

DONAGHADEE

conservation area



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DONAGHADEE

conservation area

Department of the Environment (N.I.)

Divisional Planning Office

Rathkeltair House

Market Street

Downpatrick

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Part I - Conservation: The General Background

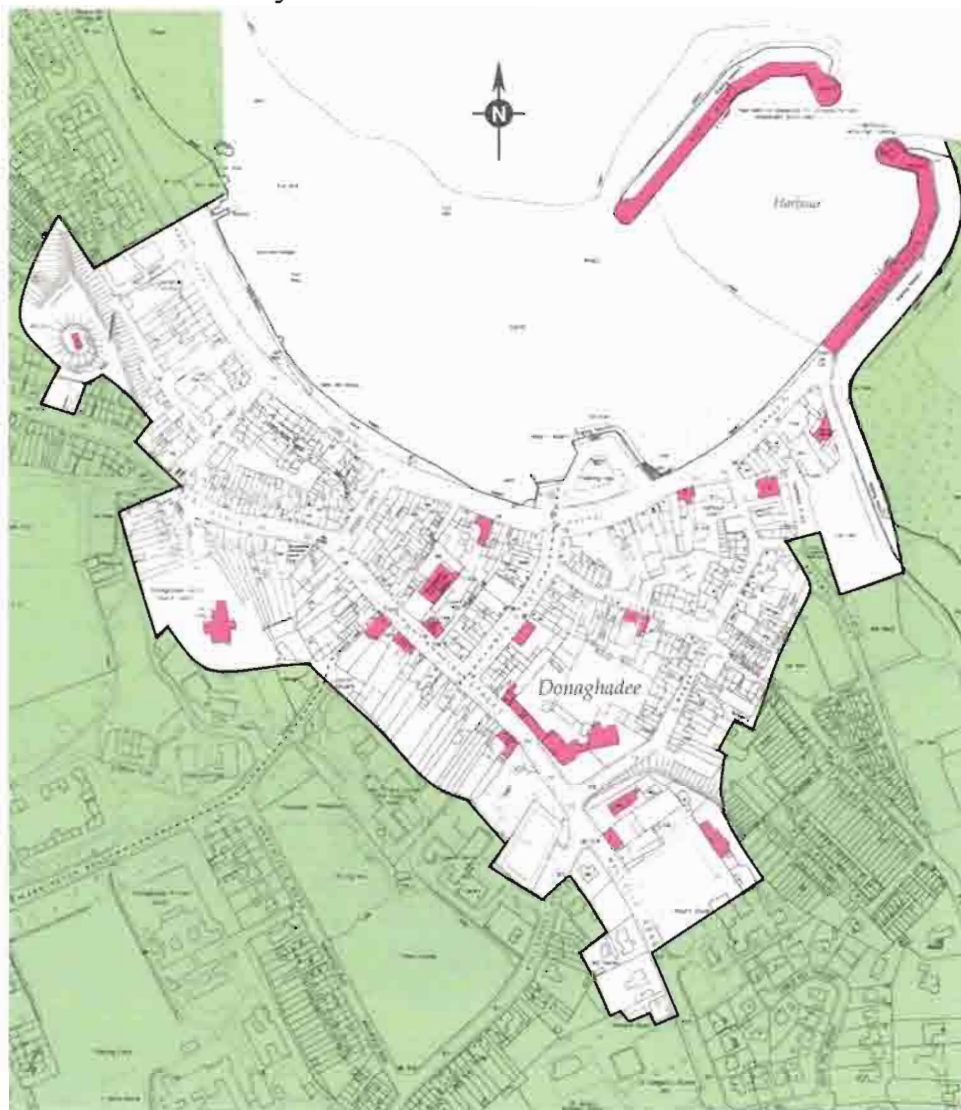
1. Introduction

The Planning (Northern Ireland) Order 1991 provides the legislative basis for the protection of buildings of special architectural or historic interest and for the designation of whole areas whose character and appearance it is desirable to preserve and enhance. The designation of Donaghadee as a Conservation Area is therefore another important step forward in the conservation of the architectural heritage of the Province.

The increasing awareness of the potential role of Conservation Areas in securing a range of indirect benefits as a consequence of adopting a proactive approach to the conservation of our historical and architectural heritage has led to a growing appreciation of designs and details which reflect past periods. The part to be played by Conservation Areas in economic regeneration, not only by encouraging tourism but also by promoting a positive image of the town or village concerned is now widely recognised. More and more, areas which have a sense of place are sought after as tourist attractions and as places in which to live and work.



2. The Boundary of the Conservation Area



Background: Donaghadee has been variously described as 'The Port of Newtownards' and 'the Dover of Ireland'. Such statements rightly emphasise the maritime associations of the town but it would be wrong to think of Donaghadee simply in terms of seagulls and fishing boats. Steeped in history and with a rich legacy of buildings abounding in architectural quality, it is largely a product of the Plantation of Ulster, although its origins are Anglo-Norman. By 1771 ownership of the town resided with the Delacherois family who were responsible for the construction of the harbour, built in 1821 to cope with the flourishing mail and ferry traffic. By the mid-1850's the town was linked to Comber and Belfast by rail and was becoming a Victorian-Edwardian seaside resort of new hotels and fashionable dwellings. Its architecture reflects these phases of development i.e. occasional mediaeval and Jacobean remnants with a core of late Georgian buildings and a predominance of late Victorian and Edwardian buildings.

The Boundary: All of the seafront and the historic late Georgian harbour and lighthouse lie within the boundary which follows the line of Shore Street and The Parade before turning south to incorporate Saltworks Street and Manor Street with its late Georgian and Victorian terraces and the Manor House. Rosebank House on Millisle Road is an impressive visual stop to the south-east and thence the boundary crosses the road to include several fine Victorian villas on Millisle Road. It then proceeds westwards one plot depth behind High Street, wherein lies the 17th century Parish Church and the Edwardian terrace of Church Place before crossing back towards The Moat, the 13th century Anglo-Norman motte, an important focal point on the western side.

3. The Need for Conservation



The intrinsic qualities of the Donaghadee Conservation Area have been produced by centuries of social and economic change. Conservation policies must be responsive to the continuing life and function of the town and in designating Donaghadee Conservation Area, the Department has recognised the importance of reconciling the divergent demands of progress and preservation by:

- (a) Providing a framework for the protection of the town's heritage.
- (b) Providing a guide to developers in order to ensure that future development respects the character of the Conservation Area.
- (c) Encouraging a sense of pride among property owners and the people of Donaghadee in the historic core of their town.
- (d) Providing an opportunity to enhance the character of the Conservation Area with potential for increased tourism, trade and employment.
- (e) Making grant-aid available for improvements to property and public spaces within the Conservation Area.



4. The Designation

Notice is hereby given that the Department of the Environment (NI) in pursuance of powers conferred upon it by Article 50 of the Planning (NI) Order 1991 has designated the area outlined on the accompanying map as a Conservation Area being an area of special architectural importance or historic interest the character of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. A map of the designated area has been deposited at the Borough Council Offices in Newtownards and the Divisional Planning Office in Downpatrick at the addresses indicated below:-

Ards Borough Council
Borough Offices
2 Church Street
NEWTOWNARDS
BT23 4AP Tel: 0247 812215

Divisional Planning Office
Rathkeltair House
Market Street
DOWNPATRICK
BT30 6EA Tel: 0396 612211



5. Historical Development

The strategic importance of Donaghadee harbour was acknowledged by the Anglo-Norman settlers who constructed a motte to dominate the haven on the hill at the northern end of the bay and left the name of their leader, William de Coupeland, for the offshore islands. The town developed at first round the curve of the bay, then along the main street further inland. Substantial farms also developed near the town, taking advantage of the low-lying fertile land of the surrounding countryside.

The most important stimulus to the development of the town occurred in 1608 when William Adair exchanged his lands in Portpatrick for lands near Ballymena owned by Hugh Montgomery, giving the latter control of estates at both ends of the sea crossing between Ireland and Scotland. As a result of Montgomery's business acumen and entrepreneurial skills Portpatrick and Donaghadee, a mere 22 miles apart, achieved early importance. A Royal Warrant, acquired in 1616, limited travel between the Ards and Galloway to the two ports, thereby stimulating the development of the harbours, the building of churches and encouraging further settlement.



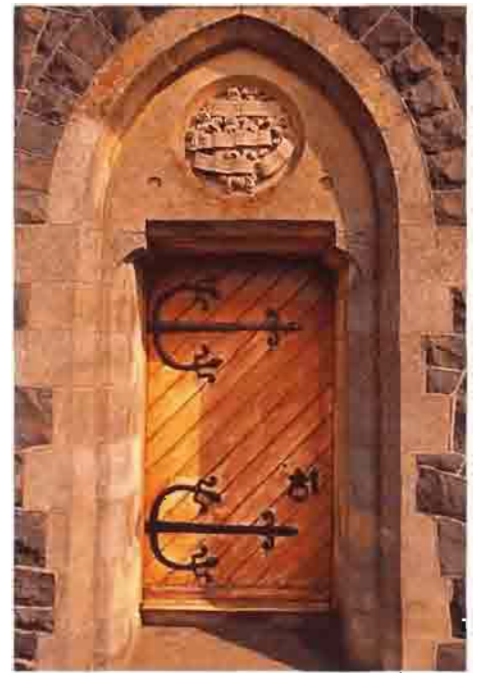
During the 18th century trade with Scotland steadily increased. Irish cattle and horses were exported in return for imports of timber and coal and by the early 19th century hundreds of women in the Donaghadee area were employed in muslin embroidery on behalf of Glaswegian manufacturers.

This period of economic prosperity was soon to come to a close, however, for Portpatrick on the Scottish side had become important largely because of its proximity to Ireland but access to, and departure from, the small rocky harbour was often dependent upon the weather. Moreover,



the introduction of steam packets soon demonstrated the shortcomings of the port and even though attempts to improve the harbour were made, the mail service was transferred to Stranraer in 1849, signalling the ultimate decline of the short sea crossing.

The changing fortunes which Donaghadee has experienced over the past three centuries are reflected in its rich architectural and historic heritage; for example, the solid core of Georgian houses constructed during the period of economic optimism in the 1820's and 1830's when the new harbour was also under construction. The abandonment of the ferry service brought development to a halt but towards the turn of the century there was further growth especially



along the coast where tall terraces of the late Victorian and early Edwardian periods line the roads. Between the first and second world wars decline set in and it was not until the 1950's that there were signs of an economic revival. A carpet factory was constructed on the Bangor Road and large housing estates sprang up off the Cannyreagh, High Bangor, Killaughey, Newtownards and Millisle Roads. During the same period most of the 'rows' of cottages such as Moat Street and Shore Road which were near the town centre were redeveloped but many of the principal 17th and 18th century buildings remain.



The influence exercised by the Montgomery and Delacherois families on the historical and architectural fabric of Donaghadee has long since waned but the proximity of the town to Belfast has increased its attractiveness both as a retirement resort and as a dormitory town. It will be the task of all those responsible for the enhancement and conservation of the town to be sensitive and responsive to the challenge presented by such pressures and to provide appropriate guidance to developers.



6. Townscape

For convenience the Conservation Area can be broken down into the following sub-areas which display recognisable and unifying characteristics:

- The Parade/Shore Street
- The Harbour and Lighthouse
- High Street/New Street
- Moat Street/Church Place
- Parish Church and environs
- Manor Street/Bow Street
- The Moat/Powder Magazine
- Rosebank/Prospect House



The Parade/Shore Street

The crescent shaped Parade gives Donaghadee much of its distinctive character. Houses have probably existed along it since the late Medieval Period but successive modifications and extensions to the harbour, combined with the arrival of mail coaches and the railways, accelerated the demand for bigger and better buildings. Despite changes over the years The Parade remains a loose collection of buildings of compatible scale and plain street frontages with variety provided by window rhythms, irregular roof lines and bulky chimney stacks.

Most of the 18th century buildings have had their traditional six-pane, double-hung sash windows replaced by inappropriate casements but, in general, the original openings remain and opportunities exist to replace missing doorcases, fanlights and other details in appropriate matching period styles.



The centrepiece of The Parade is No 12, a listed three-storey mid-Georgian stucco house, taller than its neighbours by a shallow top storey. No 28, another listed building built in 1780, is a two-storey stucco mid-Georgian house with Victorian alterations to the doorcase. Although not listed, Nos 13-18 are a coherent group of mid-Georgian two-storey stucco houses. Restoration and refurbishment of the remaining 18th and 19th century buildings in The Parade would considerably enhance this part of Donaghadee.



The Harbour and Lighthouse

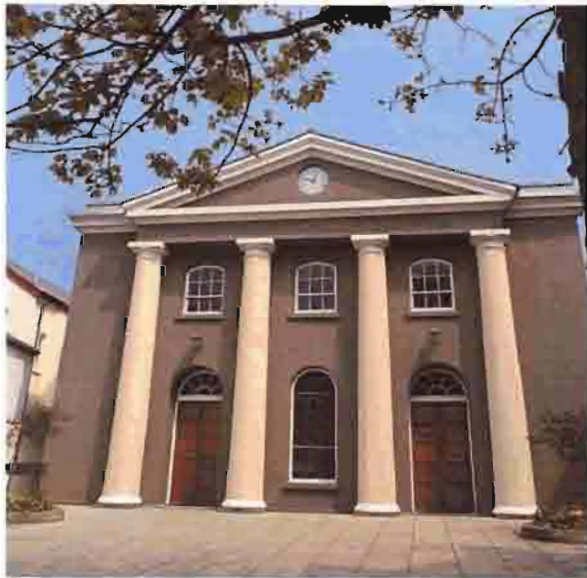
The present early 19th century harbour replaced an earlier crescent shaped quay built between 1775 and 1785 by Daniel Delacherois. The North Pier is a bulwark of wrought stone, 430 ft. long, defended on the outer face by a gently sloping rubble stone wall and at each end by a giant, grey, drum-shaped bastion. The South Pier is of the same size with similar defences. Like the North Pier, the top is sheltered by a rampart wall on the seaward side. The lighthouse standing on the north bastion of the South Pier was completed in November 1834 and is a tapering cylindrical tower. Together the harbour and lighthouse provide enduring elements in an ever changing townscape.



High Street/New Street

The intimacy of High Street and New Street contrasts sharply with the more exposed Parade and Harbour. High Street, dominated by the Moat castle at its northern end and enlivened by the greenery of Manor House at its southern end, is the main thoroughfare of the town and along with New Street functions as its commercial core.

High Street contains a fine collection of two and three-storey buildings dating from the 18th and



19th centuries. For the most part the buildings are built up to the street line with slated roofs running parallel to the street and almost all are smooth stucco-rendered or roughcast. High Street also contains a number of listed buildings. No 19 is a four-bay, two-storey late Georgian building pleasantly closing the view at the top of Hunters Lane. The Presbyterian Church, a

dignified classical building, replaced the original which stood at the seaward end of Meetinghouse Street and stands back from the building line behind railings and curling iron gates. Its neighbour, No 24 High Street, is a large, three-storey five-bay house dominating the centre of the street. Of the original façade, dating from the late 18th century, only the stone doorcase and the six-pane second floor window survive. No 23-25 High Street is a fine, two-storey late Georgian, double house composition with a central coach arch flanked by two entrances with rusticated stone surrounds.





have been converted into shops and several have had Victorian dormer windows added. Dominating the street is the listed former Courthouse building, built in 1879 by Daniel Delacherois. This two-storey five-bay building which retains its Georgian glazing is the centrepiece of the street. At the New Street/ High Street junction a good sense of enclosure has been created and there are pleasant views of the harbour and lighthouse where New Street meets the Parade.

Finally there is the Manor House, the principal house of the town and home of the Delacherois family since the mid-18th century. The house presents a two-storey ivy covered façade, six bays long, to High Street and with its Georgian six-pane sashes, attractive doorway, fanlight and portico it acts as a beautiful finale to the street.

New Street is a short, wide thoroughfare constructed in the early 19th century to link High Street with the Parade and the harbour. Some of the original two-storey houses remain but most



Moat Street/Church Place

Moat Street, stretching from the outskirts of Donaghadee to the town centre, is a route of some antiquity. Although much of the street has been redeveloped, some of the older two and three-storey buildings remain and the



irregularity of rooflines and heights contributes to its attractiveness. The street winds towards the town centre past Union Street and Church Place which forms a rising wedge-shaped enclosure leading up to the entrance gates of the Parish Church.

Parish Church and Environs

The Parish Church, one of Donaghadee's most important buildings, has a long and complex history. Begun in 1626, the three arms of Montgomery's original church were probably added to the remains of an earlier tower house which had itself been the subject of additions and alterations in the intervening years. The style of the building has been described as mature High



Victorian, i.e. an original composition derived from an eclectic mixture of past styles and the materials used in its construction include Dundonald and Dungannon stone and Newry granite. The churchyard, with its skirting of

mature trees also makes an important contribution to townscape both as a setting for the church and as a backdrop to the buildings situated on lower ground in High Street and The Parade.

Manor Street/Bow Street

The one and two-storey terraces at the southern end of Manor Street present a well maintained and attractive approach to the Manor Lodge. This building was once a fine five-bay, two-storey rendered late Georgian house with a tall panelled parapet hiding the hipped roof. Its restoration would significantly improve the appearance of the street. Nos 16-30 Manor Street date from the mid-18th century and comprise a neat, attractively painted, stucco terrace of alternate two and three-bay, one-storey



fishermen's houses. The old Orange Hall is a two-storey roughcast building with stucco quoins and a colourful plaque commemorating King William's victory at the Battle of the Boyne.

Bow Street, as its name suggests, is shaped in the form of a bow and connects Manor Street to New Street. Probably 18th century in origin, its two-storey, closely built-up character remains intact on its south side. Still largely residential, shops and commercial uses have crept in from the New Street end. The street boasts two listed buildings: No 15, a three-bay, two-storey late Georgian house retaining a good doorcase and tripartite windows on the first floor and No 19, a four-bay, two-storey house with six pane sashes on the first floor and, down below, a rusticated coach arch.

The Moat/Powder Magazine

A large Anglo-Norman motte, or earthen mound, constructed probably in the 13th century, overlooks the harbour and dominates the northern entrance to the town centre. In 1821, during the construction of the new harbour piers, a powder magazine was built for storage purposes on top of the motte. Styled as a picturesque castle, it is massed with effective sculptural and geometric simplicity. Embellished with corner towers, turrets, battlements and a flagstaff, it provides a dramatic silhouette seen from afar.



Rosebank/Prospect House

The area surrounding the staggered junctions of High Street, Millisle Road, Manor Street and Killaughey Road contains the largest number of 17th and 18th century buildings within the Conservation Area but two in particular stand out, providing as they do an impressive introduction to the south side of the town centre.



Rosebank; a listed building, sitting well back from the road, is a fine 17th century, two-storey house with six-pane sashes and a good doorcase of attached Doric columns supporting entablature and cornice.



Prospect House; stands to the north-west of Rosebank and near the junction with Killaughey Road. Dating from pre-1779 it is a five-bay two-storey Georgian house. Its most striking features are its central fanlight doorway reached by a flight of stone steps and the additional wide bay with coach arch and tripartite window above.



Part III - Design Guidelines

7. Infill Sites and Replacement Buildings

7.1 General design guidelines for new buildings, alterations and extensions within the Conservation Area are intended to ensure that such proposals maintain and enhance the character and special qualities of the area.

7.2 New buildings should be visually integrated into their surroundings. To achieve this the following guidelines may prove useful:

- Long, flat unbroken rooflines should be avoided
- Suitably designed dormers, chimneys and rooftop features can be used to break up rooflines
- Differing building heights can also be used to provide variety and interest

7.2 Visual prompts may be used to reinforce the character of a street or location. Those which are of most importance in giving character to the conservation area are vertical and horizontal rhythms, skylines, wall details, materials, colour, windows, doors, chimneys and the inter-relationship between elements of the façades of buildings.



8. Scale and Proportion

8.1 New development should have regard to the *scale of existing buildings*, by ensuring that the elevations of new buildings respect the architectural rhythms of the street. Generally, *building heights should be in keeping with those of adjoining buildings* and, where appropriate, the Department will expect planning applications to *illustrate accurately the relationship of proposed development to adjoining properties*.

8.2 Alterations and extensions to existing buildings should reflect the form and character of the existing building and should not dominate or impair the appearance of the property.

8.3 The design of new buildings, alterations and extensions should have regard to the prevailing vertical emphasis of the Conservation Area. Uninterrupted horizontal features and large blank surfaces should be avoided.



9. Windows & Window Openings

9.1 In new and in infill development, the ratio of solid to void should be weighted in favour of the solid. Window openings and glazing should have a vertical emphasis and should have regard to the relationship with adjoining premises, especially in terrace type development. The arbitrary use of large expanses of 'picture' windows is not recommended.

9.2 Moulded architraves around openings should be retained or replaced to match the original. Vertically sliding, double hung, timber sashes in original style are preferable where replacement is necessary.



9.3 Sills should be substantial, constructed in either concrete or stone and should have a traditional profile especially in respect of the leading edge.

9.4 Where dormer windows are to be inserted into existing or new roofs they should not exceed the ridge height of the building. In existing



buildings the traditional gable roofed design should be used. Care should be taken to ensure that dormer windows relate to the existing windows in the façade by lining through with them.

10. Doors & Door Openings

10.1 Although a variety of door types and styles are to be found in the Conservation Area, common characteristics are a vertical emphasis and the use of vertical boards or panels.

10.2 Traditionally panelled or vertically boarded doors should be used both in new and existing buildings, especially on front elevations. Where appropriate, door openings should be divorced from window openings.

10.3 On existing buildings, traditional stone or stucco detailing and doorcases around door openings should be retained, repaired or restored.



10.4 Fanlights, whether rectangular or curved, are a traditional feature of 18th and 19th century doorways in Donaghadee. Where possible, fanlights should be restored to match the original design.



10.5 Door furniture such as knockers, letter boxes and handles should be in the same period design as the door and should be made of brass, bronze or cast iron.

10.6 The design of buildings on infill sites should incorporate doorways which respect the rhythms of the existing street elevations. Large blocks with a single communal entrance or no street entrance at all should be avoided.

11. Wall Finishes

11.1 The majority of 18th and 19th century buildings within the Donaghadee Conservation Area have their exterior walls rendered, either in roughcast (harling) or in smooth stucco. It is desirable in alteration and in repair work that wall surfaces should be rendered to match the original building. Wherever possible decorative stucco should be retained or replaced to match the original.



11.2 In new work, traditional wall finishes such as smooth or roughcast (harling), are the most appropriate solutions. Uncharacteristic rendered finishes such as dry-dash, limestone chippings and modern 'alpine' coatings are generally unsuitable.



11.3 Where the use of stone is proposed it should be of similar appearance both in colour and in construction (generally coursed random rubble) to existing stonework in the Conservation Area. The use of artificial stone cladding and facing brick is not desirable. Repointing of existing stonework should replicate the original in colour and in texture. Ribbon pointing in hard cement lines should be avoided and cut stone copings (not precast concrete) should be used where needed.

12. Colour and Visual Richness

12.1 Donaghadee's predominance of stucco buildings has allowed the painting of building façades in a wide variety of colours.

Traditionally, however, various shades of grey, cream, beige and white have proved to be the most suitable and popular. Bright and bold colours should be restricted to small scale elements such as doors, stucco mouldings and shop signs.



12.2 Visual richness depends upon the existence of visual contrasts on the wall or roof surface concerned. On outdoor floorscape and flat wall surfaces, visual richness can be provided by texture (eg cobbles, paviers, roughcast rendering, facing brick etc).



The appropriate degree and type of richness will depend upon the orientation of the surface, (in the shade or in direct sunlight), and upon the likely positions from which the surface will be viewed. Where the surface will be seen from a distance, large-scale visual richness is desirable while at close range, it may be achieved by the use of small-scale elements and sub-divisions.

13. Roofs

13.1 All roofs should pitch away from the street frontage at angles that are similar to the range of angles seen on the roofs of neighbouring buildings. Roofing material should normally be natural slate. Gables and eaves should finish flush without barge or fascia boards.

13.2 Where an extension is visible, the provision of a pitched roof will normally be a requirement. Chimney stacks and pots, even if non-functional, should be retained or replicated in their original form to include corbelling and moulded detail.



14. Rainwater Goods

14.1 Rainwater goods should be in cast aluminium or cast iron and may be painted in contrasting colours or to match background colours. Pipes should be round or square in section.



15. Ironwork and Metalwork

15.1 Where railings existed previously, every effort should be made to provide replacements in a design and pattern of similar appearance to the original and/or in keeping with the period of the host building.



15.2 In new buildings and for hard landscaping purposes, the use of contemporary ironwork and metalwork should integrate with the overall architectural composition and should not create arbitrary, unnecessary clutter or inappropriately scaled enclosure fencing.

16. Shopfronts

16.1 General

A significant number of former dwellings in the Conservation Area have been converted, either totally or in part, to commercial use. On ground floors this has resulted, in some cases, in the loss of traditional fenestration and in the installation of insensitively designed shop fronts and display windows. The following guidelines are suggested as a basis for improved shop front design.

Where the traditional shopfront survives intact, it should be retained rather than replaced. Whilst diversity will not be discouraged, replacement shopfronts must respect the arrangement of existing openings in the external walls, especially where these are clearly of some antiquity or



where they incorporate features of architectural significance.

16.2 Scale

The overall height of shopfronts should be confined to the ground floor and finish well below the first floor window sills. The width should be no more than that of one "house" and where adjoining property has been incorporated to form a large unit, the shopfront should not spread across the two units; the width should also be less than the width of the house in order to allow for a satisfactory junction with adjoining shopfronts and to provide room for rainwater pipes.

16.3 Fascias

Fascias should be in scale with upper storeys and with adjoining buildings. They should reflect the ceiling heights within the building itself, and not rise above the level of first floor windows. They should be suitably detailed to withstand weathering and supported or enclosed, where appropriate, with details such as corbels, scrolls and consoles. Illumination can be successfully achieved by using sources concealed by pelmets and other screening devices which may be incorporated into fascias.





16.4 Doors

Doors should be in painted timber and should incorporate glass and appropriate door furniture such as knockers, letter boxes and handles made of brass, bronze or cast iron. Where recessed into a lobby, floors and ceilings should incorporate appropriate decorative tiles and ornamental plaster or woodwork. Modern automatic opening doors will not normally be suitable.

16.5 Windows

Windows should be suitably framed in painted timber. Only in exceptional circumstances will large areas of individual glass be appropriate. Divisions may be provided by suitably moulded mullions or transoms. Glass may be etched to form signs.



16.6 Plinths

Plinths should be provided so that glazing is not carried down to ground level and, where hard durable finishes are needed, modern tiling and mosaics should be avoided.

16.7 Decoration and Colour

To maintain historical veracity, the choice of colour or plaster finishes needs to be restrained and therefore dark or bright pigments should be avoided. The painting of one storey in a different colour from another usually detracts from the overall appearance and should be avoided.

16.8 Shutters, Grills and Awnings

Where they are required, consideration should be given to folding timber panelled shutters or internal shutters. External roller shutters should be avoided if at all practicable; where necessary they should have boxes concealed in the fascia with guides incorporated in window frames and should be perforated and coloured to contribute creatively to an overall colour scheme. Traditional retractable fabric awnings are preferable to fixed awnings.

17. Advertisements and Shop Signs



17.1 The most appropriate form of signage on shopfronts and gables is the traditional hand painted sign. The information on the fascia should state only the name, trade and street number of the shop and should not be cluttered with product advertisements or duplication of information.

17.2 Internally illuminated fascia signs and the illumination of signs using projecting back-lighting are seldom appropriate. Hand painted and raised lettering signs may be illuminated by discreetly sited wash-down lighting.

17.3 As a general rule, advertising signs will not be permitted above ground floor level unless related to the use of upper floors. In such cases signs should be hand painted. On upper floors black, white or gold lettering applied directly to window panes is effective.



17.4 Projecting signs may be acceptable at fascia level and small, well designed hanging or bracket signs may be acceptable at first floor level. Such signs should be illuminated by unobtrusive external lighting.



Appendix A: Financial and other Assistance

Various type of assistance may be available for schemes within the Conservation Area:-

Historic Buildings Grant

Under the Planning (NI) Order 1991 the Department of the Environment (NI) may give financial assistance towards the costs of repairs or maintenance of buildings which have been listed as being of special architectural or historic interest. There is no fixed rate of grant and each case is considered on its merits.

Further details may be obtained from:

Historic Monuments and Building Branch
Department of the Environment
5-33 Hill Street
BELFAST
BT1 2LA Telephone: 0232 235000

Conservation Area Grant

Under the Planning (NI) Order 1991 the Department of the Environment (NI) may grant aid expenditure relating to works to either Listed or non-Listed buildings that promote the preservation or enhancement of the character or appearance of a Conservation Area.

Further details may be obtained from:

Town and Country Planning Service
Department of the Environment
Rathkeltair House
Market Street
DOWNPATRICK
BT30 6EA Telephone: 0396 612211

Improvement, Conversion and Repair Grants

Under the Housing (NI) Order 1983 the Northern Ireland Housing Executive may grant aid the cost of improvement and conversion up to certain maximum amounts, subject to certain conditions. In certain circumstances the Executive may also grant aid repairs. Such grants do not necessarily exclude either Historic Buildings Grant or Conservation Area Grant. Any application for Improvement, Conversion or Repair in respect of a Listed Building will automatically be considered for Historic Buildings Grant. Similarly, any application for Improvement, Conversion or Repair Grant in respect of a building (other than a Listed Building) within a Conservation Area will automatically be considered for Conservation Area Grant.

Further details may be obtained from:

Northern Ireland Housing Executive
28 Court Street
NEWTOWNARDS
Co Down
BT23 3NX Telephone: 0247 820600

Open Space Grant

The acquisition and laying out of land as informal public open space by District Councils may be grant aided by the Department of the Environment (NI). Grants of up to 75% may be made under Section 16 of the Local Government Act (NI) 1966.

Further details may be obtained as follows:

for urban areas only:

Regional Development Office
Londonderry House
21 Chichester Street
BELFAST
BT1 4JB Telephone: 0232 244477

for areas outside urban boundaries:

Countryside and Wildlife Branch
Department of the Environment (NI)
Calvert House
23 Castle Place
BELFAST
BT1 1FY Telephone: 0232 230560

Playing Field Grant

The provision of facilities for recreational, social, physical and cultural activities by District Councils may be grant aided by the Department of Education under the Recreation and Youth Service (NI) Order 1986.

Further details may be obtained from:

Sport, Recreation and Community Facilities
Branch
Department of Education
Rathgael House
Balloo Road
BANGOR
BT19 2PR Telephone: 0247 270077

Hearth Revolving Fund

This charitable trust operates a revolving fund for the acquisition and restoration of historic buildings at risk, and is particularly interested in buildings in conservation areas.

Further details may be obtained from:

The Hearth Revolving Fund
185 Stranmillis Road
BELFAST
BT9 5DU Telephone: 0232 381623

Ulster Architectural Heritage Society

The UAHS is concerned with the promotion of good architecture in Ulster. As well as publishing literature concerning local architecture, it may be able to provide technical advice of a general nature.

Further details may be obtained from:

Ulster Architectural Heritage Society
185 Stranmillis Road
BELFAST
BT9 5DU Telephone: 0232 660809

Conservation Volunteers (NI)

A charitable trust, the Conservation Volunteers undertake a wide variety of countryside enhancement and access works, including tree planting, fencing and hedging, dry-stone walling and footpath construction. The organisation maintains its own tree nursery, and work is carried out for both public and private clients, the provision or cost of materials being the responsibility of the clients (possibly with grant aid from other sources.) A small charge may be made for work carried out. The Conservation Volunteers also act as consultants and undertake liaison with schools in regard to practical projects within school grounds.

Further details may be obtained from:

Conservation Volunteers
The Pavilion
Cherryvale Playing Fields
Ravenhill Road
BELFAST
BT6 0BZ Telephone: 0232 645169

Action for Community Employment (ACE)

The Training and Employment Agency of the Department of Economic Development provides a programme of financial support for the creation of employment through locally sponsored schemes set up to undertake specific projects that are of benefit to the community at large. A high proportion of such projects are concerned with environmental improvement and sponsors may be voluntary or charitable organisations, local authorities or public and private companies. A number of building restoration projects make use of this programmes. Projects may be approved by Northern Ireland 2000.

Further details may be obtained from:

The Training and Employment Agency
Department of Economic Development
Community Projects Branch
Clarendon House
9-21 Adelaide Street
BELFAST
BT2 8NR Telephone: 0232 244300

Enterprise Ulster

A training-oriented employed creation programme based upon community-based projects of an environmental, recreational, social, cultural or tourism nature. Projects include the creation of public parks (e.g. Ballymoney, Ballyclare) and riverside walks and the external refurbishment of public buildings. Materials are provided or paid for by the client, who may be a public or voluntary sector body (e.g. National Trust).

Further details may be obtained from:

Enterprise Ulster
Armagh House
Ormeau Avenue
BELFAST
BT2 8HB Telephone: 0232 234393

Appendix B: Listed Buildings

	Address of Property		Address of Property		Address of Property
1.	Donaghadee Parish Church, Church Place. Built 1626, tower rebuilt 1830, church 1881/1882. Church in simple early Gothic style with square tower.	6.	23 & 25 High Street. Pre 1834. Two-storey block of two Georgian houses.	11.	Drift Inn Bar, 49 Manor Street. Pre 1834. A substantial two-storey late Georgian house with canted bays. Some modern alterations have been carried out.
2.	Tower on Motte, Off Moat Street. Built 1818. Castellated building with towers. Built during the construction of the harbour to store gunpowder.	7.	36 High Street. Pre 1834. Two-storey four-bay house retaining a good doorcase with decorated pilasters.	12.	15 & 17 Bow Street. Pre 1834. Group of two-storey terraced houses - one converted to a shop - late Georgian detail with some modern alterations.
3.	19 High Street (and front railings). Pre 1834. Two-storey Georgian house.	8.	59 & 61 High Street. Pre 1834. Two-storey block of two Georgian houses with 'Ards' type doorways.	13.	19 Bow Street. Pre 1834. A four-bay, two-storey house with six-pane sashes and a rusticated coach arch.
4.	First Presbyterian Church (and front railings), High Street. Pre 1834. Two-storey church in a classic style enclosed by wrought iron railings and gates.	9.	The Manor House, High Street. Built around 1780. Two-storey Georgian house with open Doric porch and long, single storey extension.	14.	Old Court House, New Street. Built about 1819. Two-storey free standing former Court House and Market Hall. Built by Daniel Delacherois.
5.	Town Hall, 24 High Street Late 18th century. Former three-storey house with 19th century alterations and some remaining classical detail.	10.	Manor Lodge, Manor Street. Built around 1820. Two-storey house with a single-storey extension attached to the Manor House		

- Address of Property**
15. Windsor Guest House, 12 The Parade.
Pre 1834. A three-storey, five-bay mid-Georgian stucco house.
16. 28 The Parade.
Pre 1834. Two-storey rubble fronted dwelling with Georgian detail.
17. Harbour House,
South End, South Pier.
Pre 1834. Two-storey red-brick, four-bay mid-Victorian house.
18. North Pier, The Harbour.
Completed around 1846. A bluff bulwark of wrought stone, 430 feet long, defended on the outer face by a sloping glacis of giant rubble and at each end by a large grey drum-shaped bastion.

- Address of Property**
19. South Pier, The Harbour.
Built 1830's. Of the same size and with similar defences as the North Pier, although less formidable in appearance. The top is sheltered by a rampart wall on the seaward side punctuated by a gazebo built for the Harbour Master.
20. The Lighthouse, The Harbour.
Completed in 1836, soon after the South Pier was opened for shipping, and situated on the South Pier at the Harbour mouth.

- Address of Property**
21. Admiral Leslie Hall, 2 Millisle Road.
Built 1872. Formerly Admiral Leslie's Free School. A single storey building in a Gothic style.
22. Prospect House, 4 Millisle Road.
Pre 1834. Two-storey house with Georgian features and 'Ards' doorway.
23. "Rosebank", Millisle Road.
Pre 1834. Two-storey house with single-storey wings containing Georgian features.



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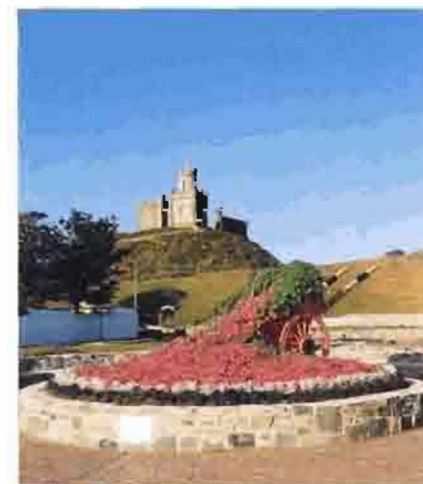
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