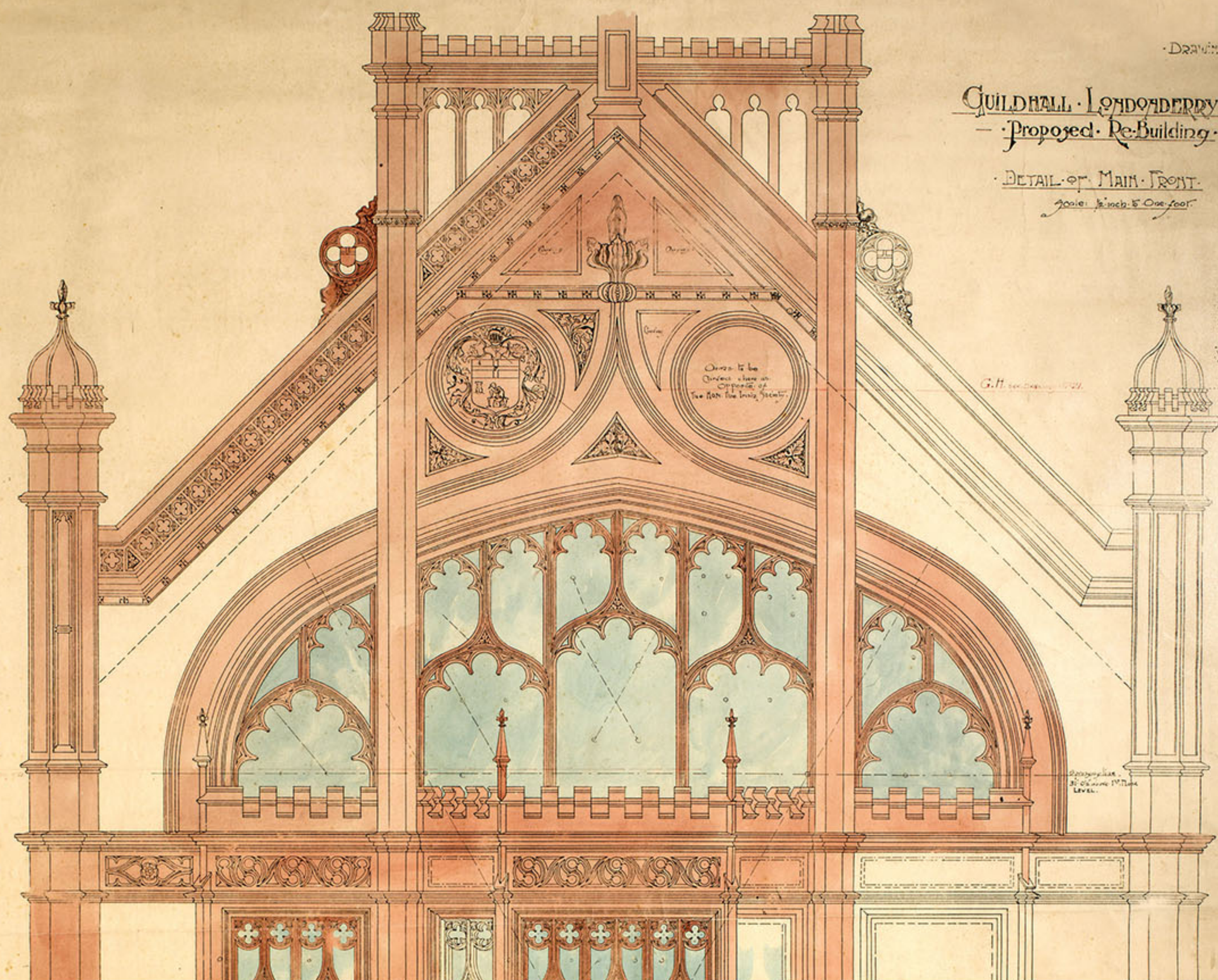


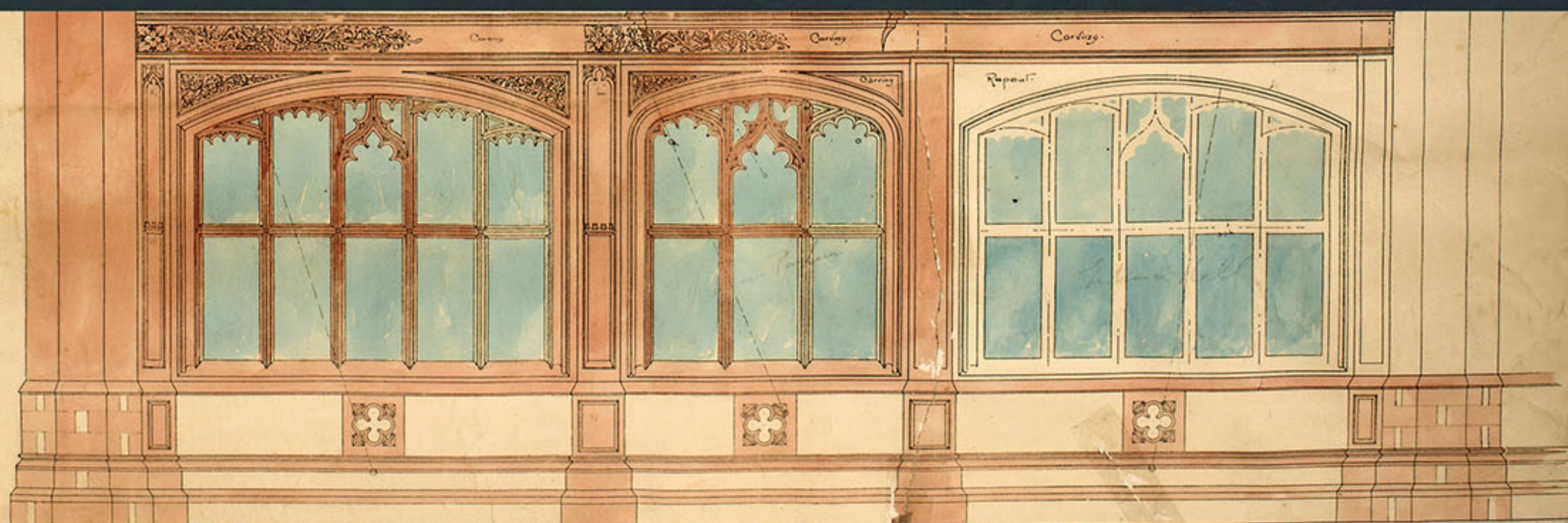
GUILDHALL · LONDONDERRY ·
— Proposed · Re-Building ·

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CELEBRATING OUR ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

THE BUILT ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE PROJECT
DERRY~LONDONDERRY~DOIRE



CELEBRATING OUR ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

THE BUILT ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE PROJECT
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Northern Ireland
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Derry City & Strabane
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tower
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GUILDHALL

— Derry~Londonderry~Doire —



Introduction The Archive Collection

Bernadette Walsh, Archivist, Derry City and Strabane District Council

The Archive Service is responsible for the care and preservation of the civic records of the former Derry City Council and its predecessor the Londonderry Corporation.

The Archive Collection includes minute books and letter-books for the Corporation, the Council and also for the Rural District Council. The archive holds architectural drawings relating

to public and private developments in the city and a number of private collections. These collections include items relating to the textile industry, railways, the civil rights movement and educational institutions.

The archive also maintains a collection of artwork including items by John Noah Gosset, Norah McGuinness and Andrew Nicholl.

The Built Architectural Heritage Project

Kirsty Osborn, Archivist, Portrait of a City / Guildhall Press

This partnership project between Derry City and Strabane District Council Museum Service and Guildhall Press began in October 2014. It aims to conserve, digitise and make accessible to the public and key stakeholders a large selection of the building plans submitted for bye-law approval to the old Londonderry Corporation and to the Londonderry Development Commission.

With this in mind, museum staff, community archivists and volunteers began cataloguing all of the historic building plans – selecting 300 of the most at-risk items for this pilot project. The plans were scanned by Guildhall Press to create an online catalogue, alongside a travelling exhibition and this accompanying booklet.

Thanks to the generous funding of NI Environment Link under its Challenge Fund, these colourful samples of the city's Historic Building Plans are now permanently conserved and have been made openly accessible in a variety of formats to the general public.


The archive is a unique resource for guiding the conservation of Derry's historic townscape.

The new digital versions will help preserve the irreplaceable archive for future generations, historians, the education sector and professionals working in the field of built-heritage conservation.

The archive contains highly detailed, sometimes beautiful, works of art in their own right: hand-drawn plans of the many significant buildings and public amenities in the city; factories and premises now long gone; streets of private and subsidised residences; schools, churches, warehouses and infrastructure. You will find an eclectic mix of our city's built heritage within these pages, the exhibition and online.

The large-scale nature of the original drawings are often finely detailed and therefore reducing them in size to fit the format of this booklet is a challenge. We have therefore enlarged sections on occasion to highlight some of the more interesting elements of the drawings. The full digitised versions can be accessed at the archive website: www.nwbuiltheritage.com.

We hope this allows you to experience the detailed illustrations in all their splendour.



Architectural History

According to legend, the monastery of Derry was founded by St Colmcille in an oak grove (Daire) beside the River Foyle in 546. By the 12th century, the small township of 'Doire Columcille' had developed into a thriving monastic settlement under the patronage of the Mac Lochlainn kings and the Abbot Flaithbertach O'Brolcháin who made Derry the headquarters of the federation of Columban churches in Ireland. We find numerous references to the vitality and wealth of the area as both a secular and ecclesiastical settlement. New buildings were erected, in particular the great church or Tempull Mór, and later in the 13th century, a Cistercian nunnery, a Dominican abbey and a Franciscan friary. A small towerhouse castle was built in Derry for the lords of the neighbouring territory of Tír Conaill – the O'Donnells. The castle was built by the O'Doherty family of Inishowen for their O'Donnell overlords. The O'Doherty Fort was built on the site of the 16th-century towerhouse in 1986, and is now part of the Tower Museum.

In 1566 English troops, under the command of Colonel Edward Randolph, were sent to Derry to take in hand the rebellious leader of Gaelic Ulster, Shane O'Neill. When they left, Derry was in ruins. In 1600 the English made another attempt to take control of Derry with Sir Henry Docwra at the helm. Docwra tells us that most of the hill, or island of Derry as he called it, was sown with corn. To obtain materials to fortify the city, Docwra demolished the ruins of its medieval buildings. He left only the tall round tower to the cathedral belfry that was to give its name to the Long Tower

district of the town. Only two of these structures would survive into the new city: the church of the ancient Augustinian monastery and the old O'Donnell towerhouse castle.

The city's walls and gates were completed in 1618 and between 1628 and 1633 a new cathedral was built, in Planter's Gothic style, in the south east corner of the town. In 1688 the city's gates were shut by 'apprentice boys' against the troops of King James II leading to the Great Siege of 1689 which sheltered 30,000 people for 105 days, before the city was relieved by Williamite forces.

Post siege, the next public building of note was the New Market House, which stood in what is today known as the Diamond. Built in 1692, meal and potatoes were bought and exchanged within its open arcades and it continued as an exchange for the next 130 years.

The city's quays in the 18th century were much closer to the city. An irregular pattern of wharves, jetties and the shipquay itself, stuck out into the river. For most of the 18th century, Silver Street, the steep hill leading from the quays up to the town square, was the town's main thoroughfare of trade. Today, this street, now known as Shipquay Street, retains some of the character and sense of mercantile enterprise that was the mid-Georgian town. Bishop Street, leading to the high south end of the walled city, was less concerned with trade. Its development was less compact, with haphazard openings behind the street frontages to the Bishop's house and garden, the free school and St Augustine's Chapel of Ease on the west, and to the cathedral and church



Architectural History

(continued)

yard on the east. By 1788 the cathedral side of the street, from the Diamond to Bishop's Gate, had been filled in completely.

In 1768 Frederick Augustus Hervey assumed the Bishopric of Derry. He brought a new conception of the role of architecture to the city. He restored the cathedral, redesigned the Bishop's Palace and erected many new churches throughout the diocese. But perhaps his most influential gift to the city was the first bridge across the River Foyle, built in 1789. By the late 1790s Bridge Street had become the centre of the town's skilled trades, with printers, cutlers, glaziers and cabinetmakers working there.

As the 19th century began Derry was laying the foundations of its present plan. The waterfront, too, was changing. Derry had pushed the river away from its walls to gain an extra strip of land about 150 yards wide.

The early 1800s saw major changes in the city's architecture. The density of buildings within the walls increased. Every street was fully built up and the back gardens between blocks disappeared under new wings and extensions. This period also saw a spate of public works. Between 1805 and 1808 Shipquay Gate and Butcher's Gate were both rebuilt. A new free school (Foyle College), a new Greek Revival court house, extensions to the jail outside the walls, and a new cathedral spire were constructed at this time. In 1826 the Exchange in the town square (now the Diamond) had its open arches built up to accommodate a Public Reading Room.

This flurry of building activity at the end of the Georgian era set the pattern for Victorian development. Housing for the merchant and professional classes developed to the north along Strand Road by the bank of the river, with a criss-cross of regular streets running uphill to the infirmary: Great James Street, Princes Street, Queen Street and Clarendon Street. Asylum Road and Crawford Square, completed in the 1870s by Samuel L Crawford, marked the end of this expansion. Large Victorian houses in their own grounds – Aberfoyle, Dill House and others – extended the suburbs of the town further north, where the Gothic style Magee College was built in 1856.

Shirt factories, rope works, and a brewery were grouped round William Street, with flour mills and warehouses on Prince Arthur Street. The city's new gas works, replacing an earlier building on Foyle Street in 1829, was constructed in the Bogside in 1866. The area's housing conditions were relatively drab, but in places such as St Columb's Walk, Fountain Street and Albert Street the development achieved a picturesque miniature scale.

The most significant addition to Derry's street pattern in Victorian times was the building of a new steel bridge 200 yards upstream from the original timber one. The new Carlisle Bridge was declared open in 1863. This opened up the area at the foot of Wapping Lane, just below the cathedral precinct, and led to the construction of two new roads on the Waterside – Duke Street and Spencer Road. On the Cityside, Carlisle Road replaced the older Bridge Street as the thoroughfare into the town. In the same year, 1863, a new line of quays was completed, extending from the old bridge to the Strand.

The period from 1863 to the end of the century was one of the most prosperous for Derry. As a brisk commercial city, it enjoyed an extensive coastal trade and there were weekly sailings carrying emigrants to America and Canada. As the economy of the city expanded, three new building types came to express its commercial buoyancy: warehouses, banks and factories. Shirt factories in particular began to dominate. Tillie & Henderson's, the city's largest and most famous shirt factory, was demolished in 2003, but many are still standing. Derry's churches, too, began to multiply at this time. Its second cathedral, St Eugene's, was completed in 1873. In the Waterside, All Saints Church was built at the apex of Bond's Hill with its solid broach spire rearing high above the road. St Columb's Church in the Long Tower more than doubled its size in the early 20th century, to become perhaps the most sumptuous church in Derry. The Presbyterian Church in Magazine Street was revamped in 1903 with an Imperial Roman portico. Additionally, the city's local Council moved from its home at the Diamond to the newly erected Guildhall in 1890.

The Architects of Derry's Victorian Built Heritage

It has been said that in the second-half of the 19th century Derry became 'a formidable example of Victorian commercial and industrial development'. This confidence was reflected in her architecture and in the contributions made by Derry-based architects such as: William Alexander Barker, Robert Eccles Buchanan, Croom & Toye, John Guy Ferguson, Alfred A. Forman, Matthew Alexander Robinson and Edward Joseph Toye.

John Guy Ferguson – son of John Ferguson. He was a practising architect in 1861 when he was a member of FRAZER, FERGUSON & FRAZER. In 1868 he was appointed architect to the Church of Ireland diocese of Derry and Raphoe. He set up his practice on Shipquay Street before moving to East Wall in 1875 and Pump Street in 1891. He died in 1901 of 'advanced age' and was noted in the 'Irish Builder' as a 'prominent Freemason and Orangeman'. A mural tablet was erected to his memory in the year after his death in the Apprentice Boys Memorial Hall, a building he had himself designed.

Robert Eccles Buchanan – born in either 1864 or 1865 in County Tyrone. He is first mentioned in the 'Irish Builder' as a member of the firm HUME BABINGTON. He made alterations to St Columb's Church in Rathmullan and the 'Derry Almanac' records that he practised at Pump Street from 1888-1892, at 35 Shipquay Street from 1894-1895, and 33 Shipquay Street from 1896-1899. From 1900 his practice was at Castle Street and was sometimes referred to as R.E BUCHANAN AND CO. Around 1923 he partnered with James Reid, and BUCHANAN & REID operated from 6 Shipquay Street until 1934. He was married to Ethel Maud and had three children.

Alfred Arthur Forman – the son of a Dundee shipmaster, Forman was born at sea three days sail from Yokohama on 31 December 1865. After spending much of his early life at sea he settled in Melbourne, Australia, where he established a practice and operated for several years. He travelled the world, visiting South Africa, the United States, England and Scotland, before arriving in Belfast where he established a practice, FORMAN & ASTON. He

stayed in Derry for five years, lodging at Hawkin Street and working on many buildings including the Northern Counties Hotel and Tillie & Henderson's Factory on Foyle Road. He returned to Melbourne, then worked in Sydney for over twenty years, and died in England in 1937.

Matthew Alexander Robinson – born in Ballykelly, County Derry, on 26 March 1872. Robinson established his Derry practice in 1898. He was Architect for the Derry Board of Guardians, the District Asylum and the Temperance Council. On 23 February 1909 he was elected City Surveyor, Engineer and Architect for Derry City. He died in early 1929.

Edward Joseph Toye – born in Aghadowey, County Derry, in 1857. Toye was educated at Christian Brothers Schools and privately. Between 1877 and 1883 he served as an assistant and pupil to John Guy Ferguson. He went independent in 1885 and partnered with James Croom in CROOM & TOYE. He did a lot of work for regional Catholic churches and was a member of the Londonderry Corporation from 1897-1902. He died in November 1932.

"I know of no other town which has the same look to it, the same style. Even during the low points, Derry always managed to retain its air, albeit slightly jaded, of Georgian elegance and symmetry, and Victorian grandeur and solidity which was established in its buildings of the 18th and 19th centuries."

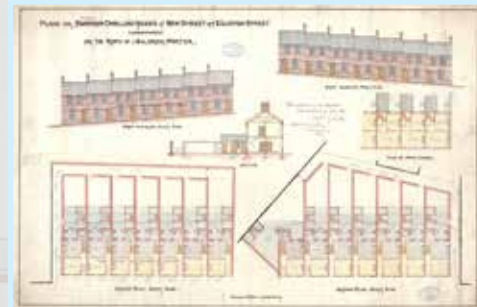
Martin Bradshaw, Director of the Civic Trust in London, 1988

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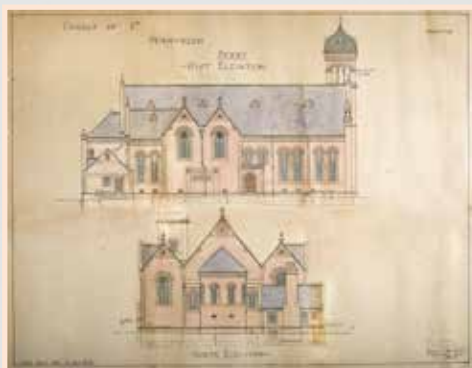
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The Guildhall

From the seventeenth until the late nineteenth century, a succession of Derry's town halls had been located in the Diamond, the central space of the walled city. In 1887, work commenced on a new building on land outside the walls which originally had been part of the tidal slobbs of the river. Since the seventeenth century, the river bank had gradually been pushed outwards, facilitating the expanding docks and warehouse buildings.

The new town hall, the Guildhall (named after its counterpart in the City of London and because of the association with the London Companies), was opened in 1890. However, in a disastrous fire on Easter Sunday 19 April 1908, the building was destroyed. Reconstruction began immediately and by 1913, the building was fully operative again. The Guildhall was massively damaged again in 1972 when, twice in the same week, IRA bombs were detonated in the building.

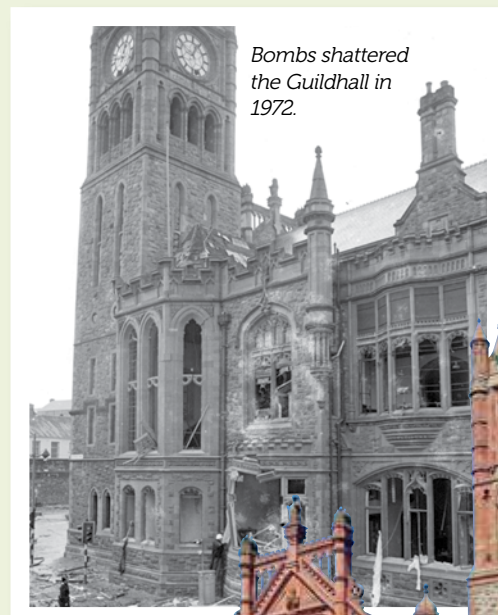
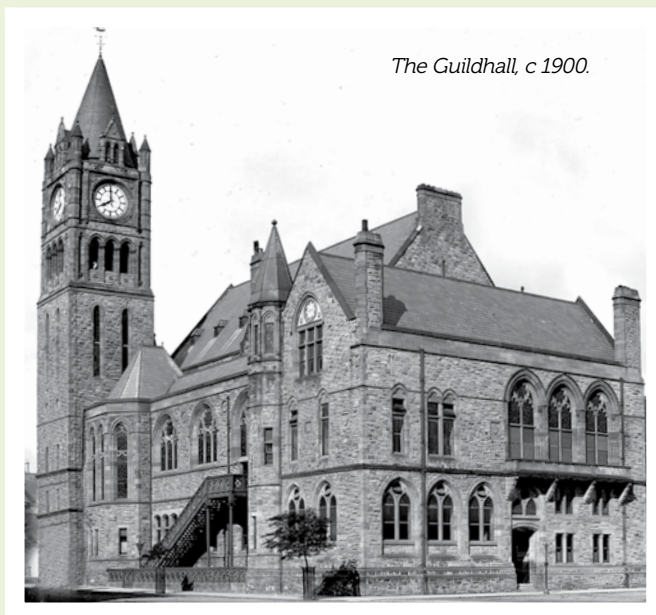
The Guildhall today is in effect the ceremonial seat of the government of the city (since 1996, the actual administration has been carried out from the impressive new Civic Offices on the west bank of the Foyle about half a mile downstream). The Guildhall is noted for its fittings and finishes, especially its marvellous collection

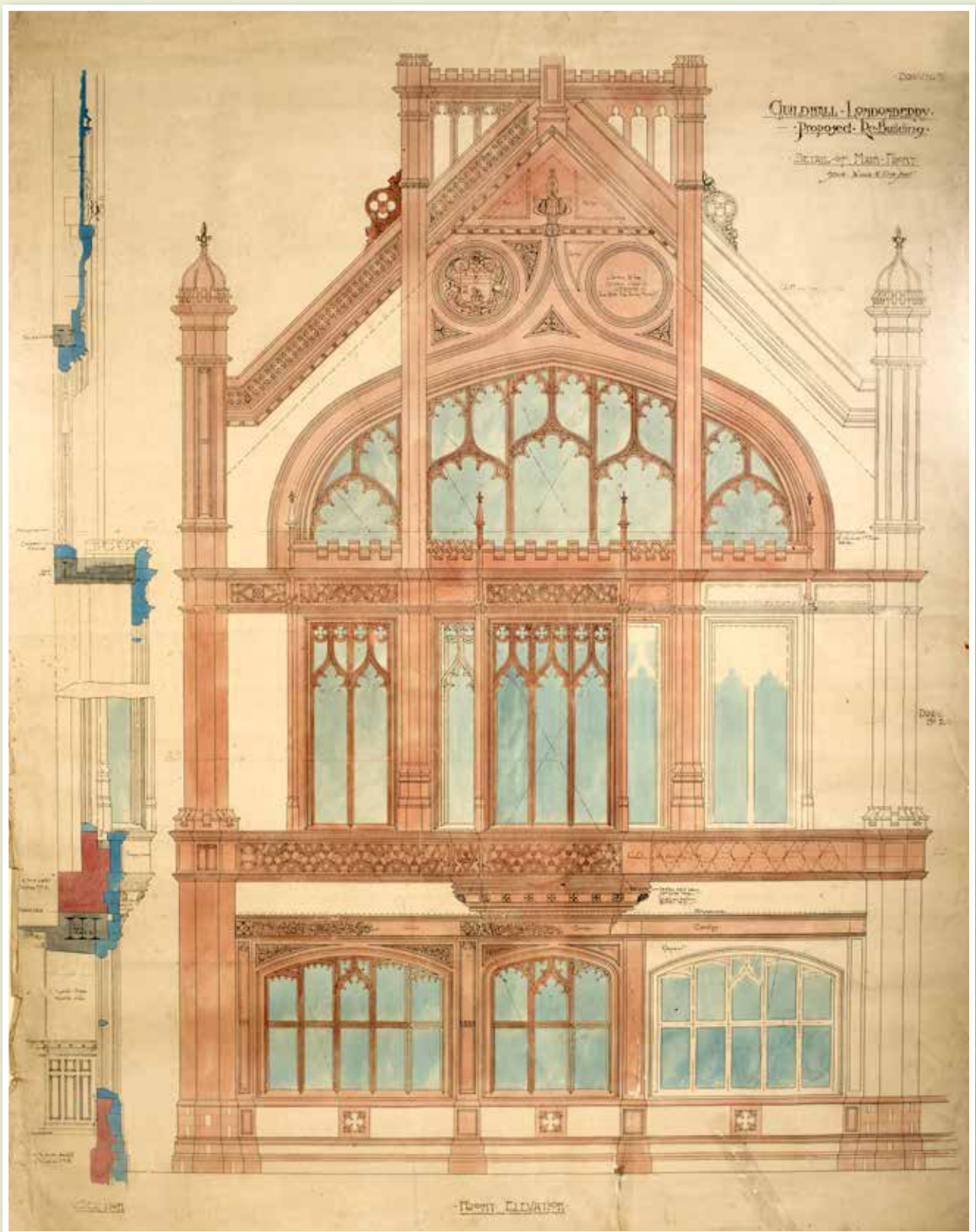
of stained glass and its wonderful concert organ. The Big Ben-style clock tower (the largest of its kind in Ireland) is a distinctive landmark that can be seen from many parts of the city and has become something of a local symbol. The building is a true town hall with all types of events taking place there – from civic receptions for VIPs such as US President Bill Clinton, to concerts, community dances, plays, exhibitions and graduation ceremonies.

The Guildhall underwent a major renovation which was completed in 2013. Extensive external and internal restoration was carried out throughout the building. This included external repairs to the iconic clock, windows, roof and general stonework. Internal redevelopment included repairs to the Main Hall and Whittaker Suite, the creation of a dedicated exhibition and tourist information space, and the development of a ground-floor café.

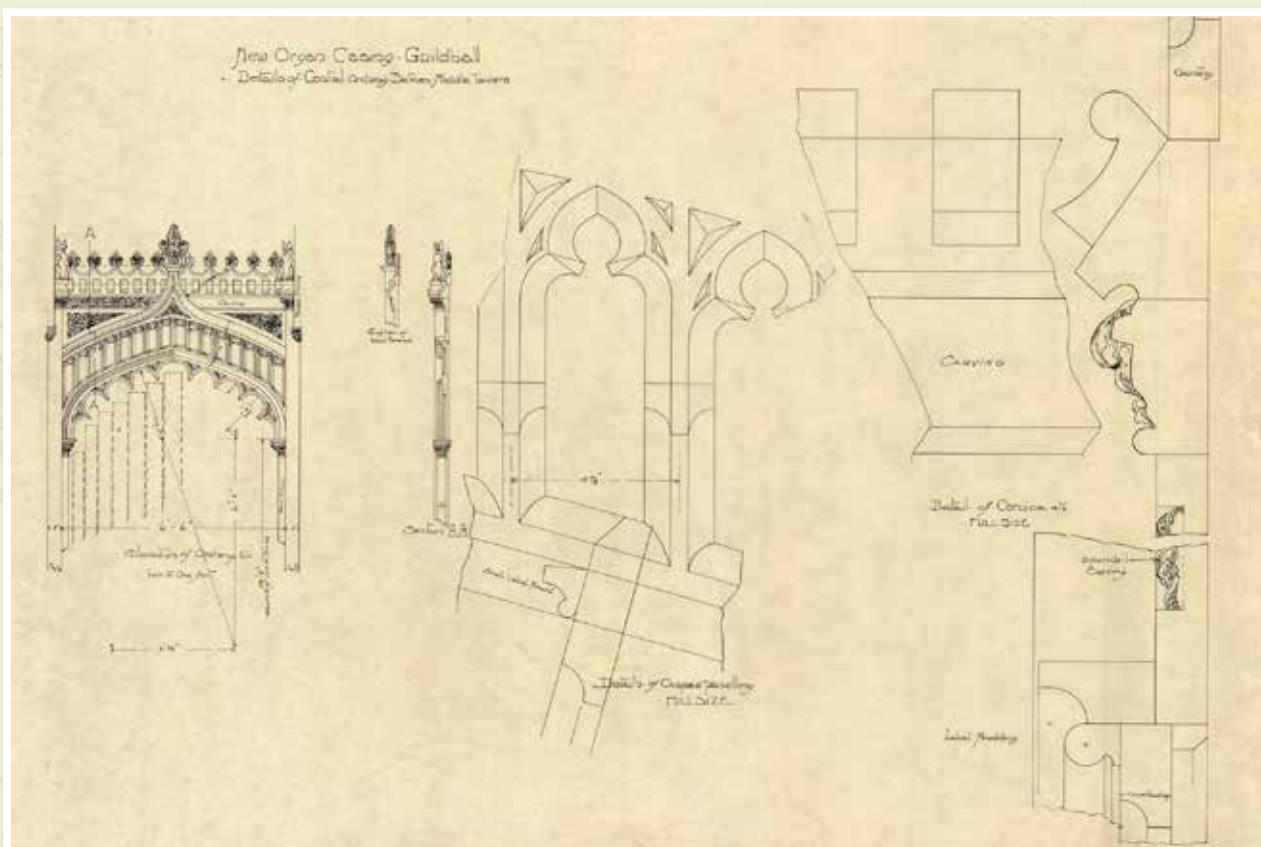
The Guildhall remains the 'home' of the Council, with the Mayor's Parlour on the ground floor and the Council Chamber relocating to its original location on the first floor within the former Minor Hall. A major tourist attraction in its own right and perhaps the most significant building 'architecturally' in the city centre – the Guildhall is one of the city's most precious built heritage treasures.

Extracted from 'Discover Derry' by Brian Lacey (Guildhall Press, 2011).

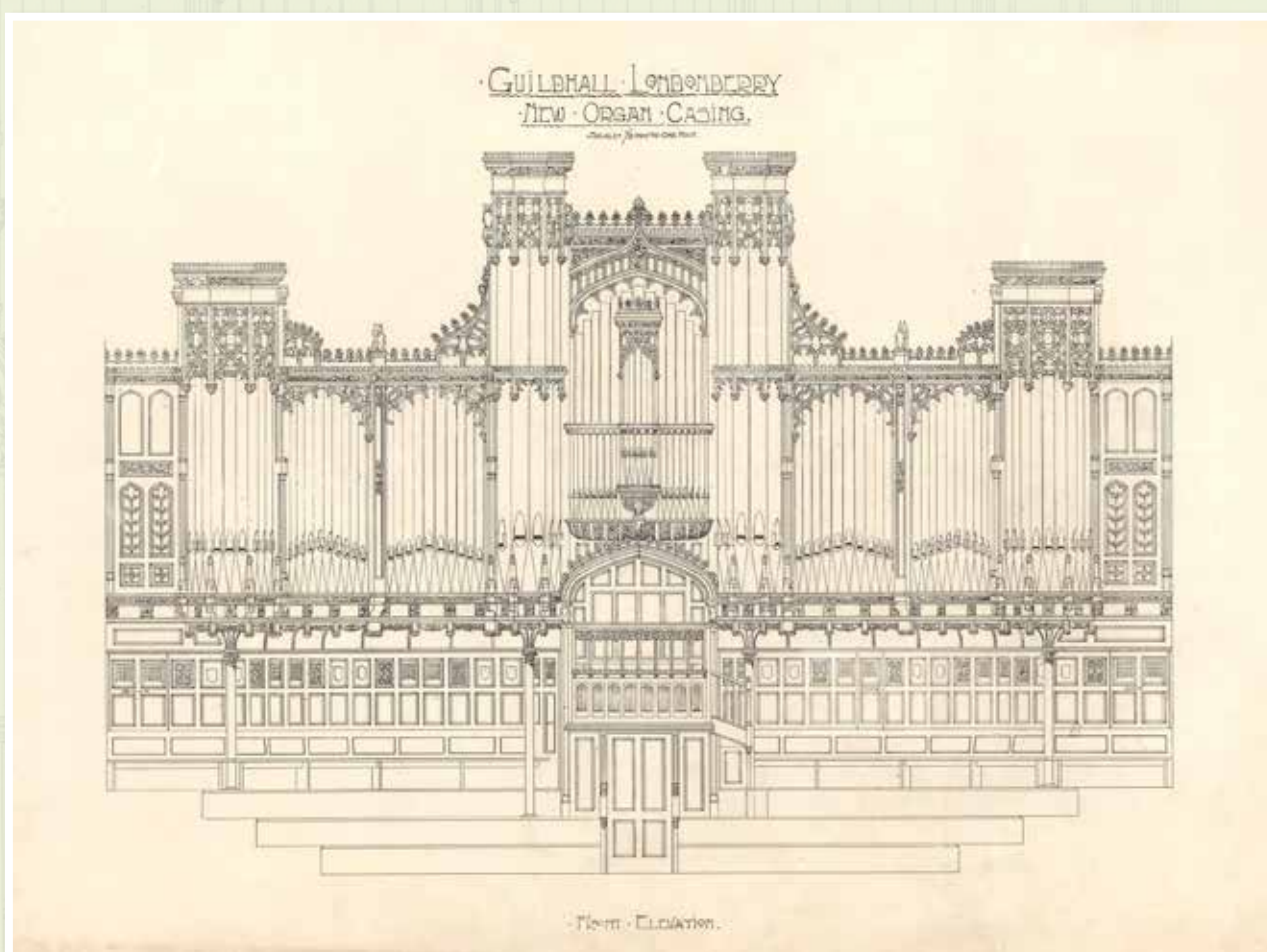


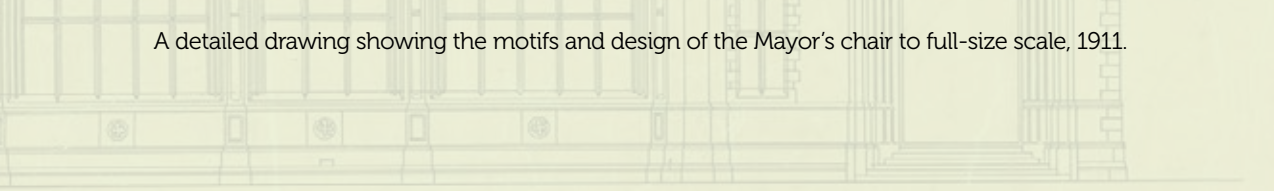


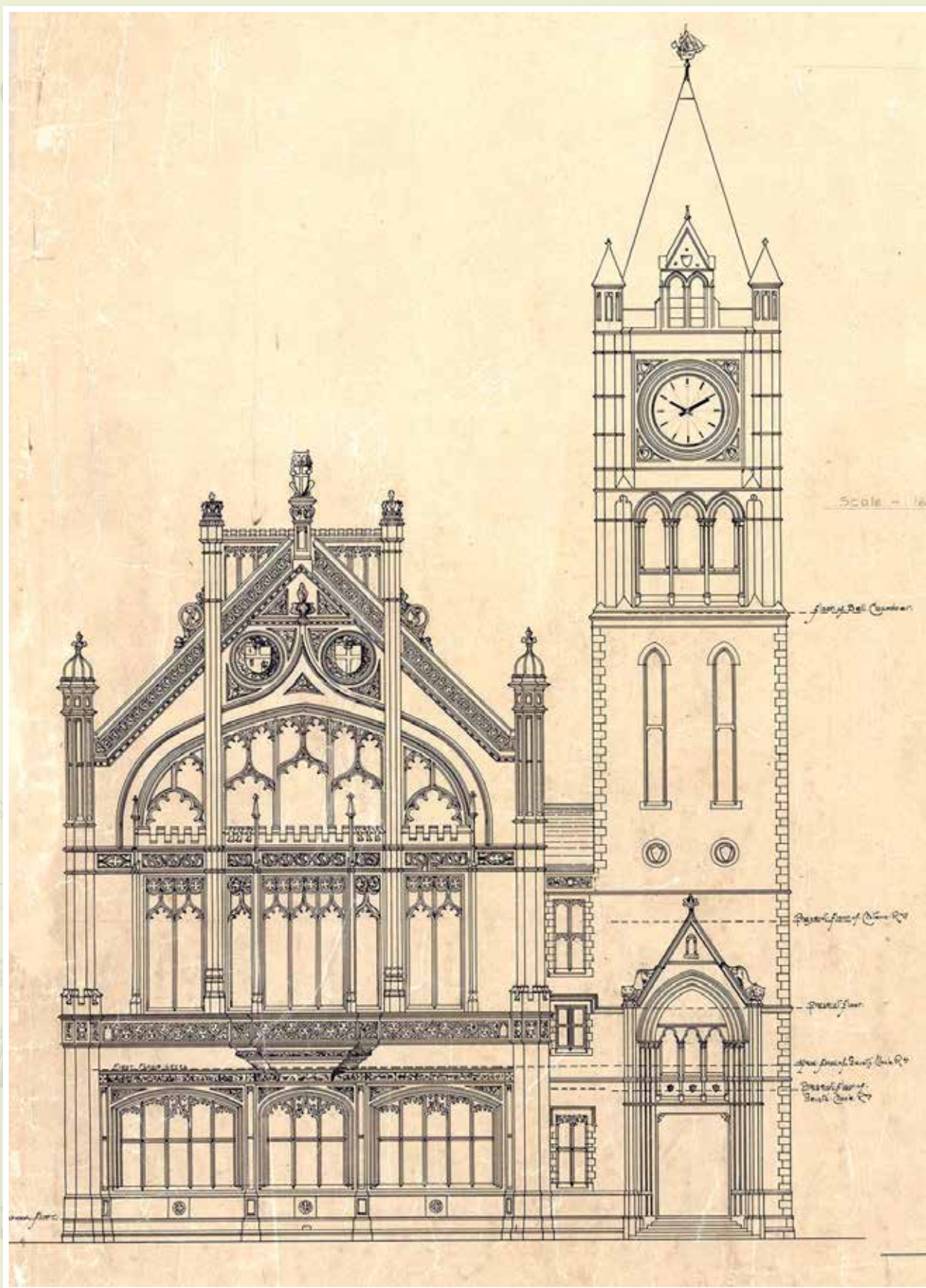
The Guildhall (Front Elevation): A partly coloured drawing of the proposed rebuilding of the Guildhall, 1911, showing the main front elevation and sections. Of particular interest is the detail of the delicate carving on the facade. The foundation stone for the first Guildhall was laid in 1887. The contractor was Messrs Cohoun Brothers and the architect was John Ferguson. It was built at a cost of £15,000.



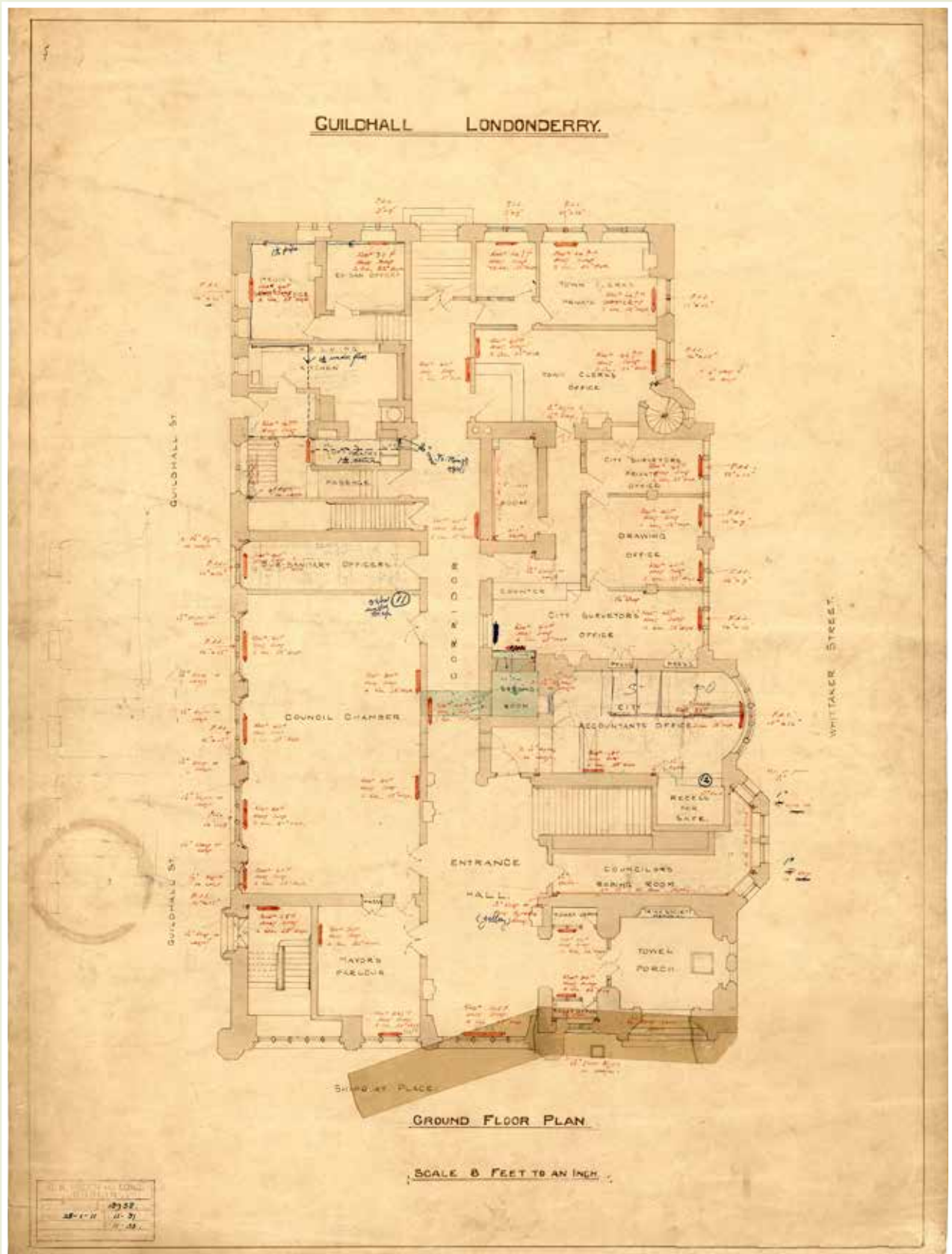
The sketch above depicts details of the central archiving devices and middle towers of the new Guildhall organ while the sketch below provides a detailed image of the casing in its entirety, 1911.



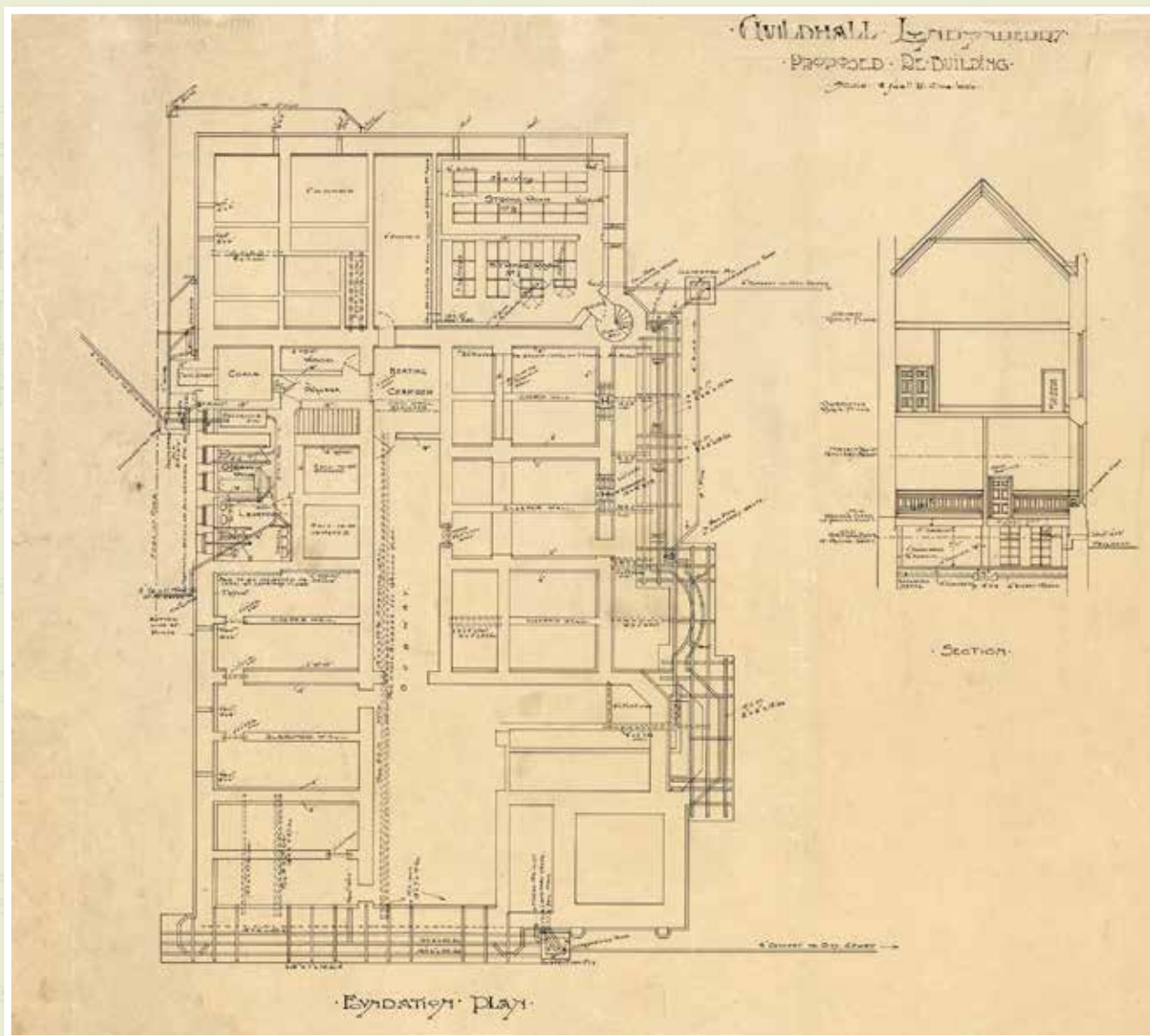




Drawings showing the elevation of the Guildhall to Shipquay Place and to Guildhall Street, 1911.



An architectural drawing of the ground-floor plan of the Guildhall, 1911. It indicates in great detail the variety of accommodation within the Guildhall at this time. As well as the layout of offices and chambers (which includes the Mayor's Parlour, the City Surveyor's Office, the Town Clerk's Office, Council Chambers, Councillors' Robing Room and 'Strong' room), the drawing gives details of the building's heating and ventilation systems, and the layout of a Medical Room and Kitchen.



Drawing showing the foundation plans (and cross section) for the proposed rebuilding of the Guildhall, 1911. It includes the sewage pipes, heating chamber, bath room, lavatory, strong room and coal room.

Renovation of retail premises in the Diamond, c 1980.



Factories & Premises

Shirt making was established in Derry by the local Scott family in the early 1830s. It proved immensely successful which encouraged outside industrialists to set up factories in the city in the 1850s. The shirt-making industry quickly became one of the most important employers in the region. By the 1920s, when industry growth reached its peak, shirt factories employed about 18,000 people (90% of these women) from the city and the surrounding district.

The city is dotted with large, and now mostly abandoned, nineteenth-century shirt-factory buildings, many of them constructed in elegant and varying architectural styles as their owners tried to outdo each other. However, some have found new life beyond shirt making and are being re-used with little change to their fabric or architectural styles.

The Welch Margetson factory, erected in 1872 on Carlisle Road, for example, is a fine example of industrial

architecture, now housing a government department back office. Hogg and Mitchell's, built in 1896 on Great James Street, is a five-storey factory building which now leases ground-floor spaces to different businesses while the remaining floors have been converted to apartments.

Likewise, other well-known factory buildings across the city have been given new lives as apartment blocks (Star Factory), or arts, education and business spaces (City Factory).

Unfortunately, many of the city's most iconic factories, storehouses and retail / public premises have disappeared over time through natural causes (dilapidation and condemnation), urban regeneration or as a result of conflict during the Troubles.

The following pages illustrate just some of the many architecturally significant buildings which have called the city home throughout the decades.

Extracted from 'Discover Derry' by Brian Lacey (Guildhall Press, 2011).



A view of Austins Department Store from Foyle Street. Construction can be seen underway for the development of the Richmond Shopping Centre, c 1983.

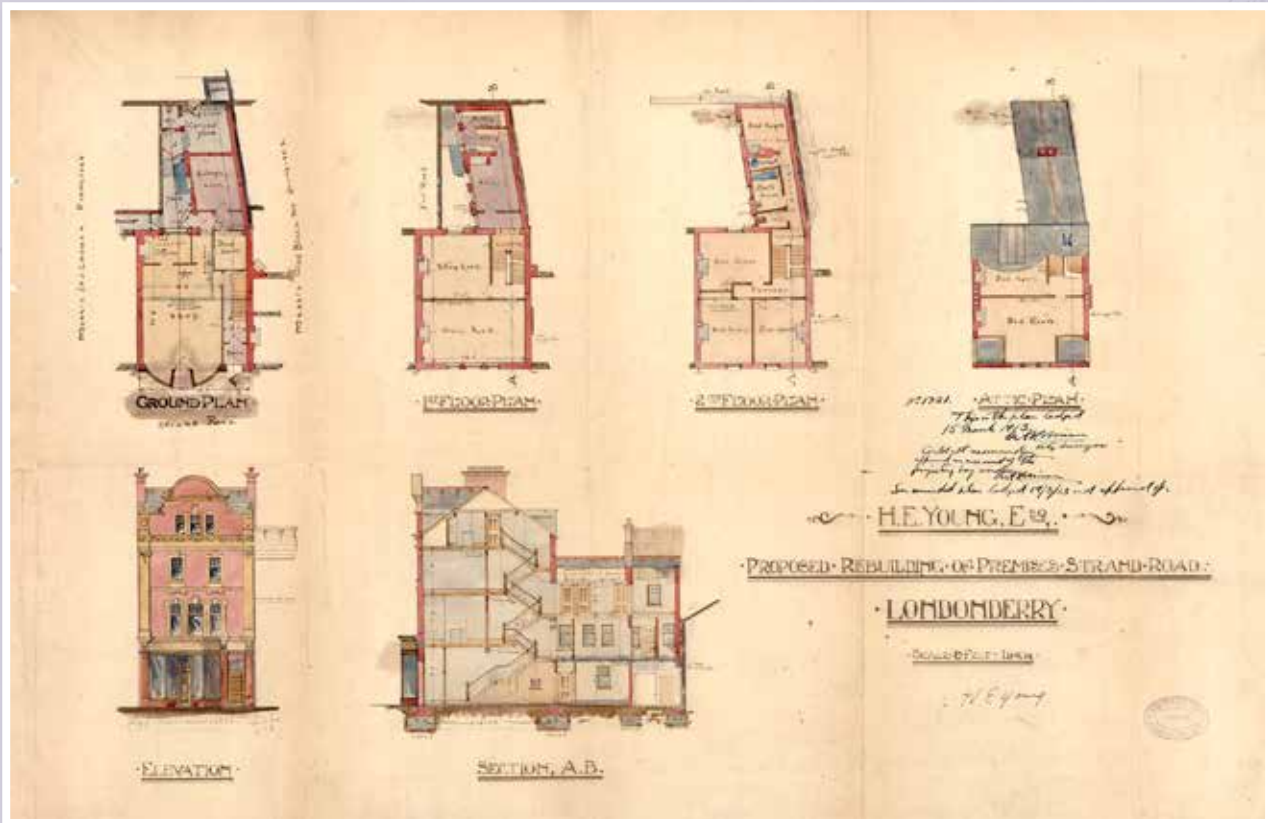


Above: Hogg and Mitchell Shirt Factory front elevation to Little James Street, 1896.
Below: Hogg and Mitchell Shirt Factory side elevation to Great James Street, 1896.

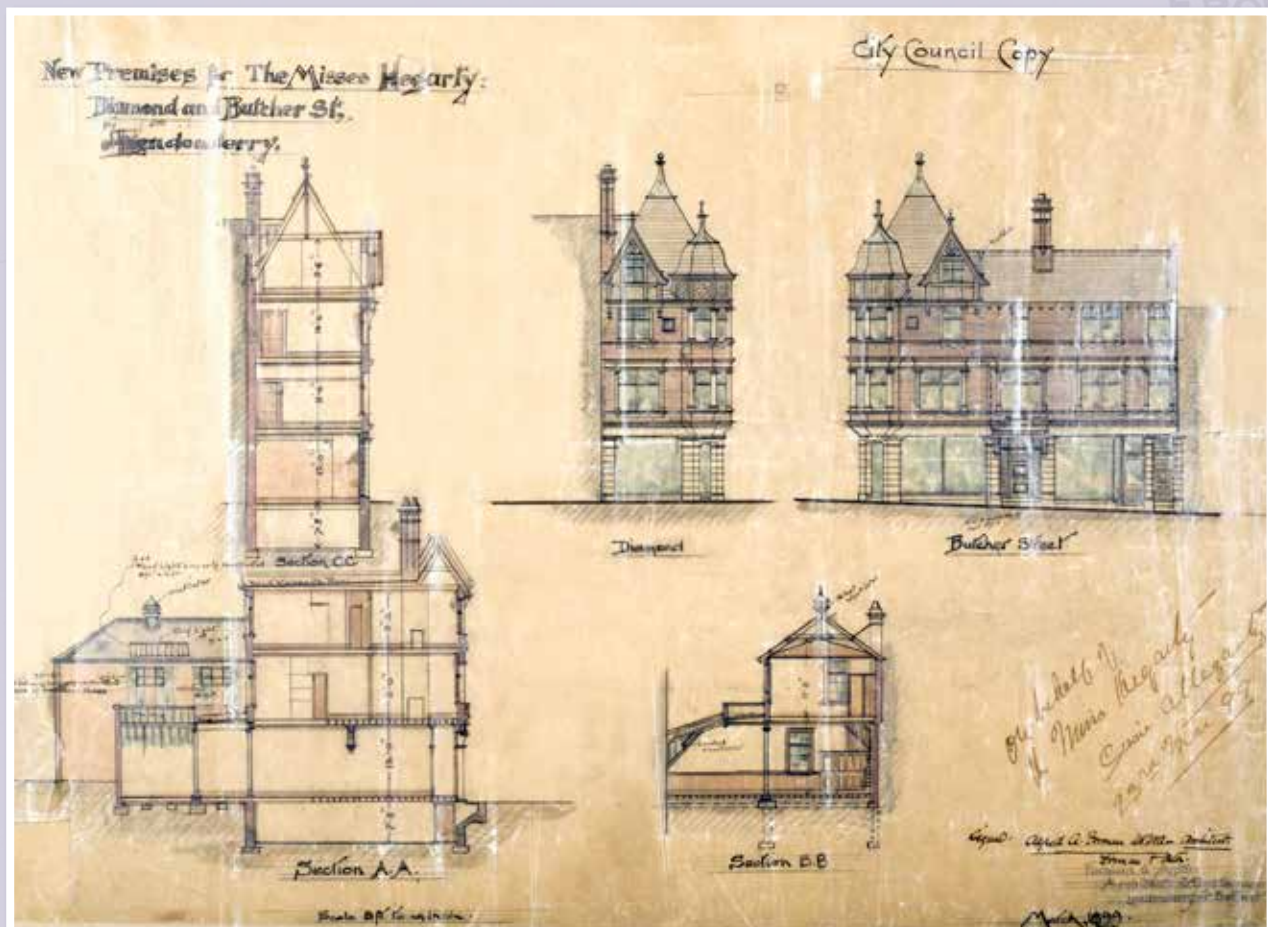


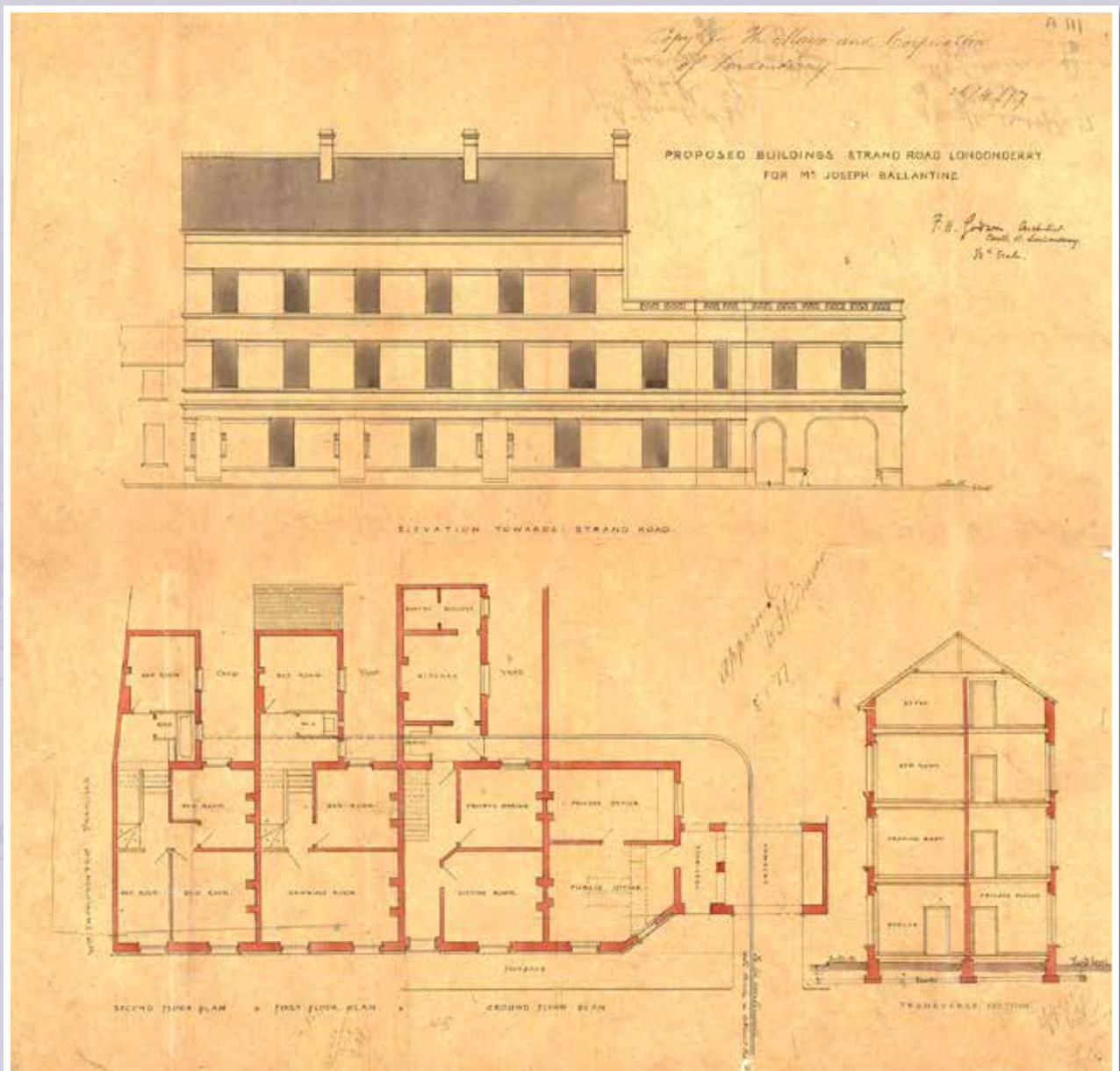
Section B.B

Thomas F. Allen.
Foreman & Son
Architects & Estimators
London & York

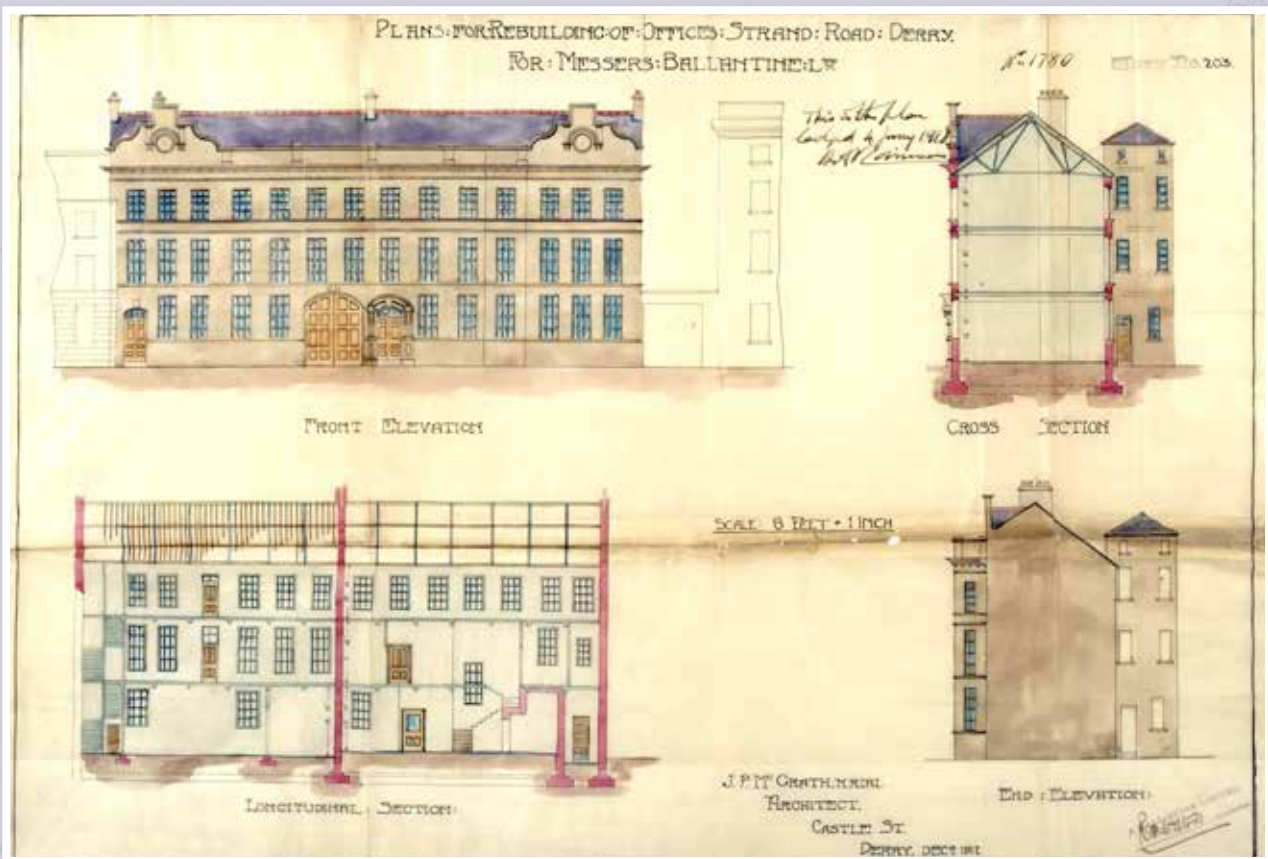


Above: Plans detailing the rebuilding of a photography studio premises on the Strand Road for H.E. Young Esq, 1913.
Below: Butcher Street / Diamond premises planned for Mrs Hegarty by architects Forman and Aston, 1899.

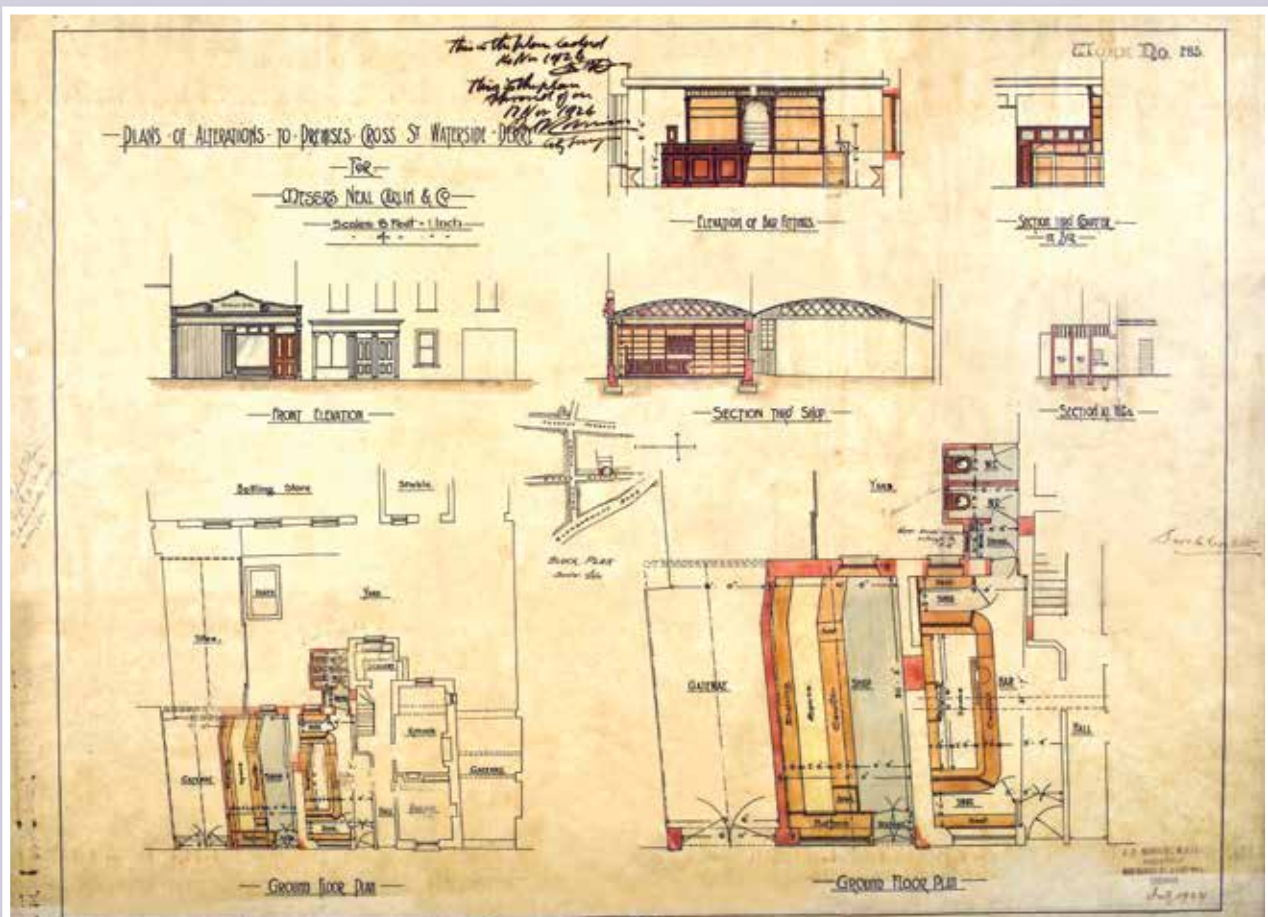


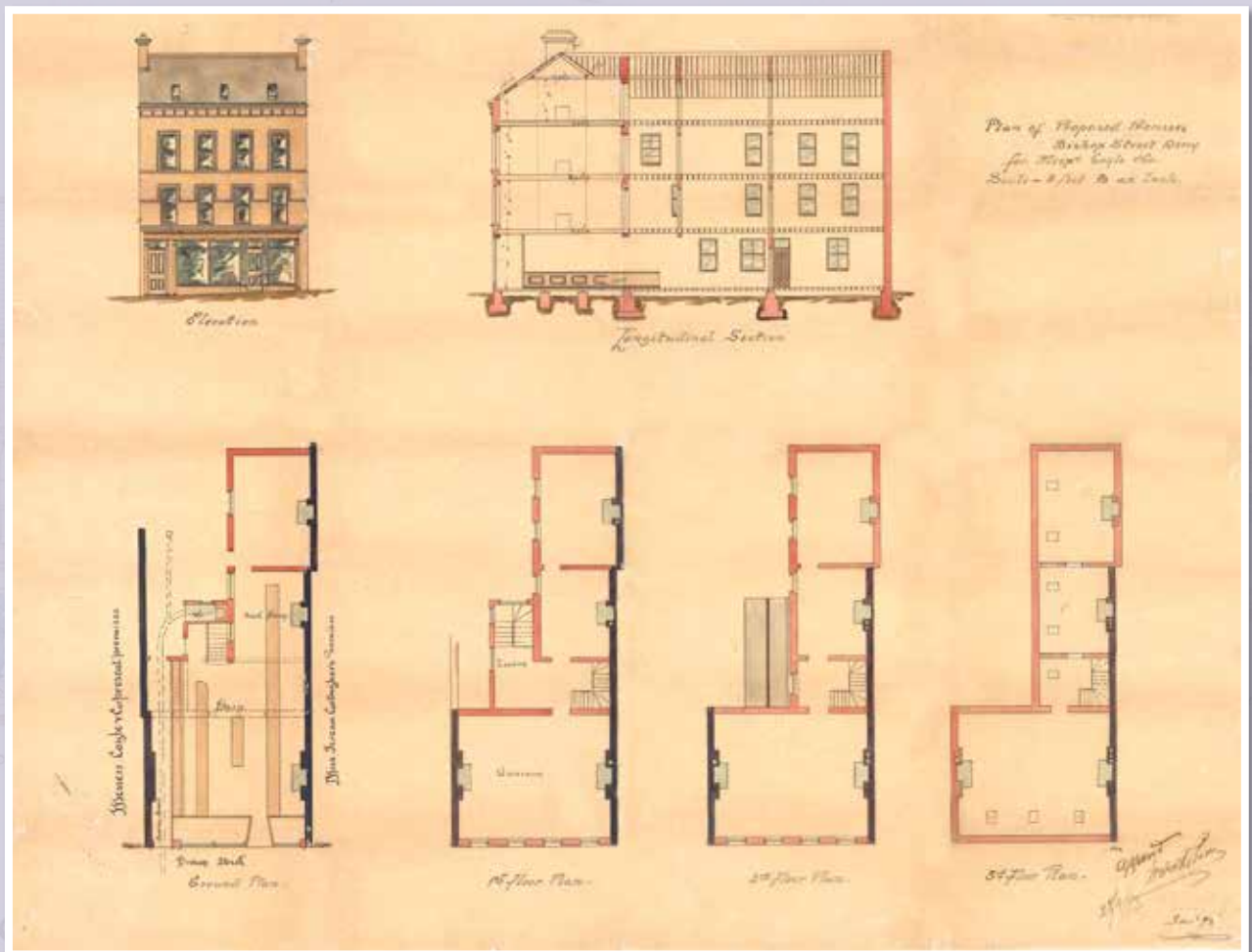


Proposed buildings on Strand Road for Mr J Ballantine, 1877.

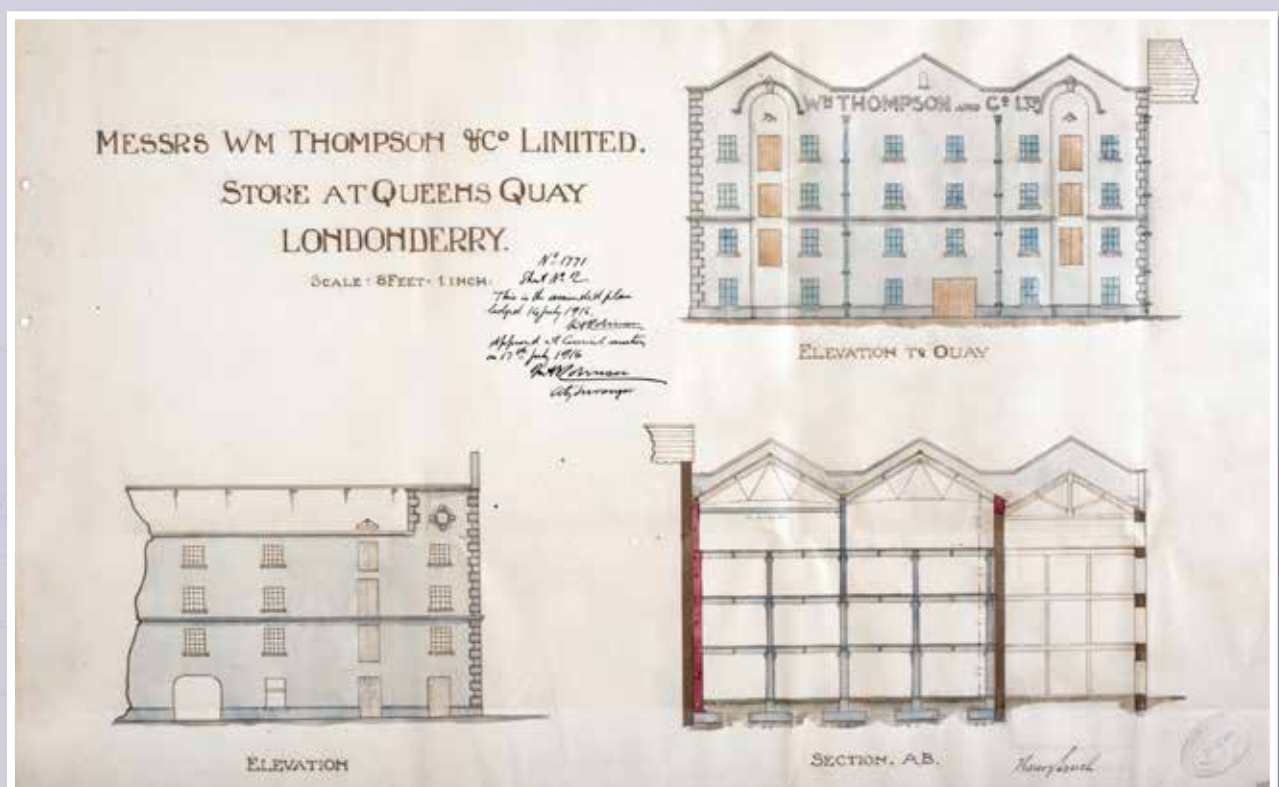


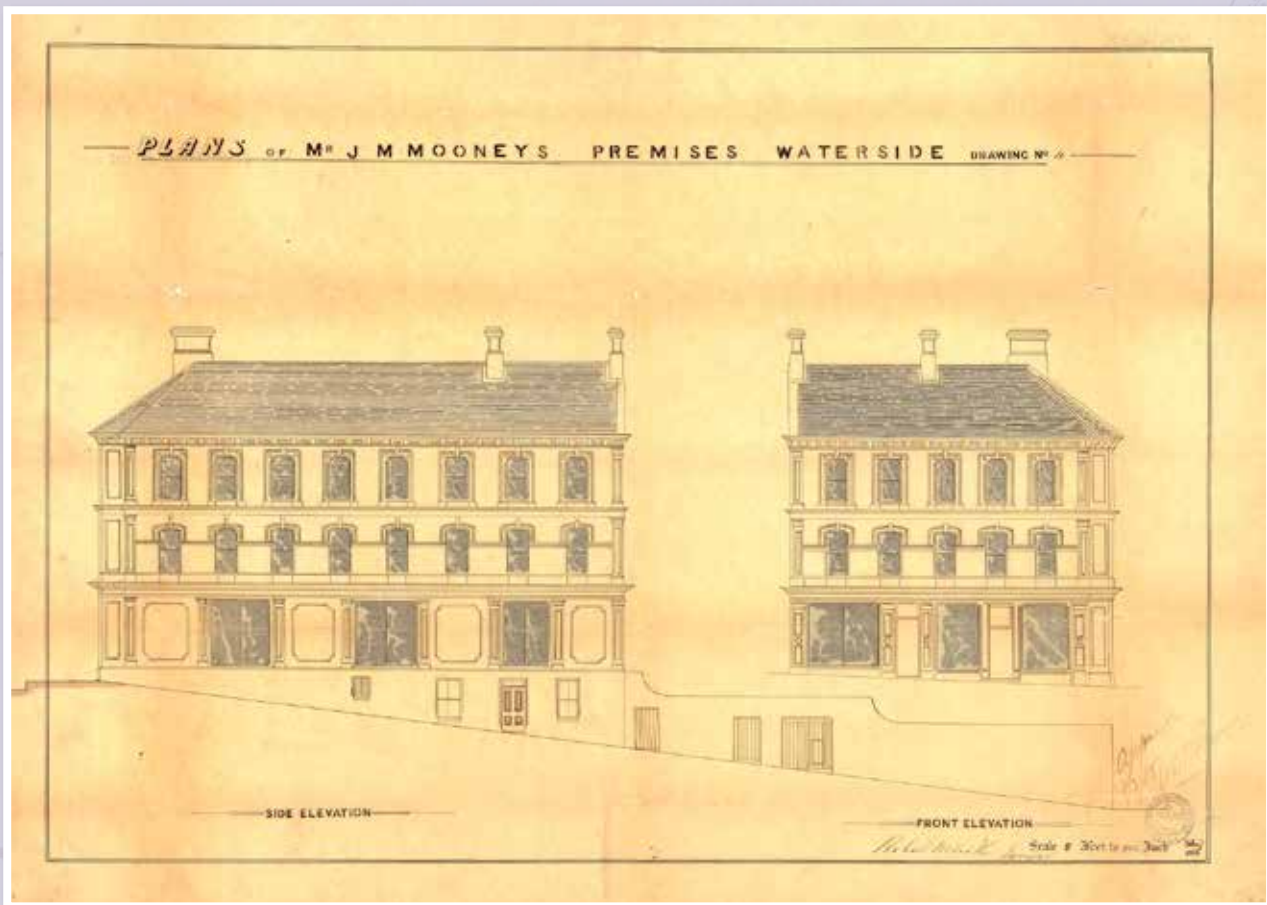
Above: Plans for rebuilding premises on Strand Road for Messrs Ballantine, 1918.
Below: Plans of alterations for Neal Carlin's grocers and public house, 1924.





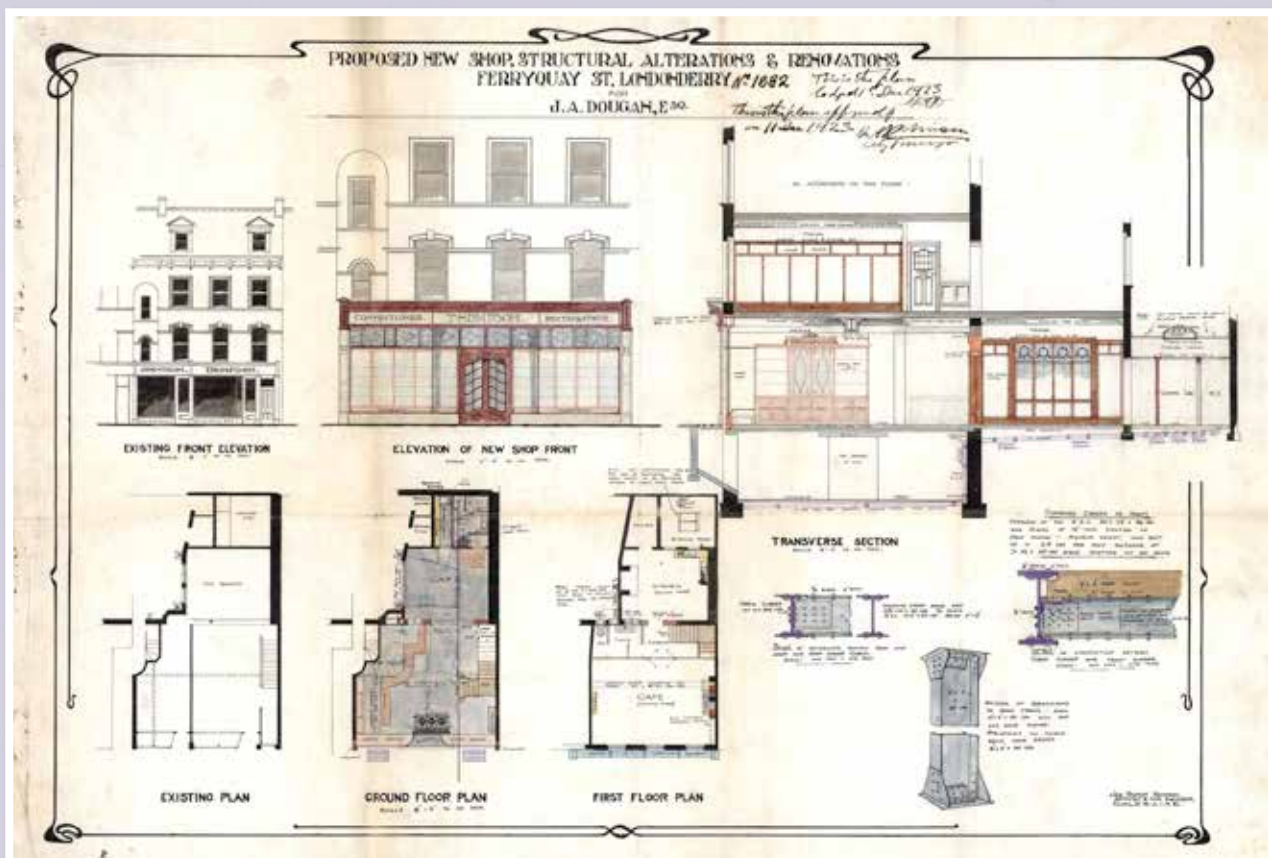
Above: Proposed book store on Bishop Street for Coyle & Co, 1893.
Below: Thompson's Store on Queen's Quay, 1916.

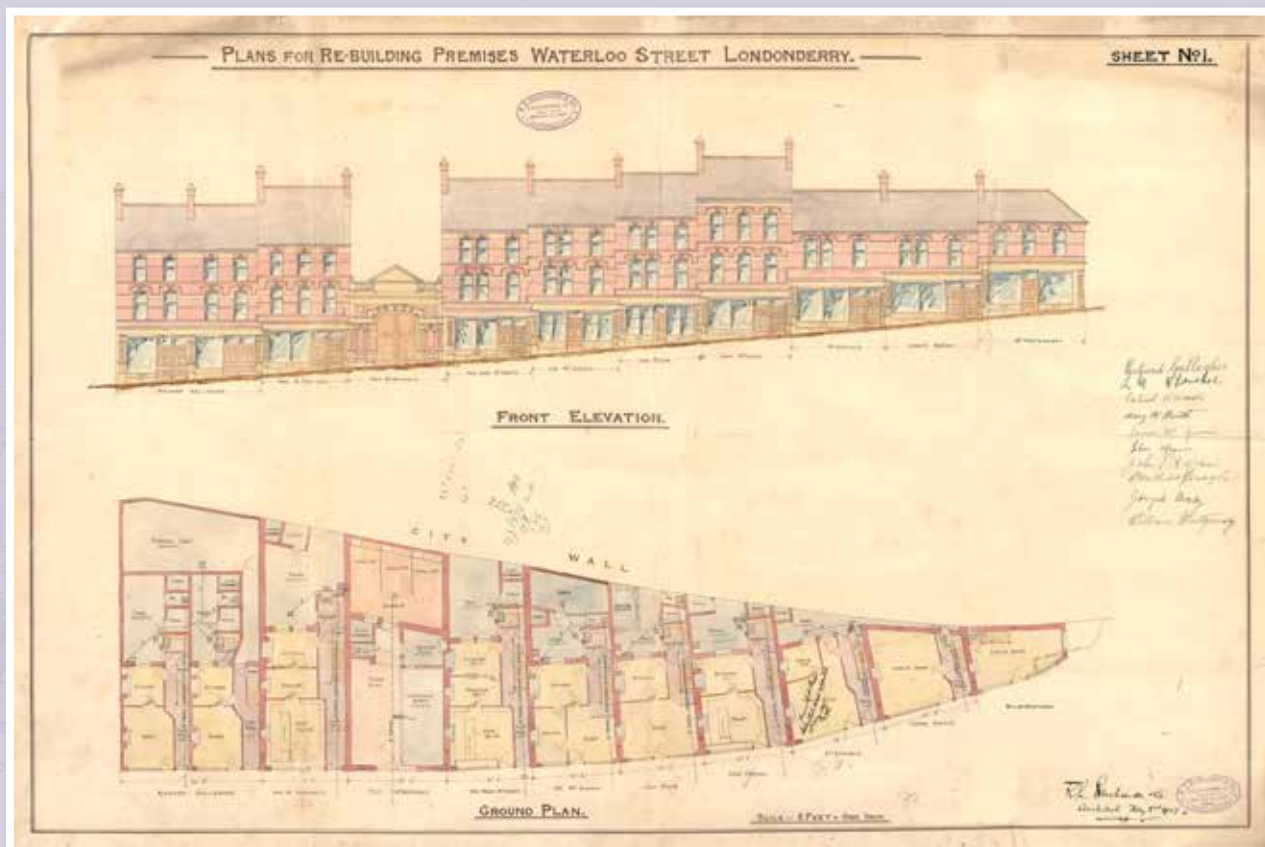




Above: Plans for J Mooney's premises, Waterside, 1885.

Below: Proposed structural alterations and renovations to a new café and confectionery shop on Ferryquay Street for J.A. Dougan Esq, 1923.

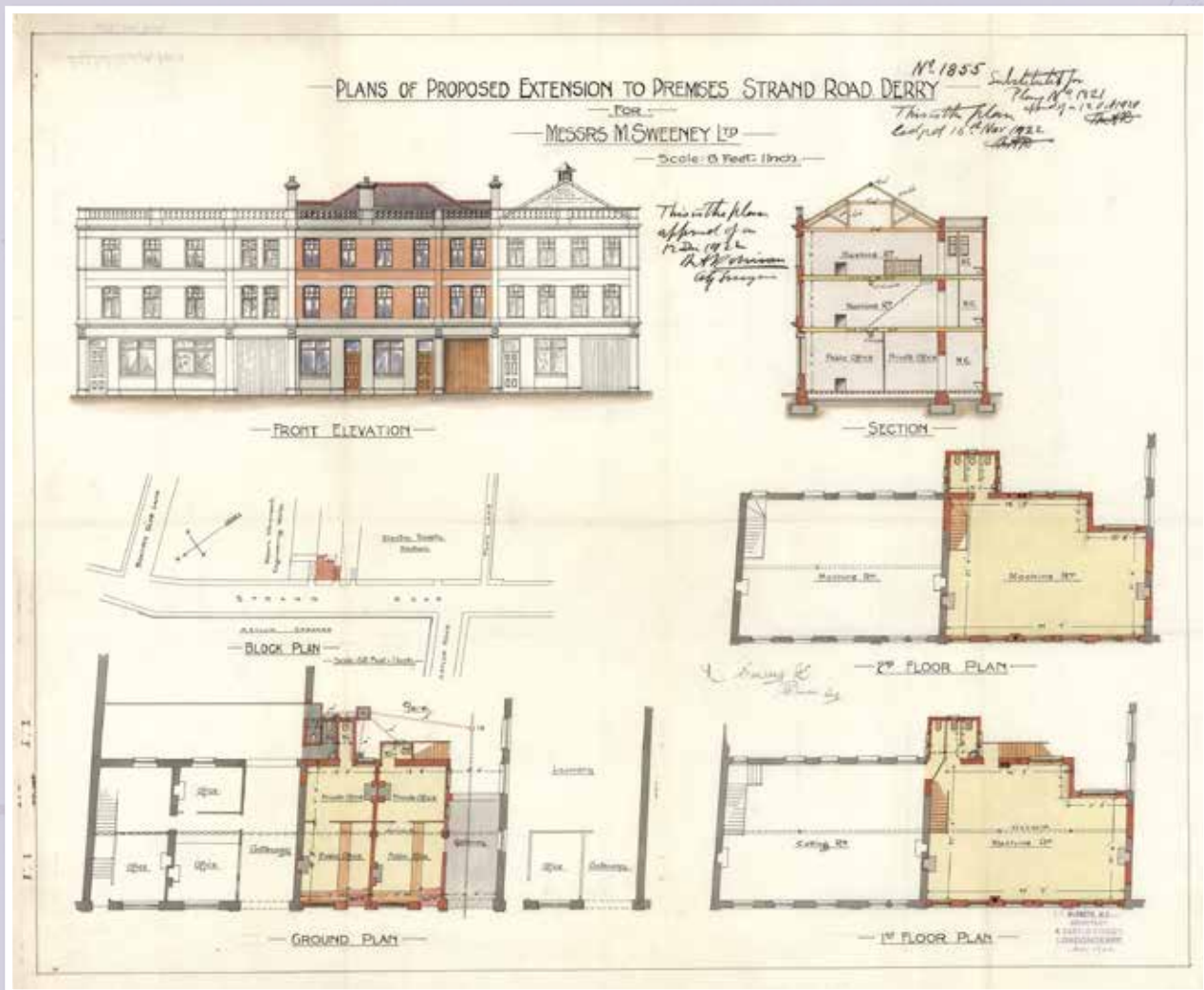




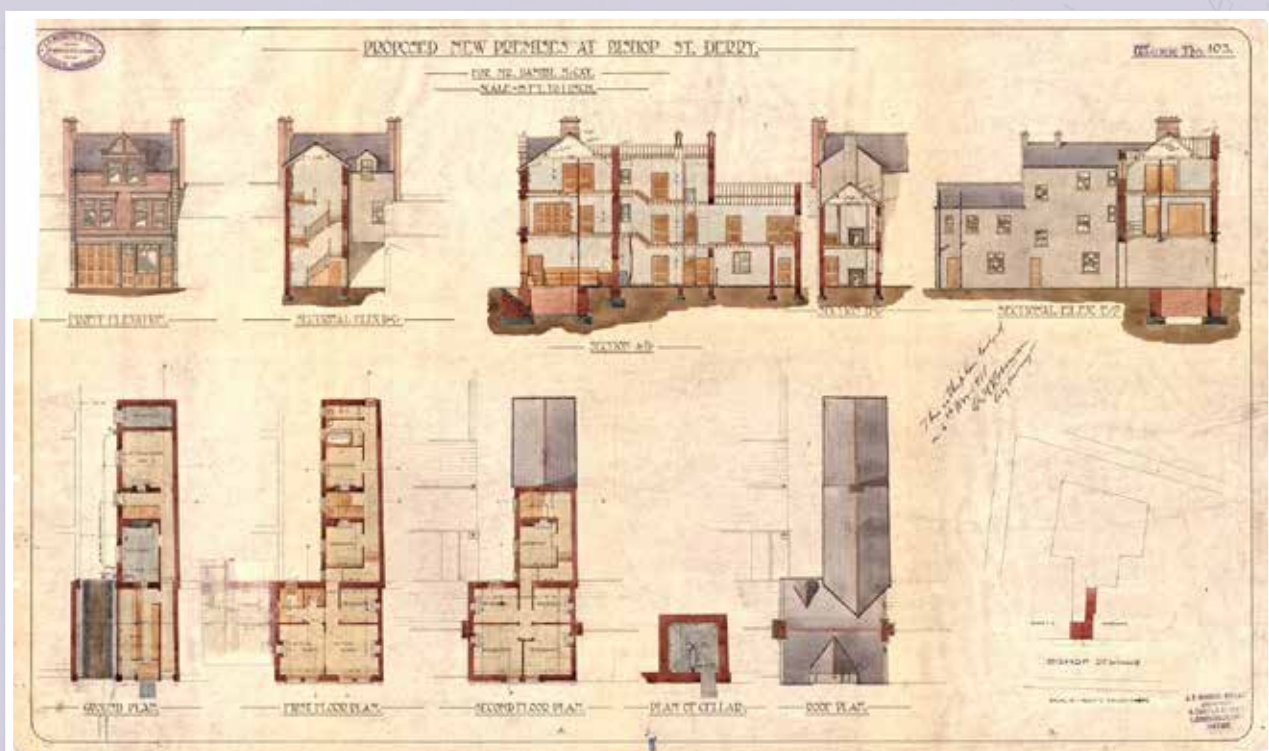
Above: A drawing detailing the proposed rebuilding of Waterloo Street premises (comprising mainly shops and public houses) belonging to: Mr R Gallagher, Mr M Donoghue, Mr P McMonagle, Mr M McGrath, Mr J McGinnis, Mr J O'Kane, Mr J O'Hagan, Mr P McGonigle, Mr J Bready and Mr W Montgomery, 1907.

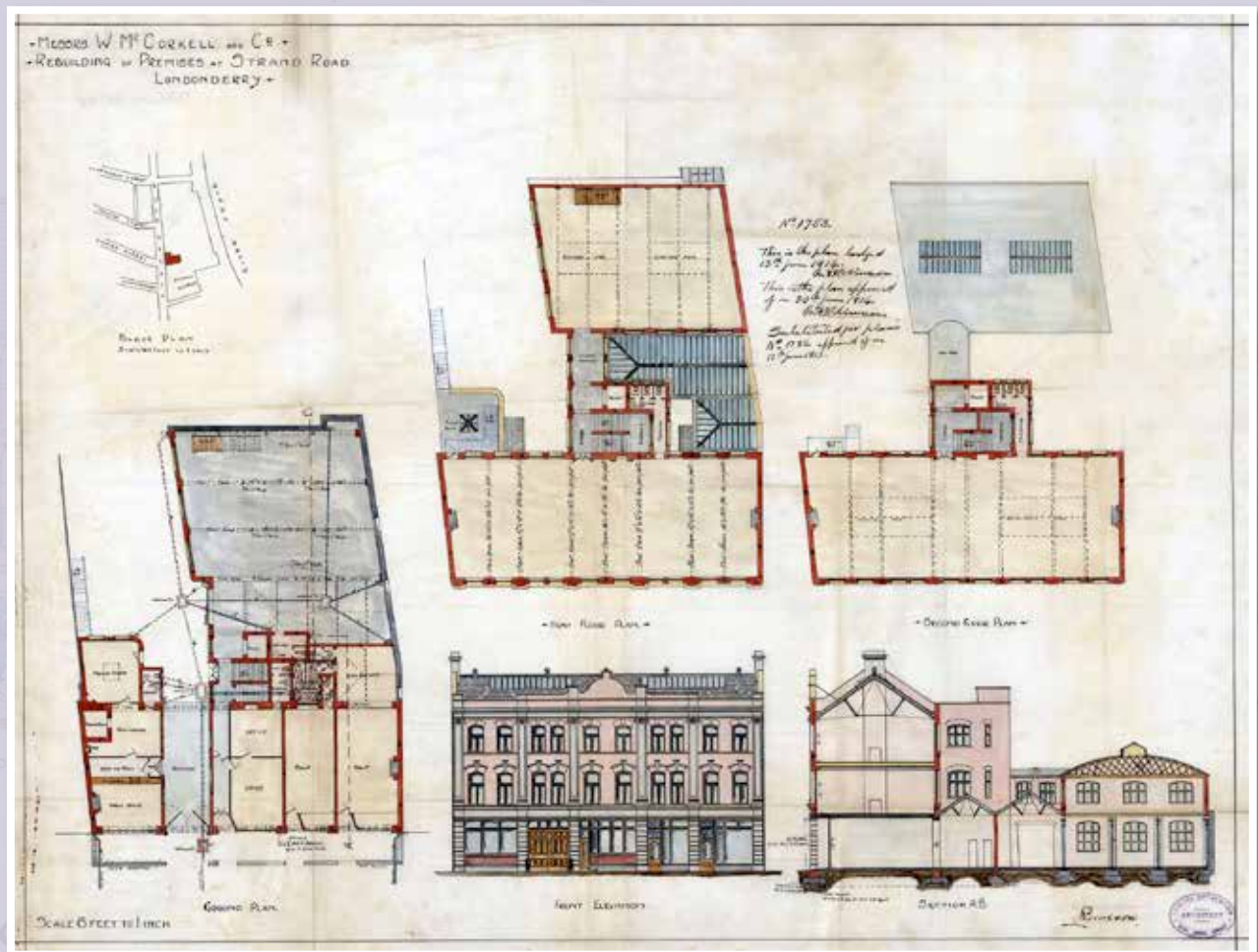
Below: Rebuilding of grocery shop / public house on Richmond Street and Linenhall Street for Charles Magee Esq, 1915.





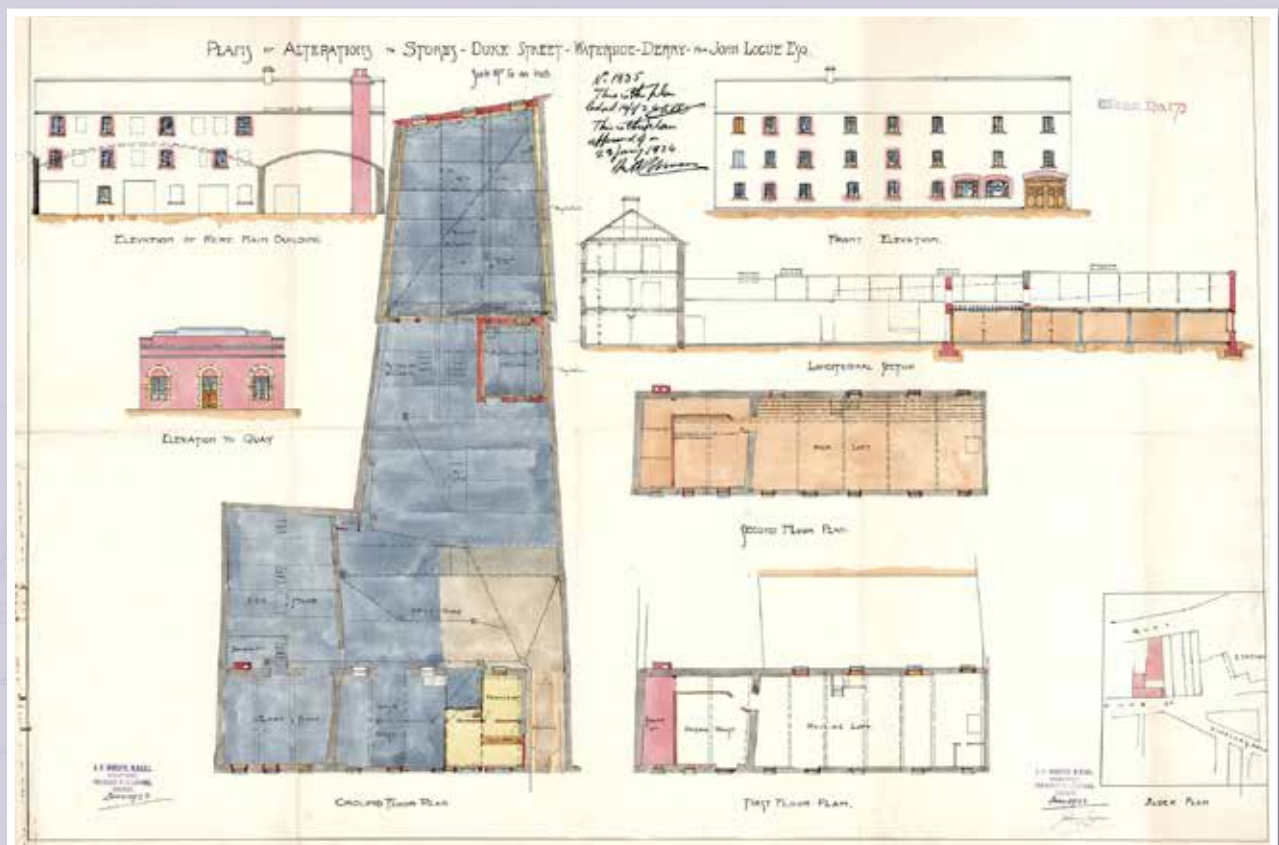
Above: Extension to premises on Strand Road for Messrs M. Sweeney Ltd, clothing manufacturer, 1922.
Below: Plans of new public house and lodgings on Bishop Street for Mr Daniel McKay, 1911.





Above: Messrs McCorkell and Co. rebuilding of premises at Strand Road, 1913.

Below: Plan of alterations to pork stores, Duke Street, Waterside, 1923.





Plans for proposed new premises for Austins store at the Diamond by architect Matthew Robinson, c 1905.



Proposed New
Messrs.

PRICES · LONDONBERRY ·
 FOR
 AUSTIN AND COY

Scale: 8 ft to One Inch.



Schools & Colleges

As with many towns of similar size and demography within the region, Derry's school system and education provision have traditionally been linked very closely with the city's religious orders.

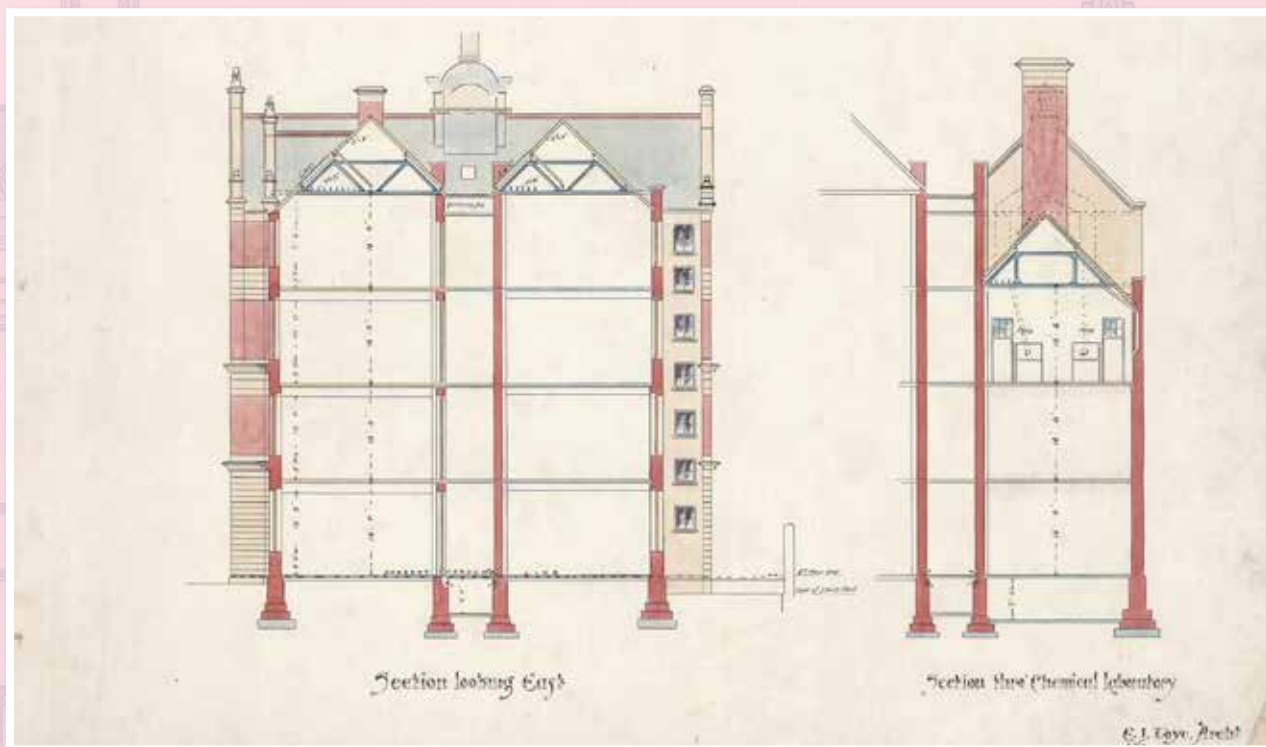
Schools either directly adjacent to places of worship or 'convent schools' — established or facilitated by the various denominations of clergy — were commonplace at the turn of the century. Even the city's university at Magee was originally established in 1865 as a Presbyterian theological and liberal arts college.

The built heritage archive contains many of the area's most significant school buildings, some of which are showcased here.

Included are schools such as: St Eugene's Cathedral School, Christian Brothers School on the Brow-of-the-Hill, Rosstowney School, the Municipal Technical School (NWRC), Nazareth House and buildings related to Magee College and the Long Tower school.

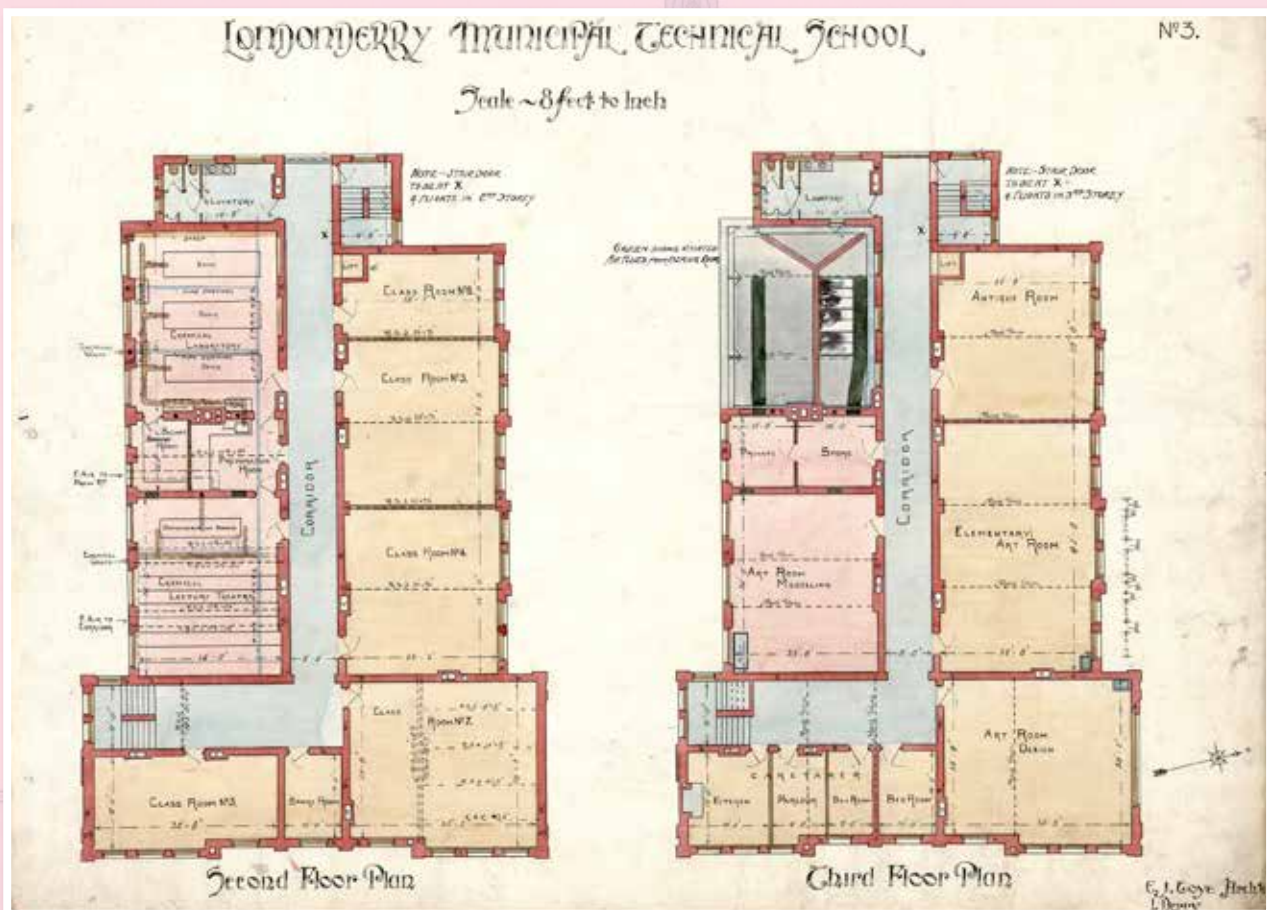
The old 'Technical School', now North West Regional College, on Strand Road, c 1940.



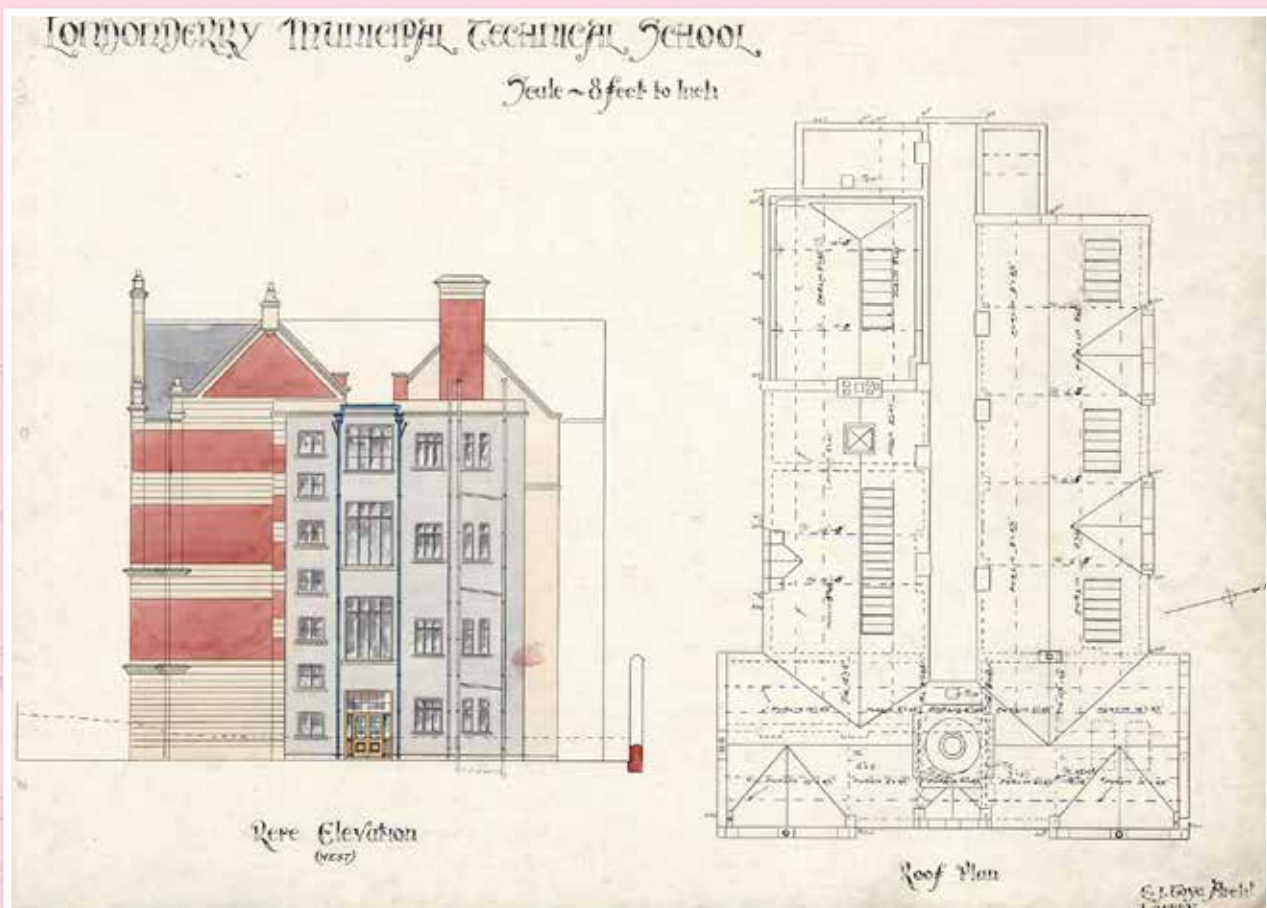


Above: Londonderry Municipal School (now North West Regional College) – south elevation.
Below: Elevation to Strand Road (East).



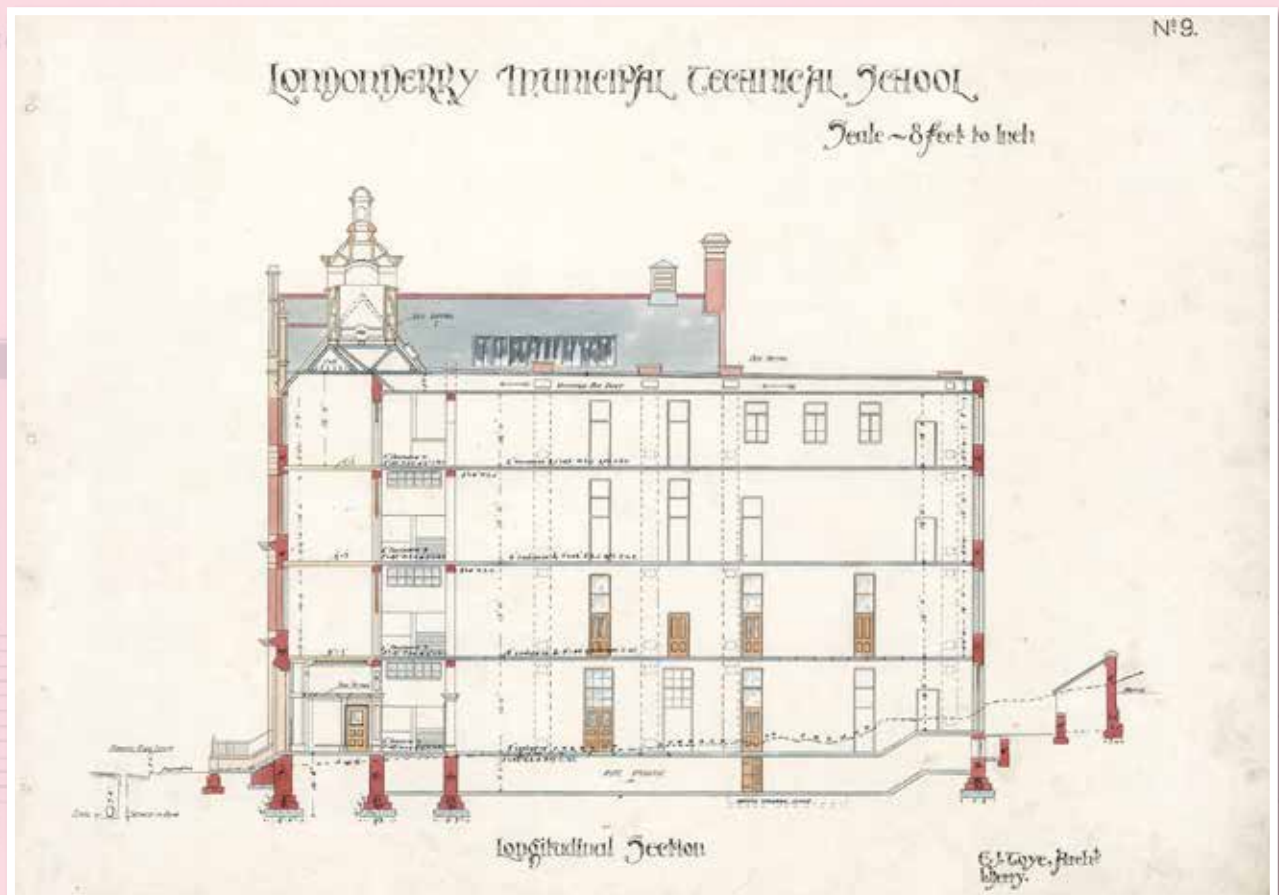


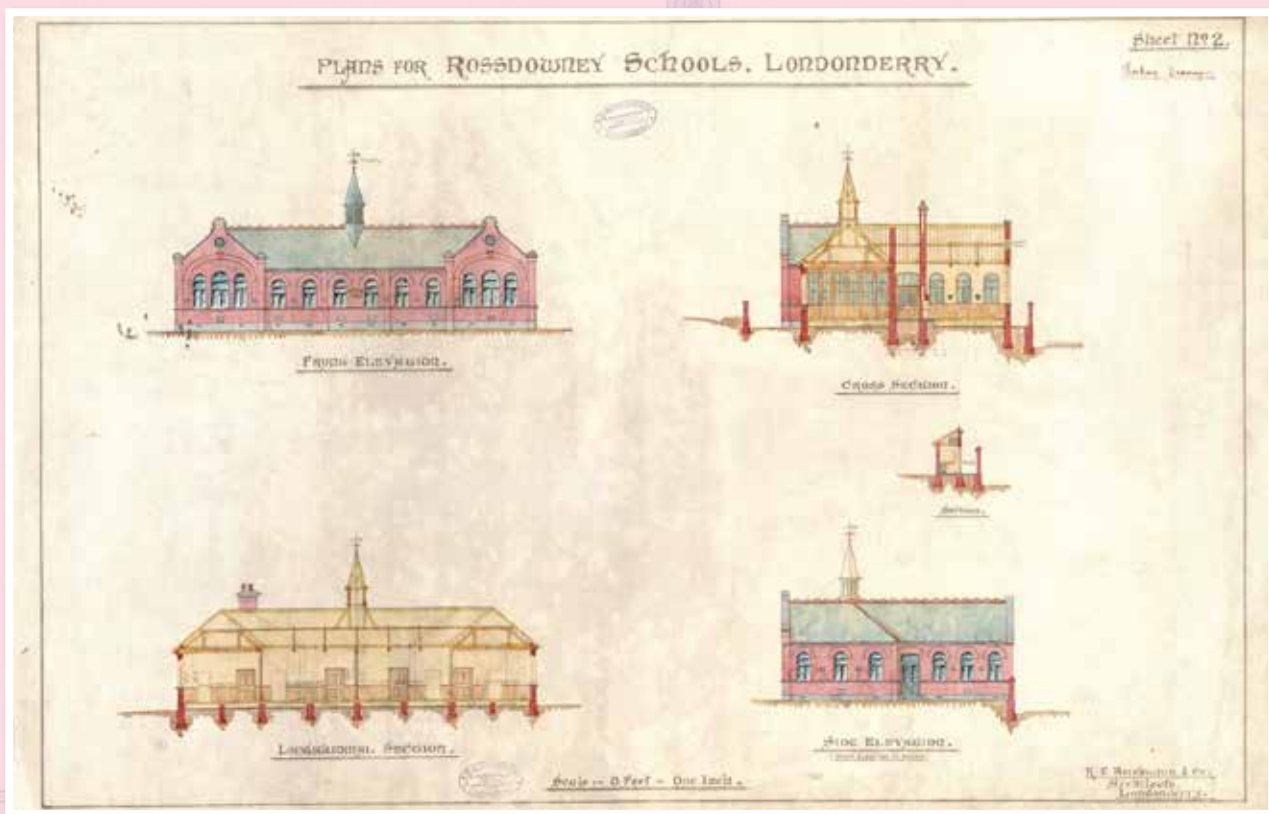
Above: Londonderry Municipal School – second and third floor plans, with detail including: chemical labs, art rooms, antique room and janitorial living quarters. Below: Rere (sic) elevation (West) and roof plan.



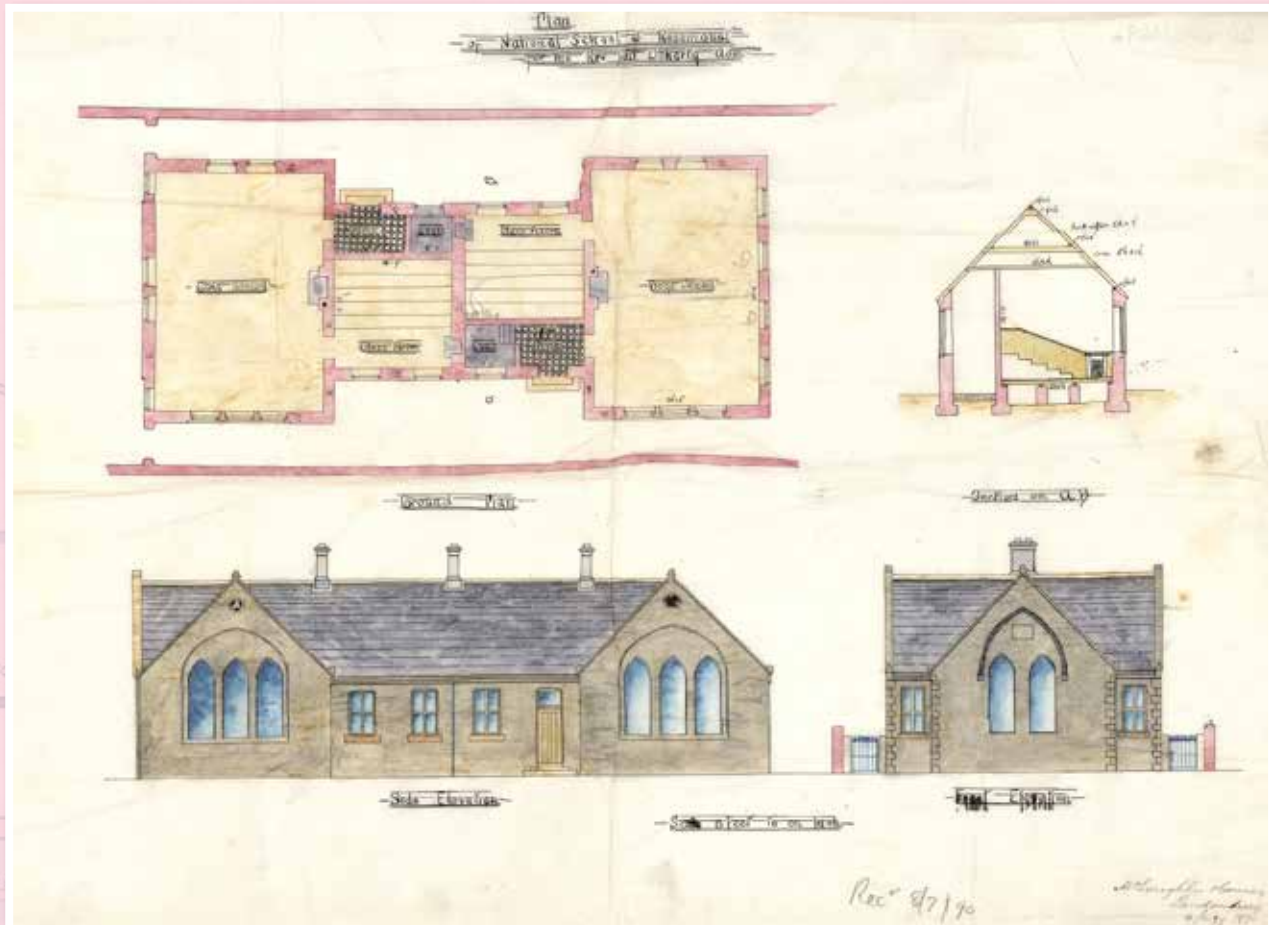


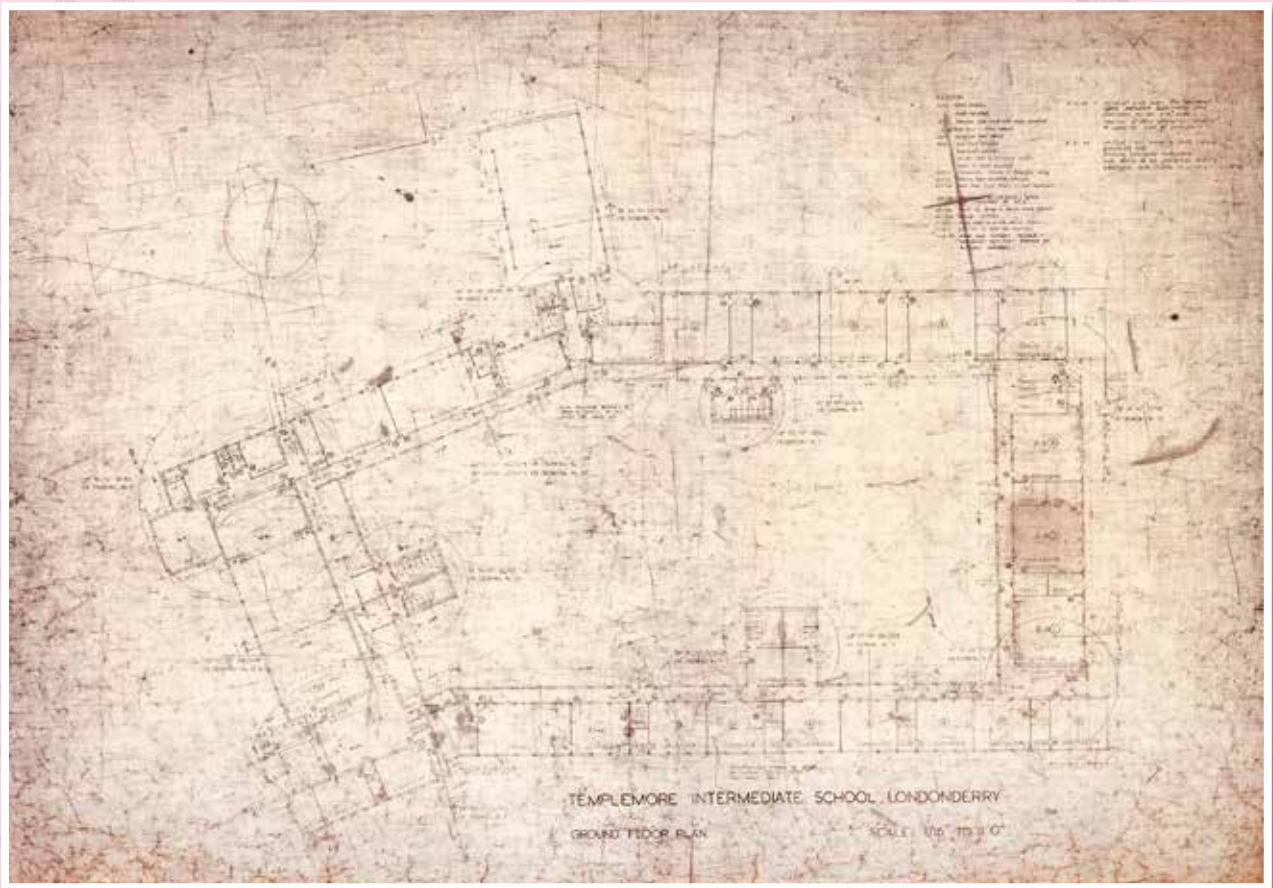
Above: Londonderry Municipal School – elevation to Lawrence Hill (North). Below: Longitudinal section.





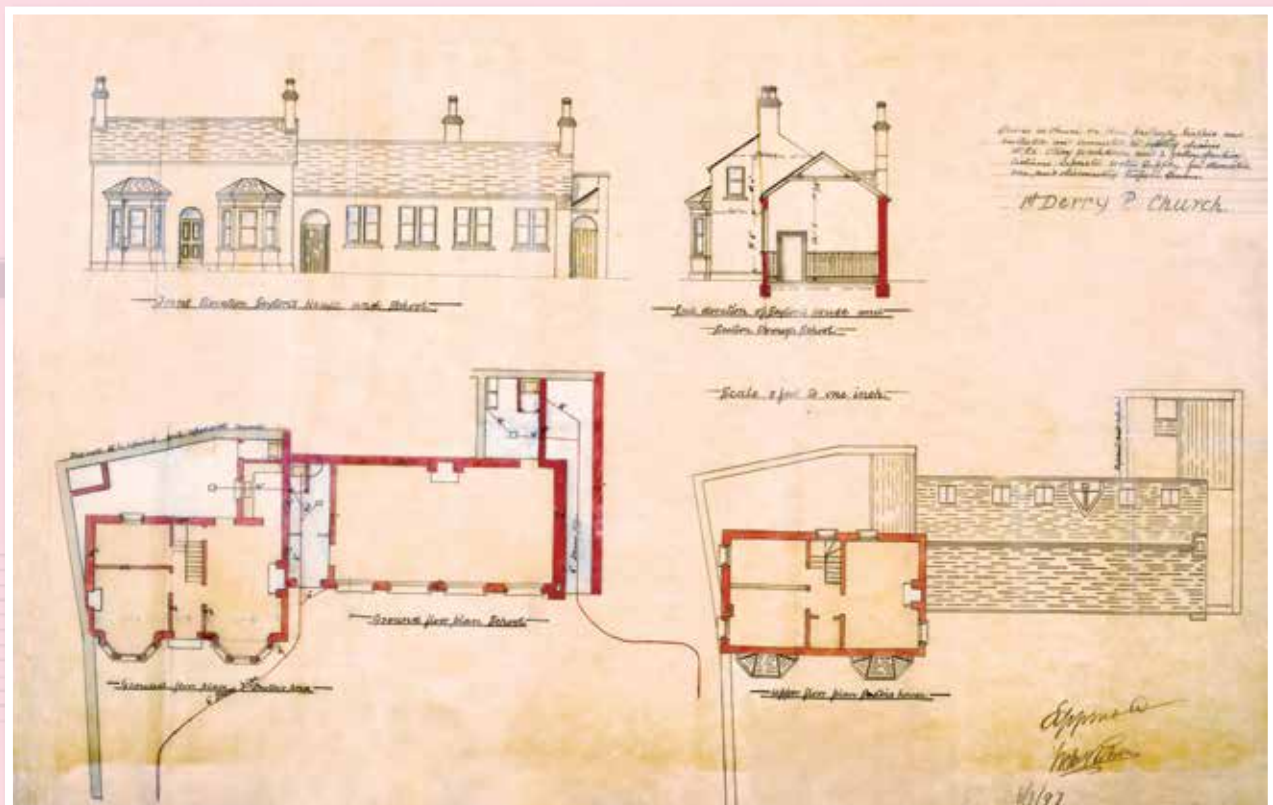
Above: Plans for Rosstowney Primary School, Waterside. Front elevation, cross section, longitudinal section, side elevation.
Below: Plans for the 'National School at Rosemount' from the Rev. John Doherty, 1890.

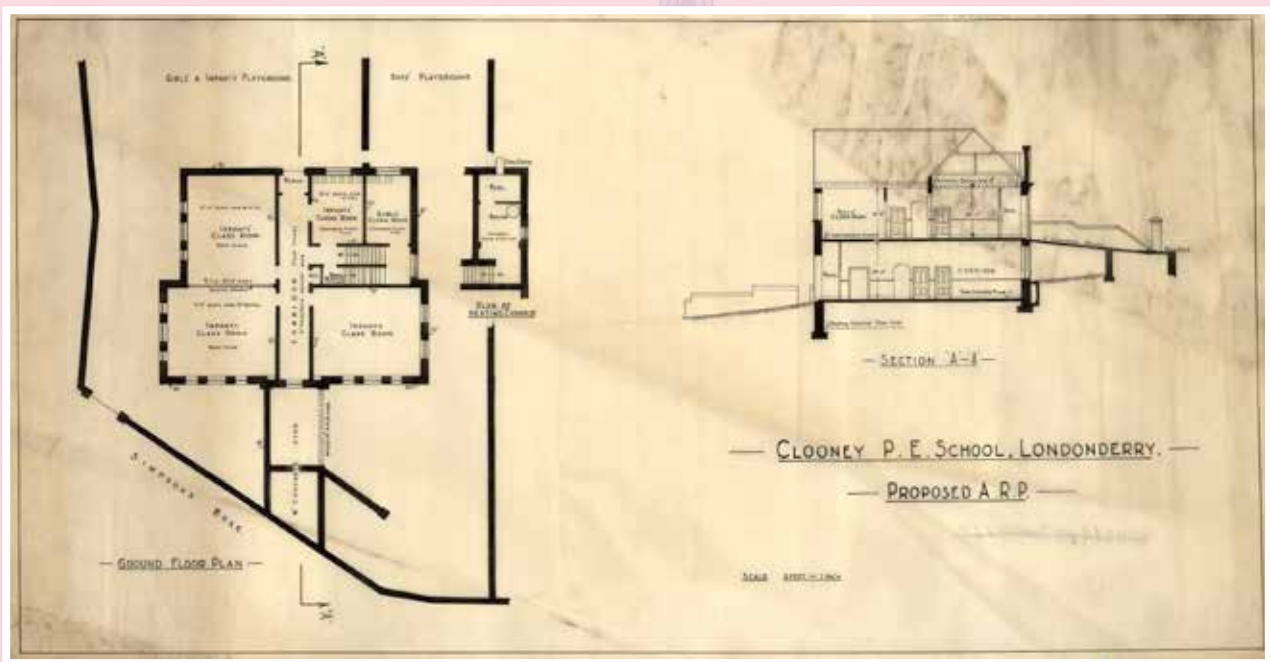




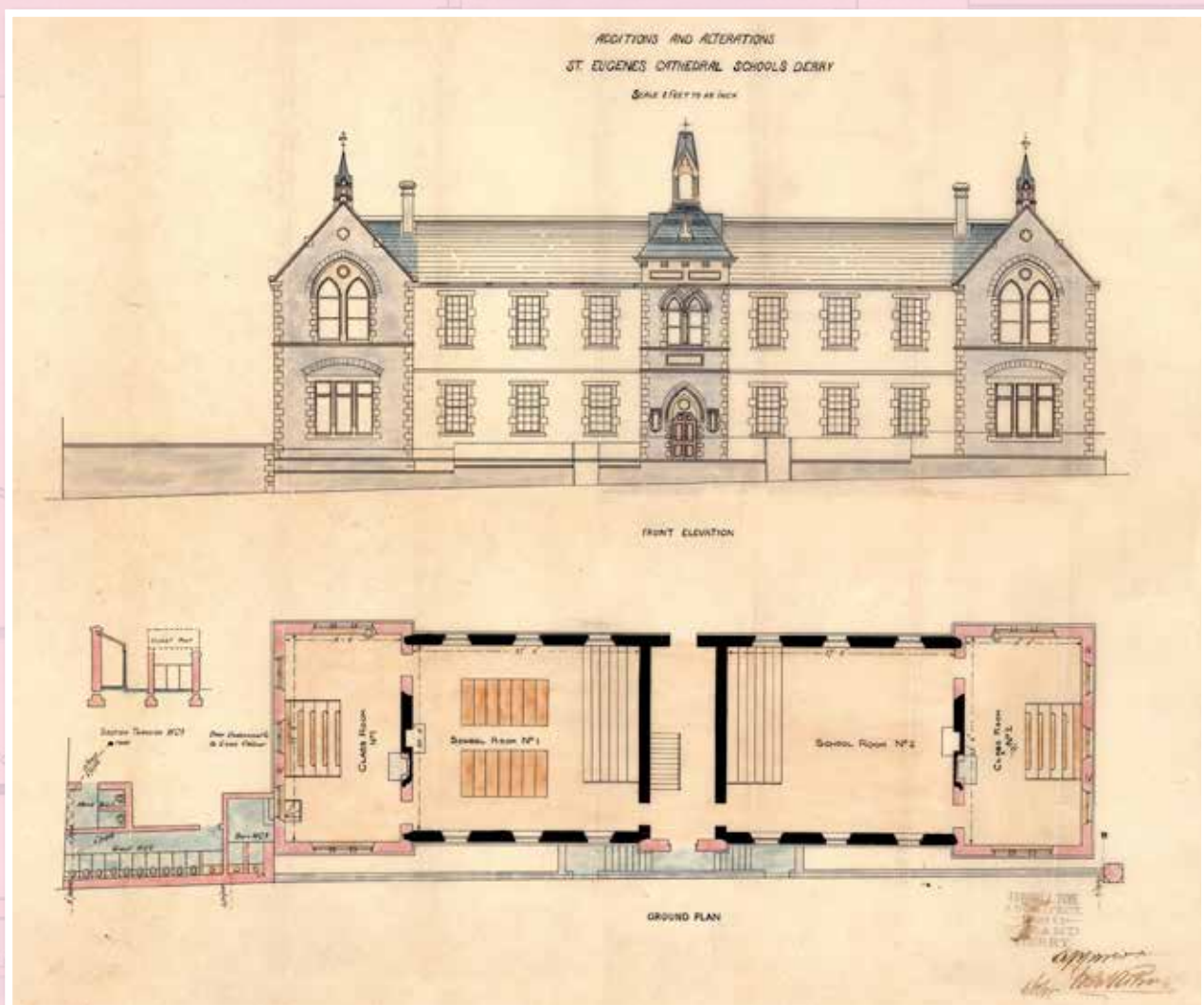
Above: A deteriorated plan of Templermore Intermediate School on Northland Road. Revisions to ground floor, 1955.
 Below: Proposed addition to the 'Sexton's House' at First Derry Presbyterian Church School on Upper Magazine Street, 1897.

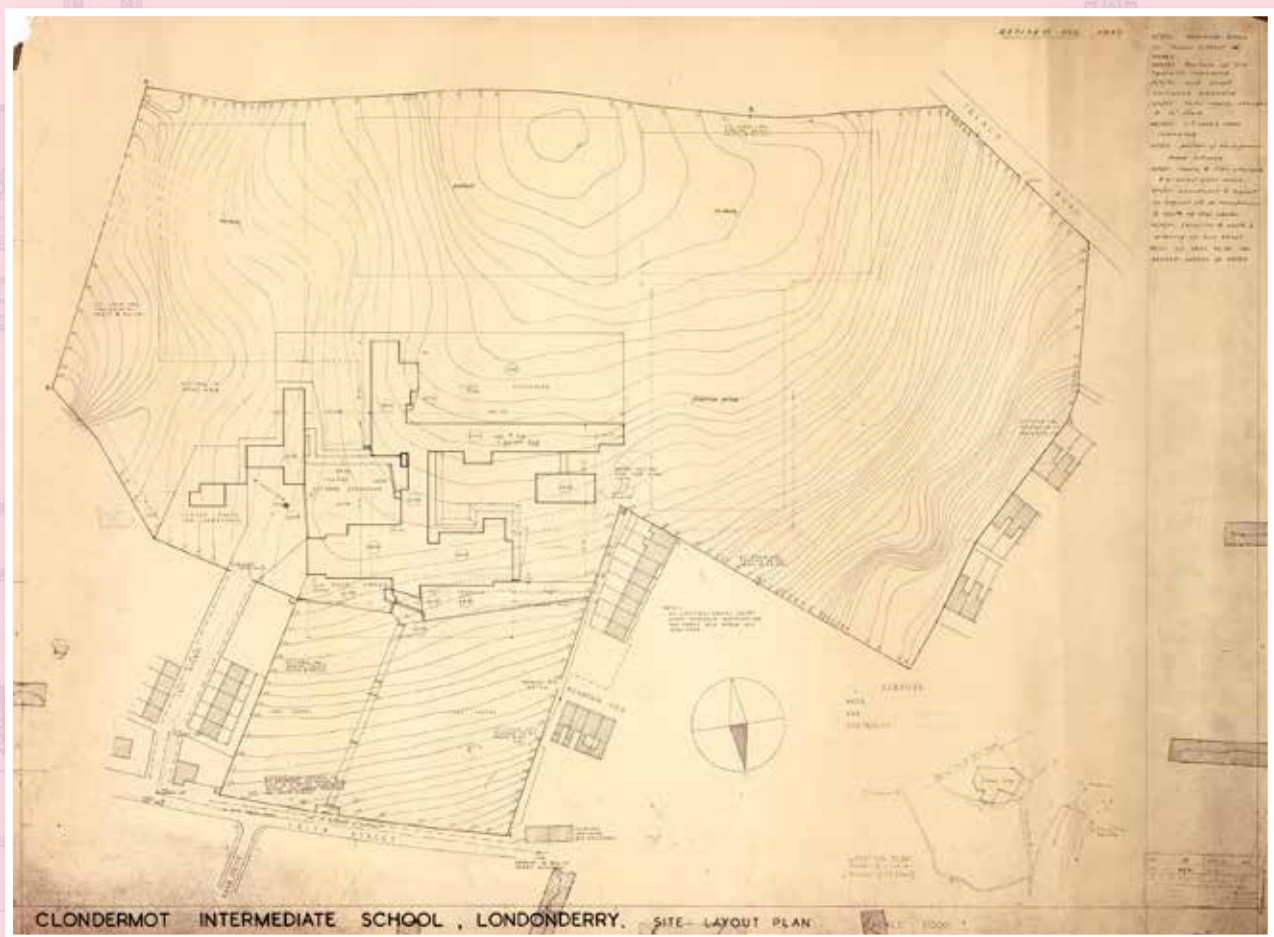
FRONT ELEVATION





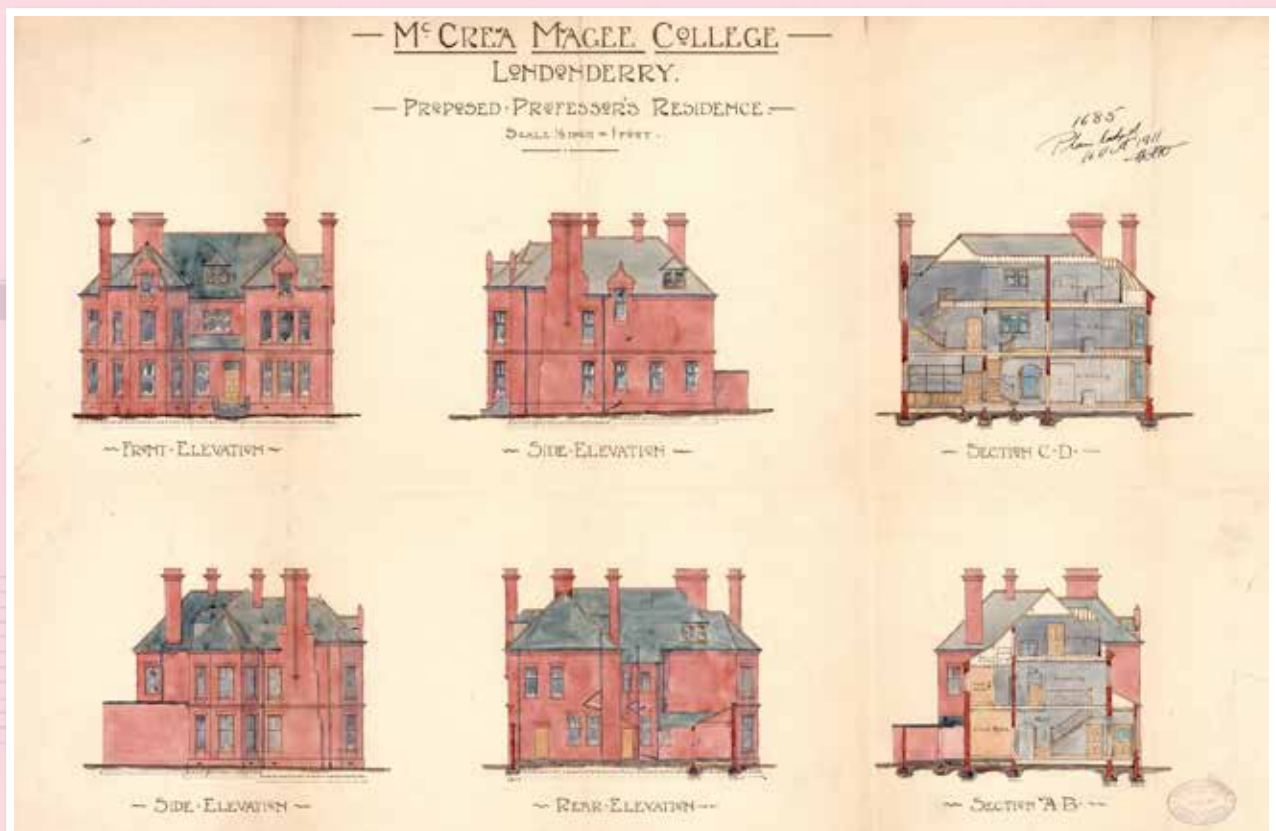
Above: Clooney P.E. School, Simpson's Bray, Waterside. Proposed Air Raid Protection amendments, c 1942.
 Below: Addition and alterations at St. Eugene's Cathedral Schools Derry, Francis Street, 1895.

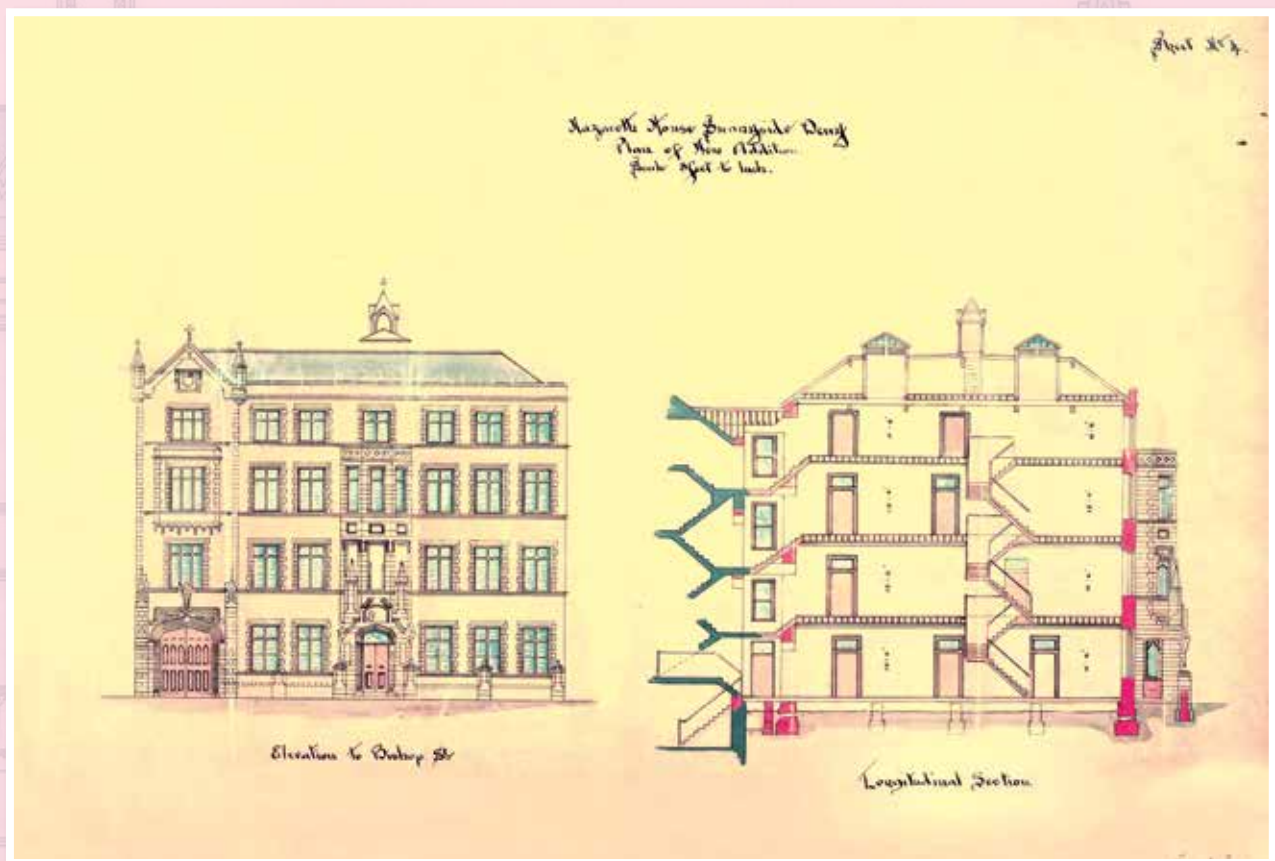




Above: Site layout plan for Clondermot Intermediate School on Irish Street, 1952.

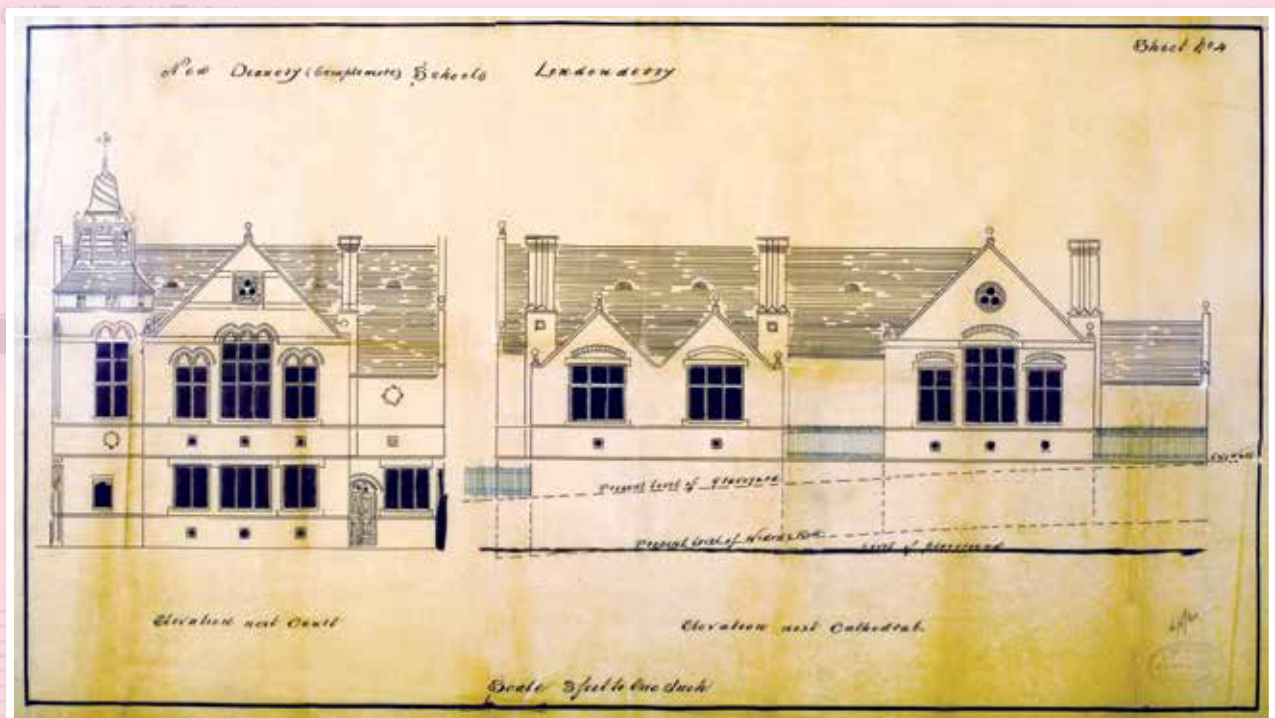
Below: Proposed Professor's residence at McCrea Magee College, off Northland Road, 1911.





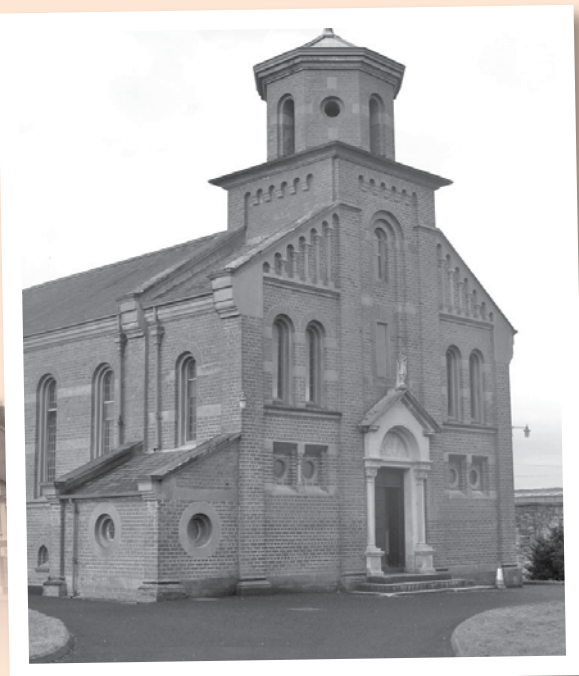
Above: Plans for Nazareth House (convent school) 'Sunnyside' on Bishop Street, 1892.

Below: Revision to the 'Cathedral School' on London Street, 1890.





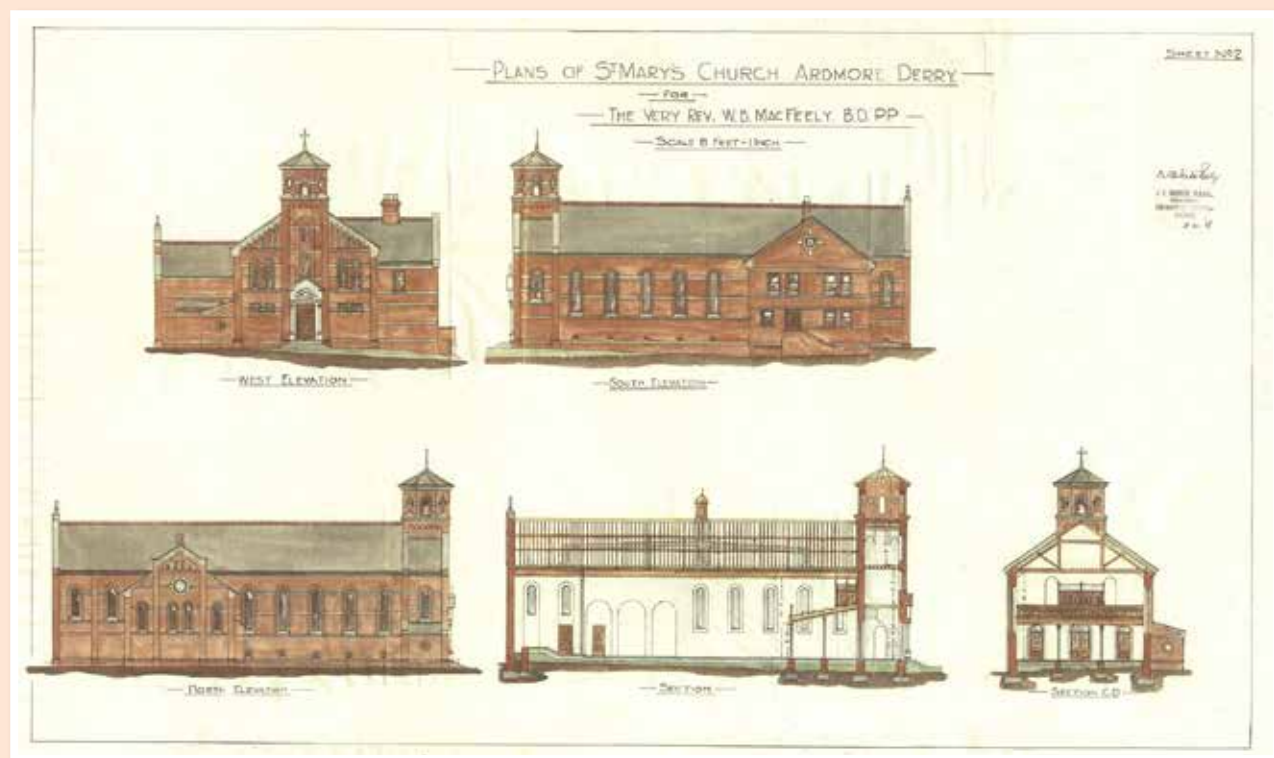
Above: Carlisle Road Methodist Church, c 1985.
Right: St Mary's Church, Ardmore, c 1995.



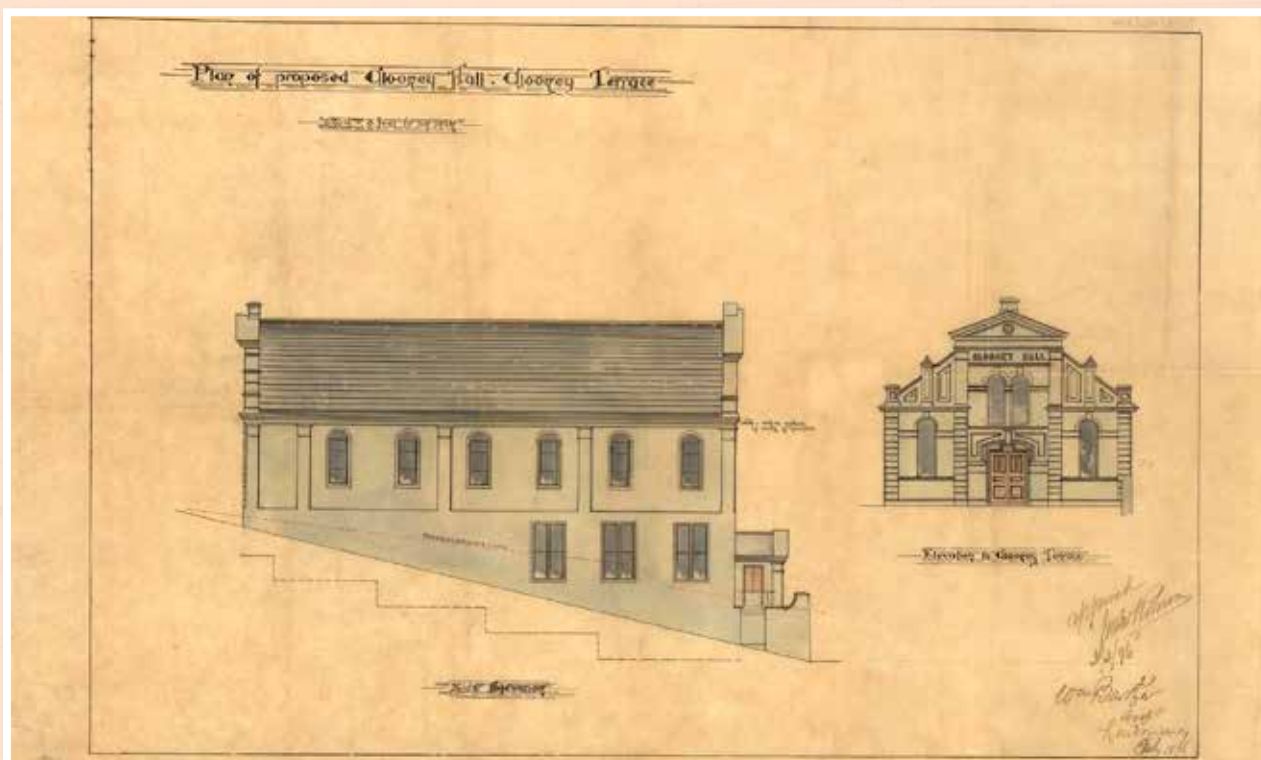
Places of Worship

Churches and places of religious worship represent some of the city's most beautiful and architecturally striking buildings. Some of the older religious buildings in the city predate official planning requirements. But the archive does contain a number of highly detailed drawings of ornate structures erected around (or

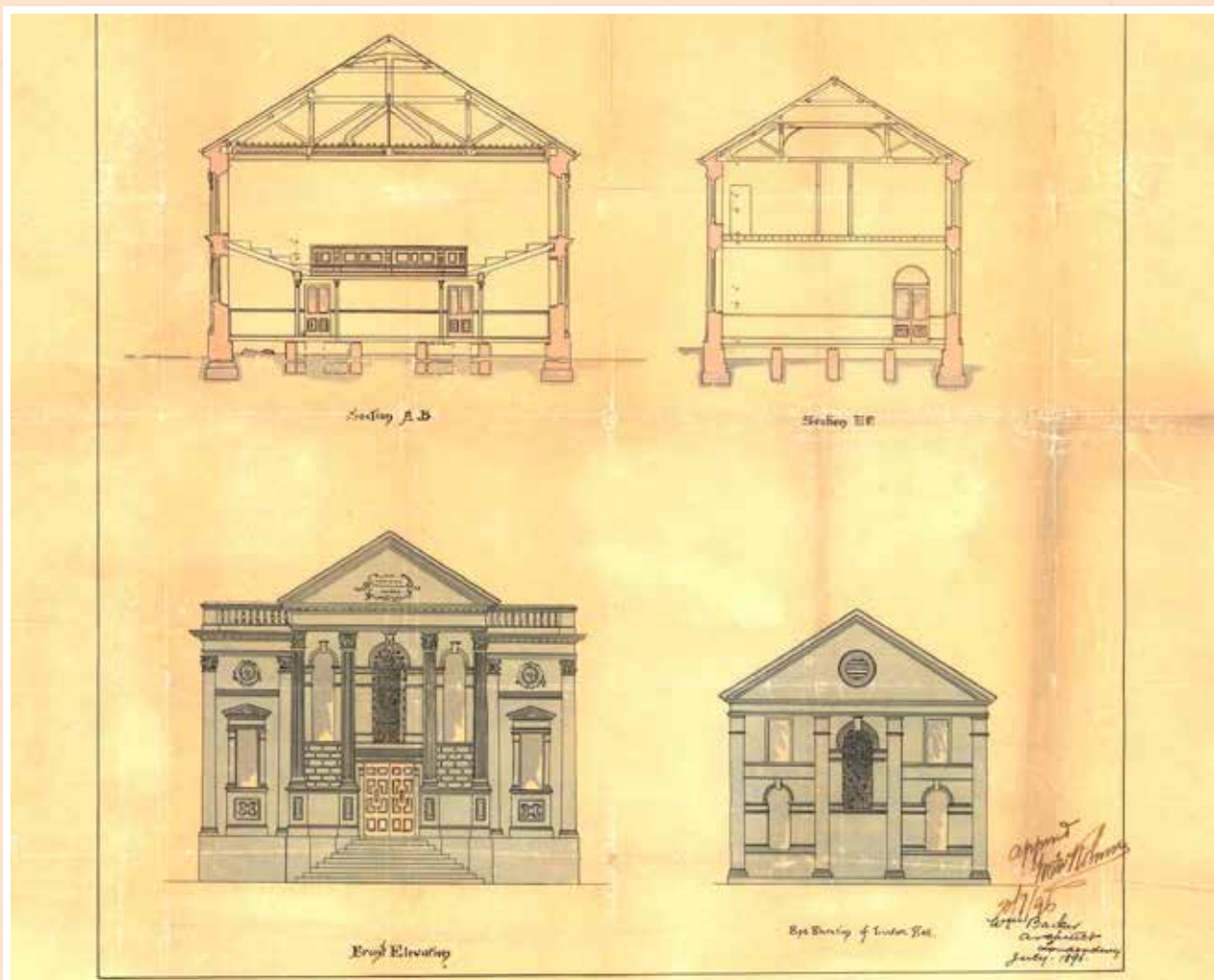
since) the turn of the 20th century, including: St Patrick's Church, Pennyburn, Waterside Presbyterian, Carlisle Methodist, Carlisle Presbyterian, St Mary's, Ardmore, and many others. The following pages showcase some of the more colourful drawings of these places of worship in the archive.

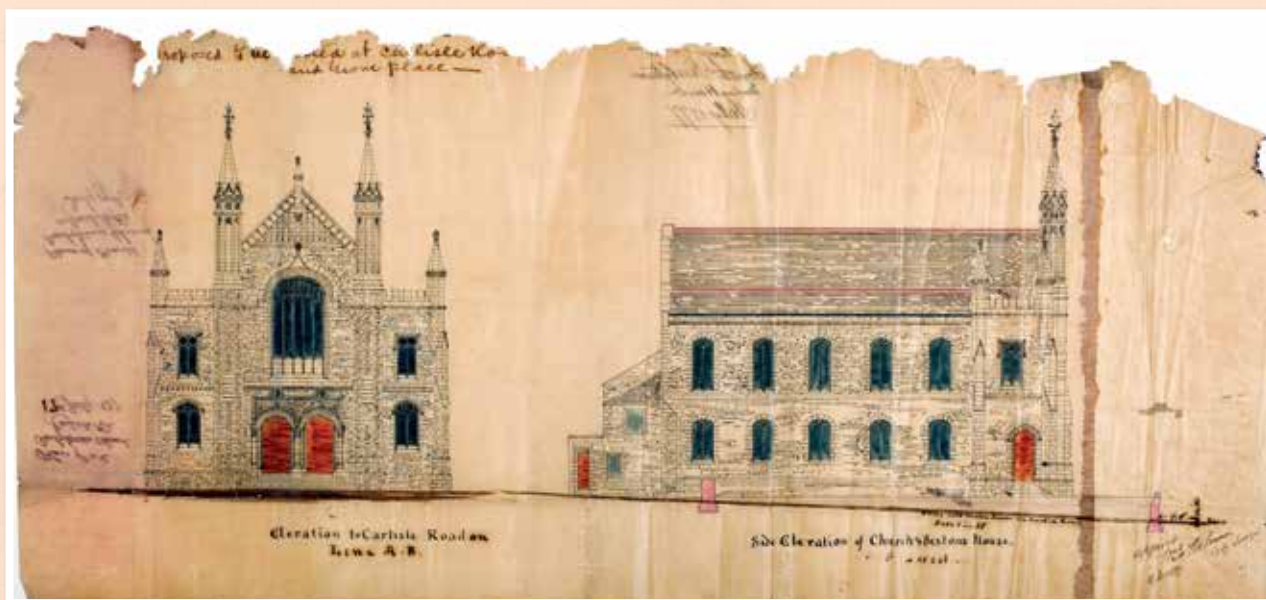


Above: Plans of St Mary's Church, Ardmore, for Rev. W.B. McFeely, B.D., P.P.
A cross section of the church side-on and sketches from all sides are shown, c 1928.

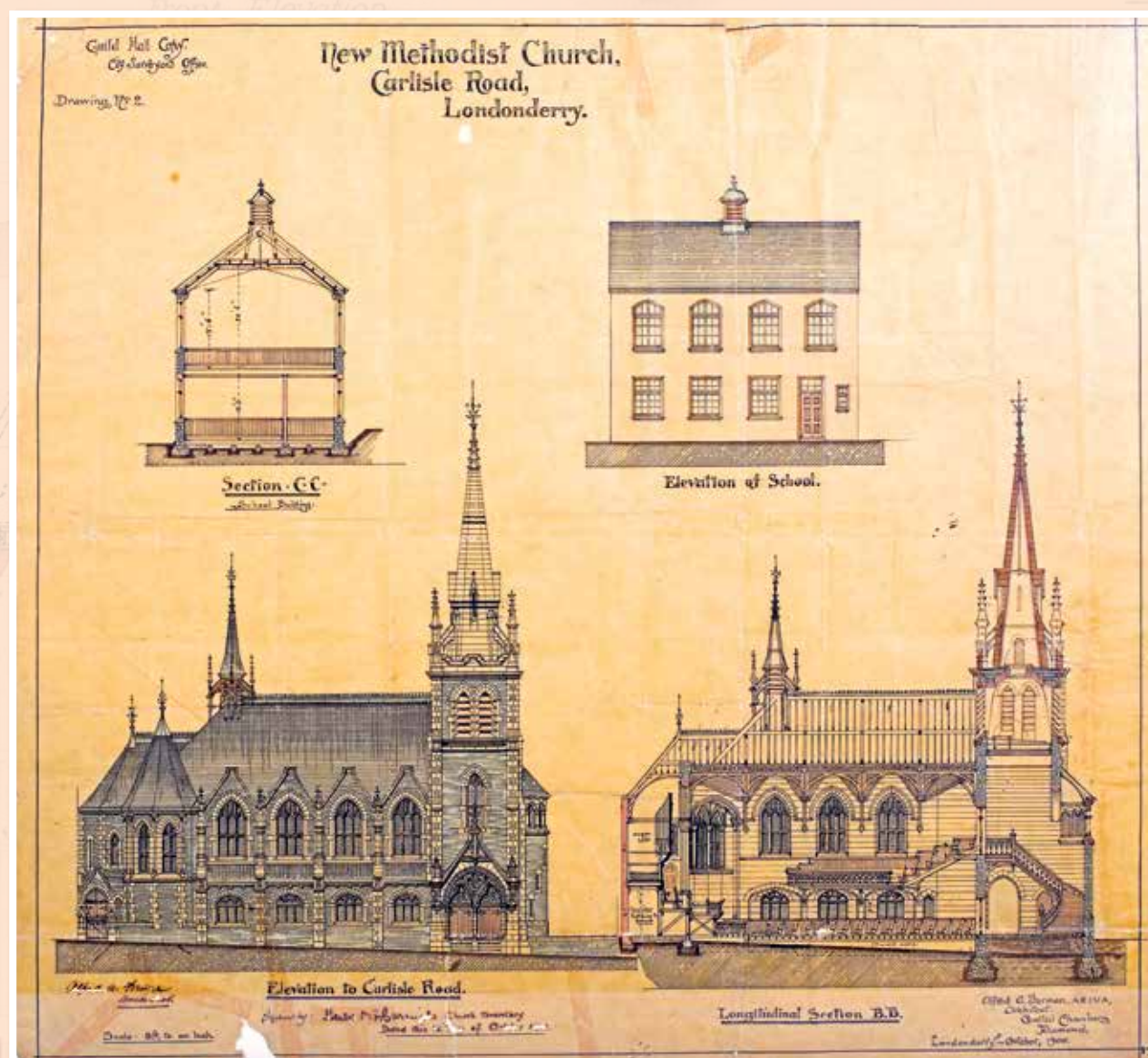


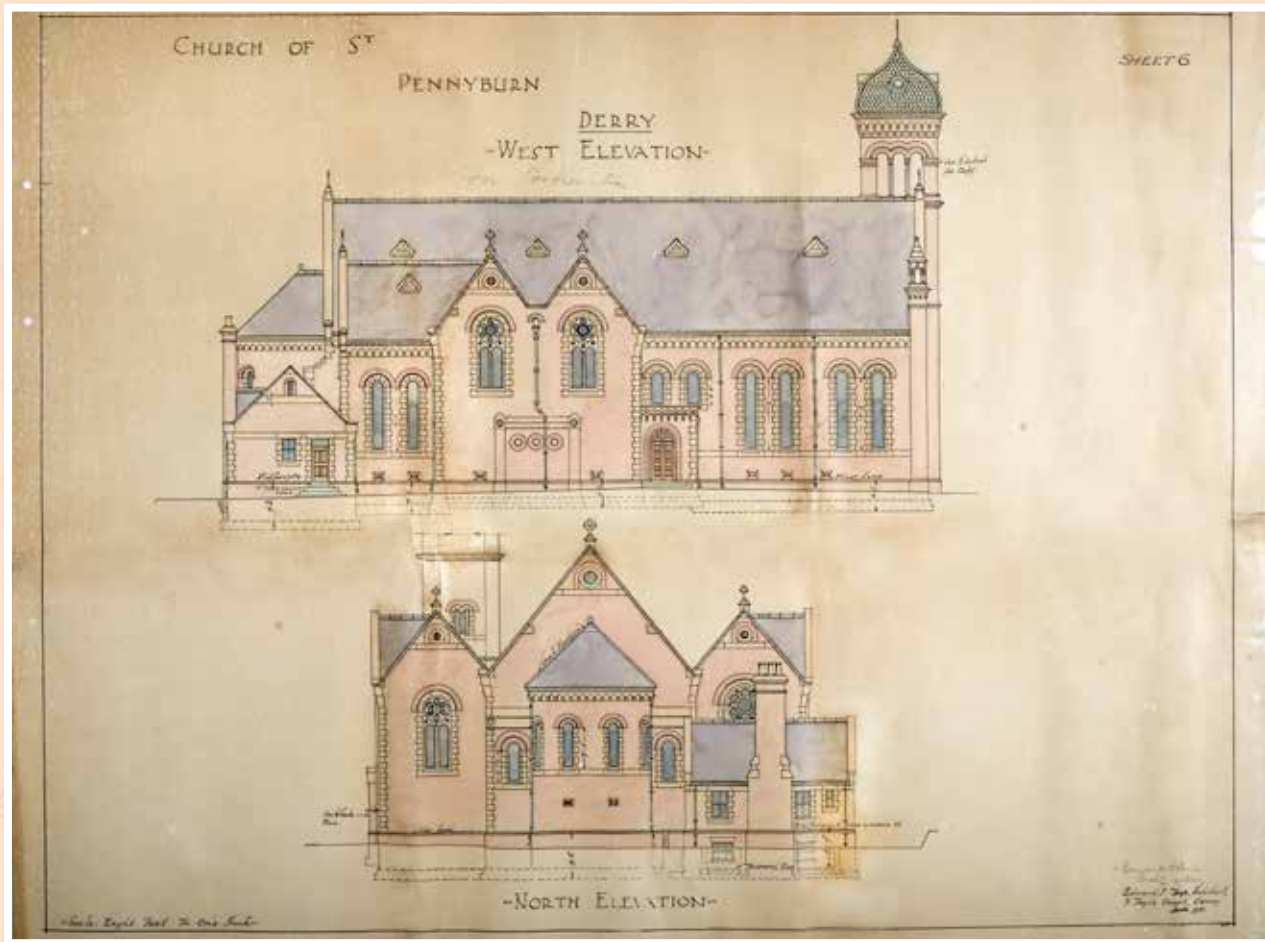
Above: Proposed plan for Clooney Hall, Clooney Terrace, Waterside, 1896. Below: Plan of Ebrington Presbyterian Church on Limavady Road, Waterside, 1896. A cross section of the church side-on and sketches from all sides are shown.





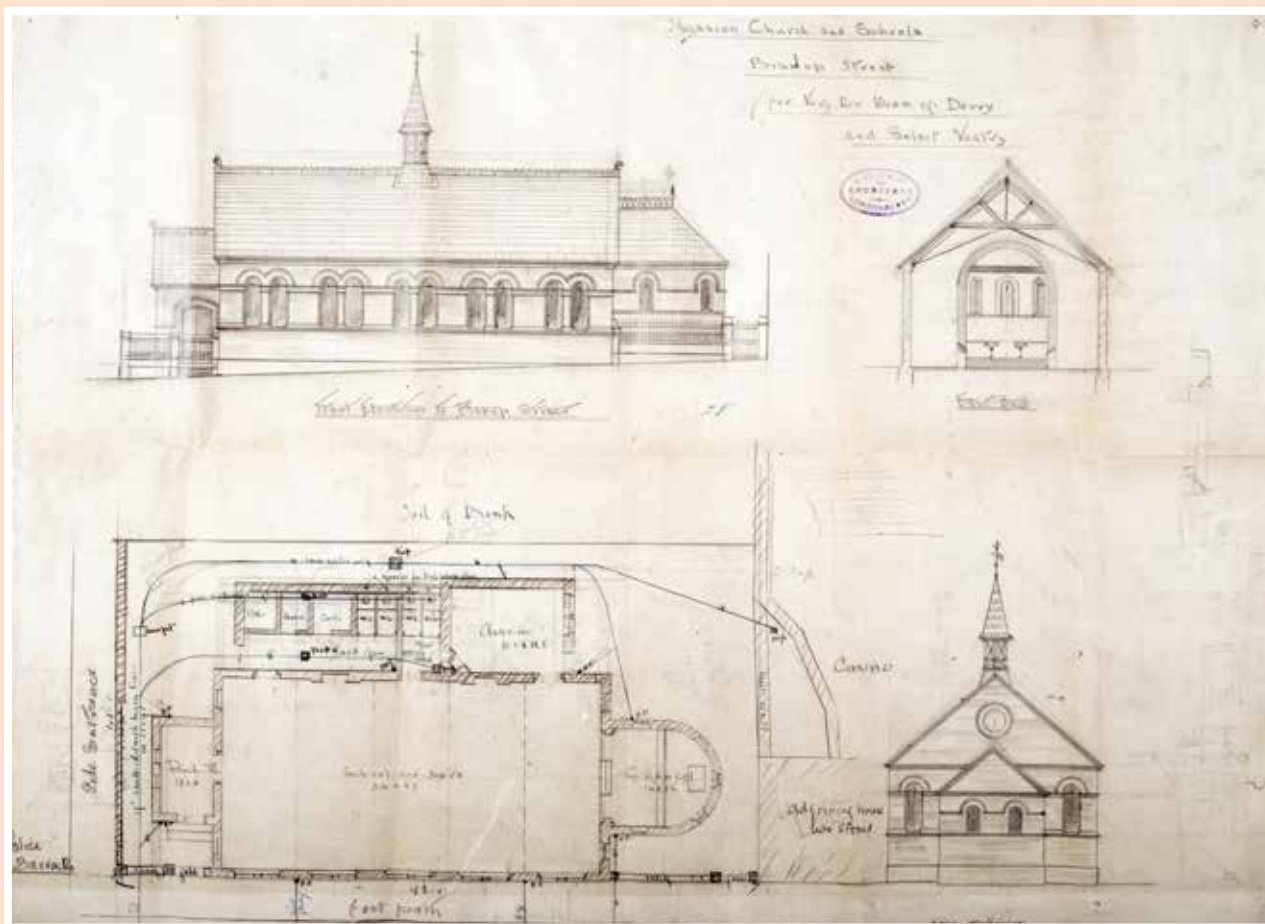
Above: Fourth Presbyterian Church on Carlisle Road. Side section of Church and Sexton's House, 1877.
Below: Front elevation and cross section of New Methodist Church, Carlisle Road, with front and cross section of adjoining school, 1900.





Above: St Patrick's Church, Pennyburn, on Buncrana Road, 1931.

Below: Plans of Mission Church and School at bottom of Bishop Street, near grounds of Lumen Christi, c 1900.

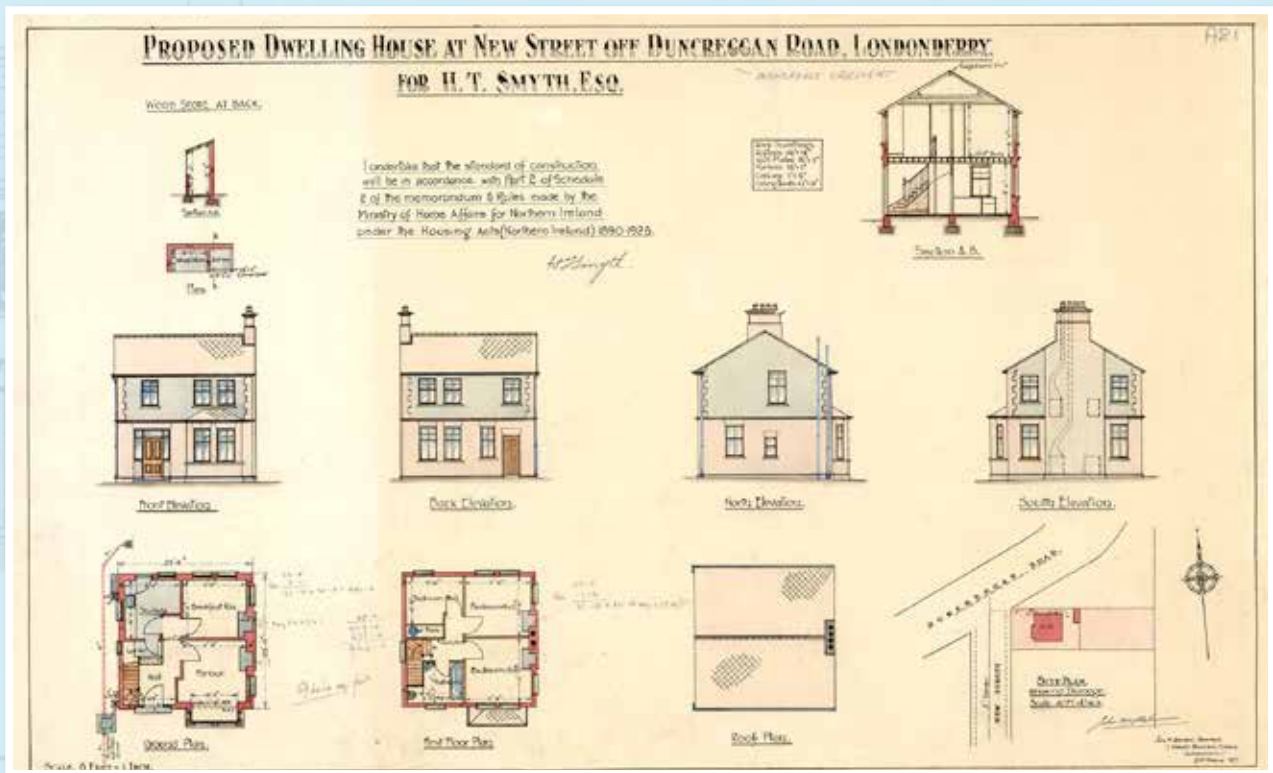


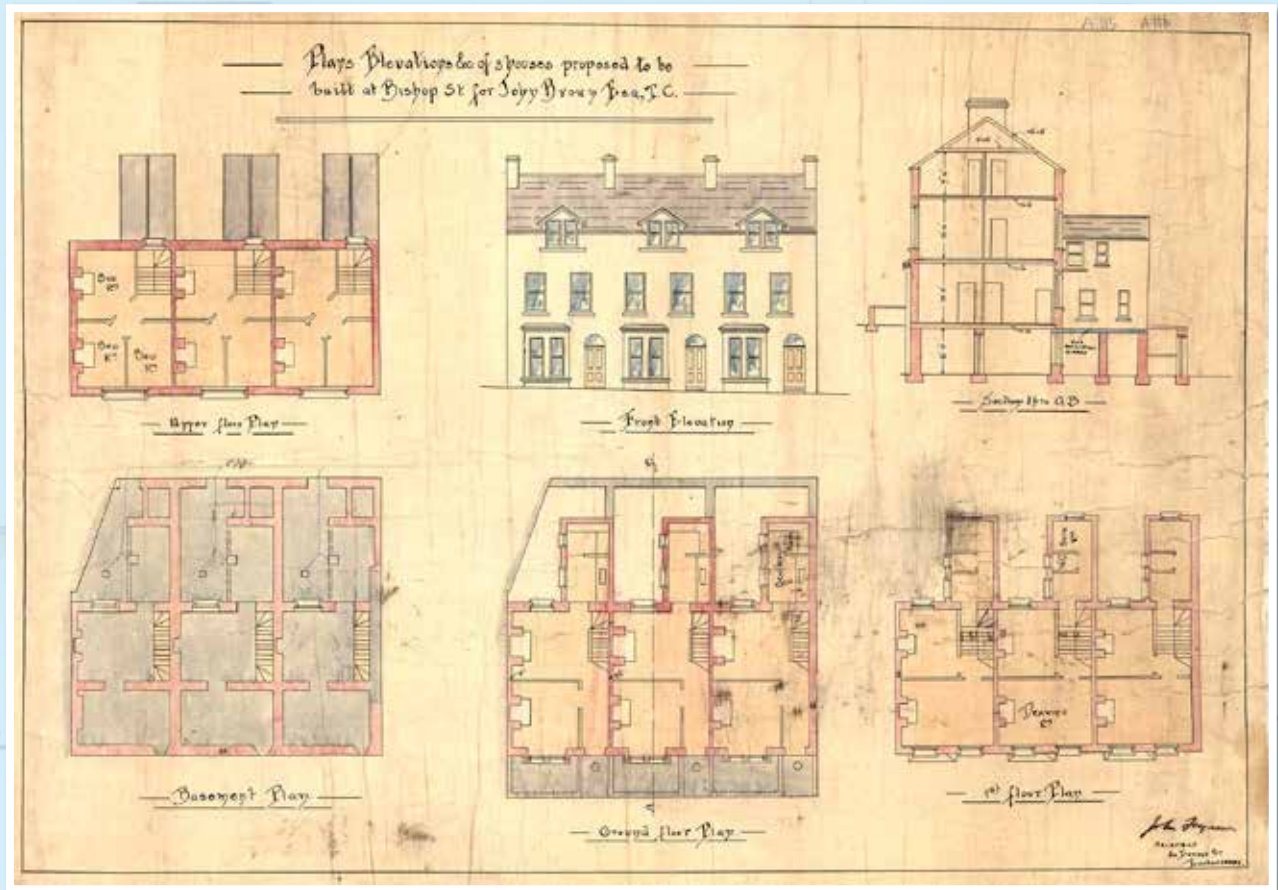
Residences

Included are some of the archive's more colourful and interesting plans for residences: rows of houses, stand-alone properties and dwellings of all sizes, from large stately properties like Bayview House to more modest lodgings. The plans for conversion of WWII US army / navy Quonset huts into temporary accommodation for residents of Springtown Camp are particularly notable.

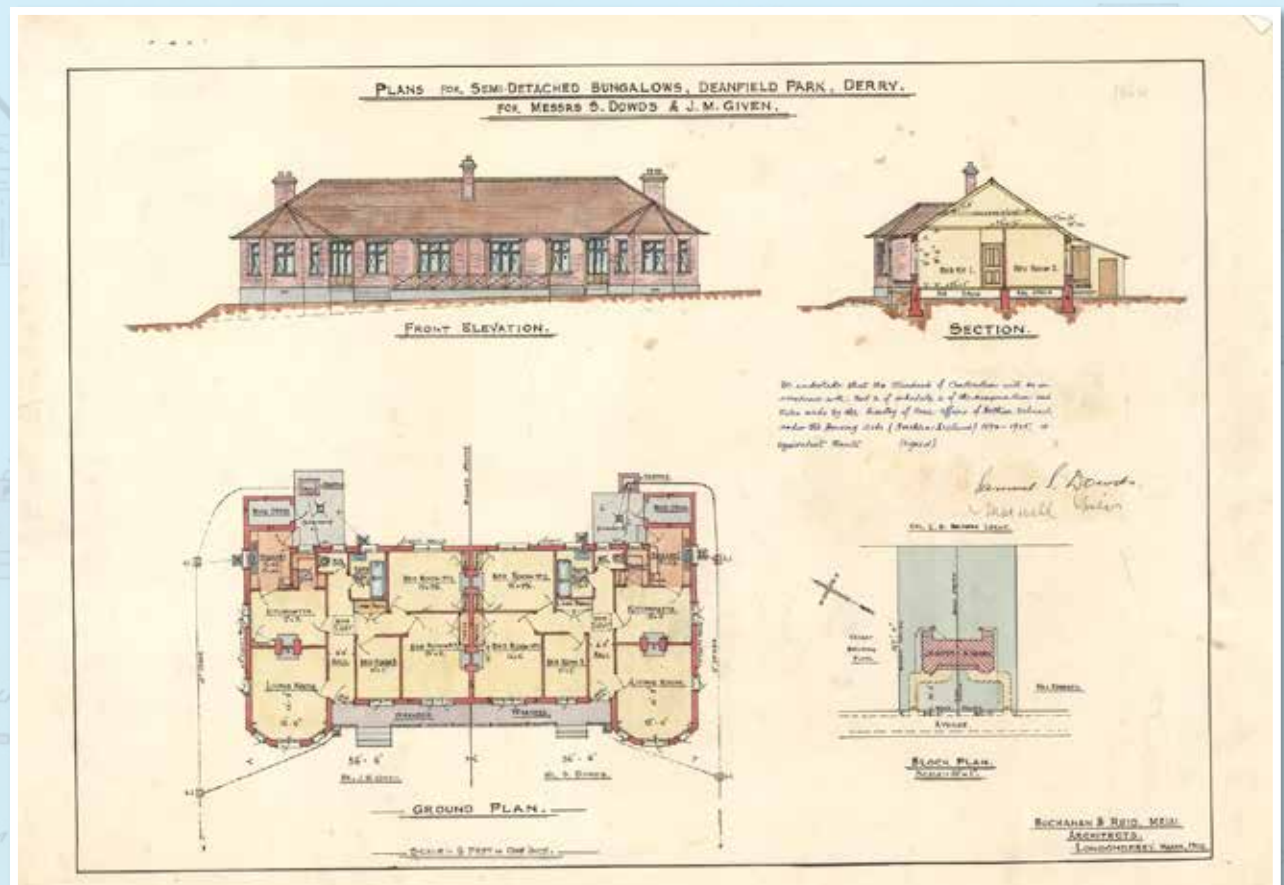
Above and below: Working-class residences in the city's Bogside, c 1950. Right: Quonset huts, a temporary housing solution, c 1948.

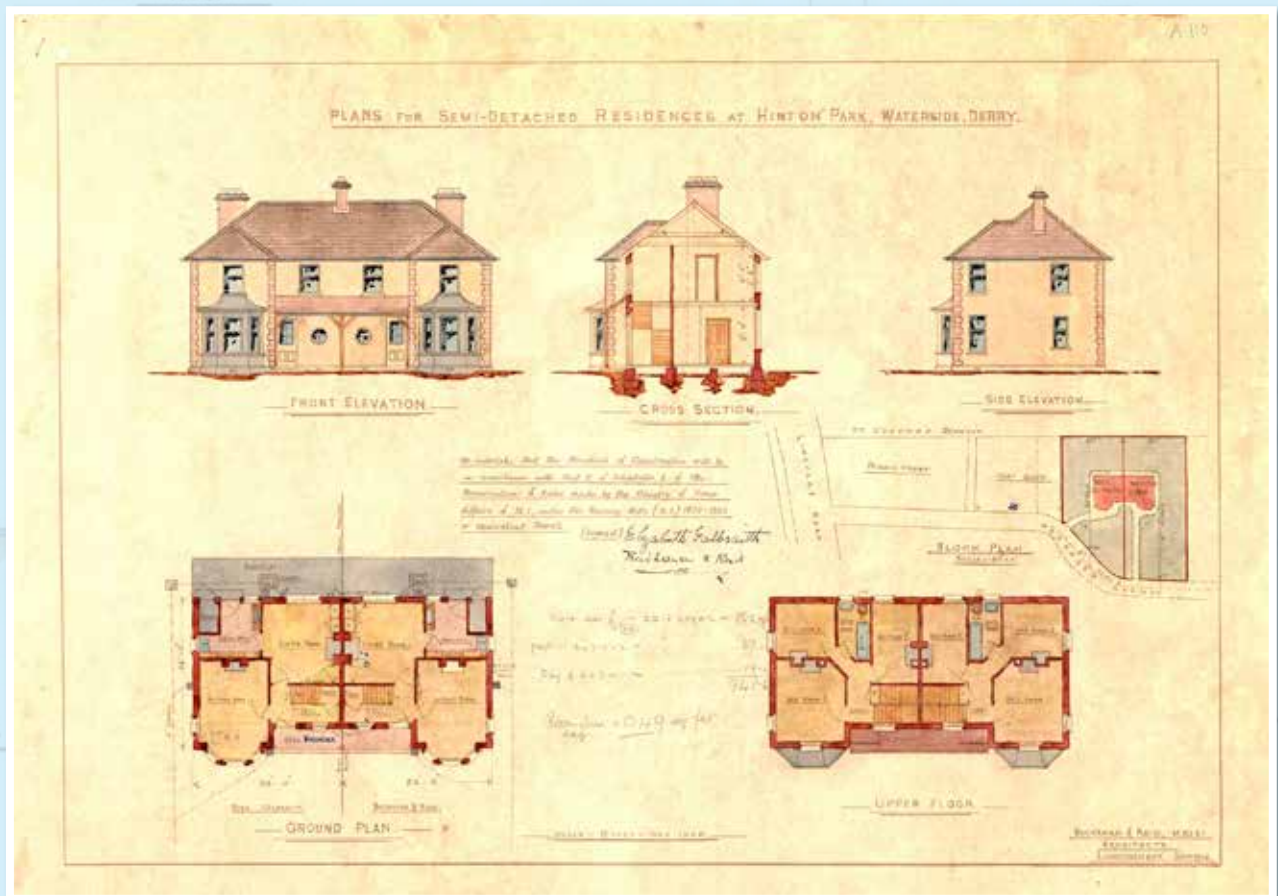




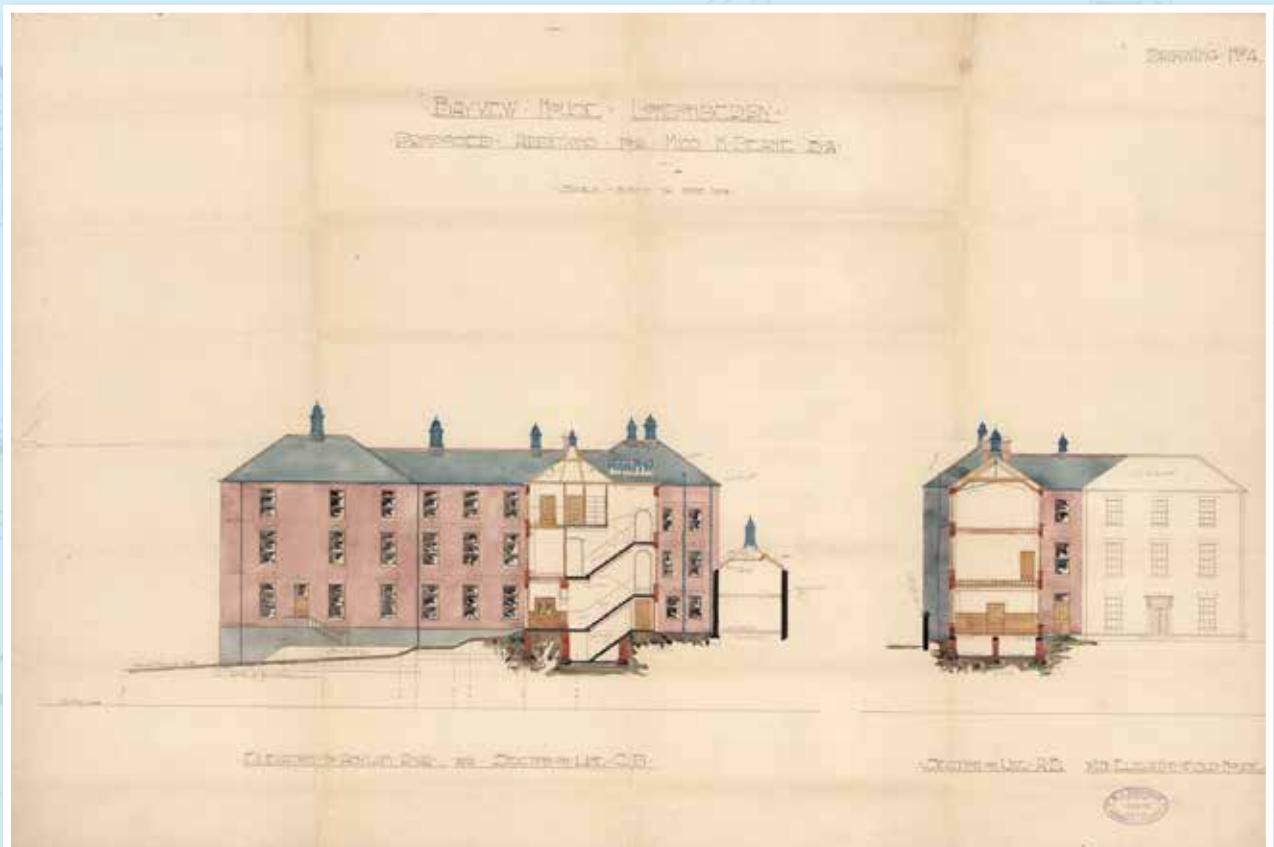


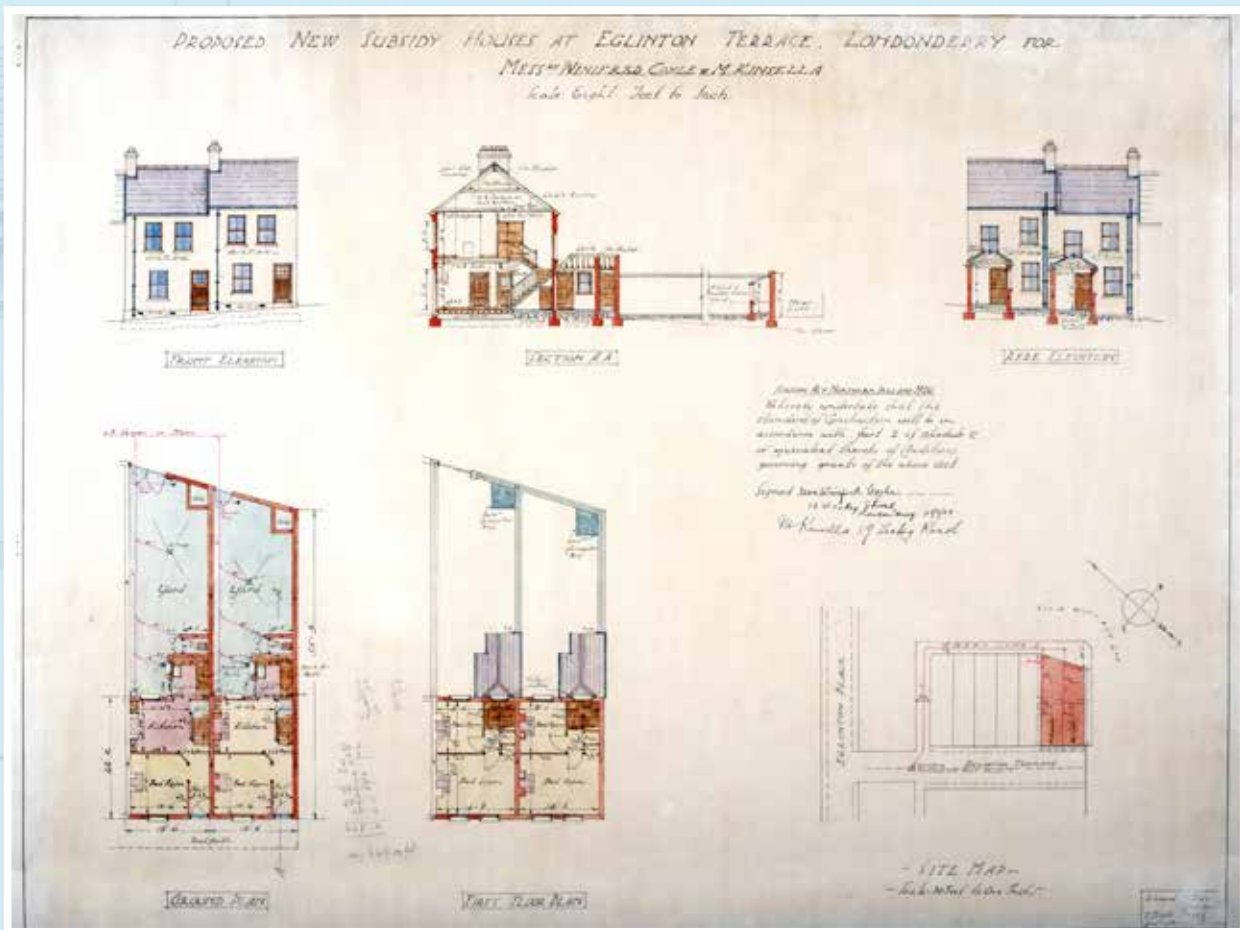
Above: Plans and elevations of three houses proposed to be built at Bishop Street for John Brown Esq.
Below: Semi-detached bungalows, Deanfield Park, off Limavady Road, Clooney, 1926.



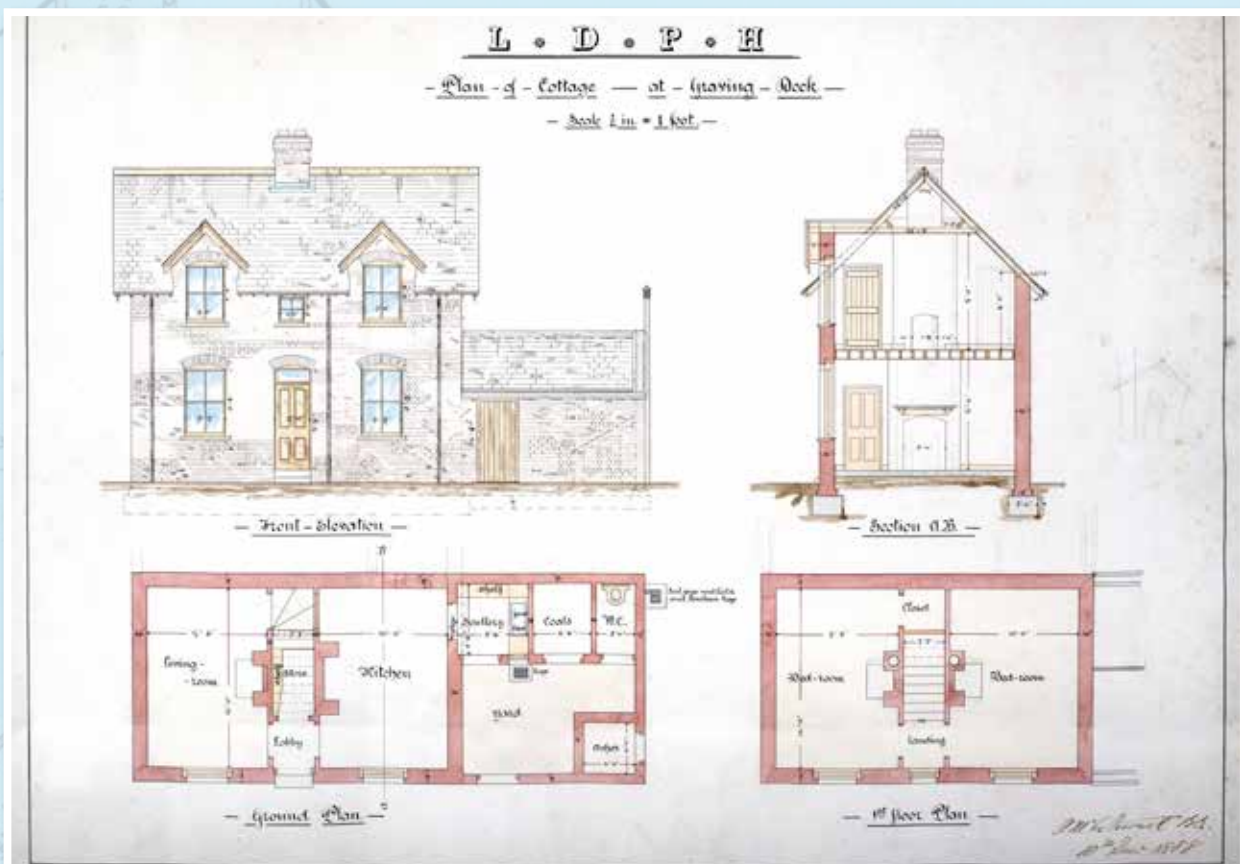


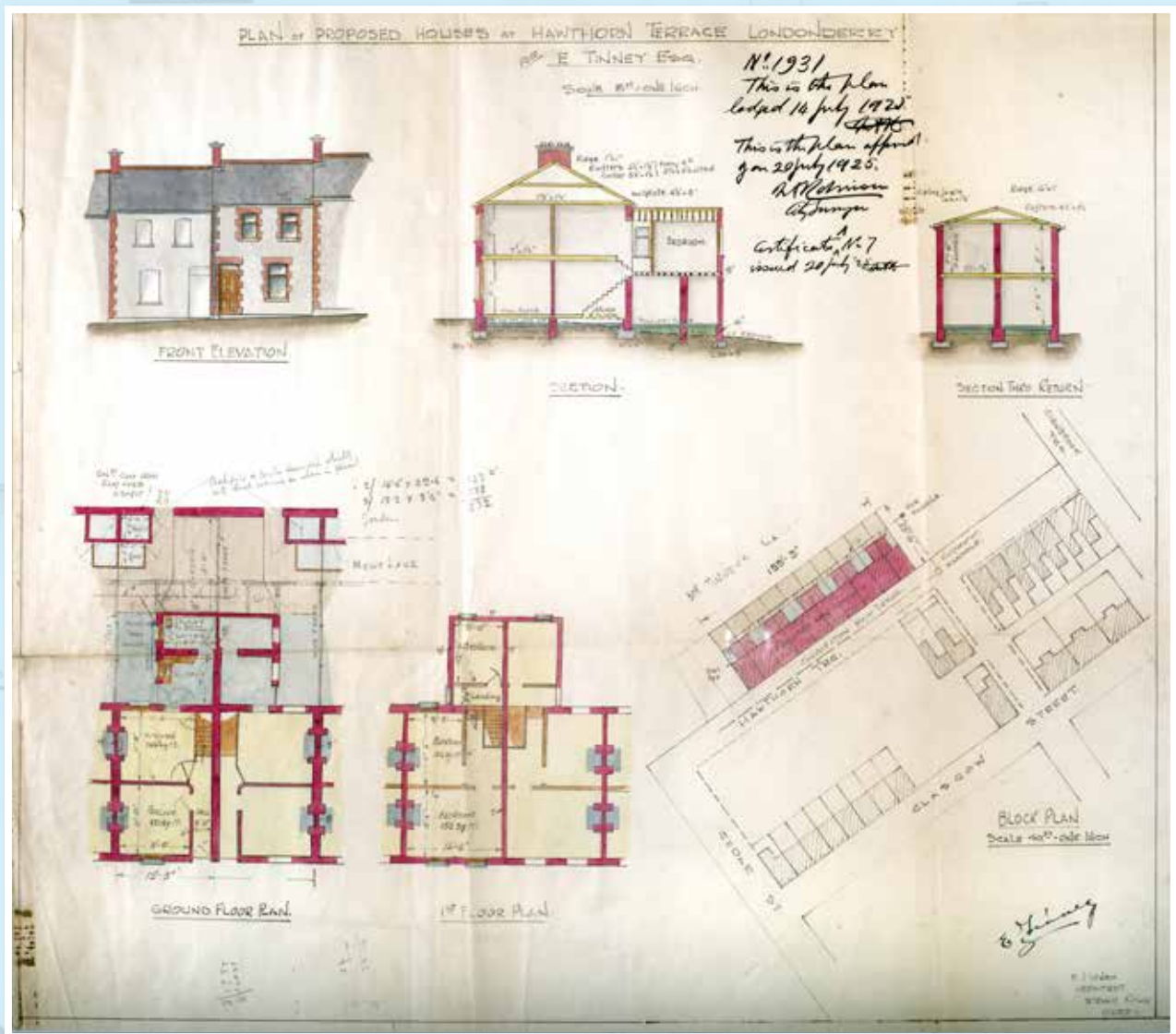
Above: Plans for a semi-detached residence at Hinton Park, off Limavady Road, Waterside, 1926.
 Below: Proposed additions to Bayview House, off Strand Road, for Ms M Deane, 1903.





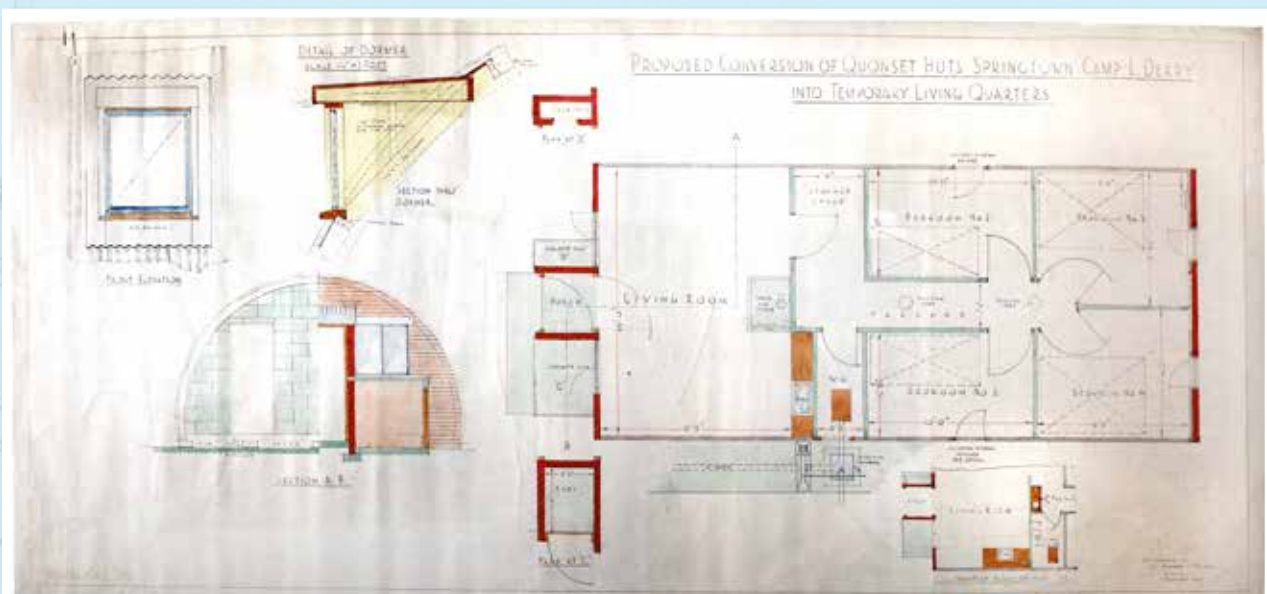
Above: Proposed new 'subsidy homes' at Eglinton Terrace, 1928. Below: Plans of a cottage at Graving Dock (a dry dock for repairing boats, now filled in) and close to Rockmills off Strand Road, 1888.





Above: Proposed new homes at Hawthorn Terrace, near the Glen, 1925.

Below: Plans for the proposed conversion of Quonset huts at Springtown Camp (former US naval base during WWII) into temporary living quarters, 1945. Lack of adequate housing in the city, post WWII, led hundreds of families to squat in makeshift accommodation abandoned by US troops. The huts were subsequently retrofitted by the Corporation to house families on a temporary basis. Residents lived in Springtown Camp from 1946 to 1967.



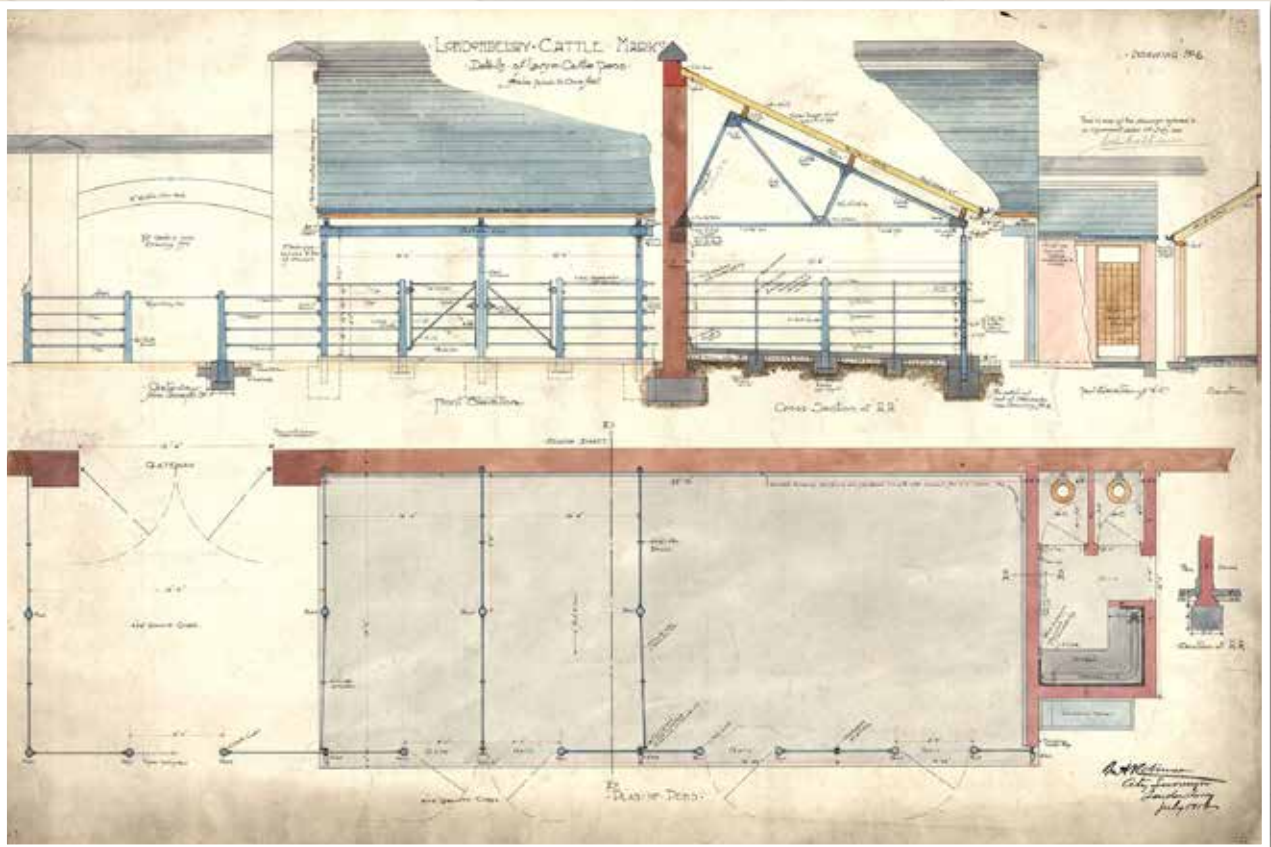


Markets, Sheds & Abattoirs

Plans for a number of the city's food-processing structures – slaughterhouses / abattoirs, livestock pens, agricultural show-grounds and public markets – have been identified in the archive, including: Rossville Street Cattle Market, the Butter Market on Foyle Street, Victoria Market on Strand Road, Waterside Market off Duke Street, Albert Market (site of Long Tower School) on Bishop Street and Sir Edward Reid's Market (beside old Rialto site) on Linenhall Street, close to the Millennium Forum.

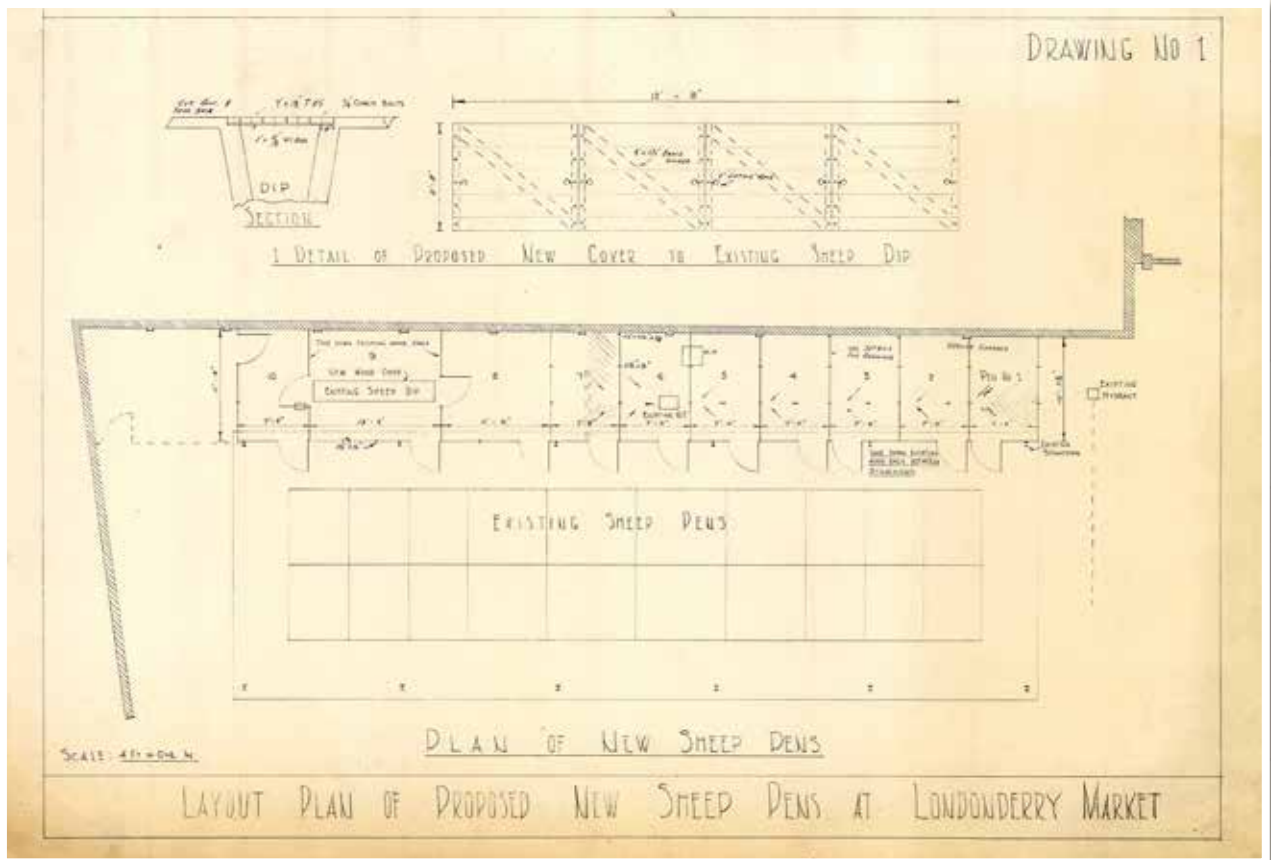
Above, below and right: Market scenes from around the city in the 1930s.

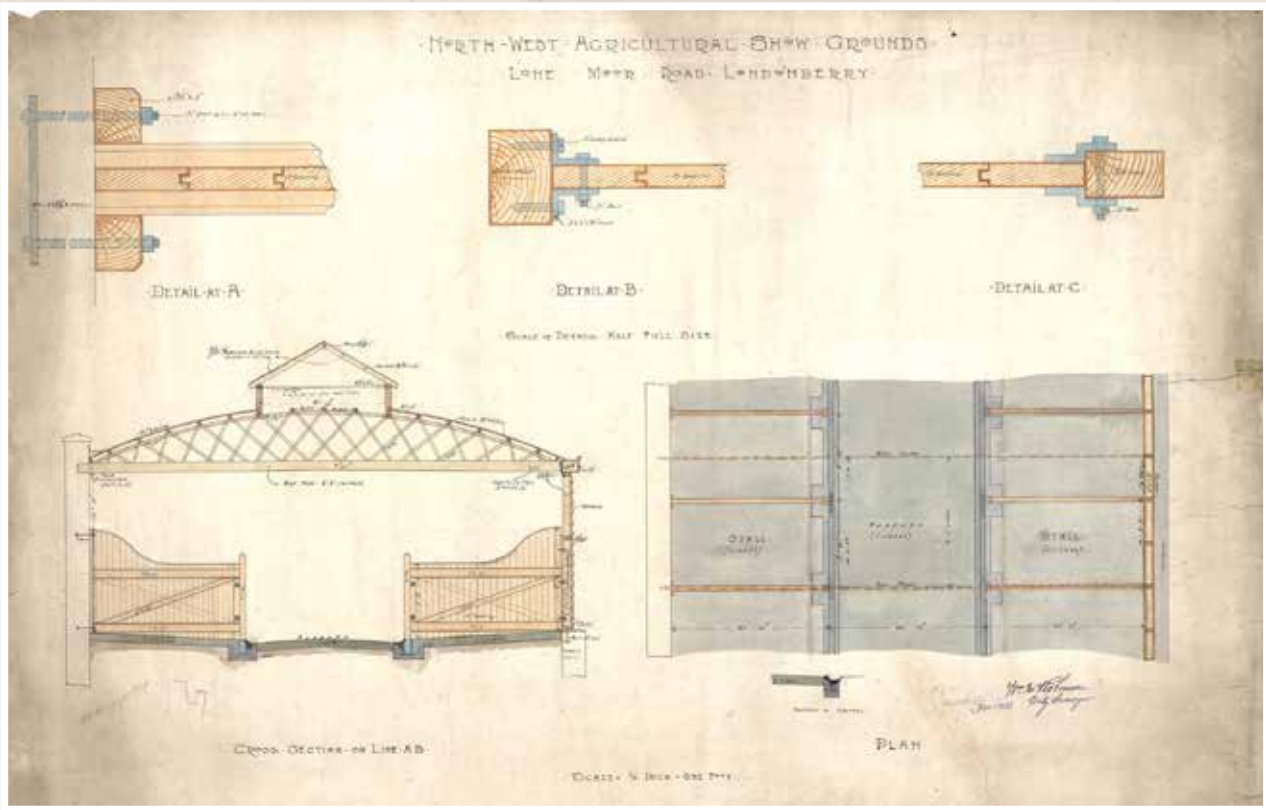




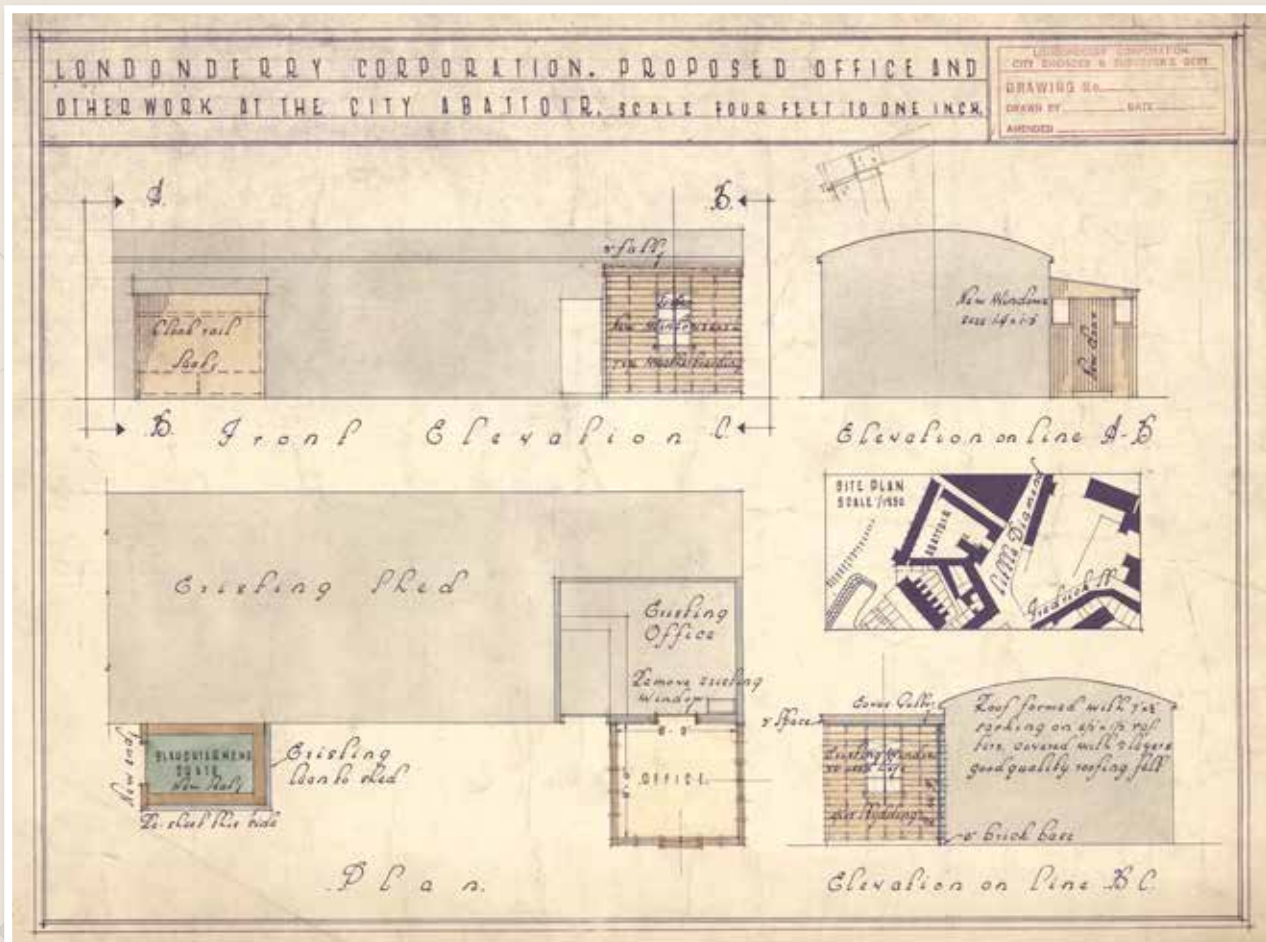
Above: Plans of large cattle pens at the City Cattle Market, off Rossville Street in the Bogside, 1912.

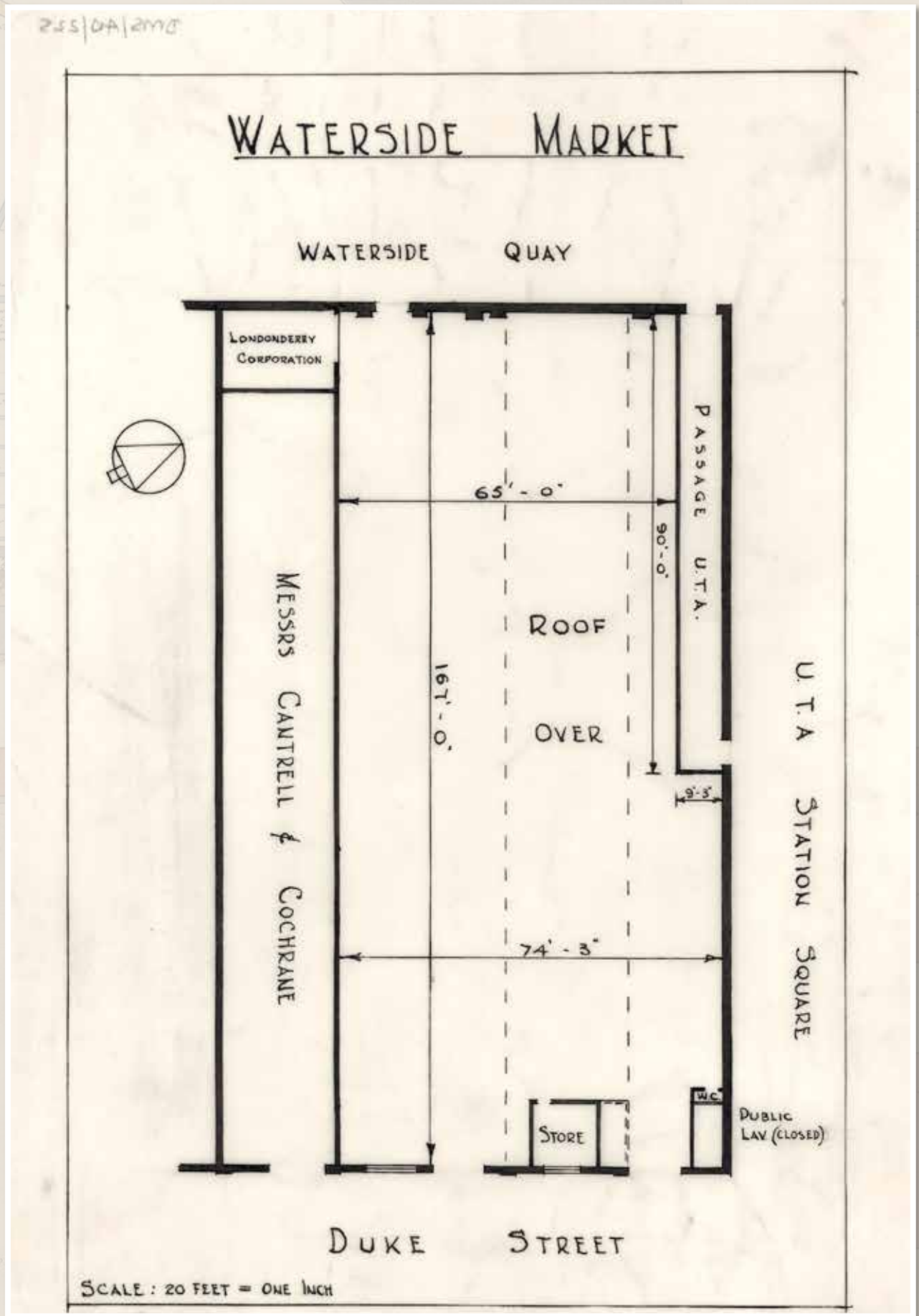
Below: Proposed new sheep pens at Londonderry Market.



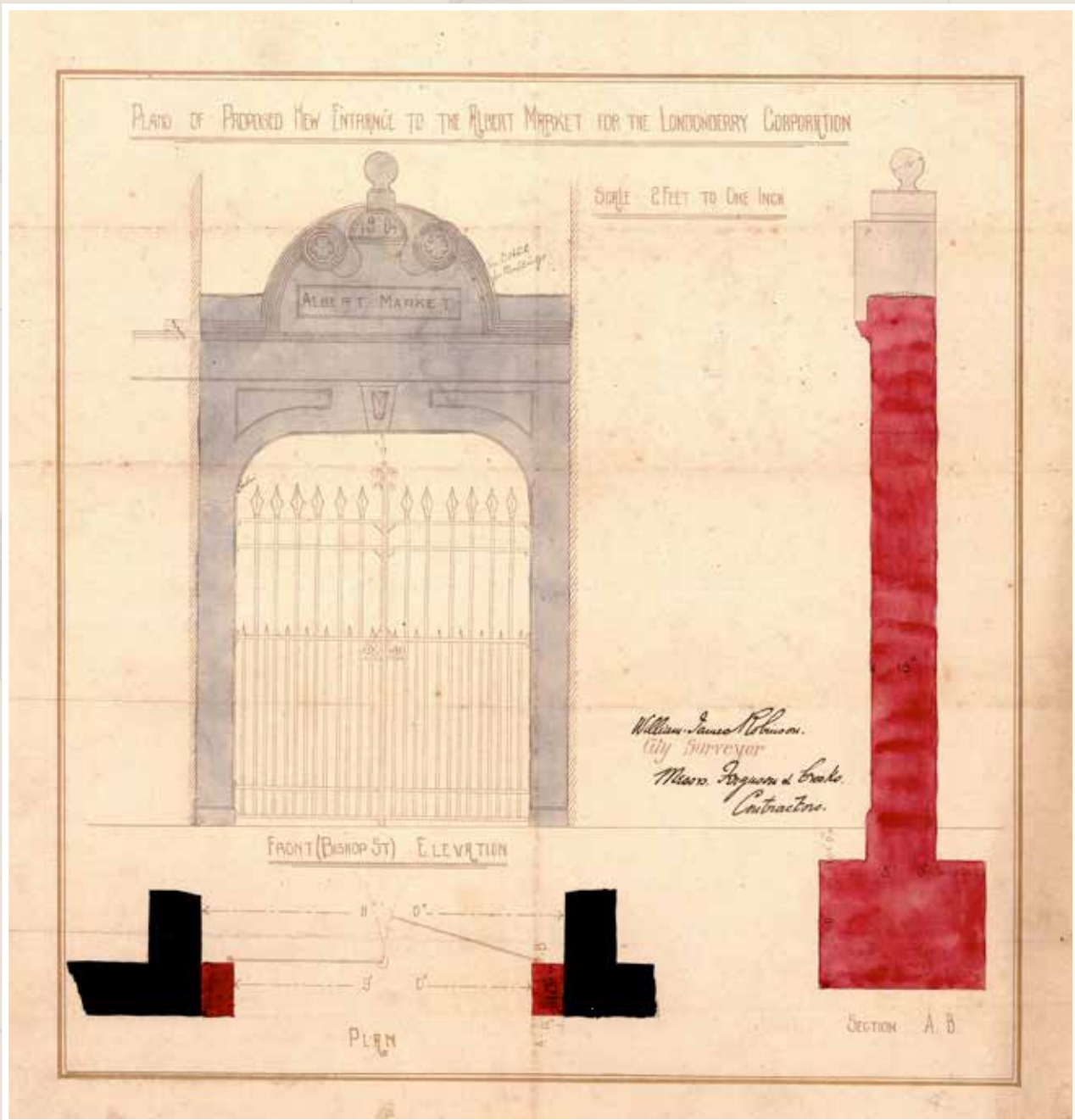


Above: North West Agricultural Show Grounds (site of Brandywell Showgrounds) on the Lone Moor Road, 1906.
 Below: Proposed office and other work at the City Abattoir, off Little Diamond.





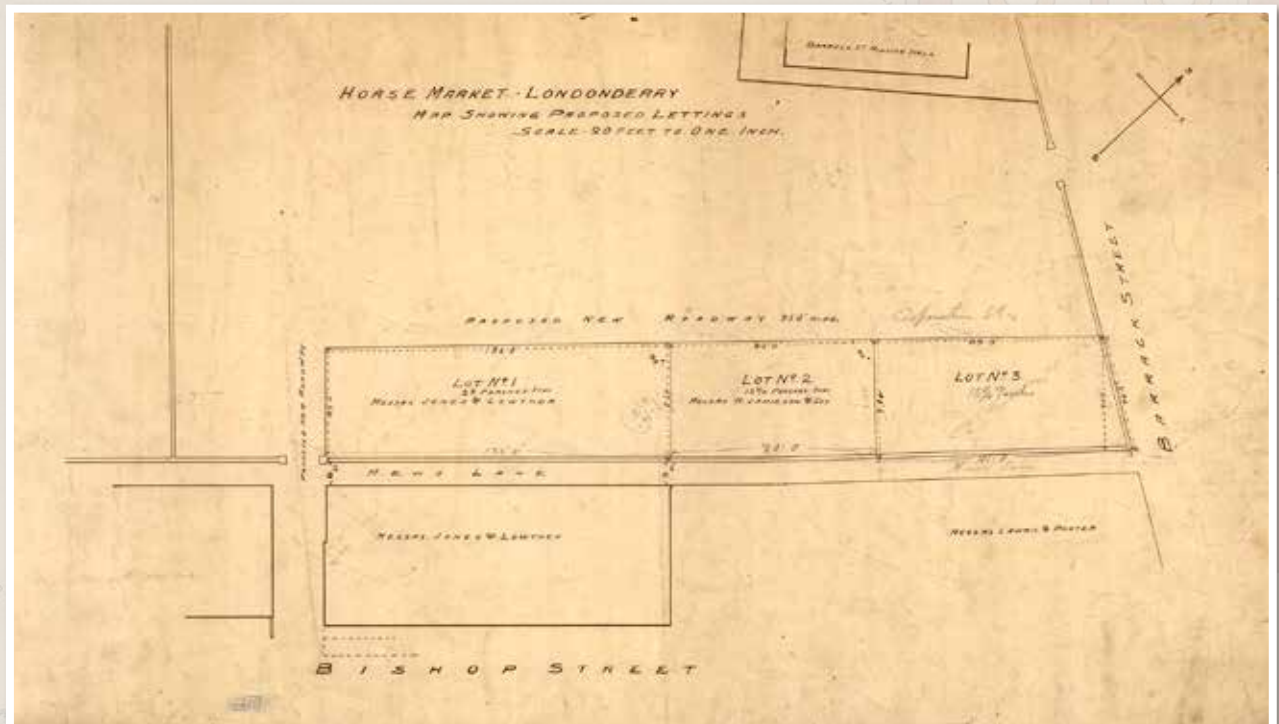
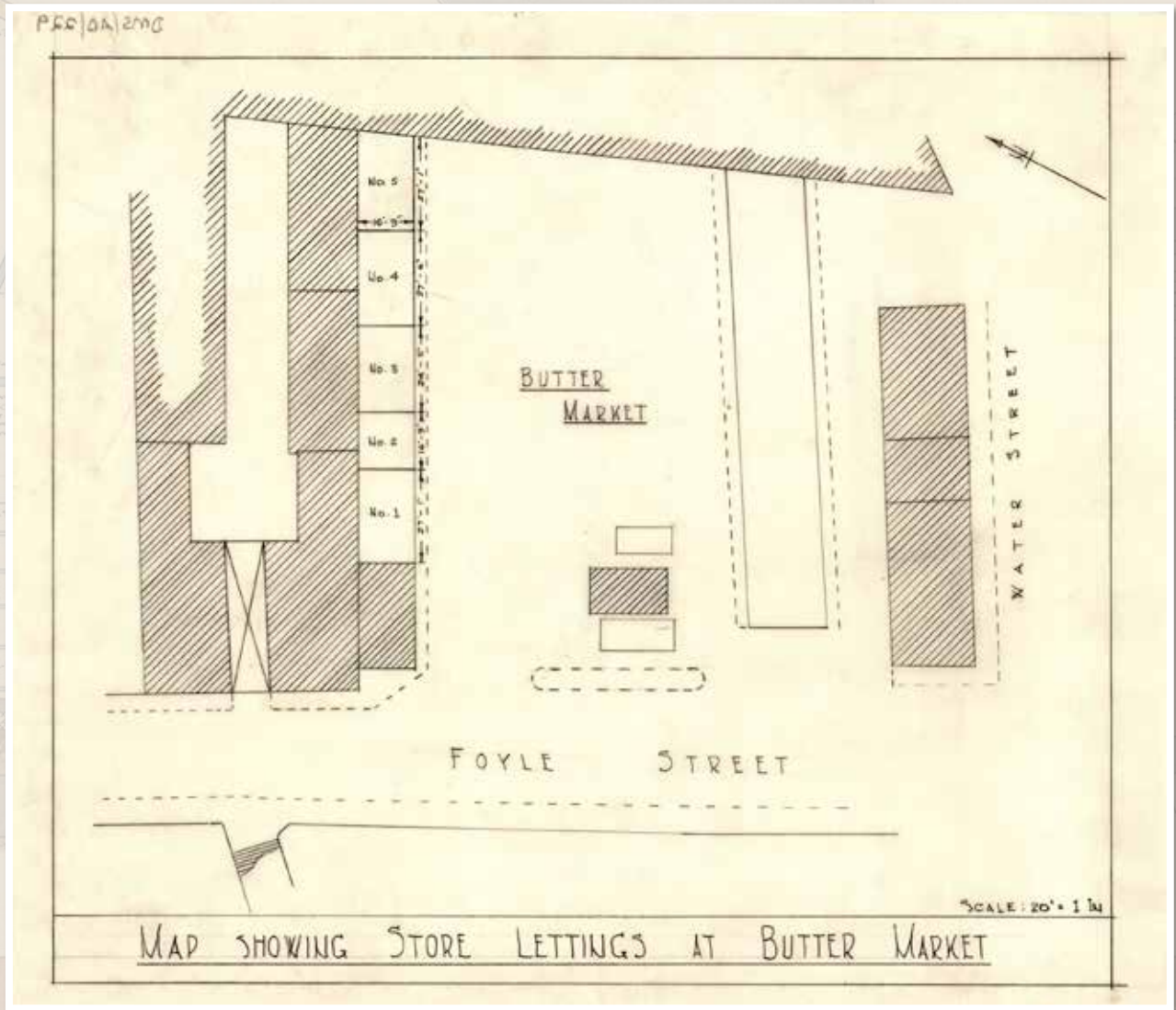
Plans for Waterside Market (next to Waterside Quay), beside old UTA train station off Duke Street, c 1950.

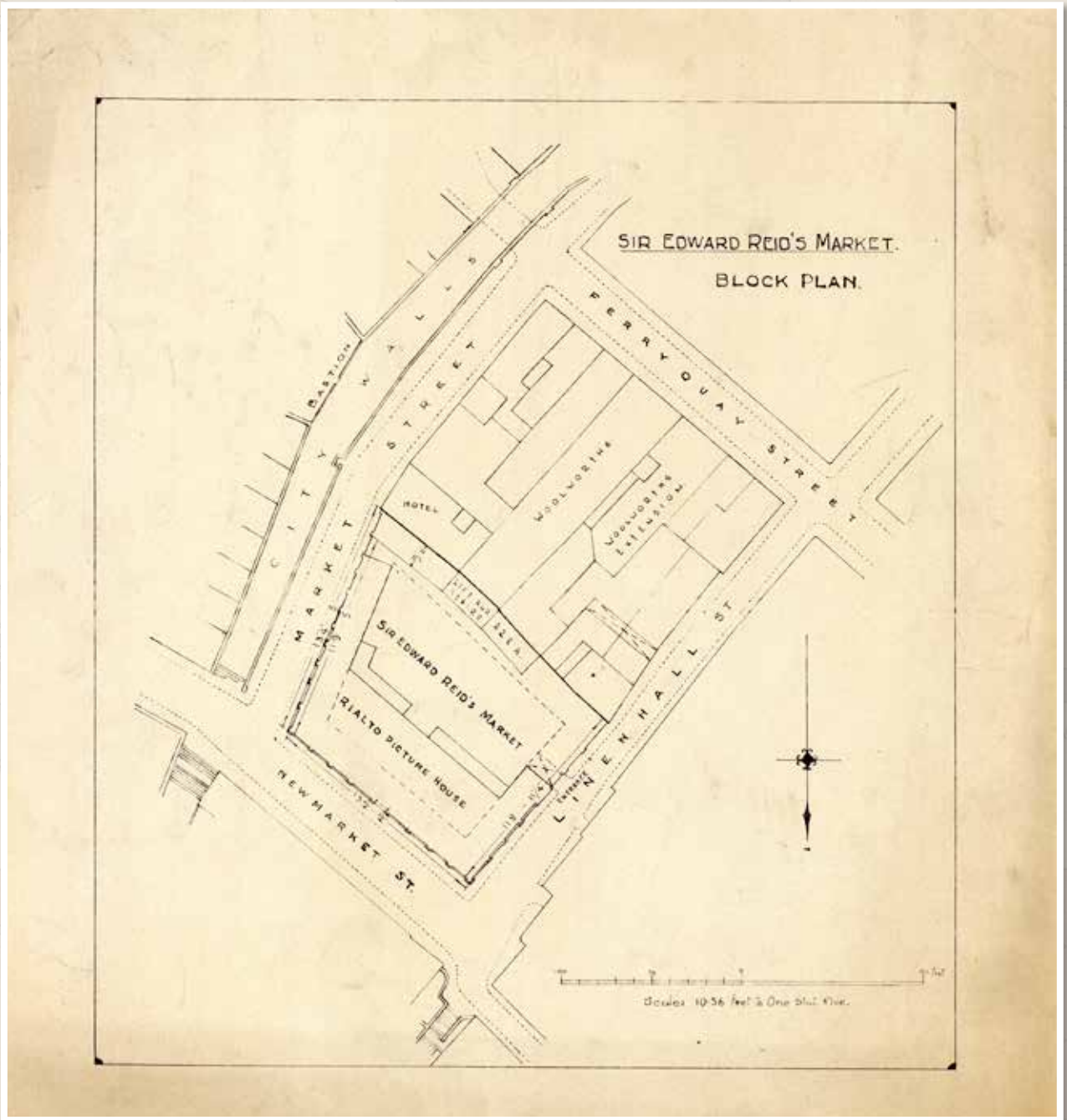


Above: Proposed new entrance to the Albert Memorial Market on Bishop Street. Now site of Long Tower School.

Opposite top: Map showing lettings at Butter Market on Foyle Street.

Opposite bottom: Map showing proposed lettings at the City Horse Market off Bishop Street, close to grounds of the former St Columb's College.





Block plan of Sir Edward Reid's Market, off Market Street and Linenhall Street, close to current site of Millennium Forum.

W. Robinson
City Surveyor
London
July 1913



Public Parks

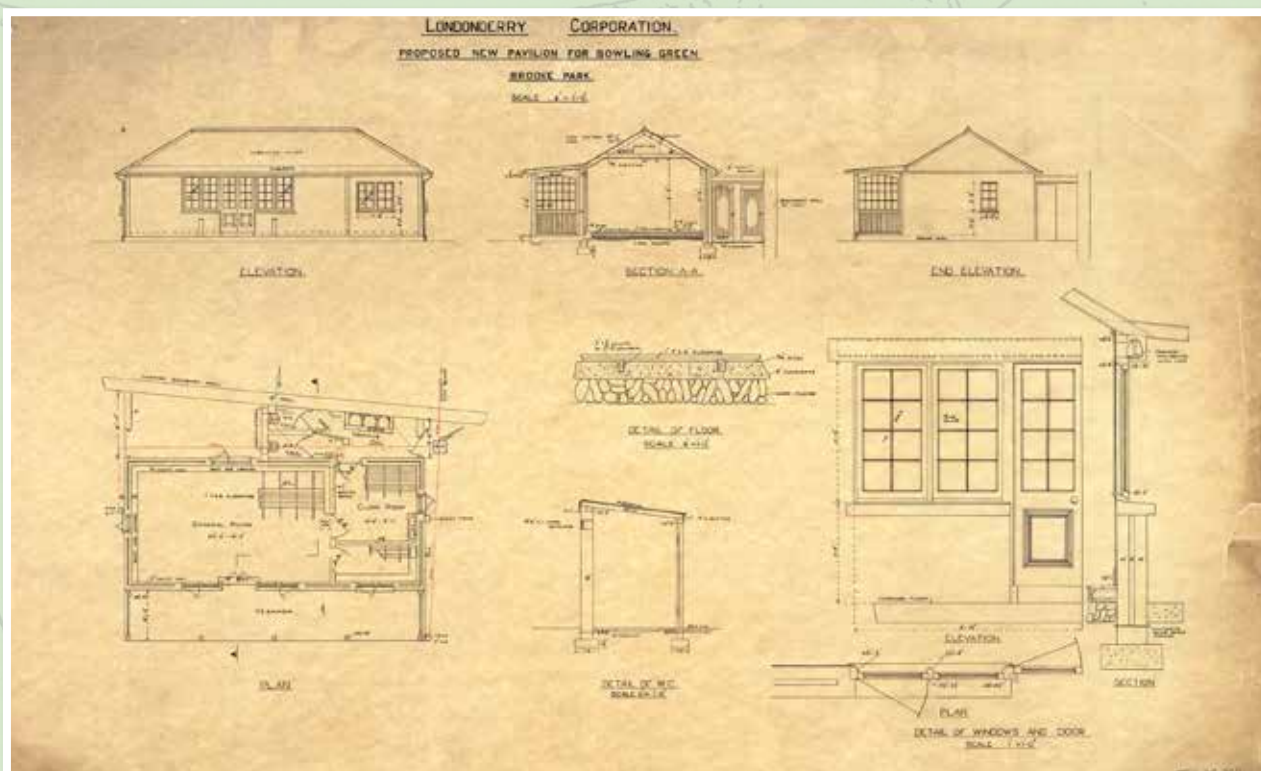
An important part of the city's landscape, public parks were well used by the community over the decades, and fondly remembered by older generations. Plans for a number of the city's best-loved parks are held in the city's archives, including Brooke Park on the Cityside and St Columb's Park on the Waterside. Alterations to changing and toilet facilities, plans for allotments and pavilions sit side-by-side with drawings illustrating playing fields and green spaces.

Above: Brooke Park in the 1940s. Right: Gwyn's Institute, located in the centre of Brooke Park.



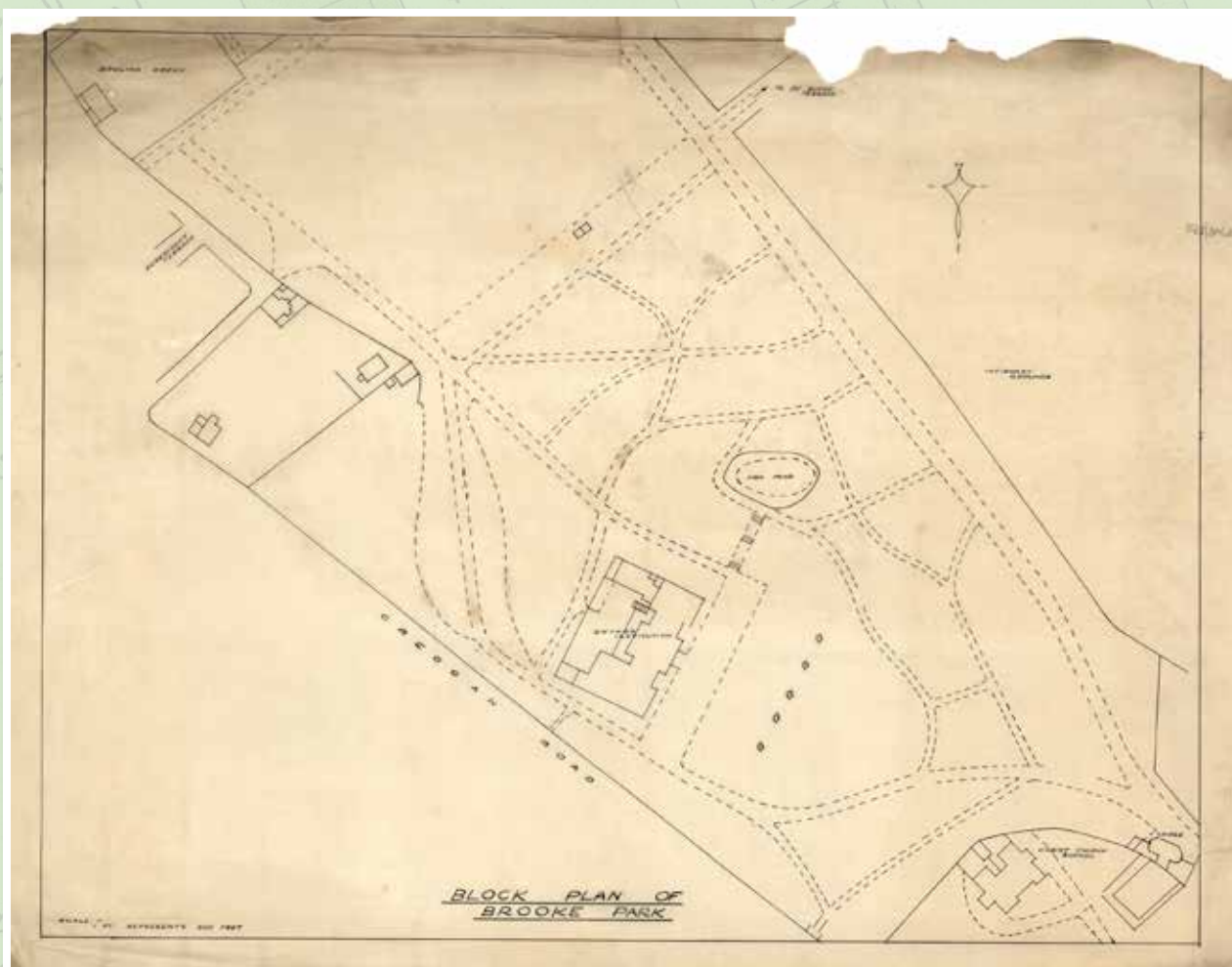
Below: The grounds of St Columb's Park House.

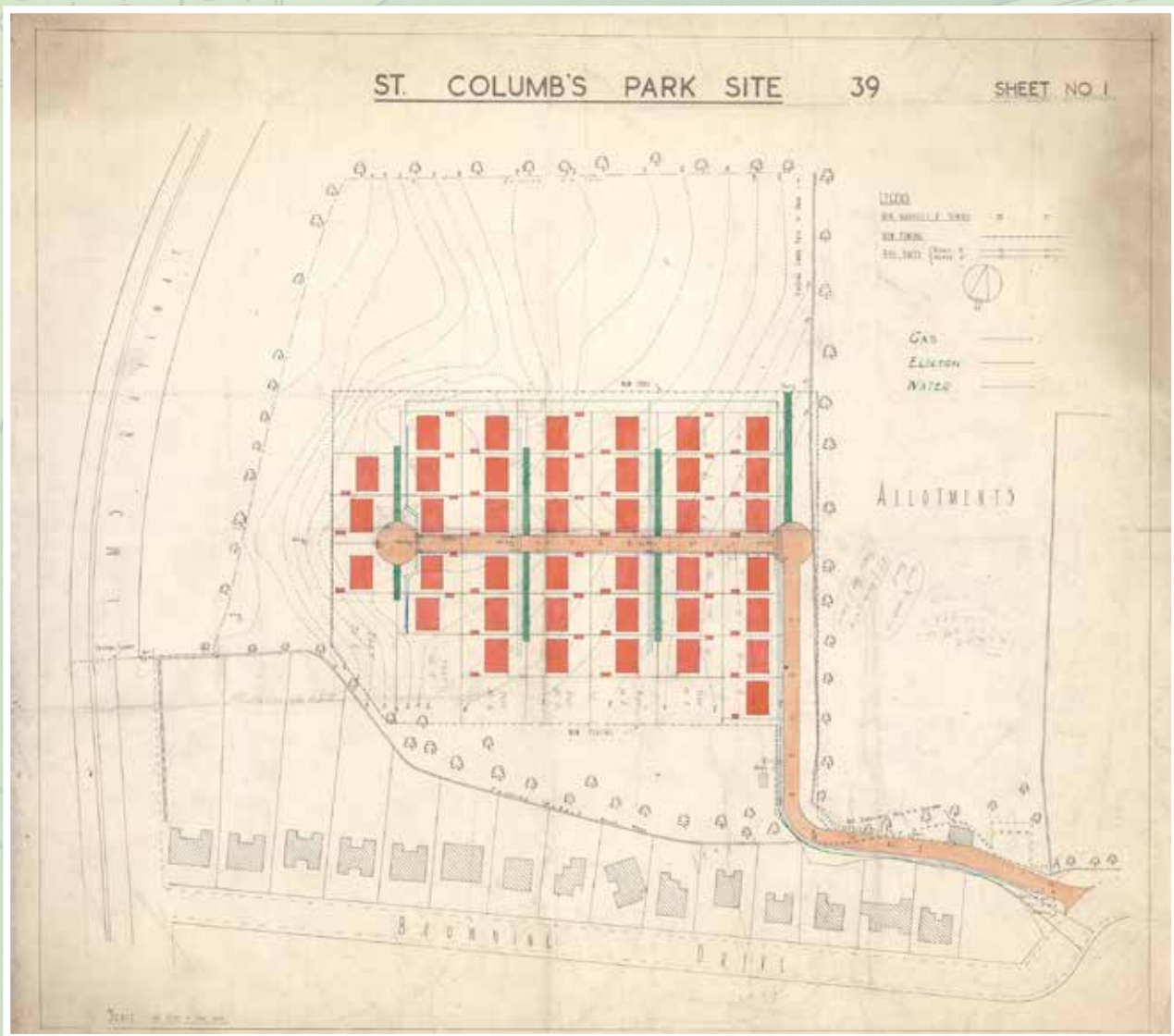




Above: Proposed new pavilion for a bowling green at Brooke Park.

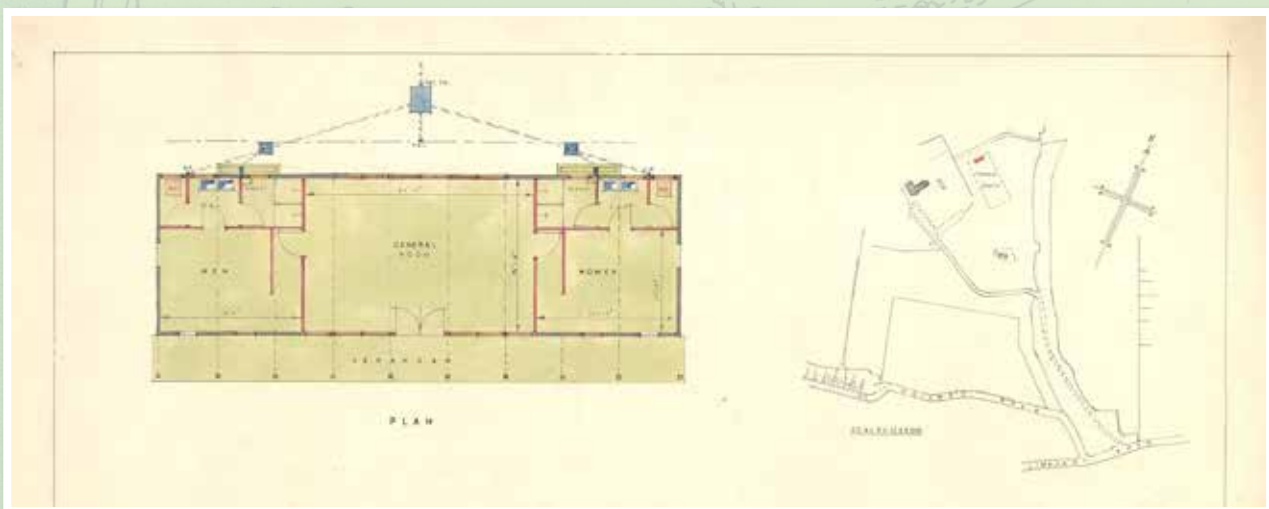
Below: Block plan of Brooke Park on Creggan Road showing the location of Gwyn's Institute.

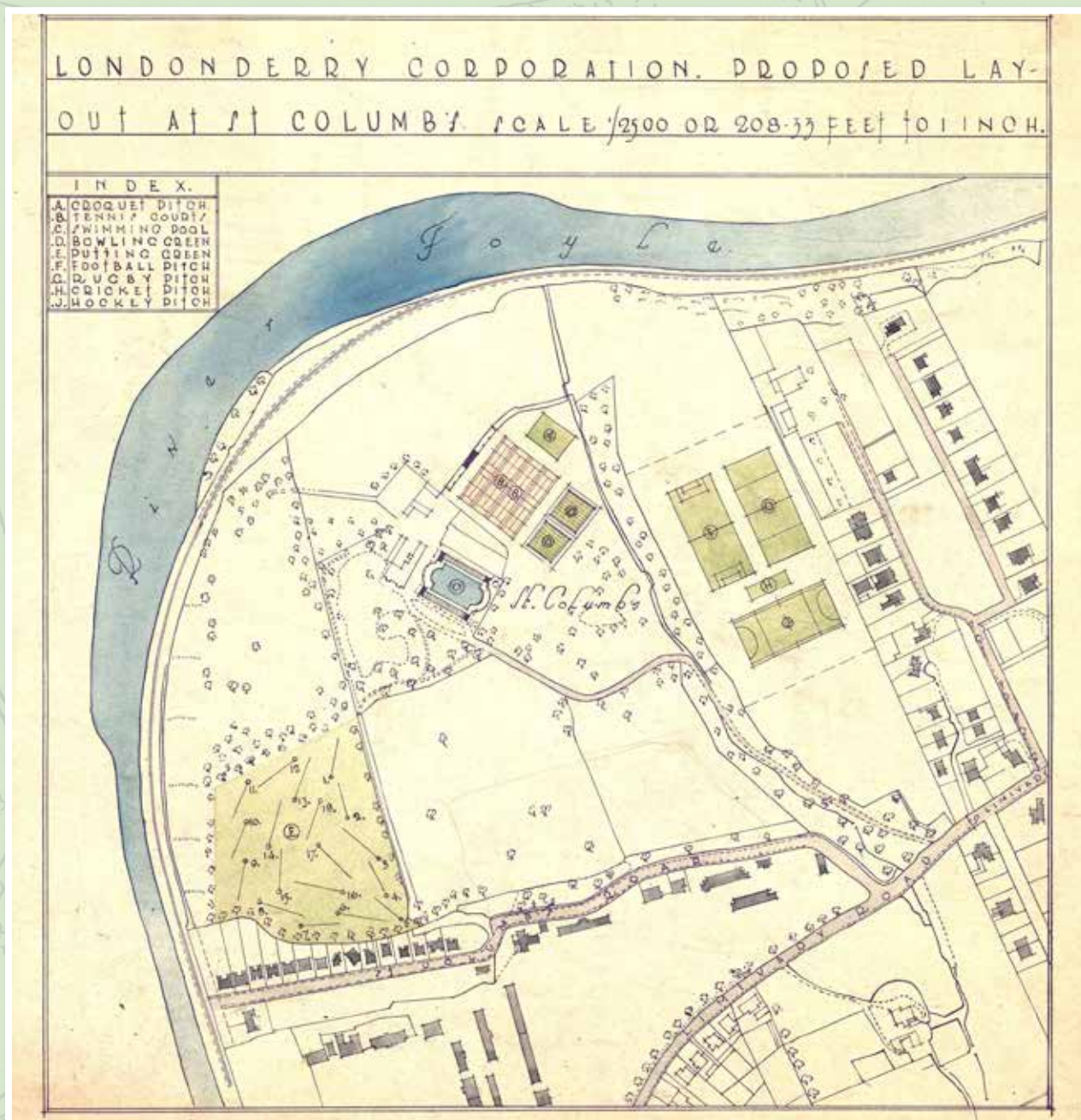




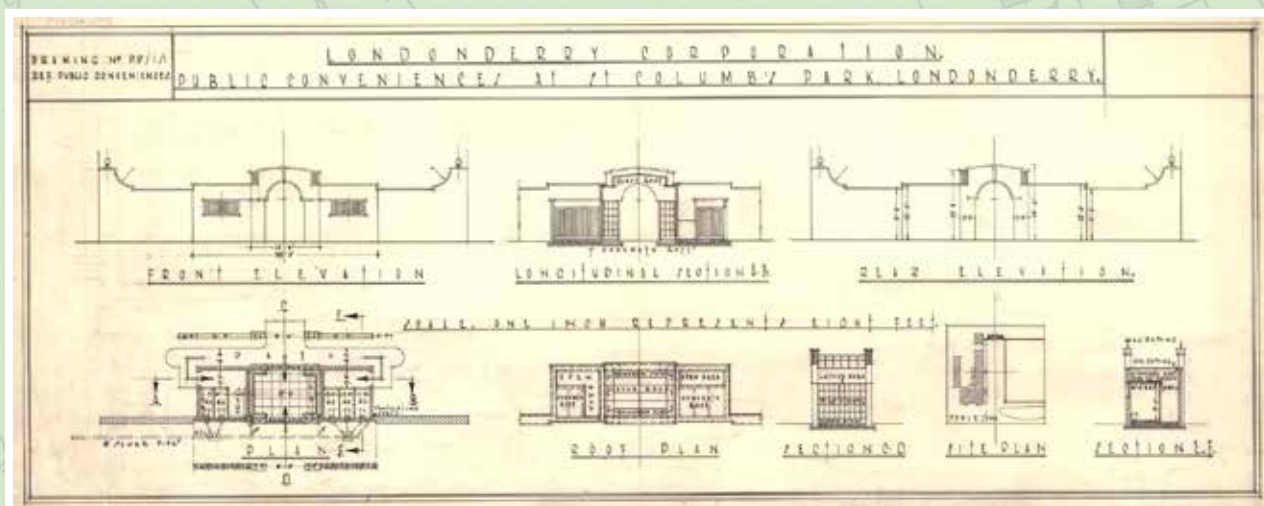
Above: Block plan of allotments at St Columb's Park, Waterside.

Below: Proposed conversion of existing hut to pavilion for tennis courts at St Columb's Park, Waterside, 1952.





Above: Proposed layout of St Columb's Park, Waterside. Below: Public conveniences at St Columb's Park.

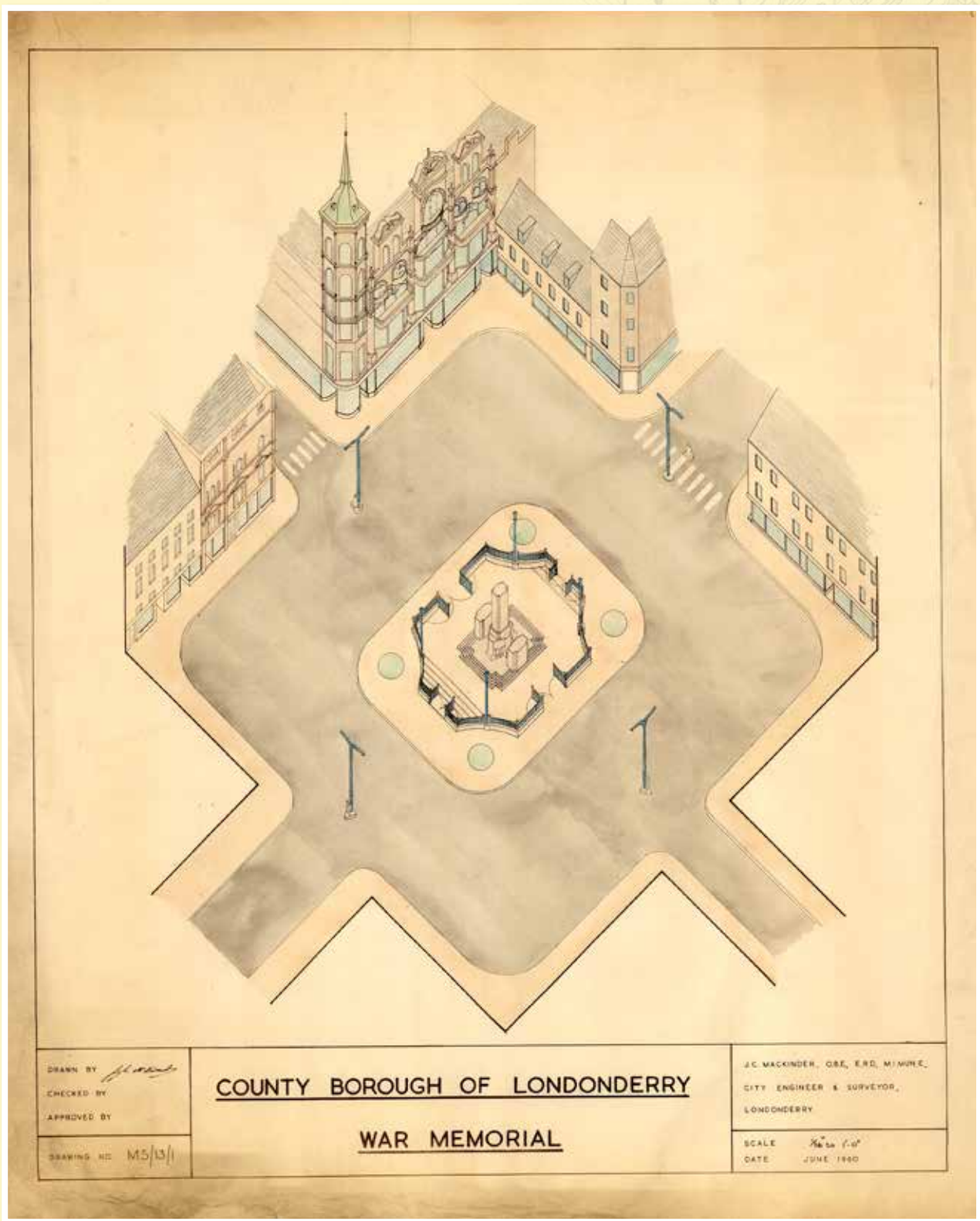




Miscellaneous

The city's archives are full of hidden gems of heritage significance. Many of these buildings, memorials and amenities etc no longer exist, long demolished or replaced. These include the city's old infirmary (originally located adjacent to Brooke Park on the appropriately named Infirmary Road) and the huge cargo cranes (right) along the quayside which required a network of rails to traverse the length of the loading areas. Other miscellaneous plans in the archives include the many public lavatories which 'conveniently' existed throughout the city, including the very ornate example in Waterloo Place (above), and the city's War Memorial at the Diamond (below). Landmarks in their own right, these structures required significant planning.

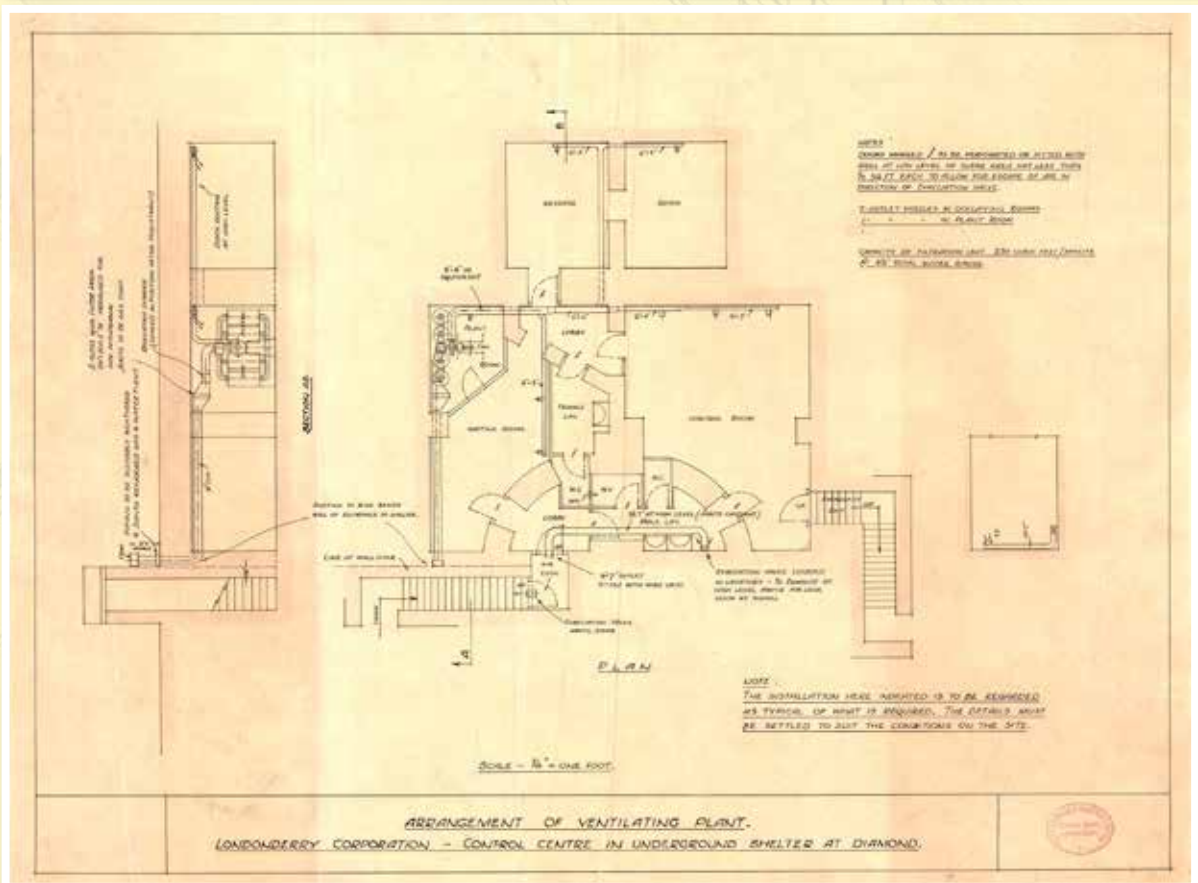
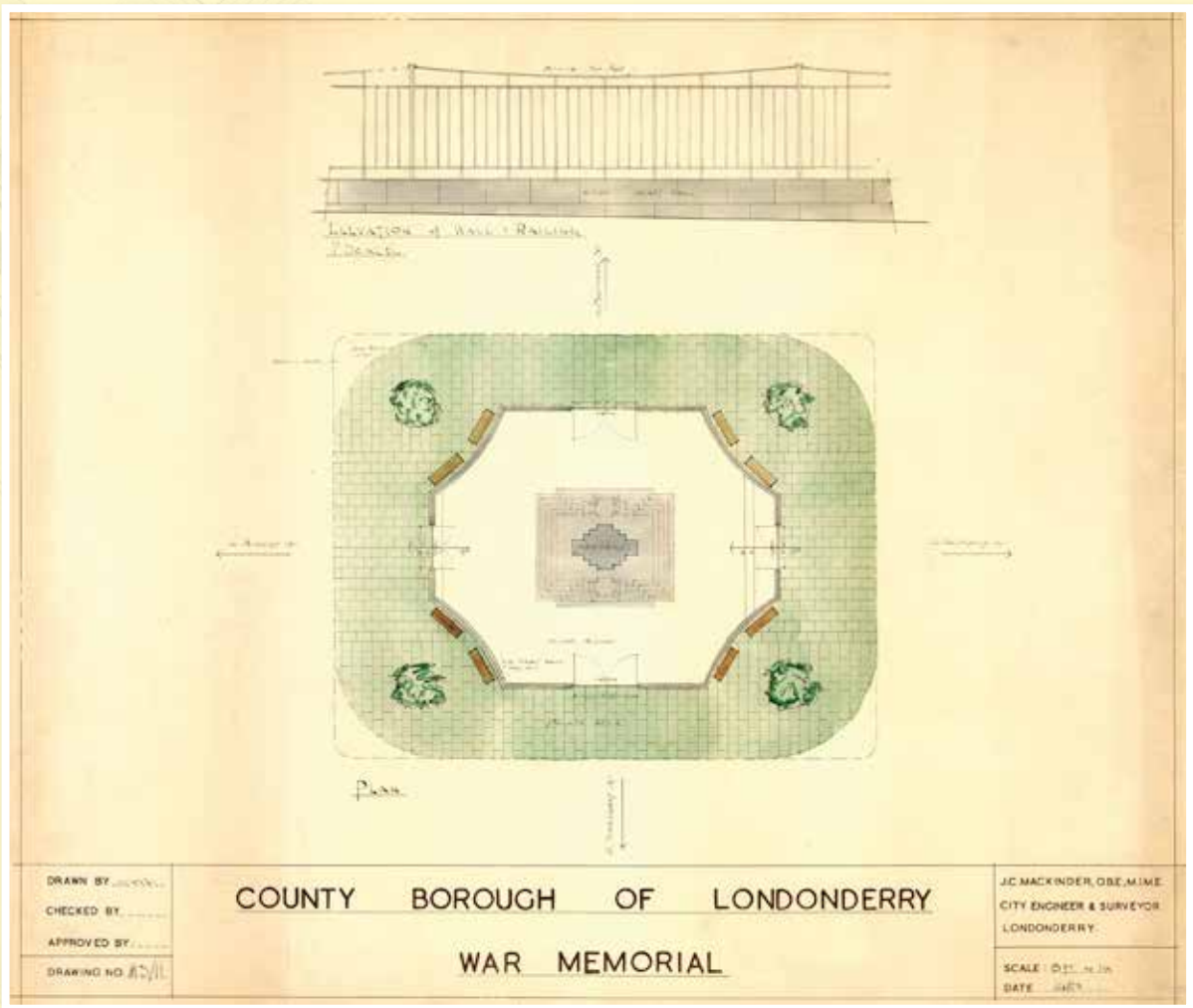


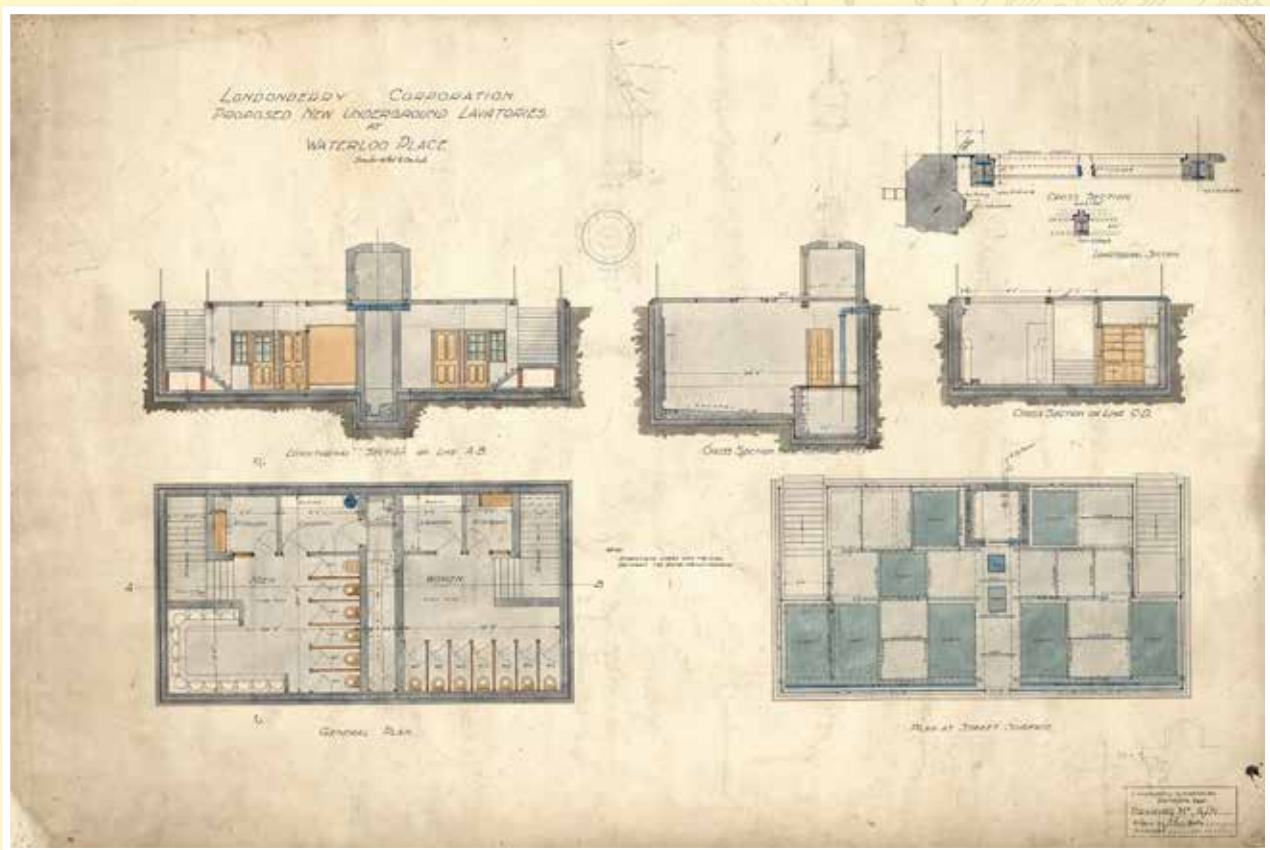


Above: Revised plans for County Borough of Londonderry War Memorial at the Diamond, 1960.

Opposite top: Plans detailing the layout of wall and fencing around the proposed War Memorial, 1959.

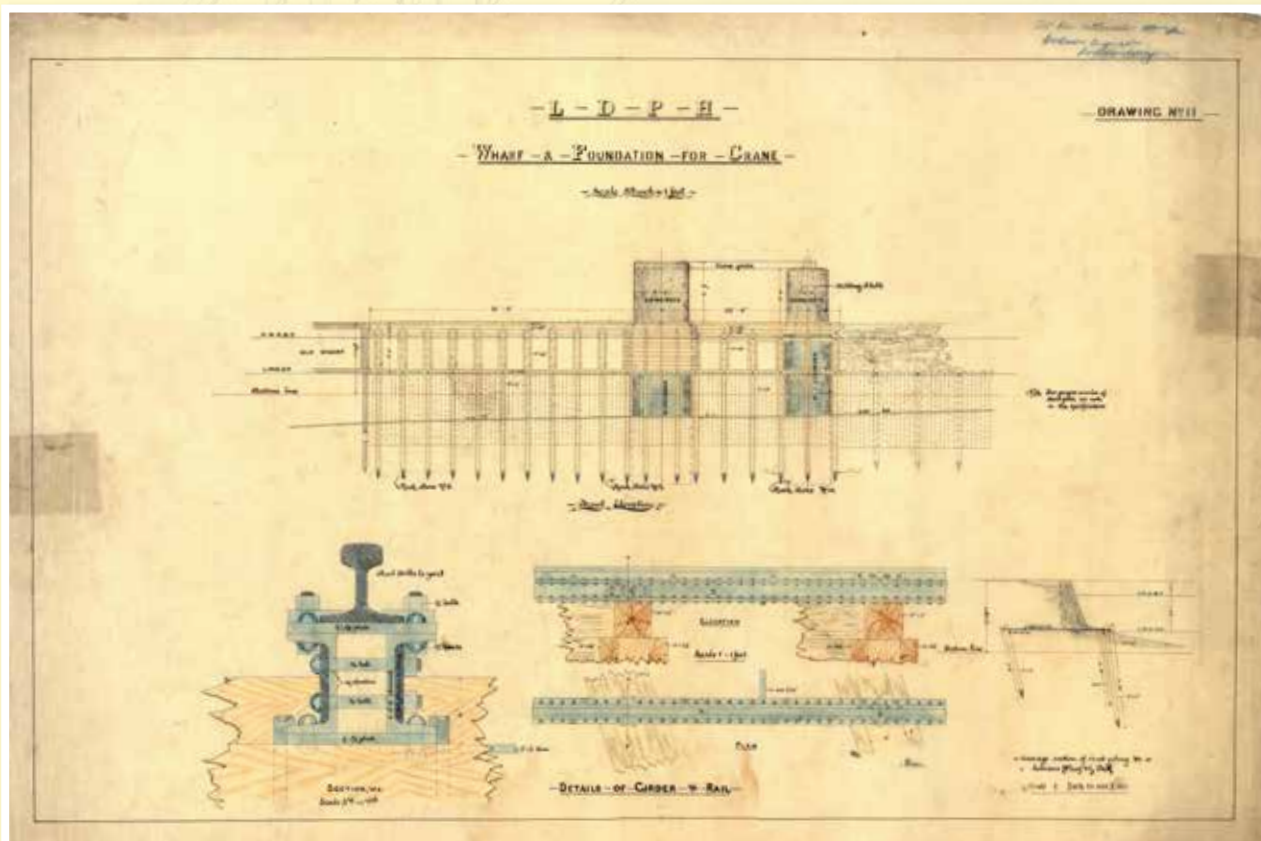
Opposite bottom: Proposed underground shelter at the Diamond. There is no date and no indication whether or not this is a proposed WWII air raid shelter or a possible nuclear bunker from the Cold War era. But the drawing identifies a number of details including a significant ventilation system, an 'air lock', a control room and 'message rooms' which suggest it was penned during wartime.

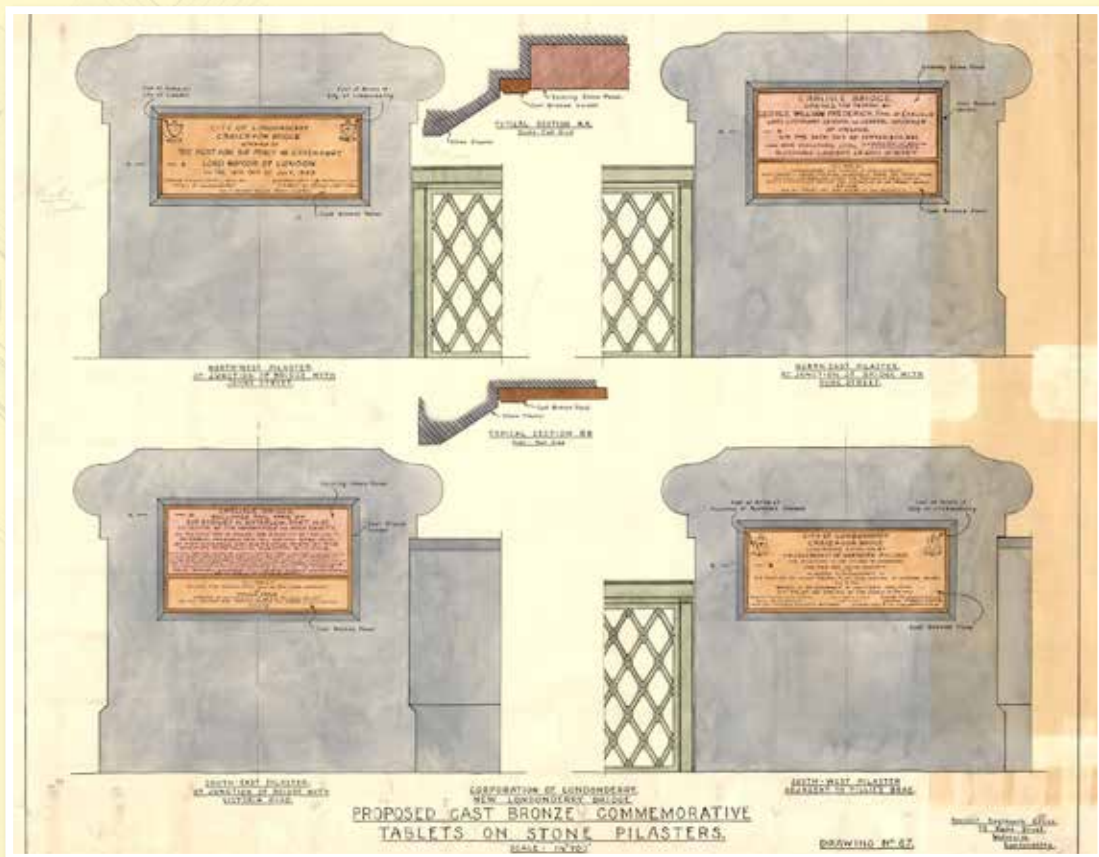




Above: Proposed new underground lavatories at Waterloo Place.

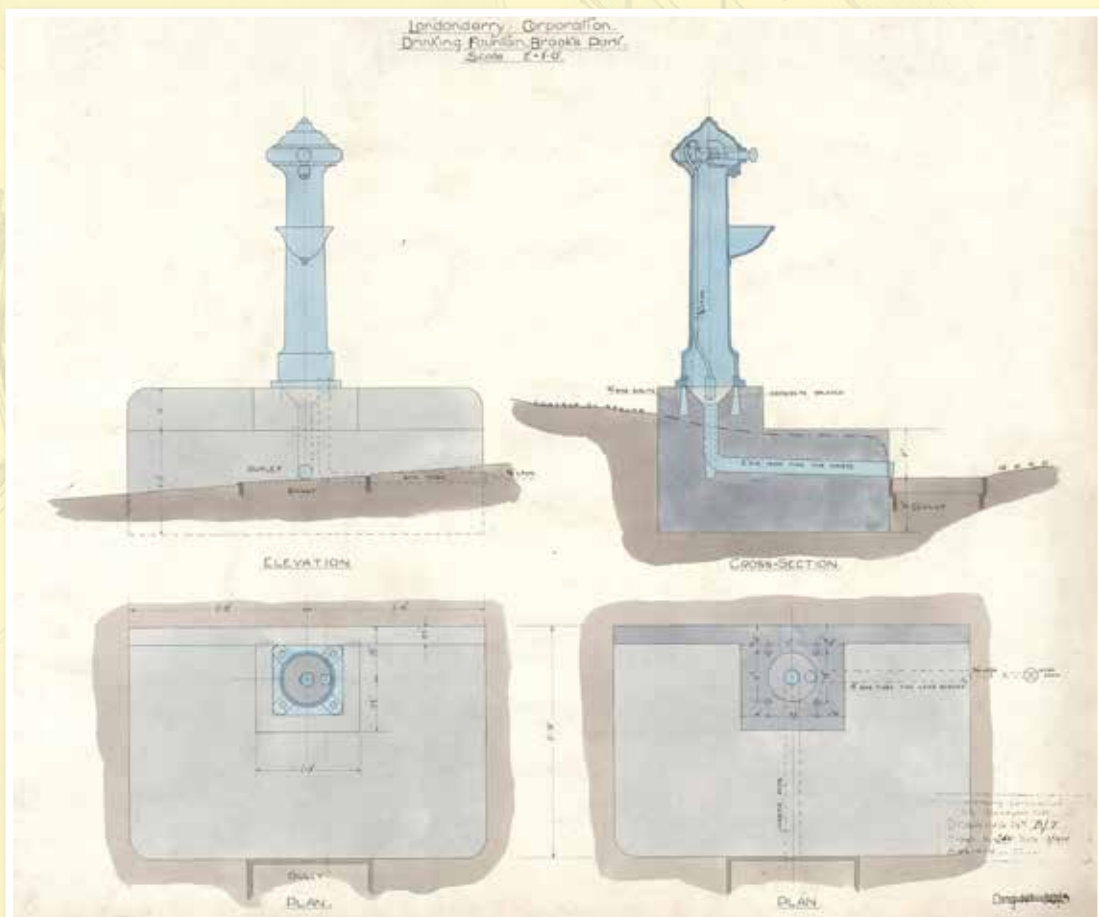
Below: A detailed drawing of the rail crane system and wharf foundations to facilitate the loading and unloading of cargo ships at the city's docks.





Above: Proposed cast-bronze commemorative tablets on stone pilasters, located where Craigavon Bridge meets adjoining roads at John Street, Duke Street, Victoria Road and Tillie's Bray, 1933.

Below: Drinking fountain, Brooke Park, 1928. Notice the lead pipe water main.





*The Tower Museum, formerly
the O'Doherty Fort. (Courtesy
Tony Boyle Photography.)*

THE BUILT ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE PROJECT

The drawings in this booklet are just a small selection from the city's built heritage archive. The archive contains hundreds of building plans submitted for bye-law approval to the old Londonderry Corporation and to the Londonderry Development Commission.

The archive is a unique resource for guiding the conservation of Derry's historic townscape. The new digital versions will help preserve the irreplaceable archive for future generations, historians, the education sector and professionals working in the field of built-heritage conservation.

The archive contains highly detailed, sometimes beautiful, works of art in their own right: hand-drawn plans of the many significant buildings and public amenities in the city; factories and premises now long gone; streets of private and subsidised residences; schools, churches, warehouses and infrastructure. You will find an eclectic mix of our city's built heritage within these pages, on display in the exhibition and online.



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