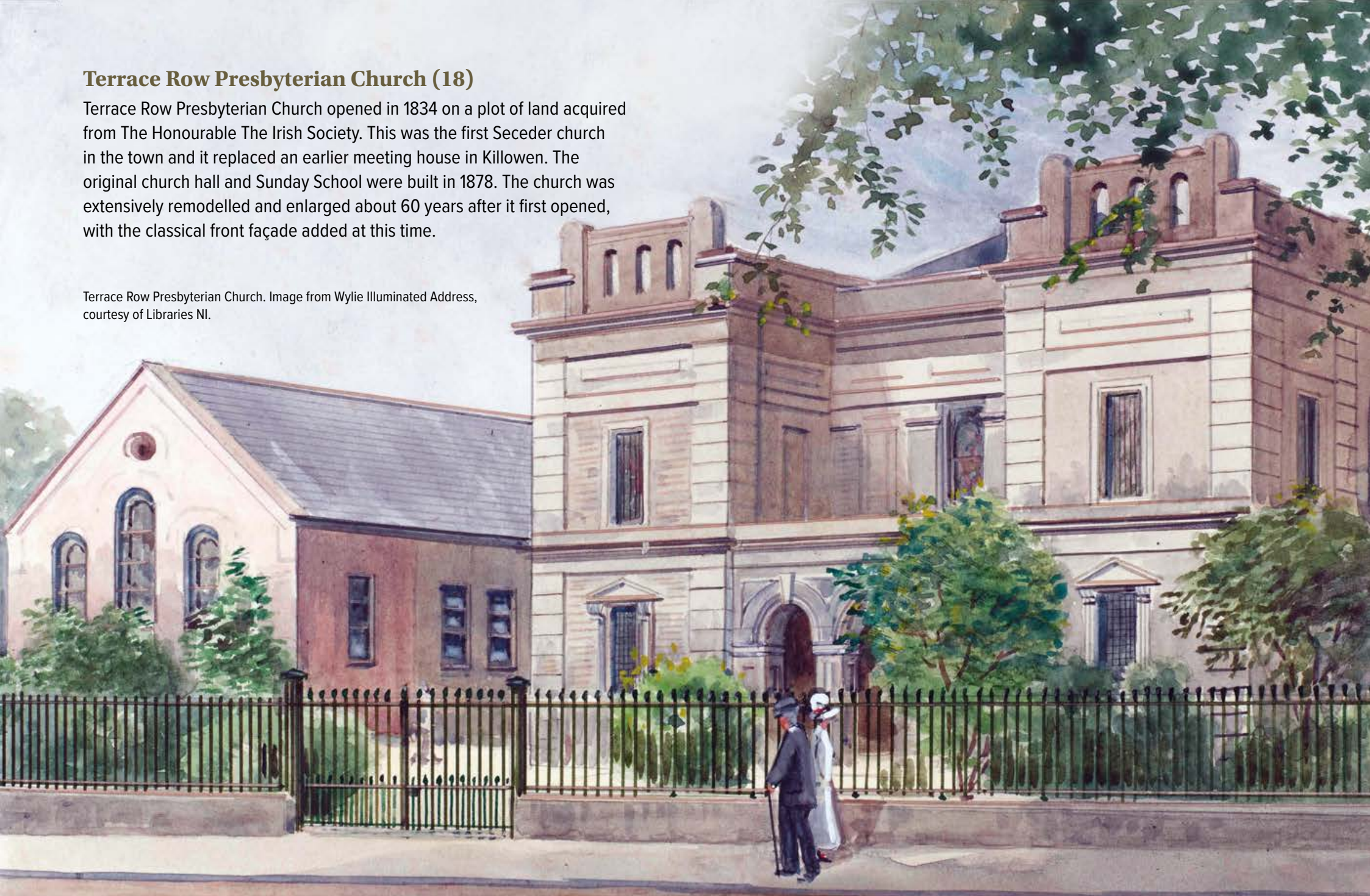
Killowen Parish Church, built in 1830, was shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map as the 'New Church'. It replaced an earlier church which lay just to the north. The old church, which was used as a schoolhouse up until the early 20th century, occupied a site with a long religious history. The first church was established in the mid-13th century for English soldiers stationed nearby. The current church underwent a series of minor works throughout the 19th century before it was extensively enlarged and renovated in 1875. A vestry was added in the 1920s and the church was further extended later in the 20th century.



Terrace Row Presbyterian Church (18)

Terrace Row Presbyterian Church opened in 1834 on a plot of land acquired from The Honourable The Irish Society. This was the first Seceder church in the town and it replaced an earlier meeting house in Killowen. The original church hall and Sunday School were built in 1878. The church was extensively remodelled and enlarged about 60 years after it first opened, with the classical front façade added at this time.

Terrace Row Presbyterian Church. Image from Wylie Illuminated Address, courtesy of Libraries NI.



The Market Yard (11)



The right to hold a market was granted to Coleraine under the royal charter granted by King James I in 1613. For many years the market was located in the town centre in the market square - the area now known as The Diamond. The Market Yard, with its arched gateway in Lime Market Street, opened on the 1st of January 1830. Markets were held several times a week, with farmers from the surrounding areas bringing in their livestock and produce to sell.

The Market Yard Gate. Image courtesy of the Sam Henry Collection, Coleraine Museum.



The Old Market House c. 1815. Image courtesy of Coleraine Museum.

Mountsandel Mesolithic Site

Nearly 10,000 years ago Mesolithic man set up home on the banks of the River Bann, not far from the Bann Falls (now known as The Cutts). With a plentiful supply of food from the river and surrounding woods this was an ideal location for a seasonal settlement. Evidence of their homes was uncovered in the early 1970s, when archaeologist Peter Woodman excavated the site. It can be found along the upper pathway through Mountsandel Woods, near the impressive earthworks of Mountsandel Fort.

Mountsandel Fort and Mesolithic site. Image courtesy of Causeway Coast & Glens Museum Services.





The Salmon Leap, Coleraine.

The Salmon Leap. Image from the Canning Illuminated Address, courtesy of Coleraine Museum.



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