

ADVANCE NOTICE OF LISTING

Waterman House
5-33 Hill Street
Town Parks
Belfast
BT1 2LA

Chief Executive's Office		
Date	23/2/15	
Seen by CX		
Referred to		
ACX	Corp Comms	Dem Serv.
GR	SPP	Bus Supp.
Dev	F&R	H&ES
P&L	P&P	Other
Ref	Sw 68/2	

The Clerk to the Council
Belfast City Council
Donegall Square
City Hall
Belfast
BT1 5GS

Tel: (028) 9054 3175

Our Ref: HB26/46/030

Date: 26/02/2015

Dear Sir/Madam

RE: THE SYNAGOGUE, SOMERTON ROAD, BELFAST, COUNTY ANTRIM


LISTING OF BUILDINGS OF SPECIAL ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC INTEREST

At present, the listing of the above-mentioned property is being considered under Article 42(1) of the Planning (NI) Order 1991.

I would welcome receipt of the views of your Council on the proposed Listing within 6 weeks of the date of this Letter. *If there is no reply to this correspondence within the stated timescale we shall assume that you agree to the listing of the above building.*

I enclose a copy of the Second Survey Report of the building(s) for your information.

Yours faithfully




GERALDINE BROWN

Enc Second Survey DC Report



**Second Survey Database
District Council Consultation Report**

HB26/46/030

Address The Synagogue Somerton Road Belfast County Antrim	HB Ref No HB26/46/030
Extent of Listing Synagogue	
Date of Construction 1960 - 1979	
Townland Skegoneill	
Current Building Use Church	
Principal Former Use Church	

Conservation Area	No	Survey 1	Not_Listed	OS Map No	130-5
Industrial Archaeology	No	NIEA Evaluation	B1	IG Ref	J3347 7747
Vernacular	No	Date of Listing		IHR No	
Thatched	No	Date of Delisting		SMR No	
Monument	No			HGI Ref	
Area of Townscape Character	No				
Local Landscape Policy Area	No				
Historic Gardens Inventory	No				
Vacant	N/A				
Derelict	No				

Owner Category Church

Building Information

Exterior Description and Setting

Single-storey minimalist Modern Style concrete brick synagogue (the only one of its kind in Northern Ireland) of 1964 by Yorke Rosenberg Mardall, consisting of a double-height 27m diameter 'drum' with an innovative hidden hexagonal folded roof in the form of the Star of David, and a lower - contrastingly rectilinear - flat-roofed section, large parts of which (including an entrance porch) are later additions.

In its original form the structure was made up of the drum and a smaller T-plan section to the east, with the main entrance to the south side of the latter close to the intersection with the drum. At some point (possibly the mid to later 1970s) a large extension was added to this side and the entrance moved to its present northern location, with the result that this whole section is now roughly U-shaped in plan.

The building is accessed by a short flight of tiled steps with tubular handrails which rise to a tiled platform with disabled access ramp to the western side. This leads to a relatively large utilitarian flat-roofed porch projection, whose most noteworthy feature is a panel, with raised Hebrew characters, on the fascia directly over the (north-facing) doorway; this panel was taken from the original entrance. To the immediate left (east) of this is the main circular 'drum'. Like the rest of the building this has a uniform concrete brick facade, which rises unbroken into a parapet that obscures the roof. At regular distances (corresponding to the points of the star on the roof) the facade is interspersed with recessed full-height double-light strip windows, each with aluminium frames and a projecting concrete 'mullion' which is actually a structural member. Three of these windows also act as secondary doorways / fire escapes, each with short flights of steps. On the western side of the drum above the intersection of the lower portion of the building, there is a large window high-level with canted ends, whilst set at a high ground floor level to the north-west and south-west there are small rectangular windows (both later insertions); to the south, there us a small projecting boiler house which also seems to be later. The novel roof (which can only be observed from above) has a folded structure which cleverly forms the 'Magen David' (Star of David) and also incorporates a clerestory. The covering on the roof could not be discerned.

To the right (west) of the porch on the lower section there is a large recessed window with the facade projection to the right again. The western face of this section is blank, whilst to the south face there are two relatively large windows with a doorway to the left. In its original form (prior to the addition of the extension) much of this section was glazed, giving the interior a greter degree of airiness than it has at present. The roof of this section is flat and has 13 roof lights / vents of various sizes to the west end.

Setting The building is located within a relatively small plot in a leafy suburban setting at the junction of Somerton Road and Fortwilliam Park. To the north, east and west the site is bounded by trees, with a fence marking the southern boundary. There are two vehicle gateways (with plain metal gates) to the western side, opening off Somerton Road, the southern gate – which was the original main access – is no longer in use. To the immediate north of the synagogue itself there is a small car park, whilst to the immediate south there is a paved area. Originally the grounds were considerably larger but roughly half of the plot was sold off c.1970s and a care home now occupies much of this space.

Interior Overview

Interior layout substantially changed. Detailing partially altered.

Architects

Historical Information

This synagogue completed in 1964 to designs by Eugene Rosenberg of Yorke Rosenberg Mandell [YRM]. The third of its kind to be constructed in Belfast, it replaced a building in Annesley Street [HB26.43.025], which in turn had superseded the city's original synagogue of 1871 in Great Victoria Street. It stands within what were previously the grounds of a suburban villa named 'Northleigh', built in 1887-88 by linen merchant Alexander Matier.

The architect, Eugene Rosenberg (1907-92), was one of the leading exponents of Modernism in post-war Britain. A Czech by birth, he worked with Le Corbusier from 1929 before establishing his own practice in 1934. Settling in Britain in 1939 he formed the firm of YRM with F.R.S. Yorke and Cyril S. Mandall, who after the war were responsible for a succession of the most innovative architectural projects including Gatwick Airport, the John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, the Manchester Magistrates Court and in 1957, Altnagelvin Hospital.

YRM were commissioned to work on the 'Belfast Synagogue' sometime before March 1961. Possibly taking inspiration from several such buildings in the US, including Lois Kahn's (unexecuted) plans for Adath Jeshurun in Philadelphia (1954) and Frank Lloyd Wright's Beth Shalom in the same city (1954-57). Rosenberg produced an innovative scheme with the centrepiece of a circular prayer hall capped by a folded roof in the form of the 'Magen David' – Star of David, a groundbreaking design which went on to influence Synagogue design throughout the UK. The final drawings appear to have been complete by May 1962, and the building was consecrated on 25 October 1964 by Chief Rabbi Dr Israel Brodie, in the presence of Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, Terence O'Neill.

YRMI's broader plan for the site entailed the retention of Northleigh (located to the south of the synagogue), which was adapted for use as Hebrew school, with a car park created to the immediate west-facing front of the old building. The site remained as such until some point in the mid to later 1970s (or possibly early 1980s - the exact date is not clear), when presumably due the pressures of the cost of the upkeep of both buildings on a dwindling congregation, the southern half of the plot - including the old house - was sold off and subsequently redeveloped. Undoubtedly it was as a result of this that the synagogue itself underwent alteration, with the addition of the extension to the south side, the moving of the entrance to the north, and the re-ordering of the internal layout to accommodate to accommodate the large function and meeting rooms, whilst within the much reduced grounds, a new car park was laid out and a new gateway opened to the north of the building.

References – Primary sources

- 1 PRONI VAL12B/B/5/8D (1887-93)
- 2 'Belfast and Province of Ulster Directory', 1887 – (Henderson & Co., 1887 -)
- 3 PRONI OS6/1/60/3 (1901)
- 4 'Belfast Telegraph', 26 October 1964

Secondary sources

- 1 Roth, Cecil, "Belfast" 'Encyclopaedia Judaica' Ed. Michael Berenbaum and Fred Skolnik. 2nd ed. Vol. 3. (Detroit: Macmillan Reference USA, 2007)
- 2 Kadish, Sharmar, 'The synagogues of Britain and Ireland: An architectural and social history', (Yale, 2011), pp.141-43

Websites

- 1 ribapix.com [accessed Oct. 2014]
- 2 encyclopaedia.com/doc/1O1-RosenbergEugene.html [accessed Oct. 2014]

Criteria for Listing

Architectural Interest	Historical Interest
B. Proportion	V. Historical Association/Authorship
C. Ornamentation	W. National/International Interest
A. Style	Y. Social Importance
D. Plan Form	Z. Scarcity
E. Spatial Organisation	
F. Structural System	
G. Innovative Qualities	
H. Alterations detracting from building	

Evaluation

With its minimal Modernist appearance, innovative plan, folded 'Star of David' roof and use of natural light, this building is regarded by Sharmar Kadish, leading expert, as the most influential post-war synagogue in these islands. The work of Eugene Rosenberg, an acclaimed exponent of post-war Modernism, it is also important in the international context, being an extremely rare example of the circular form in synagogue design. In terms of social history, it is but one of just two surviving places of worship built by Northern Ireland's Jewish community, and the only one still fulfilling its original purpose.

Replacements and Alterations

Inappropriate

If inappropriate, Why?

The 1970's alterations detract from the original design

General Comments

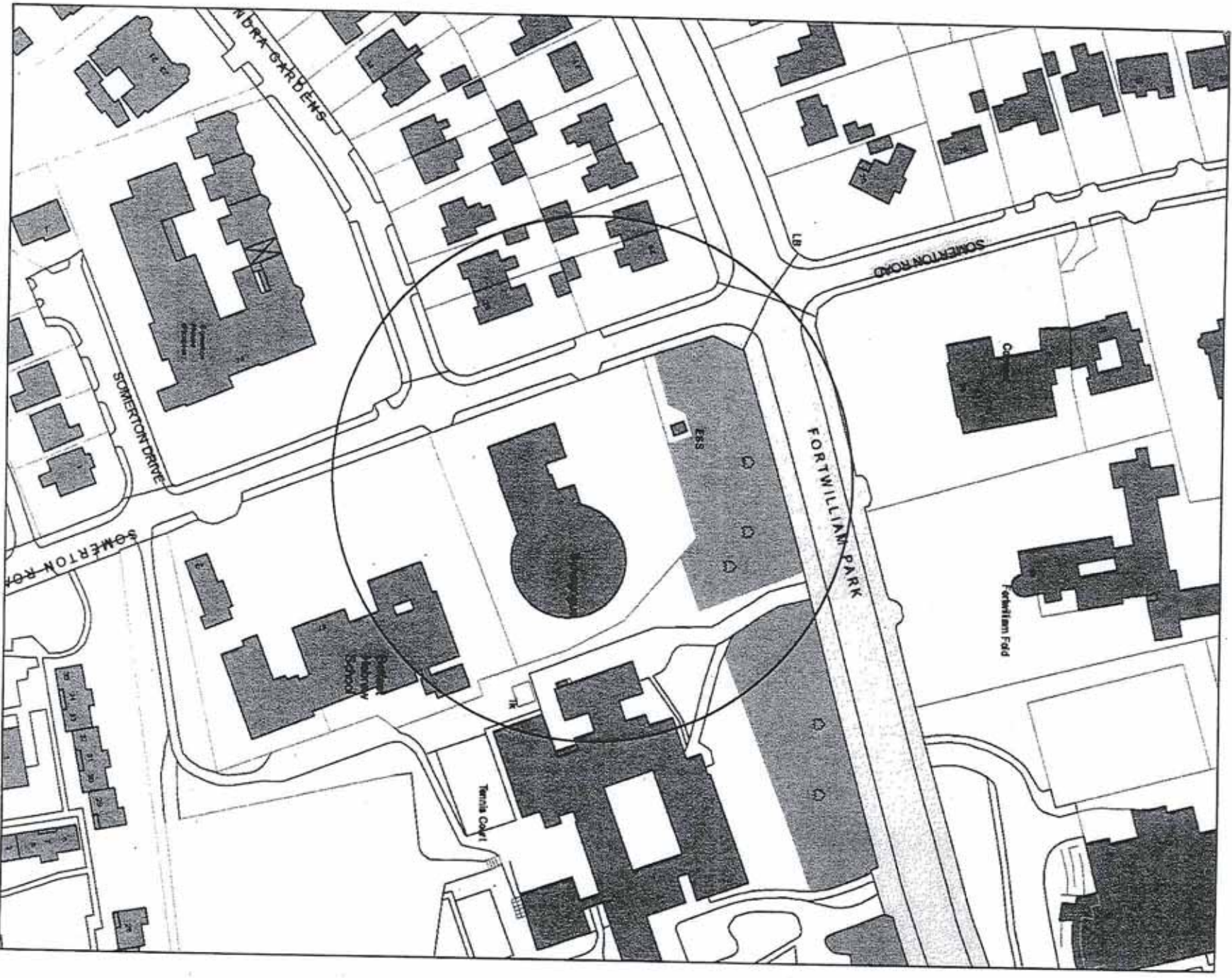
Listing Criteria R - Age; S - Authenticity and T - Historic Importance also apply.

Monitoring Notes – since Date of Survey

**Second Survey Database
District Council Consultation Report**

HB26/46/030

Date of Survey 21/10/2014



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Northern Ireland
Environment
Agency

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Title: **HB26/46/030**

Scale: **1:1,250**

Printed by **SMCG**

Date: **13 February 2015**

Description:

Location Map

ADVANCE NOTICE OF LISTING

The Clerk to the Council
Belfast City Council
Donegall Square
City Hall
Belfast
BT1 5GS

Tel: (028) 9054 3175

Our Ref: HB26/32/001 1

Date: 26/02/2015

Dear Sir/Madam

**RE: ROYAL BELFAST HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, ROYAL VICTORIA
HOSPITAL, 180-184 FALLS ROAD, BELFAST, BT12 6BE**

LISTING OF BUILDINGS OF SPECIAL ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC INTEREST

At present, the listing of the above-mentioned property is being considered under Article 42(1) of the Planning (NI) Order 1991.

I would welcome receipt of the views of your Council on the proposed Listing within 6 weeks of the date of this Letter. *If there is no reply to this correspondence within the stated timescale we shall assume that you agree to the listing of the above building.*

I enclose a copy of the Second Survey Report of the building(s) for your information.

Yours faithfully




GERALDINE BROWN

Enc Second Survey DC Report



**Second Survey Database
District Council Consultation Report**

HB26/32/001 I

Address Royal Belfast Hospital for Sick Children, Royal Victoria Hospital, 180-184 Falls Road, Belfast BT12 6BE	HB Ref No HB26/32/001 I
Extent of Listing Hospital and Walling	
Date of Construction 1920 - 1939	
Townland Town Parks	
Current Building Use Hospital Building	
Principal Former Use Hospital Building	

Conservation Area	No	Survey 1	Not_Listed	OS Map No	146-04 & 147-01 J3200 7350
Industrial Archaeology	No	NIEA Evaluation	B1	IG Ref	J3200 7350
Vernacular	No	Date of Listing		IHR No	
Thatched	No	Date of Delisting		SMR No	
Monument	No			SMR No	
Area of Townscape Character	No			HGI Ref	
Local Landscape Policy Area	No				
Historic Gardens Inventory	No				
Vacant	No				
Derelict	No				
Owner Category	Health Board				

Building Information

Exterior Description and Setting

A red brick building complex in Neo-Georgian style dating from 1928-32 to designs by Tulloch & Fitzsimmons and constructed by H. & J. Martin.
The complex consists of three buildings: a three-storey plus attic hipped roof L-shaped building that has lower hipped roof abutments to SE (block A), a single storey flat-roofed rectangular plan porch (block B) and a two-storey plus attic hipped roof rectangular plan building with single storey abutment to SW (block C). Block B was built as the entrance to what was formerly the Children's A&E department. The entire complex is adjoined to S with modern single- and two-storey buildings and is located within the site of the Royal Victoria Hospital fronting onto Falls Road. At the time of survey, refurbishment works to

adjoining buildings meant that some windows to the S and E were temporarily obscured.

Hipped natural slate roof with rolled-top leaded ridge. Cast iron ogee gutturing discharging to circular downpipes. Overhanging eaves on heavy cornice supported on corbelled brackets. Rustic red brick walling laid to stretcher bond with Portland stone dressings on moulded stone plinth. Square-headed window openings with flat arches above and projecting stone cills having double-hung timber sash windows with ogee horns; 6/9 panes to GF, 6/6 panes to FF and SF (unless otherwise noted). Square-headed dormers with leaded cheeks having casement windows and some replacement windows to hipped roof abutments to Block A. Rectangular plan chimney stacks with moulded stone coping and red clay chimney pots to Block A. Copper polygonal ventilation lanterns to roof to Block C.

Principal elevation:

The principal elevation faces N and consists of Blocks A, B and C.

Block A is a symmetrical three-storey plus attic building with central entrance bay flanked by five-bays and adjoining two-bay wide hipped roof end projections. Portland stone Portico to central bay in classical style; four Doric columns support a plain frieze and moulded cornice. Moulded architrave to F,F window with scrolled and panelled plinth, pilasters with Ionic capitals and a broken segmental pediment above, which forms the base to moulded stone architrave to SF window. The square-headed door opening beyond the portico has a double-leaf timber panelled door with fanlight and opens onto four stone steps. Base plinth to columns engraved with 'This stone was laid by Mrs. Harold Barbour 5th June 1929'. Single storey canted bay in ashlar Portland stone with raised parapet to hipped roof projections.

The slightly recessed porch of block B has a five-bay flat-arched colonnaded portico. Four circular columns each having a square base and Tuscan capital are flanked by matching square engaged pilasters. These columns support a plain frieze and a stone parapet with the name of the hospital in raised metal lettering, topped by a moulded stone coping. Square-headed door opening with moulded stone architrave flanked by engaged columns having a double-leaf timber panelled door with multi pane glazing to upper section and plain fanlight. Tall sliding sash windows arranged symmetrically in two bays to either side of entrance, with stone cills, set within smooth rendered wall.

Block C has a two-storey plus attic symmetrical elevation facing N with a five-bay wide middle section flanked by two-bay wide hipped roof end projections. Replacement windows to FF central opening and W projection having slightly canted three-part casement windows with top hung opening lights to outer panes. All window openings are square headed formed in soldier coursed gauged brick.

West elevation:

The W elevation consists of the nine-bay wide W elevation of Block C abutted by a single hipped roof three-bay wide projection to S end and a later single storey flat roofed three-bay wide dark brick extension to the middle. Part of the GF of Block C is obscured by the extension and some GF windows have been replaced with timber casements. The flat roofed extension has modern top-hung timber casement windows.

W elevation to Block A is enclosed within the courtyard formed by the modern single and two storey red brick extension that adjoins the S elevation of Blocks A and B. It is comprised of two storey plus attic red brick with a less formal fenestration, abutted to S end by a hipped roof single storey projection.

Windows all protected by temporary polythene sheeting at the time of survey but the majority of openings appear to have retained original sliding sashes beyond. Dormers have side opening timber casement windows, split into four vertical panes, with lead cladding to cheeks and roof.

South elevation:

The S elevation is abutted by modern single and two-storey buildings that connect to Blocks A, B and C. Only the hipped roof single storey abutment and part of the remainder of C is visible to the W end, and part of Block A is visible to the E end, with the latter now enclosed within a courtyard. Single storey monopitched abutment to centre of Block A. This elevation is generally less formal, although both the square headed window openings and overhanging cornice employed at the front are repeated, albeit with a simpler boxed eaves detail. Temporary polythene sheeting is fixed to all windows on the S elevation at the time survey although again the majority appear to retain original sash windows. Further S, single-storey and single-storey over basement hipped roofed abutments to Block A have some remaining sliding sash windows with 6/6 panes, natural slate roofs with rolled lead ridge, exposed rafter tails to overhanging eaves and cast iron gutturing and downpipes.

East elevation:

The E elevation consists mainly of the E elevation of block A. Six-bay wide three-storey plus attic double hipped roofed section to N end, a recessed two-storey with attic eight-bay wide section to middle abutted to E by a modern single storey flat-roofed extension and adjoined to S by a two-storey hipped roof further abutment.

Single storey three-sided canted bay in ashlar Portland stone with raised parapet to double hipped roofed projection to N. Replacement timber casement windows to GF. The GF of the two-storey section is obscured by the modern single storey flat roofed extension which has a horizontal band of top-hung casement windows. Square-headed door opening to last bay to S having a modern flush door opening onto concrete steps with simple metal balustrade and handrail, painted black. Further square headed door opening to lower GF immediately to S, adjoined by single storey over basement hipped roof abutment comprised of four bays, with all openings having replacement windows to GF and lowered vents to LGF; second bay from S has bricked up window.

Block C has a two-storey plus attic four-bay wide elevation facing E with a replacement square-headed door opening to S bay with smooth rendered surround, painted.

Setting:

Tarmaced parking around the building, with simple concrete steps and ramp providing universal access to W that has circular section metal handrails and uprights, all painted black. The site is enclosed by modern metal railings on low red-brick walling to Falls Road entrance. Original red brick walling with panels formed by corbelled moulded bricks set between brick piers at regular intervals and capped by moulded stone coping immediately in front of Block C along N boundary. High random rubble basalt walling aligns W boundary, possibly as a remnant from the asylum that previously occupied the site. The Hospital for Sick Children is part of the Royal Victoria Hospital that includes the King Edward VII Buildings (HB26/32/001 D), the Perimeter Wall, Gates & Railings (HB26/32/001 F), the Statue of Queen Victoria (HB26/32/001 G), the Front of the Original Hospital (HB26/32/001 H), the Microbiology Building (HB26/32/001 J), the Musgrave Wing (HB26/32/001 K) and the Extern Waiting Hall (HB26/32/001 L).

Materials:

Westmoreland green slate

Roof:

Cast iron, painted

RWG

Walling

Rustic red brick with Portland stone dressings

Windows

Double-hung timber sash windows, multi-paned; with some timber casements.

Interior Overview

Interior layout partially changed. Detailing partially altered.

Architects

Stevenson, Samuel

Tulloch & Fitzsimons

Historical Information

Dating from 1928-32, the new Belfast Hospital for Sick Children replaced the children's hospital in Queen Street in Belfast. A site close to the location of the old Asylum was offered to the Board of Management by Belfast Corporation and accepted.

The new hospital was designed by the Belfast firm Tulloch & Fitzsimons. The contract to build the hospital was awarded to H. & J. Martin in late 1928. The value of this contract, which only covered the construction work, was £76,886. The foundation stone was laid on 5 June 1929 by Mrs Harold Barbour. The administrative wing, the Extern Department and two ward blocks with space for 74 beds were completed at a cost of £115,000. An electricity sub-station was built in 1930.

The hospital is shown for the first time on the 1931 Ordnance Survey map where it is named Belfast Children's Hospital. The hospital opened for the reception of patients on 11 April 1932. An official

**Second Survey Database
District Council Consultation Report**

HB26/32/001 I

opening by the Duchess of Abercorn took place on 24 November 1932.

The style has been described as modified Georgian (Larmour, p. 83). It was built of brick with dressings of Portland stone. The coloured tile panels depicting nursery rhymes, fairy tales, etc, on the walls of the Musgrave and Barbour wards were designed by Anne Y. Yeames and manufactured by Minton Hollins & Co., Stoke on Trent. They were installed by Norman MacNaughton & Sons Ltd.

The first major addition was the paying patients' unit was built in 1939-40. The architect was C. E. Elcock of Elcock & Sutcliffe, London, who worked alongside the hospital's consulting architect, John Stevenson of Samuel Stevenson & Sons. (George Golligher has also been credited with the design.) The contractor was H. & J. Martin. This wing was named the Clark Children's Clinic and was officially opened on 15 March 1944 by Angela Doxford, a granddaughter of Sir George Clark. Sir George and his brother, Captain H.D. Clark, were its benefactors.

The 'Royal' prefix was conferred in 1948. In 1995 the foundation stone for a major new development was laid. This was completed in 1998.

References

Maps

Ordnance Survey 1:1,250 scale map, County Antrim sheet 60.12 (covering Falls Road area of Belfast), 1931 – reproduced by Alan Godfrey Maps (Gateshead, 1989)

Published sources

- H. G. Calwell, *The life and times of a voluntary hospital : the history of the Royal Belfast Hospital for Sick Children* (Belfast, 1973)
- Alf McCreary, *The Royal Belfast Hospital for Sick Children : one hundred years of caring ... 1873-1973* (Belfast, 1973)
- Harold Love, *The Royal Belfast Hospital for Sick Children: a history, 1948-1998* (Belfast, 1998)
- Paul Larmour, *Belfast: an illustrated architectural guide* (Belfast, 1987)
- R. S. J. Clarke, *The Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast: a history, 1797-1997* (Belfast, 1997)

Online sources

Dictionary of Irish Architects: www.dia.ie – which references Irish Builder, 14 April, 7 July, 4 August, 8 December 1928; 19 January 1929; 4 January, 20 December 1930; 27 February 1932; 19 November 1932; 6 March 1937; 18 February, 18 March 1939; 3 August 1940

Criteria for Listing

Architectural Interest	Historical Interest
A. Style	V. Historical Association/Authorship
B. Proportion	Y. Social Importance
C. Ornamentation	X. Local Interest
D. Plan Form	
I. Quality and survival of Interior	
K. Group value	
H-. Alterations detracting from building	

Evaluation

A red brick building complex in Neo-Georgian style dating from 1928-32 to designs by Tulloch & Fitzsimmons and constructed by H. & J. Martin. A well-proportioned principal elevation with refined Classical detailing in Portland stone to the main entrance which has retained most of its original timber sash windows, canted Portland stone bays, prominent heavy corniced eaves, green slate hipped roof, lead clad dormers and tall chimneys. The buildings replaced the children's hospital in Queen Street in Belfast and was initially named Belfast Hospital for Sick Children, with the colonnaded portico (Block B) providing the entrance to the former Children's A&E department. Although this building has now been replaced with a new children's hospital, completed 1998, it remains in use and retains many internal features of interest. Of particular note are the bespoke tiled panels to the Barbour and Musgrave Wards

Second Survey Database
District Council Consultation Report

HB26/32/001 I

that depict nursery rhymes and the rotunda-shaped public foyers. This complex fronts onto the Falls Road and it is unique within the Royal Victoria Hospital as it dates from the interwar period and is separated from the main historic buildings, built in the Victorian and Edwardian eras (HB26/32/001A-H inclusive and HB26/32/001K & L), which dominate the Grosvenor Road frontage. There are some similarities in the use of formal rhythm and symmetry employed to provide a neat, uniform and impressive public facade. It also shares group value with the Microbiology Building (HB26/32/001 J), a brutalist modern structure completed in 1964. The RVH for Sick Children is set back from the Falls Road by a tall red brick wall with panels indented at regularly intervals and a stone coping that further enhance the character of the building.

Replacements and Alterations

Inappropriate

If Inappropriate, Why?

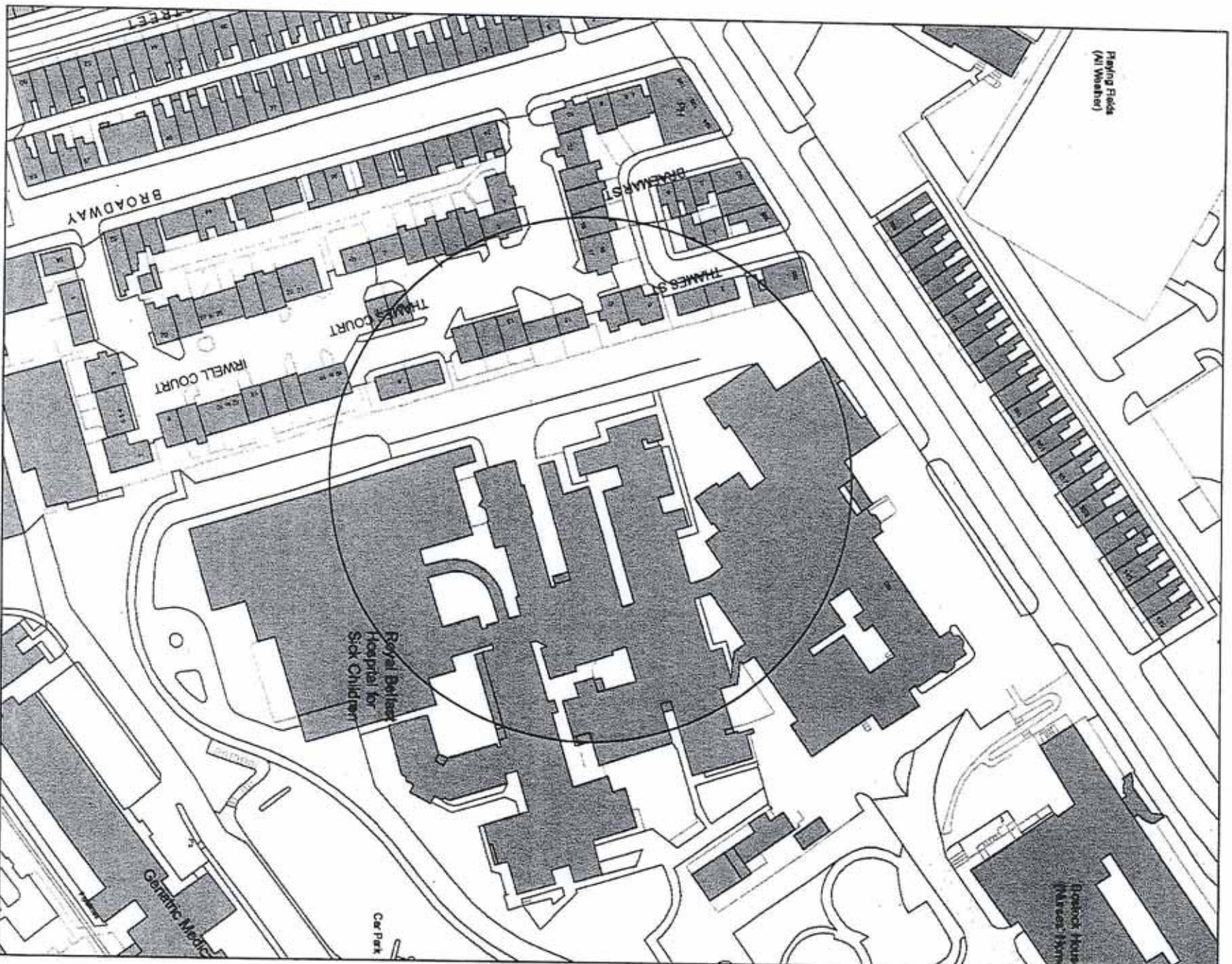
The interior layout and detailing of some parts of the building has resulted with significant loss of original fabric. The numerous modern extensions to the rear compromise the original architectural composition.

General Comments

Listing Criteria R - Age; S - Authenticity and T - Historic Importance also apply.

Monitoring Notes – since Date of Survey

Date of Survey	15/05/2014
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Northern Ireland
Environment
Agency

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Title: **HB26/32/0011**

Scale: **1:1,250**

Printed by **SMcG**

Date: **13 February 2015**

Description:

Location Map

ADVANCE NOTICE OF LISTING

Chief Executive's Office		
Date	23/2/15	
Seen by	CX	
Referred to		
ACX	Corp Comms	Dem Serv.
GR	SPP	Bus Supp.
Dev	F&R	H&ES
P&L	P&P	Other
Ref	SW 69/2	

Waterman House
 5-33 Hill Street
 Town Parks
 Belfast
 BT1 2LA

The Clerk to the Council
 Belfast City Council
 Donegall Square
 City Hall
 Belfast
 BT1 5GS

Tel: (028) 9054 3175

Our Ref: HB26/32/001 J

Date: 20/02/2015

Dear Sir/Madam

**RE: MICROBIOLOGY BUILDING, GROSVENOR ROAD, BELFAST, CO. ANTRIM,
 BT12 6BA**

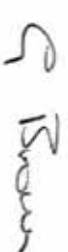
LISTING OF BUILDINGS OF SPECIAL ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC INTEREST

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I would welcome receipt of the views of your Council on the proposed Listing within 6 weeks of the date of this Letter. *If there is no reply to this correspondence within the stated timescale we shall assume that you agree to the listing of the above building.*

I enclose a copy of the Second Survey Report of the building(s) for your information.

Yours faithfully




GERALDINE BROWN

Enc Second Survey DC Report



**Second Survey Database
District Council Consultation Report**

HB26/32/001 J

Address Microbiology Building Grosvenor Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT12 6BA	HB Ref No HB26/32/001 J
Extent of Listing Hospital Building	
Date of Construction 1960 - 1979	
Townland Town Parks	
Current Building Use Hospital Building	
Principal Former Use Hospital Building	

Conservation Area	No	Survey 1	Not_Listed	OS Map No	130-13SW
Industrial Archaeology	No	NIEA Evaluation	B1	IG Ref	J3230 7375
Vernacular	No	Date of Listing		IHR No	
Thatched	No	Date of Delisting		SMR No	
Monument	No			HGI Ref	
Area of Townscape Character	No				
Local Landscape Policy Area	No				
Historic Gardens Inventory	No				
Vacant	Yes				
Derelict	No				

Owner Category

Building Information

Exterior Description and Setting

Six storey with basement modern multiple-bay building in International style with Brutalist influences, built betw 1964 to designs by Sir Hugh Casson of London firm Casson & Condor. Main building block has a rectangular l orientated E-W set onto a significantly larger, irregular plan single storey LG floor level. LGF has rectangular p section to NW, bastion shaped canted section to NE and rectangular return to SE. Battered concrete shattering walls. Building accessed primarily via covered flat roofed walkways to N at both GF and LGF levels. The build distinctive in its use of prefabricated modular concrete panels and forms part of the Royal Victoria Hospital cor situated to the S of the Grosvenor Road access route and to the NW of Mulhouse Road.

Main building has flat roof of unknown construction set below parapet to N and E with a large raised rectangular

vent to both E and W. Raised plant room to centre of roof with flat roof and metal chimneys. RWG's are concealed within walling. Roof of LGF is flat with concrete paving slabs and provides a walkway around main building. At LGF two remaining rectangular sections of glass blocks form roof lights, four blocks in width and six in length. A walkway to N of building also has flat roof supported by square-section pillars.

LGF constructed from vertically shuttered poured concrete walling topped by simple circular section horizontal level of main building block constructed from sections of glazed curtain walling to N and S with continuous horizontal band of high level glazing, intermittent sections of Flemish bond brown bricks pierced by rectangular square windows having thin green slate cills. Upper storeys utilise modular prefabricated concrete sections with continuous horizontal bands of single glazed three pane steel windows. Narrow wrap-around horizontal band windows to edges at each level. Concrete panels between horizontal glazing.

Principal elevation

The front elevation (N) has glazed steel-framed curtain walling to GF and two glazed entrance doors flanked by perpendicular projecting glazed panels. Lower sections of glazing flanking main door at GF have frosted glass level of covered walkway has two timber doors to main building leading to two now blocked up doorways in belvedere boundary walling to N. Thin horizontal band of windows to LGF walling, now blocked. Rectangular balcony square-section metal railings project from first bay of main building at each upper floor to W.

East elevation

Thin splayed full-height arrow-loop type window opening to centre of GF level with recessed steel framed light flanked by a window to the N and glazed two pane metal framed door to S. Concrete panels and narrow wrap-around horizontal band windows to upper floors. Planked timber door to centre of LGF in recessed section with some framed windows remaining unblocked to SE. End elevation of concrete stairs to S elevation having concrete painted metal horizontal handrail and balustrade.

South elevation

Southern facade largely similar to principle N elevation, except central four bays which have only narrow horizontal windows at ceiling level of each floor, intersected by thin vertical windows at each floor level. External concrete to SE supported by central concrete column of rectangular section connecting all floors and roof. Painted metal of circular section to stairs. Three sliding timber two pane glazed doors to LGF housed in recess formed by car construction of extending LGF flat roof.

West elevation

Similar to E elevation with thin splayed full-height arrow-loop type window at centre of GF, flanked by window to door to S. Concrete panels and narrow wrap-around horizontal banded windows at edge of each floor. Large rises externally to roof from FF window. LGF has sheet metal door and thin horizontal steel framed rectangular vertical concrete shuttering below LGF windows and smooth finish above.

Setting

The Microbiology building is located within the Royal Victoria Hospital complex, to the S of the Grosvenor Road route and to the NW of Mulhouse Road. Principal entrance to main building is approached from public footpath covered walkway at both GF and LGF levels. Concrete shuttering, topped by simple circular section hand rail, retaining boundary to N, NW and E. Local access road to W where ground falls to rear of building with large tree car park to S. Area between public footpath and irregular plan of LGF set to lawn with some established trees.

Roof: flat roof (covering unknown)

RWGs: concealed

Walling: mainly concrete shuttering to LGF level, prefabricated concrete panels to upper floors

Flemish bond

Windows: brown bricks with glazed curtain walling to GF
generally steel framed horizontal bands of single glazing

Interior Overview

Interior not visited

Second Survey Database
District Council Consultation Report

HB26/32/001 J

Architects

Sir John Macneill

Historical Information

In the course of the nineteenth century Belfast expanded at a phenomenal rate. In 1800 its population stood at 20,000. By 1841 it had reached 70,000 and in 1871 it had topped 120,000, while in 1911 it was 365,000, by so the largest urban population in Ireland. As Belfast's population rose, there was increasing pressure on its medical facilities, especially the Belfast Royal Hospital in Frederick Street. By the end of the 1800s it was clear that a new hospital was needed for Belfast.

The Royal Victoria Hospital was built at the junction of the Grosvenor and Falls Roads and was designed by W Henman of Henman & Cooper who had previously been responsible for the Birmingham General Hospital. Mcl Harvey won the contract to build the new hospital in September 1900. The foundation stone was laid early in 1901 the new hospital was officially opened on 27 July 1903 by Edward VII and Queen Alexandra on their trip to Belfast visit to Ireland.

From the 1950s a range of important new buildings were erected along the hospital road. Described by Clarke as 'perhaps the most architecturally distinguished post-war building on the site', the Microbiology Building, which in 1964, was funded through a generous subvention from the Poliomylitis Society. It was designed in 1961 by Casson of the London firm of Casson & Condor.

Larmour (p. 98) is even more impressed with the building, writing, 'Surely one of the high points in modern architecture in Belfast. It seems to recall the "heroic period" of the Modern Movement in its uncompromising boldness, sleek functionalist stance.' In 'Builders, bricks and mortarboards', the structure is noted as being 'starker and less applied than the Ashby and such uncompromising modernity would perhaps prove less acceptable today.'

References

Published sources

Hospital and Health Management, vol. 27 (1964)

Paul Larmour, Belfast: an illustrated architectural guide (Belfast, 1987)

R. S. J. Clarke, The Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast: a history, 1797-1997 (Belfast, 1997)

Online sources

Builders, bricks and mortarboards: the architecture of Queen's University, 1845-2005:

<http://www.qub.ac.uk/directorates/EstatesDirectorate/FileStore/BuildersBricksandMortarboards/Filetoupload.21>

Archiseek: <http://archiseek.com/2012/1965-microbiology-building-royal-victoria-hospital-belfast/#.UG1AwkCC6S>

Criteria for Listing

Architectural Interest	Historical Interest
A. Style	V. Historical Association/Authorship
B. Proportion	X. Local Interest
C. Ornamentation	Z. Scarcity
D. Plan Form	
K. Group value	
L. Quality and survival of interior	
H-. Alterations detracting from building	

Evaluation

An excellent example of a substantial and prominent modern building built between 1961-4, to designs by Sir F Casson, in International style displaying elements of Brutalism. Ribbed cast and battered concrete walling to the ground floor adds a textural dimension to the building, while a large sculptural external staircase has a striking impact. A relatively rare example of an intact, large scale, modernist building, it retains its modernist features, wrap-around windows, horizontal bands of glazing and concrete panels displaying the building's modular construction.

Second Survey Database
District Council Consultation Report

HB26/32/001 J

The building is well-proportioned having a rectilinear form and taut surfaces lacking decoration which character building's distinctive style. Forming part of the wider Royal Victoria Hospital complex (HB26/32/001A-L), within main historic buildings were built in the Victorian and Edwardian eras, it represents the move to more simplistic forms and mechanised building components during the post war era and is of significant architectural and histo interest.

Replacements and Alterations

Inappropriate

If inappropriate, Why?

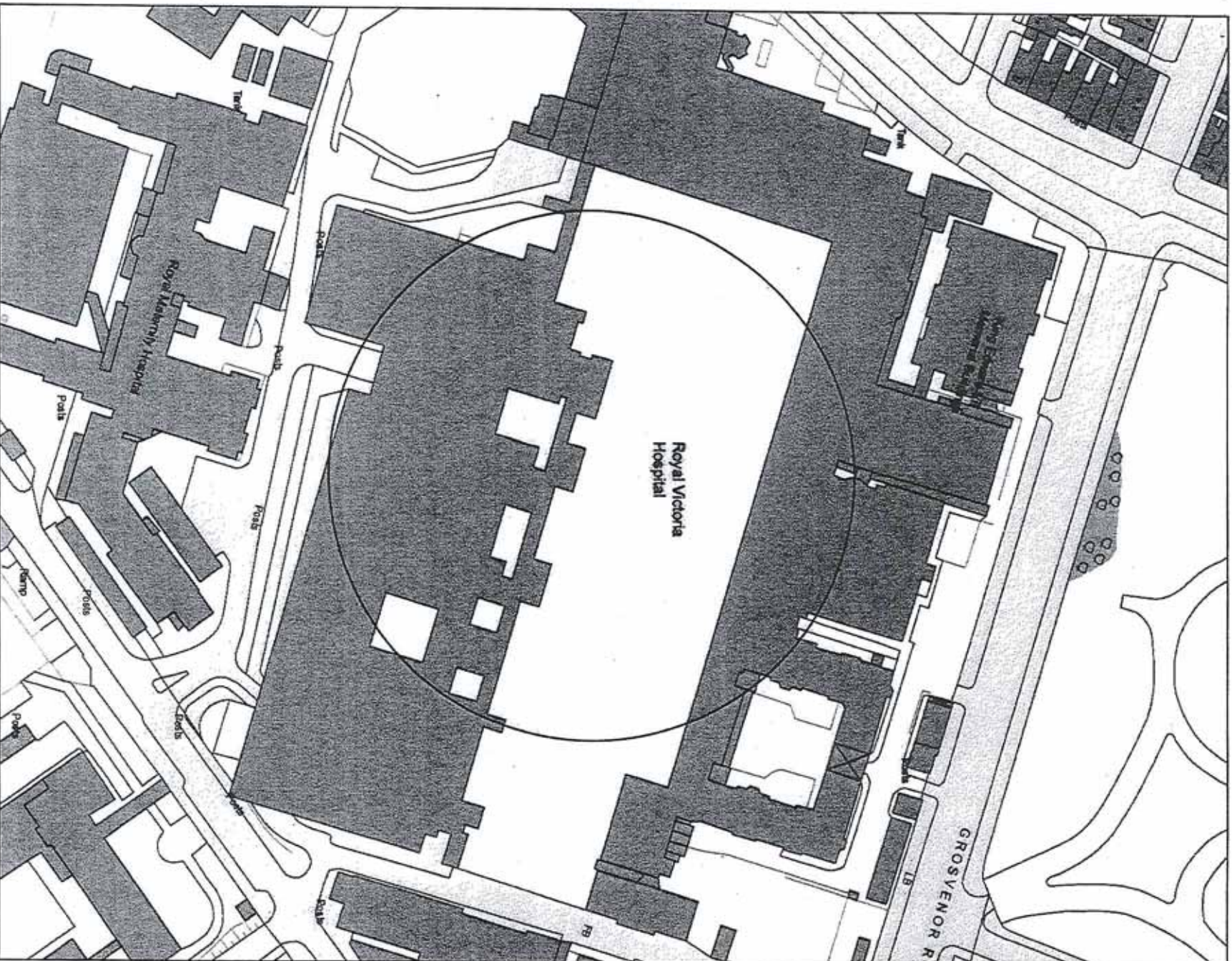
Numerous blocked windows and doors at LGF, with replacement main entrance door in contrasting style to the and several later external ventilation ducts and pipes detracting from the original design.

General Comments

Listing Criteria R - Age; S - Authenticity and T - Historic Importance also apply.

Monitoring Notes – since Date of Survey

Date of Survey	06/10/2014
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NIEA Northern Ireland
Environment Agency
www.doenl.gov.uk/niea

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Title: HB26/32/001J

Scale: 1:1,250

Printed by SMCg

Date: 13 February 2015

Description:

Location Map

ADVANCE NOTICE OF LISTING

The Clerk to the Council
Belfast City Council
Donegall Square
City Hall
Belfast
BT1 5GS

Tel: (028) 9054 3175

Our Ref: HB26/32/001 L

Date: 26/02/2015

Dear Sir/Madam

RE: (EXTERN WAITING HALL), ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL, GROSVENOR ROAD, BELFAST, CO. ANTRIM, BT12 6BA

LISTING OF BUILDINGS OF SPECIAL ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC INTEREST

At present, the listing of the above-mentioned property is being considered under Article 42(1) of the Planning (NI) Order 1991.

I would welcome receipt of the views of your Council on the proposed Listing within 6 weeks of the date of this Letter. *If there is no reply to this correspondence within the stated timescale we shall assume that you agree to the listing of the above building.*

I enclose a copy of the Second Survey Report of the building(s) for your information.

Yours faithfully




GERALDINE BROWN

Enc Second Survey DC Report

**Second Survey Database
District Council Consultation Report**

HB26/32/001 L

Address (Extern Waiting Hall) Royal Victoria Hospital Grosvenor Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT12 6BA	HB Ref No HB26/32/001 L
Extent of Listing Hospital Building	
Date of Construction 1900 - 1919	
Townland Town Parks	
Current Building Use Hospital Building	
Principal Former Use Hospital Building	

Conservation Area	No	Survey 1	Not_Listed	OS Map No	130-13
Industrial Archaeology	No	NIEA Evaluation	B1	IG Ref	J3232 7382
Vernacular	No	Date of Listing		IHR No	
Thatched	No	Date of Delisting		SMR No	
Monument	No			HGI Ref	
Area of Townscape Character	No				
Local Landscape Policy Area	No				
Historic Gardens Inventory	No				
Vacant	No				
Derelict	No				

Owner Category Health Board

Building Information

Exterior Description and Setting

Attached symmetrical multi-bay single and two-storey red brick hospital building, built c.1902. Rectangular on plan facing north adjacent to the West Wing (HB26/32/001K) with the Sir Ian Fraser Theatre connected to the southeast corner. The rear of the building abuts the Old Corridor (HB26/32/001H).

Pitched natural slate roofs with lead ridges and valleys. Several timber louvred lanterns to the ridges topped by lead-lined domes and finials. Moulded cast-iron guttering that is supported on a dentilated sandstone cornice that projects at eaves height, and discharging to cast-iron downpipes. Red brick

walling laid to Flemish bond with sandstone dressings. Mainly round-headed window openings with some original single-pane timber sash windows having ogee horns and moulded sandstone sills (unless otherwise stated).

Principal Elevation

The principal elevation faces north and is symmetrical, comprising a central double-height entrance bay in the middle that is abutted by a later entrance portico (c.1980), with a pair of shallow projecting gables to either end. The entrance bay forms a shallow breakfront rising above the roof level surmounted by a dressed sandstone crown cornice, slightly belled to the centre and surmounted by a ball finial. The upper level has a segmental-arched window opening with stepped brick and sandstone headers over a tripartite sandstone window frame filled with Art Nouveau style leaded stained glass. The gables are flanked by red brick and flush sandstone engaged pilasters supporting open-base dentilated pediments. The bay immediately to E of entrance has Venetian window opening formed in ashlar sandstone with central arched window supported on sandstone columns. The mirror of this bay to W of entrance has a single replacement round arched window and some newer brickwork and reconstituted stone cills that suggests that this too originally formed the central opening to a Venetian window. The outer gables formerly filled with large round-headed window openings (to E now blind) with alternating bands of soldier coursed brick and dressed sandstone heads. A single storey abutment further to the E has a raised parapet, corner chimney and is three bays wide with the same sandstone banding and engaged pilasters as the adjoining structure. This abutment is asymmetrical, with two segmental arched window openings to the left and a segmental arched door to the right that features an ornate sandstone aedicule; all openings to this abutment are now blind to N elevation. Raised gable set behind the entrance bay visible with a single oculus formed in brick headers with scrolled keystone and blocks at compass points, containing nine-pane timber window. Dentilated verge detail to match cornice below.

E elevation comprises return face of single storey abutment with sandstone banding, corner chimney and engaged pilasters to N end, with basement storey having modern casement window adjacent to concrete external steps. Evidence of infilled openings around modern extract vent grilles. Beyond this bay, a later single-storey over basement block with square headed openings to basement level, segmental arched openings above and timber cladding to upper level. To SE end is the Sir Ian Fraser Theatre block, detailed as per front gables, with round arched opening detailed as above, now blind and engaged plaster with sandstone banding to exposed corner.

The rear (S) elevation abuts the Old Corridor (HB26/32/001H) as a series of flat and hipped roofs that terminate beyond the east and west gables. The two-storey central section has a central camber-headed opening to the rear gable with replacement timber casement window, smaller vent over and same dentilated verge detail as above. E and W gables have semi-circular windows.

The west elevation is hemmed in by a recent modern building and has a bowed central bay. Generally, windows to this elevation are replacement timber casements.

Roof	:	Natural slate
RWG	:	Cast-iron
Walling	:	Red brick with sandstone dressings
Windows	:	Timber sash / timber casement / uPVC

Setting

Located within the grounds of the Royal Victoria Hospital between a large modern block to the W and the Musgrave, East and West Wings (HB26.32.00K1) to the E. Bitmac parking area immediately to front, enclosed by red brick wall along boundary with Grosvenor Road

Interior Overview

Interior layout substantially changed. Detailing substantially altered.

Architects

Henman, William; Henman & Cooper

Historical Information

In the course of the nineteenth century Belfast expanded at a phenomenal rate. In 1800 its population stood at around 20,000. By 1841 it had reached 70,000 and in 1871 it had topped 120,000, while in 1911 it was 385,000, by some way the largest urban population in Ireland. As Belfast's population rose, there was increasing pressure on its medical facilities, especially the Belfast Royal Hospital in Frederick Street. By the end of the 1800s it was clear that a new hospital was needed for Belfast.

The Royal Victoria Hospital was built at the junction of the Grosvenor and Falls Roads and was designed by William Henman of Henman & Cooper who had previously been responsible for the Birmingham General Hospital. McLaughlin & Harvey won the contract to build the new hospital in September 1900. The foundation stone was laid early in 1901 and the new hospital was officially opened on 27 July 1903 by Edward VII and Queen Alexandra on their trip to Belfast during visit to Ireland.

The building in question was originally the extern waiting hall. On Henman's architectural plan of 1902 it is represented as a rectangular block projecting northwards from the main ward block. The entrance was in the north wall, beyond which was a waiting hall with rooms on either side of it. This led through to the connecting corridor of the main ward block.

On the 1907 map it is represented as if it were an open courtyard with the waiting hall unroofed, though this not the case. A photograph of 1903 (Clarke, p. 76) shows the roofed interior of the extern waiting hall. On later Ordnance Survey maps it is shown as a fully roofed building.

Above the door leading through to the main ward block was the Good Samaritan window which had been brought from the earlier Royal Belfast Hospital. It had been donated to this hospital by Sir William Whitla in 1886 and was transferred to the Royal Victoria Hospital in 1903. The four coats of arms in the window represent the early history of the hospital and of Queen's University.

In 1947 the Good Samaritan window was transferred to the main corridor. This was as a result of alterations to the extern waiting hall which resulted in it being split horizontally. The outpatient facilities remained for the most part unchanged on the ground floor, while surgical and gynaecological outpatients were moved to the new upper floor. This floor was also used as a Central Registry for patients' records. In 1969 these functions were transferred to the new Austen Boyd Outpatient Building and in 1973 the ground floor was altered for the Gynymede catering system and cardiac catheterisation facilities. The building is now used for a variety of different purposes.

According to Larmour, Young and Mackenzie designed an extension to the Extern Waiting Hall and an octagonal post-mortem room in 1925, although this is not verified in the Dictionary of Irish Architects.

The north front of this building follows the same 'Wrenaissance' style employed on the original buildings on the site.

References

Maps

Ordnance Survey 1:1,250 scale map, County Antrim sheet 60.12 (covering Falls Road area of Belfast), 1931 – reproduced by Alan Godfrey Maps (Gateshead, 1989)
1907, 1923 and 1937 Ordnance Survey maps reproduced in Clarke (see below)

Published sources

Robert Marshall, *Fifty years on the Grosvenor Road: an account of the rise and progress of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast* (Belfast, 1953)
Paul Larmour, *Belfast: an illustrated architectural guide* (Belfast, 1987)
R. S. J. Clarke, *The Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast: a history, 1797-1997* (Belfast, 1997) – especially the Ordnance Survey maps (referred to above) and architectural plan of the hospital of 1902

**Second Survey Database
District Council Consultation Report**

HB26/32/001 L

Online sources

Dictionary of Irish Architects: www.dia.ie

Criteria for Listing

Architectural Interest	Historical Interest
H-. Alterations detracting from building	Y. Social Importance
A. Style	V. Historical Association/Authorship
B. Proportion	X. Local Interest
C. Ornamentation	
D. Plan Form	
I. Quality and survival of Interior	
K. Group value	

Evaluation

Attached symmetrical multi-bay single and two-storey red brick hospital building, built c.1902 in 'Wrenaissance' style to designs by William Henman of Henman & Cooper, to accommodate the rapidly expanding population of Belfast, following the industrial expansion of the city. While the exterior has been altered somewhat by extensions to the front entrance and to the E and W elevations, the overall composition remains intact. It is both rational and elegant with detailing to the entrance that provides a dignified facade on a modest scale, a style aptly described by Larmour as 'reassuring'. The interior retains some original detail and of particular note is the Sir Ian Fraser Theatre. The detailing and architectural devices employed share much with the neighbouring hospital buildings which comprise a valuable group with considerable social significance in the history of Belfast's development (HB26/32/001A-L).

Replacements and Alterations

Inappropriate

If Inappropriate, Why?

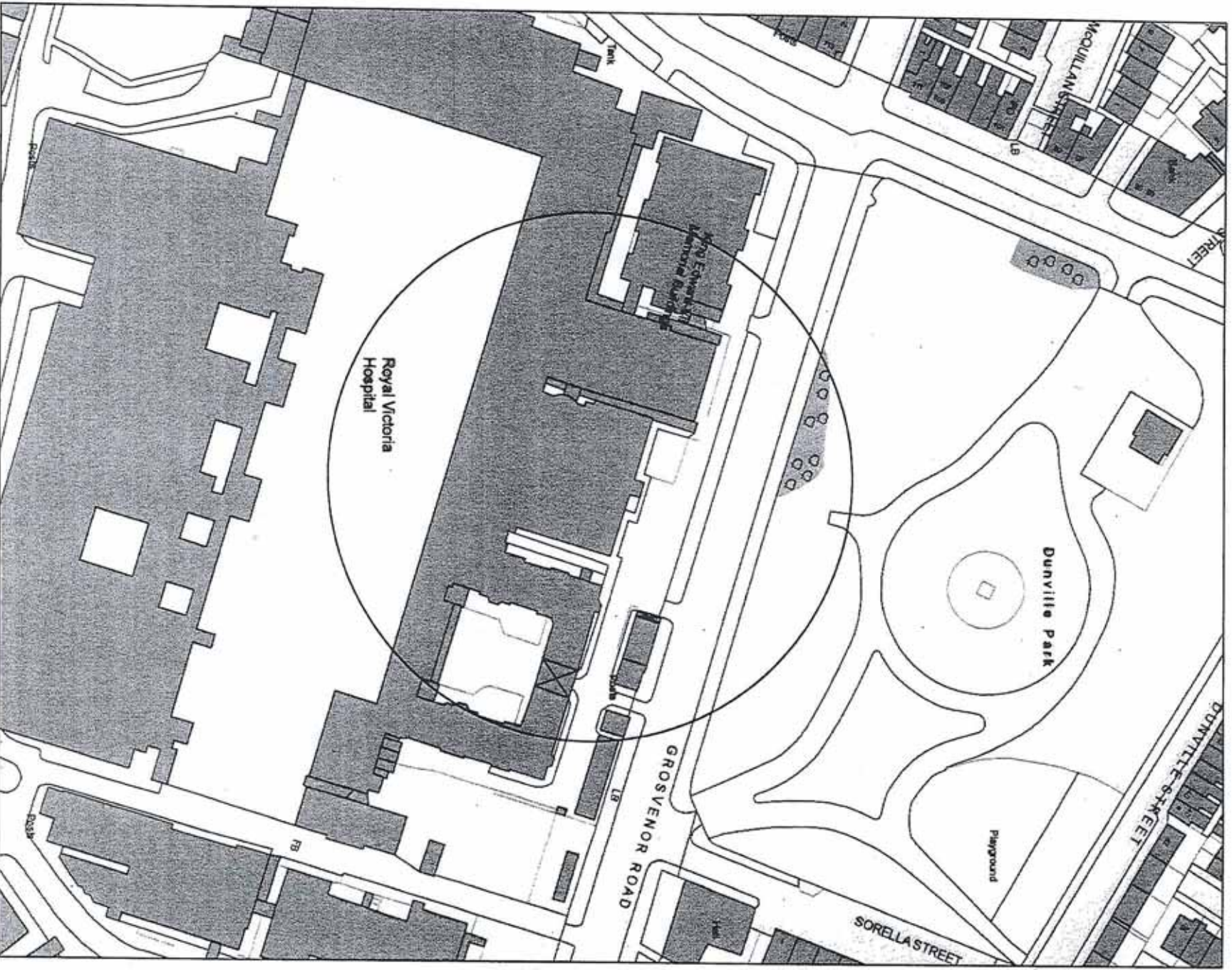
The front entrance porch and the E and W extensions detract from the original architectural character of the building.

General Comments

Listing Criteria R - Age, S - Authenticity and T - Historic Importance also apply.

Monitoring Notes – since Date of Survey

Date of Survey 09/06/2014



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Agency

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Title: **HB26/32/001L**

Scale: **1:1,250**

Printed by **SMcG**

Date: **13 February 2015**

Description:

Location Map

ADVANCE NOTICE OF LISTING

The Clerk to the Council
Belfast City Council
Donegall Square
City Hall
Belfast
BT1 5GS

Tel: (028) 9054 3175

Our Ref: HB26/50/306

Date: 25/02/2015

Dear Sir/Madam

**RE: DIRECT WINE SHIPMENTS, 5 7 7 CORPORATION SQUARE, BELFAST, CO
ANTRIM, BT1 3AJ**

LISTING OF BUILDINGS OF SPECIAL ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC INTEREST

At present, the listing of the above-mentioned property is being considered under Article 42(1) of the Planning (NI) Order 1991.

I would welcome receipt of the views of your Council on the proposed Listing within 6 weeks of the date of this Letter. *If there is no reply to this correspondence within the stated timescale we shall assume that you agree to the listing of the above building.*

I enclose a copy of the Second Survey Report of the building(s) for your information.

Yours faithfully



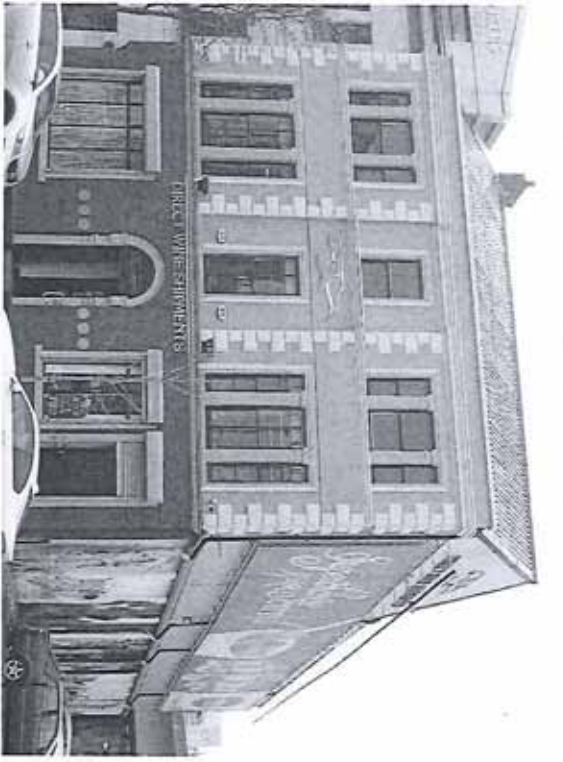
GERALDINE BROWN

Enc Second Survey DC Report



**Second Survey Database
District Council Consultation Report**

HB26/50/306

Address Direct Wine Shipments 5 7 7 Corporation Square Belfast Co Antrim BT1 3AJ	HB Ref No HB26/50/306
Extent of Listing Shop & offices	
Date of Construction 1860 - 1879	
Townland Town Parks	
Current Building Use Shop	
Principal Former Use Shop	

Conservation Area	Yes	Survey 1	Not_Listed	OS Map No	130/13 NE
Industrial Archaeology	No	NIEA Evaluation	B1	IG Ref	J3427 7495
Vernacular	No	Date of Listing		IHR No	
Thatched	No	Date of Delisting		SMR No	
Monument	No			HGI Ref	
Area of Townscape Character	No				
Local Landscape Policy Area	No				
Historic Gardens Inventory	No				
Vacant	No				
Derelict	No				

Owner Category	Commercial
-----------------------	------------

Building Information

Exterior Description and Setting

Terraced symmetrical three-storey stucco-fronted building, built c.1860. Rectangular on plan facing north with three-storey rendered return and enclosed rear yard.

Pitched corrugated iron roof with red brick chimneystack to the east. Cast-iron rainwater goods. Painted stucco rendered walling to front elevation, painted render to remaining elevations. Square-headed window openings with architrave surrounds and single-pane timber sash windows (unless otherwise stated).

Symmetrical front elevation is three windows wide with a central recessed bay and parapet rising from

stepped cornice. Both breakfronts have moulded quoins and continuous moulded sill courses to the second floor and framing the channel-rusticated ground floor with moulded plinth course. Tripartite window openings to both breakfronts having Doric moulded mullions. Replacement glazing to both ground floor display windows and a central stepped round-headed door opening flanked by a pair of large scrolled console brackets and a replacement timber door with plain fanlight. Door opens onto two limestone steps to the front pavement.

East side elevation abutted by adjoining infill building, partially advanced with returning quoins and mouldings visible. Further square-headed door opening to the right with a replacement timber paneled door and overlight.

Rear elevation abutted by gable-ended three-storey rendered return having a pitched corrugated iron roof, rendered walling and square-headed window and door openings with replacement windows and doors to the east elevation only fronting into a small paved yard with steel fire escape.

Blank west side elevation with cornice and quoins returning from the front elevation. Suspended commercial bill board to the upper level and graffiti art to the ground floor.

Setting

Located on the south side of Corporation Square with the flyover M3 motorway curving along the rear site. Access to internal yard via a side street.

Roof	: profiled metal
RWG	: Cast-iron
Walling:	Painted stucco
Windows:	Timber

Interior Overview

Interior layout largely unchanged. Detailing substantially altered.

Architects

Not Known

Historical Information

Numbers 5 -7 (formerly number 7) Corporation Square is thought to date from c1860, replacing an earlier building shown on the site on the first edition OS map of 1832-3 (Patton). The current building was associated with Belfast's maritime history for many years and in the late nineteenth century was occupied by distillers, retaining the link with the wine and spirit trade to this day.

Corporation Square was, from at least 1819, the location of Ritchie's Dock built by William Ritchie of Aberdeenshire who located his shipyard to the north. By 1833 the south side of the dock had been developed and in 1848 the dock itself was filled in, the area being renamed Corporation Square after the 'Corporation for the preservation of the Port and Harbour of Belfast', later the Harbour Board (Patton).

Patton dates the current building to c1860, apparently on a stylistic basis, but the building potentially retains early nineteenth century fabric from former structures on the site. From 1852 Mrs Nugent kept a boarding house for sailors at number 7, while the neighbouring house was occupied by Allen Walters whose bakery produced 'shipbread', a kind of hard, saltless biscuit that was in demand as on-board provisions. By 1855 Mrs Nugent was sharing her premises with James Lemon, a ship owner, chandler and rope and canvas manufacturer with a factory in Ballymacarrett who was ultimately to build himself a substantial mansion in Holywood known as 'Ardville' (HB23/18/040). It is likely that it was James Lemon who rebuilt/remodelled the premises c1860 and Griffith's Valuation (1856-64) lists the property as a warehouse, rope and ship stores and yard with an office and shop on the ground floor, two rooms on the first floor and a sail loft in the attic. The building was valued at £150.

Lemon had taken over the whole building and gone into partnership with Morrow by the late 1870s but

eventually faded from the business which was being run as Morrow, Miskelly & Co by 1887 (Street Directories). Valuer's notes record that the top storey of the building was added or replaced in 1911.

Number seven became the premises of Doran & Co distillers in the 1890s, the Doran family all residing at Greenview in Dummurry and later moving to the Malone Road. The building was subsequently taken over by Ekin, Robertson and Peacock, wholesale seed merchants (by 1920) and then by a succession of light industries such as clothing and upholstery, reflecting the decline of shipping in the area. The 1980s saw the premises again in use as a wine store and today the building is occupied by a wine shipping company (Street Directories).

References:

Primary Sources

1. PRONI OS/6/1/6/1/1 – First Edition OS Map 1832-3
2. PRONI OS/6/1/6/1/3 – Third Edition OS Map 1858
3. PRONI OS/6/1/6/1/4 – Fourth Edition OS Map 1901-2
4. PRONI OS/6/1/6/1/6 – Sixth Edition OS Map 1931
5. PRONI VAL/2/B/7/2B – Griffith's Valuation (1856-64)
6. PRONI VAL/7/B/9/9 Belfast Revaluation 1900
7. PRONI VAL/12/B/43/C/1-45 (1863-1930)
8. Street Directories (1852-1995)

Secondary Sources

1. Patton, M "Central Belfast: An Historical Gazetteer" Belfast: Ulster Architectural Heritage Society, 1993

Criteria for Listing

Architectural Interest	Historical Interest
A. Style B. Proportion C. Ornamentation D. Plan Form I. Quality and survival of Interior J. Setting	X. Local Interest

Evaluation

Terraced symmetrical three-storey stucco-fronted building built c1860. Much historic fabric and detailing survive, including the original warehouse structure, including later changes that reflect its changing use. This building and its history represent the development and changing fortunes of the harbour area in the mid to late Victorian era and is one of the few survivors of a modest scale in the locale. It is of good quality and a good example of a type that is fast disappearing.

Replacements and Alterations

None

If inappropriate, Why?

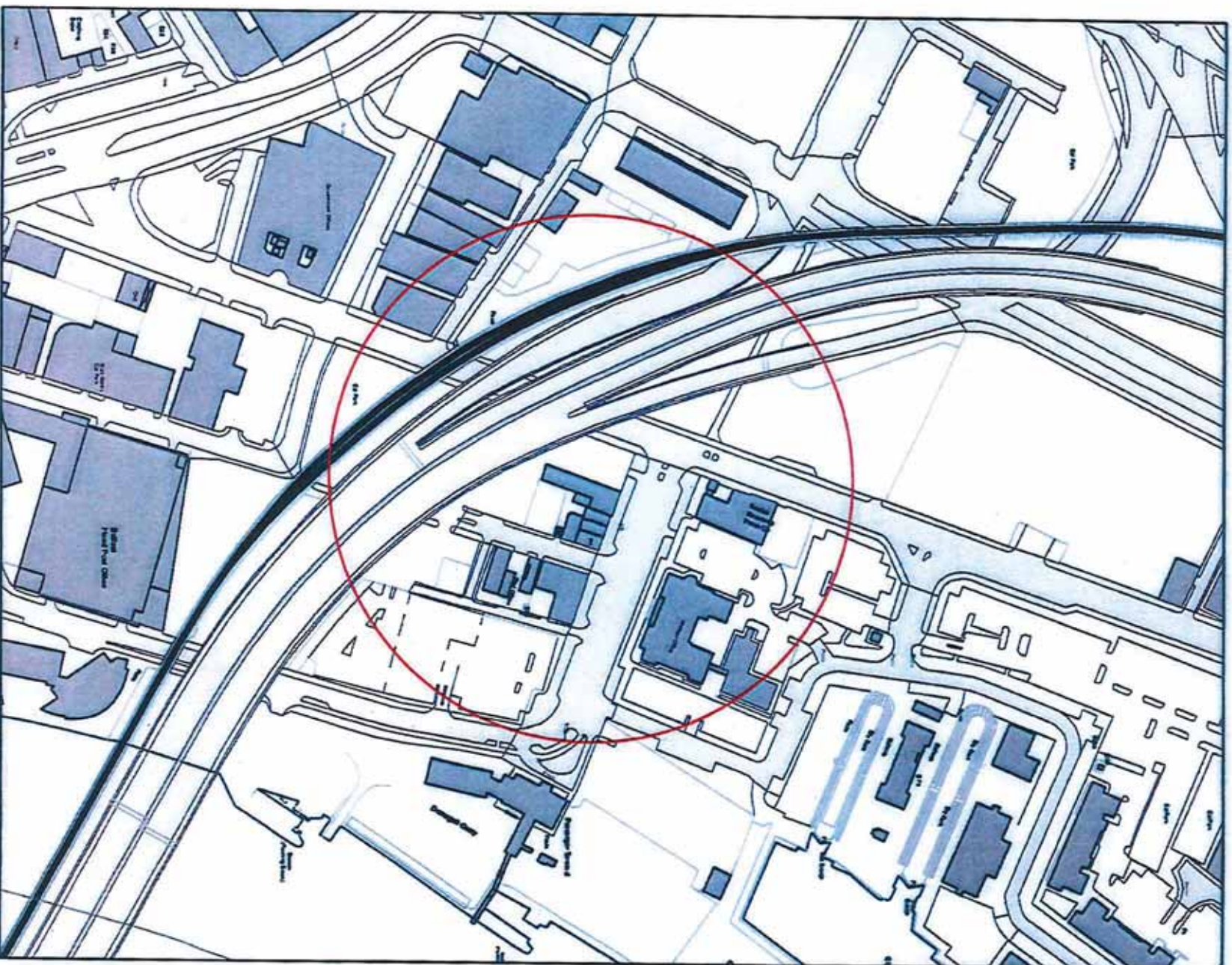
General Comments

Monitoring Notes – since Date of Survey

Date of Survey 10/04/2013

**Second Survey Database
District Council Consultation Report**

HB26/50/306



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Title: HB26/50/306

Scale: 1:2,446

Printed by SMcG

Date: 12 February 2015

Description:

Location Map

ADVANCE NOTICE OF LISTING

The Clerk to the Council
Belfast City Council
Donegall Square
City Hall
Belfast
BT1 5GS

Tel: (028) 9054 3175

Our Ref: HB26/50/323

Date: 25/02/2015

Dear Sir/Madam

**RE: CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 101-103 DONEGAL STREET, BELFAST,
COUNTY ANTRIM, BT1 2FJ**

LISTING OF BUILDINGS OF SPECIAL ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC INTEREST

At present, the listing of the above-mentioned property is being considered under Article 42(1) of the Planning (NI) Order 1991.

I would welcome receipt of the views of your Council on the proposed Listing within 6 weeks of the date of this Letter. *If there is no reply to this correspondence within the stated timescale we shall assume that you agree to the listing of the above building.*

I enclose a copy of the Second Survey Report of the building(s) for your information.

Yours faithfully

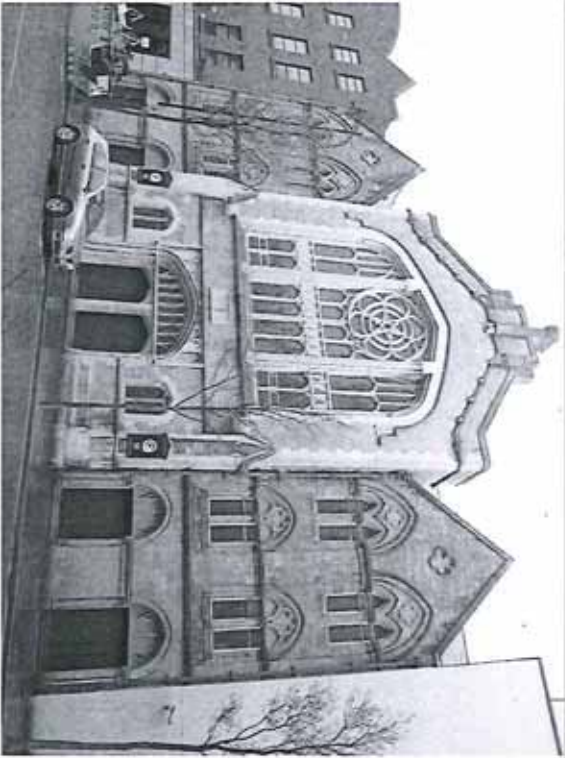


GERALDINE BROWN

Enc Second Survey DC Report

**Second Survey Database
District Council Consultation Report**

HB26/50/323

Address Congregational Church 101-103 Donegal Street Belfast County Antrim BT 1 2FJ	HB Ref No HB26/50/323
Extent of Listing Church & additional wings	
Date of Construction 1920 - 1939	
Townland Town Parks	
Current Building Use Church	
Principal Former Use Church	

Conservation Area	Yes	Survey 1	Not_Listed	OS Map No	130/13 NE
Industrial Archaeology	No	NIEA Evaluation	B1	IG Ref	J3379 7483
Vernacular	No	Date of Listing		IHR No	
Thatched	No	Date of Delisting		SMR No	
Monument	No			HGI Ref	
Area of Townscape Character	No				
Local Landscape Policy Area	No				
Historic Gardens Inventory	No				
Vacant	No				
Derelict	No				

Owner Category

Building Information

Exterior Description and Setting

A symmetrical, double-height, largely free-standing congregational church, executed in the Gothic-Revivalist style and successively built and remodelled in stages from 1860-1952, to the designs of a number of architects. The main body of the church is T-shaped on plan, having additional three-storey wings to each-side of the primary façade. Extensive reconstruction was carried out in 1932-34 by John Seeds and again c.1952, following bomb damage during World War Two. Subsequently, nothing can be seen of the original church, built c.1860 by Raffles Brown.

Pitched roof of indeterminate material concealed behind parapetted gable of primary elevation, surmounted by stepped proportion and projecting decorative centre-piece; half-round cast iron and

UPVC rainwater goods mounted on projecting eaves course.

Walling is uncoursed and square-cut ashlar sandstone (unless otherwise stated) over double projecting base; dressings to central section are in limestone. Openings are Tudor-arched (unless otherwise stated) with leaded windows and perpendicular-style tracery; cusped-heads to those on the ground floor. Façade is dominated by stained-glass concentric-rose window to centre surmounted by a hood label over, terminating in foliated and stepped ends. Doors are all replacement panelled timber (unless stated otherwise).

Primary elevation faces west and comprises the main body of the church to centre with the pair of lower wings on each side, set back slightly from the main façade. Central proportion contains the large stained-glass rose window, c. 1952, to centre, side windows vertically separated by pairs of mullions, while decorative panels horizontally divide the window. Corners of central proportion are chartered with stepped limestone quoins; ground floor separated by moulded string course; advancing piers to outer edges rising to points with cusped panelled inserts. Tudor-arched doorcase to centre, with stone panel above inscribed 'DONEGALL STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH' and flanked by twin-pane, cusped headed windows with continuous moulded cill course. Doorcase is a centralised Tudor-arched opening framed by outer pilasters extending to string course above, with spandrels having blind tracery. The arch contains nine cusped-headed lancet windows to upper section, over a pair of double-leaf doors with Tudor-arched heads and decorative quatrefoils to spandrels.

The three-storey gable-fronted side-wings to north and south are symmetrical and executed in similar style and materials (likely dating from the late 19th century), each two openings wide. Pitched slate roofs; gables which break through eaves; half-round cast-iron rainwater goods with some decorative hoppers, mounted to projecting eaves course. Walling is similar to main façade but stone is darker yellow; windows are paired leaded lancets with pointed-arch mouldings over, enclosing quatrefoils; windows and doors flanked by foliated columns or pilasters which carry the continuous cornice. Two window openings on each upper floor; two pointed arched openings at ground floor with squared doors and blind tracery to moulded heads above.

North elevation, as all remaining elevations, is smooth rendered and painted; two large windows to upper floor (right-of-centre) in stepped stone architraves and separated by an offset, full-height buttress; similar pair of windows to left-of-centre but only comprising the upper proportion. Two smaller corresponding windows below (right-side) are UPVC inserts with square heads, having reconstituted stone sills and plain architraves. Left-of-centre of main elevation abutted by two-storey flat-roofed block (North transept) containing two pointed-arched windows (similar but smaller than main elevation), over tripartite plain glass squared windows below; ground floor abutted by mono-pitched extension having rendered walls and corrugated plastic roof; right cheek contains a small flat-roofed porch with replacement multi-panelled square-headed doors to first and ground floors (having plain glass pointed-arched transom over); left cheek abutted by rear extension (see later). Far-right abutted by side wing which contains two pairs of staggered, vertically aligned windows; over a pointed arched passageway to the right; windows above are pairs of squared metal casements with common projecting cill; left-side windows are pairs of cusped lancets framed by flat-arched stone architraves with hood mould over. Main elevation blank due to neighbouring building and right-cheek previously described.

East (rear) elevation: view largely obstructed by neighbouring buildings; main elevation is blank and abutted by pitched, lower chancel generally having UPVC squared window openings to each level (metal framed to ground floor); right-side abutted by two-storey, flat-roofed block extending north and containing UPVC windows to left and right-cheeks; ground floor of left-cheek is abutted to neighbouring building with mono-pitched metal-framed glazing spanning the gap.

South elevation is generally detailed as north but ground floor block to right-side contains a pair of UPVC windows to ground floor; similar window to right-cheek and left cheek has single door opening.

Setting

Directly addressing the main street-line, the building is located on the eastern side of Donegall Street in the busy urban environment of Belfast city centre. The compact site is surrounded by multi-storey modern office buildings, which generally enclose the area, although there is a single storey painted masonry wall to the south-east. The outer doors on the main façade lead through rendered

passageways and into the north/south yards. A concrete and metal dog-leg escape stair leads from the north yard to the first floor doorway in the north elevation. The north and south side-wings create the appearance of a terrace along Donegall Street, with the Irish News Building (HB26/50/189) located a short distance to the north.

Roof : Slate
RWG: Cast-iron and replacement uPVC
Walling: Uncoursed squared ashlar sandstone
Windows: Stained-glass in stone tracery/ replacement uPVC / metal casements

Interior Overview

Interior layout partially changed. Detailing partially/substantially altered.

Architects

Seeds, John

Historical Information

Donegall Street Congregational Church was first constructed in 1858-60 on the site of an earlier church, but was rebuilt in 1932-4 and 1955 following fire, and then blitz, damage. The wings to either side of the front elevation date, with some subsequent alteration, to 1871 (Larmour, www.dia.ie).

Congregationalists, or Independents, first emerged in the early seventeenth century and were initially heavily persecuted for their belief in liberty of conscience and the independence of each congregation. By the 1640s Congregationalists had appeared in Ireland, Cromwell describing himself as 'both Puritan and Independent' and bringing many like-minded soldiers with him, but they remained a minor dissenting sect until the Ulster revival and its aftermath (Campbell).

The congregational community in Belfast was established following a late-eighteenth century revival which began in Scotland, reaching the north of Ireland in 1801, when James Haldane, the Scottish Independent church leader, preached in the locality. The church in Donegall Street was built by means of a loan of £500 from James' brother, Robert Haldane, who was also a clergyman (Coles). This church, which was designed by James Harper, is shown on the present site on the first edition OS map of 1832-3 and was a plain, rectangular structure, set back from the street, with an iron 'palisade' in front.

After 1819 the Independent churches were subject to increasing control from the Irish Evangelical Society, which was based in London, and this eventually led to a rupture and the formation of the Congregational Union of Ireland in 1829. The Congregational Union was formed after meetings were held in the Independent Church in Donegall Street on 25th and 26th November 1829, and the present site is therefore a pivotal one for the history of the congregational church in Ireland (Coles).

In March 1859, as the Ulster Revival began to build, the foundation stone of a new Independent church was laid on the site, to designs by William Raffles Brown, an ecclesiastical architect who was also responsible for churches in Londonderry and Galway. The church, in the early decorated Gothic style, comprised a nave of five bays seating 560, with school-rooms and lecture rooms in the basement beneath. A full description of the church, given in the Dublin Builder of 1st April 1859, suggests that later rebuilding has attempted to reproduce some of the detailing of Raffles Brown's design, particularly as regards the roof timbers. The new Independent church and school house is listed in Griffith's Valuation (1856-64) at £200.

Raffles Brown's design had originally proposed two 'houses' on either side of the church building which were to fill up the Donegall Street frontage with shops on the ground floor and classrooms above. These were not added until 1871, however, and a new architect was chosen for the work, Luke Livingston Macassey. A double stair was also added in front of the church, which was recessed behind the shops at this stage, and it appears that around this time a gallery was added around three sides of the nave. Extensive renovations and improvements were carried out c1898 to designs by Thomas H McCaul, by contractors McLaughlin & Harvey (www.dia.ie).

In the first half of the twentieth century, the church was twice destroyed, by fire in 1931 and by the

Belfast blitz in 1944. Reconstruction in 1932-34 was to designs by John Seeds and included the replacement of the original Scrabo stone frontage with Portland stone and the bringing forward of the front elevation so that it is now level with the former shops on either side. The contractor was McQuoid and the cost £15,000. After blitz damage the church was repaired to designs by Samuel Stevenson & Sons in 1955 and the upper part of the front elevation including the rose window, dates from this time (www.dia.ie). A photograph of the church dating from c1900 shows that the wings to either side of the church are the originals dating from 1871 but these have been altered at ground floor level and along the roof line, which was formerly double-gabled (Larmour).

The Congregational community in Belfast has fallen in numbers in recent years and the church building has been leased to a recently-established evangelical church based in Belfast, Redeemer Central.

References:

Primary Sources

1. PRONI OS/6/1/6/1/1 – First Edition OS Map 1832-3
2. PRONI OS/6/1/6/1/3 – Third Edition OS Map 1858
3. PRONI OS/6/1/6/1/4 – Fourth Edition OS Map 1901-2
4. PRONI OS/6/1/6/1/6 – Sixth Edition OS Map 1931
5. PRONI VAL/12/B/4/3/C/1-45 Annual Revisions (1863-1930)
6. Dublin Builder, 1st April 1859

Secondary Sources

1. Larmour, P "Belfast, An Illustrated Architectural Guide" Belfast: Friar's Bush Press, 1987
2. Patton, M "Central Belfast: An Historical Gazetteer" Belfast: Ulster Architectural Heritage Society, 1993
3. Campbell, P "Independent but never alone. A History of Coleraine Congregational Church, 175 years 1836-2011"
4. Coles, M "I will build my church, the story of the Congregational Union of Ireland 1829-1979" 1979
5. www.dia.ie – Dictionary of Irish Architects online

Criteria for Listing

Architectural Interest	Historical Interest
D. Plan Form	Y. Social Importance
I. Quality and survival of Interior	X. Local Interest
A. Style	V. Historical Association/Authorship
B. Proportion	
C. Ornamentation	
H-. Alterations detracting from building	

Evaluation

A mid 20th century example of a Gothic-Revivalist church to designs by John Seeds. Progressively remodelled from the late 19th century until 1955. The building comprises a double-height central hall over a similar, single-storey hall to ground-floor and is flanked by additional gable fronted, late 19th century wings to the north and south. The building has been successively refurbished and modified throughout its history and it is an amalgamation of late 19th and early-mid 20th century interpretations of ecclesiastical architecture, executed in the Gothic-style. Much historic fabric survives reflecting the varied history of the church. It is a good example of the type and of unusual style.

Replacements and Alterations

Inappropriate

If inappropriate, Why?

some modern windows

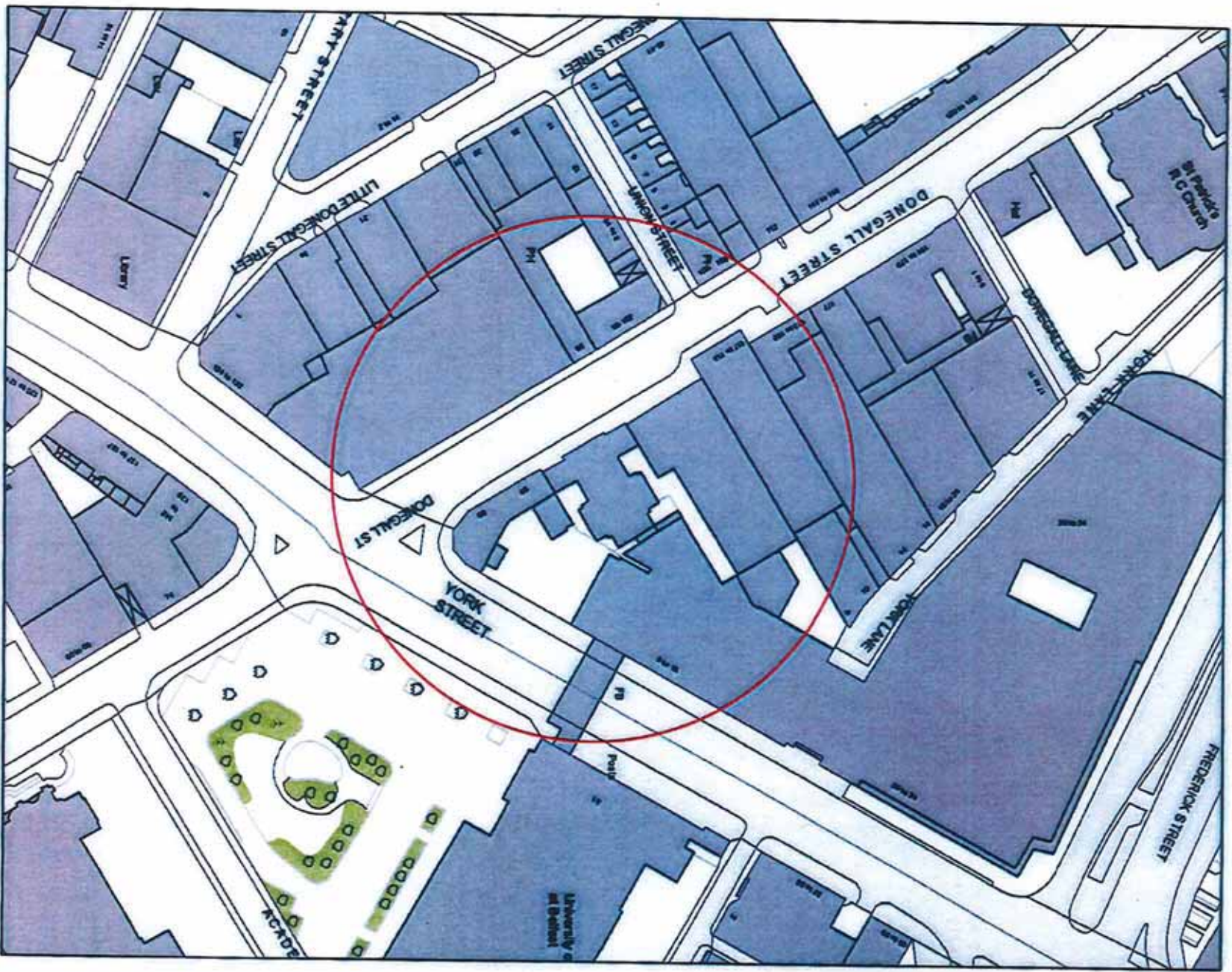
**Second Survey Database
District Council Consultation Report**

HB26/50/323

General Comments

Monitoring Notes – since Date of Survey

Date of Survey 29/04/2013



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Environment
www.doeni.gov.uk/nl

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Northern Ireland
Environment Agency

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Title: HB26/50/323

Scale: 1:1,250

Printed by SMCg

Date: 12 February 2015

Description:

Location Map

ADVANCE NOTICE OF LISTING

The Clerk to the Council
Belfast City Council
Donegall Square
City Hall
Belfast
BT1 5GS

Tel: (028) 9054 3175

Our Ref: HB26/50/305

Date: 25/02/2015

Dear Sir/Madam

RE: 1 VICTORIA SQUARE, BELFAST, CO ANTRIM, BT1 4QG

LISTING OF BUILDINGS OF SPECIAL ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC INTEREST

At present, the listing of the above-mentioned property is being considered under Article 42(1) of the Planning (NI) Order 1991.

I would welcome receipt of the views of your Council on the proposed Listing within 6 weeks of the date of this Letter. *If there is no reply to this correspondence within the stated timescale we shall assume that you agree to the listing of the above building.*

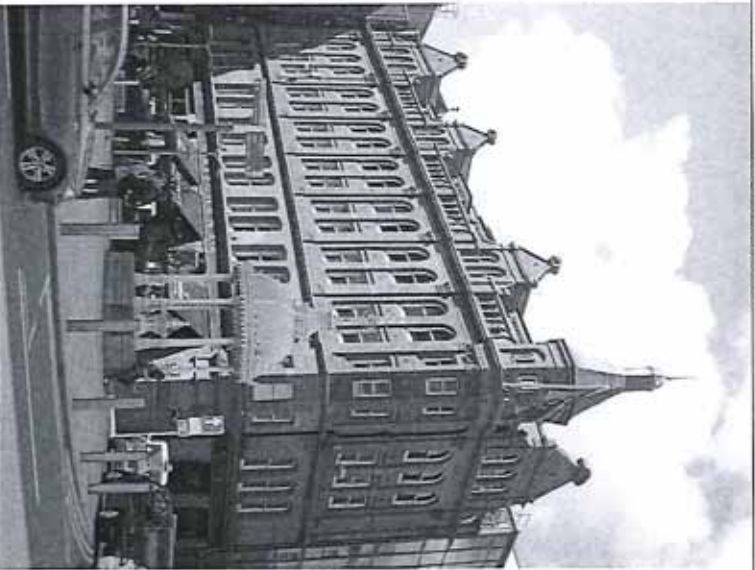
I enclose a copy of the Second Survey Report of the building(s) for your information.

Yours faithfully



GERALDINE BROWN

Enc Second Survey DC Report

Address 1 Victoria Square Belfast Co Antrim BT1 4QG	HB Ref No HB26/50/305	
Extent of Listing Former warehouse		
Date of Construction 1880 - 1899		
Townland Town Parks		
Current Building Use Public House		
Principal Former Use Public House		

Conservation Area	Yes	Survey 1	Not_Listed	OS Map No	130/13 SE
Industrial Archaeology	No	NIEA Evaluation	B2	IG Ref	J3418 7423
Vernacular	No	Date of Listing		IHR No	
Thatched	No	Date of Delisting		SMR No	
Monument	No			HGI Ref	
Area of Townscape Character	No				
Local Landscape Policy Area	No				
Historic Gardens Inventory	No				
Vacant	No				
Derelict	No				

Owner Category

Building Information

Exterior Description and Setting

Attached corner-sited four-storey (with attic) red brick commercial building, built c.1893, to the designs of W.J. Gilliland, with red sandstone pub shopfront spanning the entire ground floor. Redeveloped c.2006 as part of the development of Victoria Square shopping centre. Rectangular on plan facing south with an octagonal plan corner tower and gabled five-storey east side elevation fronting onto Upper Church

Lane.

Pitched natural slate roofs with flat-roofed dormers set behind arcaded terracotta balustrade and large gabled wall-head dormers. Red brick walling laid in Flemish bond with terracotta cornice to the base of the parapet and over the first floor having Giant Corinthian order red brick pilasters to the second and third floors. Single-pane timber sash windows throughout.

Principal south elevation is fifteen windows wide with windows arranged in pairs. Deeply set gauged brick segmental-headed to the first floor, square-headed with red sandstone lintels to the second floor, gauged brick round-headed to the third floor. Shopfront comprises series of large display windows framed by large stop-chamfered red sandstone ashlar piers with foliate stops and decorative incised details supporting full-span painted fascia with dentilled cornice over.

Full-height octagonal plan corner tower, detailed as per south elevation, corbelled out over ground floor level with decorative terracotta courses and panels. Terracotta festoons span the capitals of the pilasters while the tower is surmounted by a tapered slate roof and topped by a lead domed finial.

Gabled east side elevation, detailed as per front elevation.

Painted rendered rear elevation within Victoria Square shopping centre and abutted by steel glazed stair.

Red brick west side elevation within Victoria Square shopping centre having steel I-beam lintels to fixed-pane glazing and glazed entrances to first and third floors.

Setting

Located at the junction of Victoria Street and Upper Church Lane and framing the east entrance to Victoria Square shopping centre.

Roof : Natural slate
RWG: Not seen
Walling: Red brick / red sandstone
Windows: Single-pane timber sash

Interior Overview

Interior layout substantially changed. Detailing partially altered.

Architects

Gilliland, W J

Historical Information

The present building was constructed in 1893 to designs by W J Gilliland as a warehouse for T & J McEvel, seed merchants and is first shown on the fourth edition OS map of 1901-2. The building was extended in 1897 and alterations were carried out in 1932 (www.dia.ie). The building is the only original structure to have survived the recent redevelopment of the area and has now become incorporated into the Victoria centre, with restaurants within the centre being housed in its upper floors. The ground floor is now the Kitchen Bar which was formerly located in premises nearby. Patton notes the carvings of 'strawberries, plums, apples, pears, grapes, marrows, roses, primulas, lemons etc' on the piers between shopfronts (Patton).

The building enters valuation records in 1894 as a shop, warehouse and yard on the site of 36-40 Waring Street, valued at £200 and leased from Lady Cowan by T & J McEvel. Following the extension of the warehouse over the site of number 42, the valuation was raised to £360 in 1899. T & J McEvel remained in the premises until the 1970s, although from the 1930s the building was shared with tenants such as the Pigs Marketing Board and the Canadian Government Emigration Department. Alterations were made to the building in 1932 to designs by Stephen A Orr but the nature of these is unclear (www.dia.ie). From 1980 the offices and shops were occupied by a succession of businesses and

organisations including the Northern Ireland Council on alcohol (Street Directories).

During the 2004-8 redevelopment of the area, the former Kitchen Bar which had stood at number 18 Victoria Square was demolished and the bar relocated to the McErvel warehouse. The former Kitchen Bar, which dated back to 1872, was the haunt of artistes appearing at the Empire Theatre of Varieties at numbers 2 to 14 (Patton).

Primary Sources

1. PRONI OS/6/1/6/1/4 – Fourth Edition OS Map 1901-2
2. PRONI OS/6/1/6/1/6 – Sixth Edition OS Map 1931
3. PRONI VAL/7/B/9/39 Belfast Revaluation 1900
4. PRONI VAL/12/B/43/C/1-45 (1863-1930)
5. Street Directories 1870-1995

Secondary Sources

1. Patton, M "Central Belfast: An Historical Gazetteer" Belfast: Ulster Architectural Heritage Society, 1993
2. www.dia.ie – Dictionary of Irish Architects online

Criteria for Listing

Architectural Interest	Historical Interest
D. Plan Form	X. Local Interest
I. Quality and survival of Interior	V. Historical Association/Authorship
H-. Alterations detracting from building	
A. Style	
B. Proportion	
C. Ornamentation	
J. Setting	

Evaluation

Attached corner-sited four-storey (with attic) red brick seed warehouse built c1893 to designs by W J Gilliland. Red sandstone pub shopfront spanning the entire ground floor. Although compromised by extensive refurbishment during the redevelopment of the area, this High Victorian building exhibits an array of decorative terracotta and red sandstone elements to the exterior and the industrial framed structure and flooring surviving on (virtually) its original plan. This is a good and robust example of the warehouses developed in the late Victorian era as the City continued to flourish in all sectors. It is also an example of the work of an architect of note.

Replacements and Alterations

Inappropriate

If inappropriate, Why?

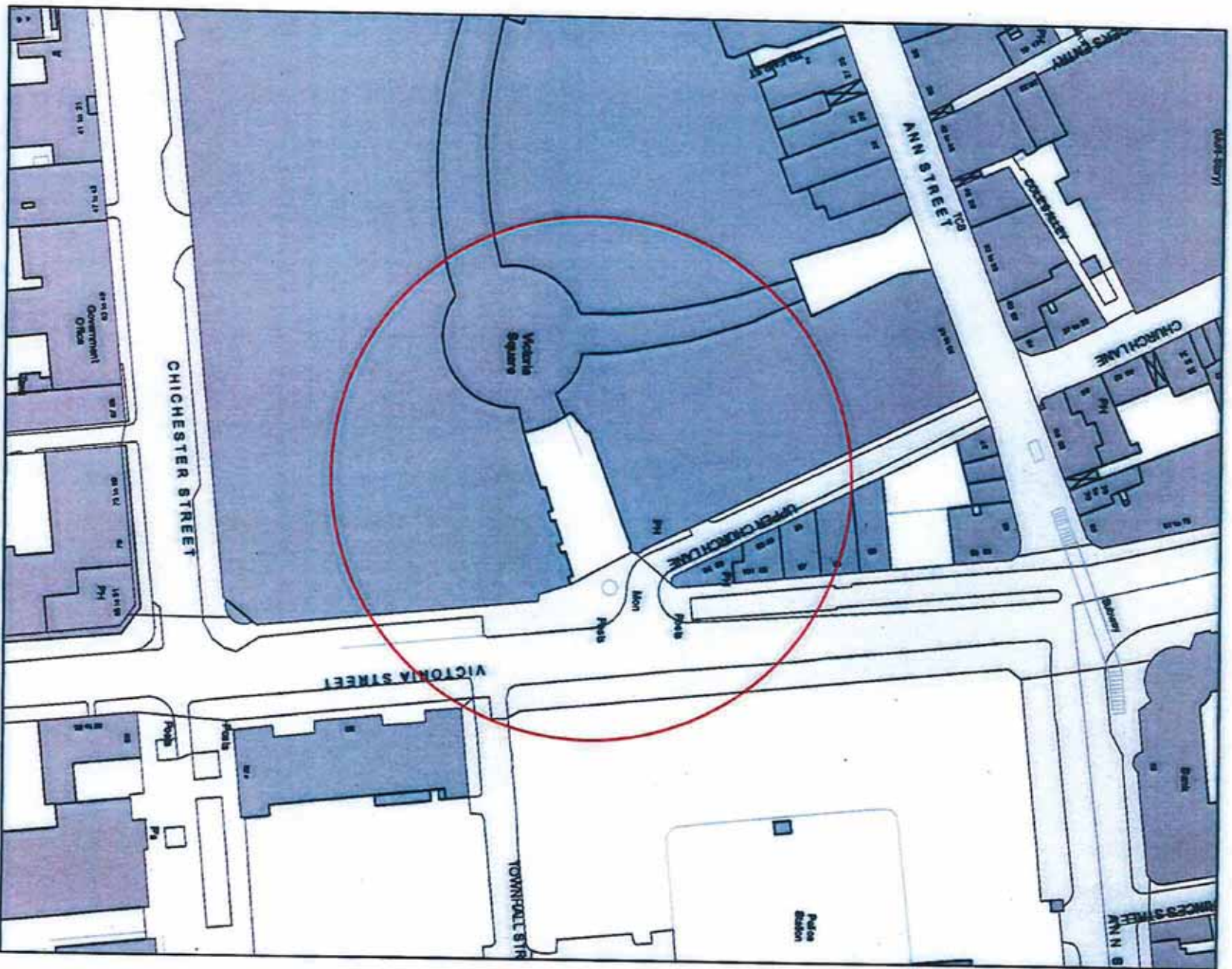
some alterations & loss of fabric

General Comments

Previously 36-40 Victoria Square

Monitoring Notes – since Date of Survey

Date of Survey 10/04/2013



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Environment
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NIEA
www.doeni.gov.uk/nia

Northern Ireland
Environment
 Agency

Title: HB26/50/305

Scale: 1:1,250

Printed by SMCG

Date: 12 February 2015

**Description:
 Location Map**

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ADVANCE NOTICE OF LISTING

The Clerk to the Council
Belfast City Council
Donegall Square
City Hall
Belfast
BT1 5GS

Tel: (028) 9054 3175

Our Ref: HB26/50/303 C

Date: 25/02/2015

Dear Sir/Madam

RE: 6 MURRAY STREET, BELFAST, COUNTY ANTRIM, BT1 5HD

LISTING OF BUILDINGS OF SPECIAL ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC INTEREST

At present, the listing of the above-mentioned property is being considered under Article 42(1) of the Planning (NI) Order 1991.

I would welcome receipt of the views of your Council on the proposed Listing within 6 weeks of the date of this Letter. *If there is no reply to this correspondence within the stated timescale we shall assume that you agree to the listing of the above building.*

I enclose a copy of the Second Survey Report of the building(s) for your information.

Yours faithfully

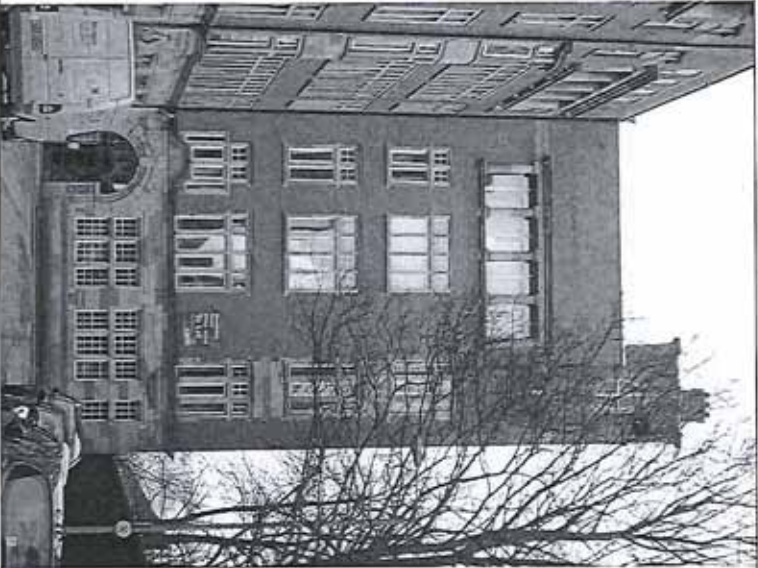


GERALDINE BROWN

Enc Second Survey DC Report

**Second Survey Database
District Council Consultation Report**

HB26/50/303 C

Address 6 Murray Street Belfast County Antrim BT1 5HD	HB Ref No HB26/50/303 C	
Extent of Listing Former warehouse		
Date of Construction 1900 - 1919		
Townland Town Parks		
Current Building Use Office		
Principal Former Use Warehouse		

Conservation Area	Yes	Survey 1	Not_Listed	OS Map No	130/13 SE
Industrial Archaeology	No	NIEA Evaluation	B2	IG Ref	J3344 7397
Vernacular	No	Date of Listing		IHR No	
Thatched	No	Date of Delisting		SMR No	
Monument	No			HGI Ref	
Area of Townscape Character	No				
Local Landscape Policy Area	No				
Historic Gardens Inventory	No				
Vacant	No				
Derelict	No				

Owner Category

Building Information

Exterior Description and Setting

Asymmetrical end-of-terrace five-storey brick and stone commercial Jacobethan-style former warehouse, dated 1910, as one of four similar buildings to the designs of James Hanna. Rectangular on plan facing east and located in a cul-de-sac on the west side of College Square East.

Roof not visible behind red brick parapet wall with sandstone coping. Machine-made red brick walling laid in English garden wall bond. Square-headed window openings with sandstone frames, moulded sandstone sills and uPVC windows.

Asymmetrical front elevation is three windows wide with a three-tier canted oriel window to the right and sandstone ashlar ground floor. Raised section to the right surmounted by a red brick chimneystack and having an oval window opening formed in voussoired sandstone with keystones, that to the top framed by decorative brackets and a pair of decorative foliate corbels to either end of the projection. First, second and third floor windows are bipartite to the left and quadripartite to the right. Quadripartite window spans the fourth floor comprising a series of columns with cushion capitals resting on a single bracketed sill course with frieze and cornice over. Sandstone ashlar walling to the ground floor surmounted by a deep moulded cornice with raised plinth course and two tripartite window openings. Shallow canted oriel window to the right bay with corbelled base forming part of the ground floor having a foliate course. Voussoired round-headed door opening to the left with three keystones and carved panel over with raised lettering stating, 'G. McL & Co Ltd' surmounted by a scrolled pediment filled with shamrocks and digits '1910'. Double-leaf timber panelled doors with raised-and-fielded panels, scrolled timber head, vertical overlights and pair of timber panels to either side. Door opens onto front pavement with mosaic tiled panel slating; 'Glendinning McLeish & Co. Limited'.

South side elevation abutted by adjoining building No.5 (HB26/50/303B).

West rear elevation is clad in steel sheeting.

North side elevation is six windows wide and fronts onto the grounds of the Royal Academical Institution. Largely bipartite window openings with flush concrete lintel and sill courses.

Setting

Located on the south side of Murray Street, a cul-de-sac to the west of College Square East overlooking the grounds to the Royal Academical Institution (HB26/50/023).

Roof : Not visible
RWG : Not seen
Walling : Red brick
Windows: UPVC

Interior Overview

Interior not visited.

Architects

Hanna, James A

Historical Information

Numbers 4-6 Murray Street and number 13-17 Grosvenor Road were constructed as four separate warehouses, three for handkerchief manufacturers (1908-10) and the fourth for a linen weaving company (1910-11) to designs by James A Hanna. The buildings are first shown on the sixth edition OS map of 1931.

Number six Murray Street was built to designs by James A Hanna in 1908-10 for Glendinning McLeish & Co, handkerchief manufacturers. The building enters valuation records in 1911 as a warehouse and laundry valued at £700 with warehouses on the upper floors sublet as two separate holdings valued at £83 each. The firm had been established in Adelaide Street since 1886 but originated in New York in 1871, and traded largely with the American market (Industries of the North). Glendinning McLeish shared the building with a number of other organisations and businesses and in the 1950s, as the linen industry began to decline, diversified into property. Glendinning McLeish had vacated the building by 1970 and the building was vacant for a period in the 1980s but since 1990 has been occupied by bodies

such as the Community Relations Council and the Eastern Health and Social Services Board.

According to Larmour, Hanna's warehouses are 'the most interesting of the Edwardian era and the years immediately following (Larmour), although a photograph of the building dating from 1917 shows that it has been considerably altered since construction, principally at the roof line (Irish Builder 1917).

References:

Primary Sources

1. PRONI OS/6/1/6/1/4 – Fourth Edition OS Map 1901-2
2. PRONI OS/6/1/6/1/6 – Sixth Edition OS Map 1931
3. PRONI VAL/12/B/43/C/1-45 (1863-1930)
4. Street Directories (1900-1995)
5. Irish Builder 6th January 1917

Secondary Sources

1. "Industries of the North One Hundred Years Ago" Belfast: Friar's Bush Press, 1986 (First published as 'Industries of Ireland, Part 1. Belfast and the Towns of the North' in 1891)
2. Larmour, P "Belfast, An Illustrated Architectural Guide" Belfast: Friar's Bush Press, 1987
3. Patton, M "Central Belfast: An Historical Gazetteer" Belfast: Ulster Architectural Heritage Society, 1993
4. www.dia.ie

Criteria for Listing

Architectural Interest	Historical Interest
A. Style B. Proportion C. Ornamentation D. Plan Form H-. Alterations detracting from building K. Group value	X. Local Interest

Evaluation

Asymmetrical terraced six-storey brick and stone commercial building dated 1910 to designs by James A Hanna. Although the loss of original windows compromises the external appearance of this building, much historic fabric survives with decorative stone detailing, in a loosely Jacobethan idiom, repeated in the adjoining buildings. A major complex of buildings(HB26/50/303A-D) reflecting the growth in the textile industry in the early Twentieth century. The later changes in use to office and public administration are also reflective of the changing circumstances with respect to industry in the City centre. This group is the work of an architect of note and among the most interesting of the Edwardian era and the years immediately following.

Replacements and Alterations

Inappropriate

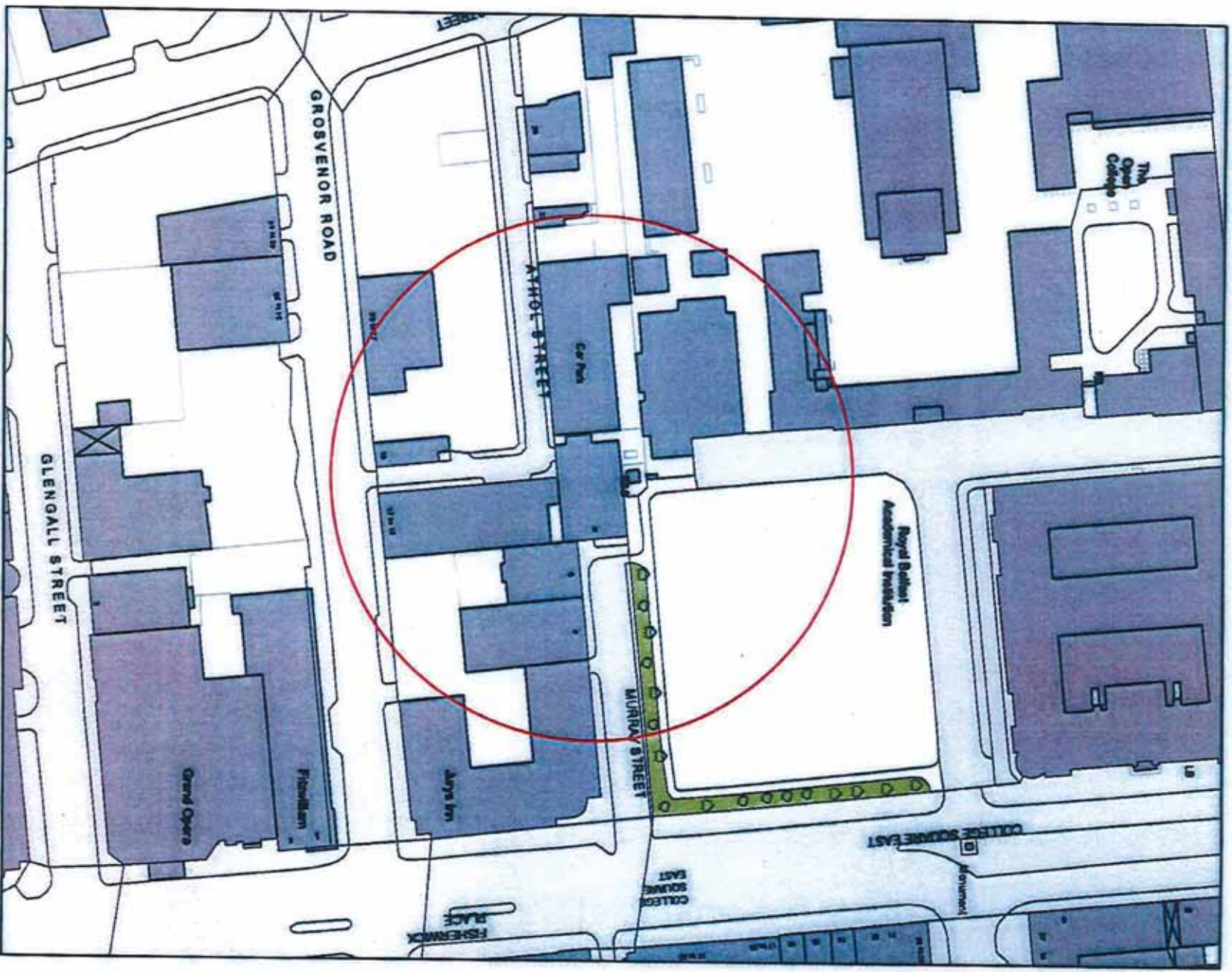
If inappropriate, Why?

UPVC windows

General Comments

Monitoring Notes – since Date of Survey

Date of Survey 19/04/2013



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NIEIA
 Northern Ireland
 Environment
 Agency

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Title: HB26/50/303C

Scale: 1:1,250

Printed by SMcG

Date: 12 February 2015

Description:

Location Map

ADVANCE NOTICE OF LISTING

The Clerk to the Council
Belfast City Council
Donegall Square
City Hall
Belfast
BT1 5GS

Tel: (028) 9054 3175

Our Ref: HB26/50/303 B

Date: 25/01/2015

Dear Sir/Madam

RE: 5 MURRAY STREET, BELFAST, COUNTY ANTRIM, BT1 5HD

LISTING OF BUILDINGS OF SPECIAL ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC INTEREST

At present, the listing of the above-mentioned property is being considered under Article 42(1) of the Planning (NI) Order 1991.

I would welcome receipt of the views of your Council on the proposed Listing within 6 weeks of the date of this Letter. *If there is no reply to this correspondence within the stated timescale we shall assume that you agree to the listing of the above building.*

I enclose a copy of the Second Survey Report of the building(s) for your information.

Yours faithfully

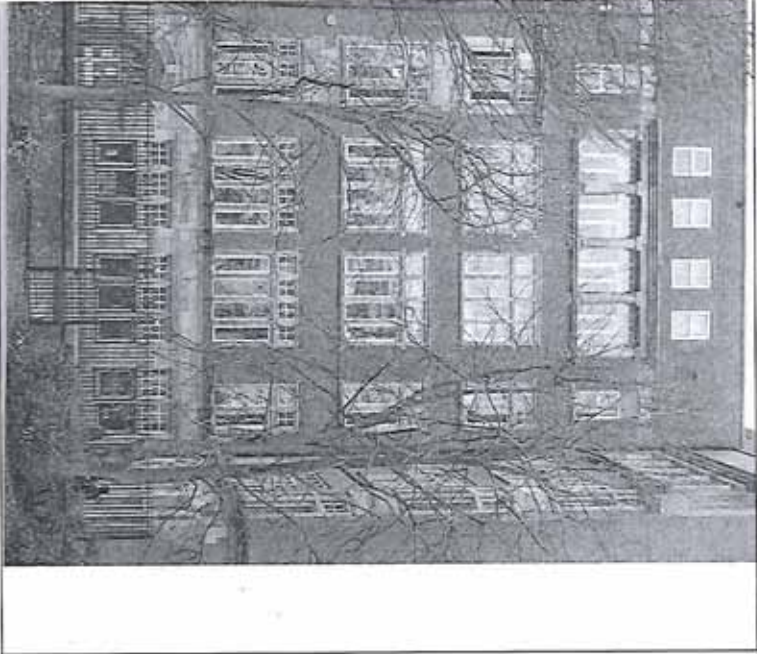


GERALDINE BROWN

Enc Second Survey DC Report

**Second Survey Database
District Council Consultation Report**

HB26/50/303 B

Address 5 Murray Street Belfast County Antrim BT1 5HD	HB Ref No	HB26/50/303 B
Extent of Listing Former warehouse		
Date of Construction 1900 - 1919		
Townland Town Parks		
Current Building Use Office		
Principal Former Use Warehouse		

Conservation Area	Yes	Survey 1	Not_Listed	OS Map No	130/13 SE
Industrial Archaeology	No	NIEA Evaluation	B2	IG Ref	J3345 7396
Vernacular	No	Date of Listing		IHR No	
Thatched	No	Date of Delisting		SMR No	
Monument	No			HGI Ref	
Area of Townscape Character	No				
Local Landscape Policy Area	No				
Historic Gardens Inventory	No				
Vacant	No				
Derelict	No				

Owner Category

Building Information

Exterior Description and Setting

Asymmetrical terraced six-storey brick and stone commercial Jacobethan-style former warehouse, built 1910, as one of four similar buildings to the designs of James Hanna. Rectangular on plan facing north and located in a cul-de-sac on the west side of College Square East.

Roof not visible behind red brick parapet wall with sandstone coping. Machine-made red brick walling laid in English garden wall bond. Square-headed window openings with sandstone frames, moulded sandstone sills and uPVC windows.

Asymmetrical front elevation is four windows wide with a three-tier canted oriel window to the left over the principal entrance and sandstone ashlar ground floor. The central two windows are largely quadripartite, bipartite to the right bay with the fourth floor having a horizontal quadripartite window comprising a series of columns with cushion capitals resting on a single bracketed sill course with frieze and cornice over. Sandstone ashlar walling to the ground floor surmounted by a deep moulded cornice with raised plinth course and three tripartite window openings. Round-headed door opening below the oriel to the left bay with the corbelled base. Voussoired head with three keystones flanked by angled mouldings having foliate corbelled bases below impost level. Replacement aluminium glazed door and surround.

East side elevation abutted by adjoining building No.4 (HB26/50/303A).

South rear elevation has glazed brick walling with square-headed window openings and flush concrete sills and lintel courses.

West side elevation abutted by adjoining building No.6 (HB26/50/303C) and HB26/50/303D fronting onto Grosvenor Road.

Setting

Located on the south side of Murray Street, a cul-de-sac to the west of College Square East overlooking the grounds to the Royal Academical Institution (HB26/50/023).

Roof: Not visible
RWG: Not seen
Walling : Red brick
Windows: UPVC

Interior Overview

Interior not visited.

Architects

Hanna, James A

Historical Information

Numbers 4-6 Murray Street and number 13-17 Grosvenor Road were constructed as four separate warehouses, three for handkerchief manufacturers (1908-10) and the fourth for a linen weaving company (1910-11) to designs by James A Hanna. The buildings are first shown on the sixth edition OS map of 1931.

Number five Murray Street was built to designs by James A Hanna in 1908-10 for W R Nelson & Co Ltd, manufacturers of lawns, linen and cambric handkerchiefs. The building enters valuation records in 1911 as an office, warehouse and laundry valued at £320. W R Nelson & Co had been established in 1865 and their weaving factory in Lurgan employed 750 hands by the 1890s. The firm opened premises in Bedford Street in 1870 where a staff of 50 finished, folded and ornamented the handkerchiefs which were then sold to customers in London, Paris, Manchester, Dublin and Hamburg (Industries of the North). The success of their enterprise led to the need for new and larger premises, first in Linenhall Street and then in the present building. W R Nelson & Co had vacated the building by 1930 and were followed by John Fulton Ltd, wholesale warehousemen and then by the Bessbrook Spinning Company who remained until the 1970s. The building was taken over by the Northern Ireland Housing Executive in the 1980s who shared the building with various other organisations and businesses. According to Larmour, Hanna's warehouses are 'the most interesting of the Edwardian era and the years immediately following'(Larmour), although a photograph of the building dating from 1917 shows that it has been considerably altered since construction, principally at the roof line (Irish Builder 1917).

References:

Primary Sources

1. PRONI OS/6/1/6/1/4 – Fourth Edition OS Map 1901-2
2. PRONI OS/6/1/6/1/6 – Sixth Edition OS Map 1931
3. PRONI VAL/12/B/43/C/1-45 (1863-1930)
4. Street Directories (1900-1995)
5. Irish Builder 6th January 1917

Secondary Sources

1. "Industries of the North One Hundred Years Ago" Belfast: Friar's Bush Press, 1986 (First published as 'Industries of Ireland, Part 1. Belfast and the Towns of the North' in 1891)
2. Larmour, P "Belfast, An Illustrated Architectural Guide" Belfast: Friar's Bush Press, 1987
3. Patton, M "Central Belfast: An Historical Gazetteer" Belfast: Ulster Architectural Heritage Society, 1993
4. www.dia.ie

Criteria for Listing

Architectural Interest	Historical Interest
A. Style B. Proportion C. Ornamentation D. Plan Form H-. Alterations detracting from building K. Group value	X. Local Interest

Evaluation

Asymmetrical terraced six-storey brick and stone commercial building dated 1910 to designs by James A Hanna. Although the loss of original windows compromises the external appearance of this building, much historic fabric survives with decorative stone detailing, in a loosely Jacobethan idiom, repeated in the adjoining buildings. A major complex of buildings(HB26/50/303A-D) reflecting the growth in the textile industry in the early Twentieth century. The later changes in use to office and public administration are also reflective of the changing circumstances with respect to industry in the City centre. This group is the work of an architect of note and among the most interesting of the Edwardian era and the years immediately following.

Replacements and Alterations

Inappropriate

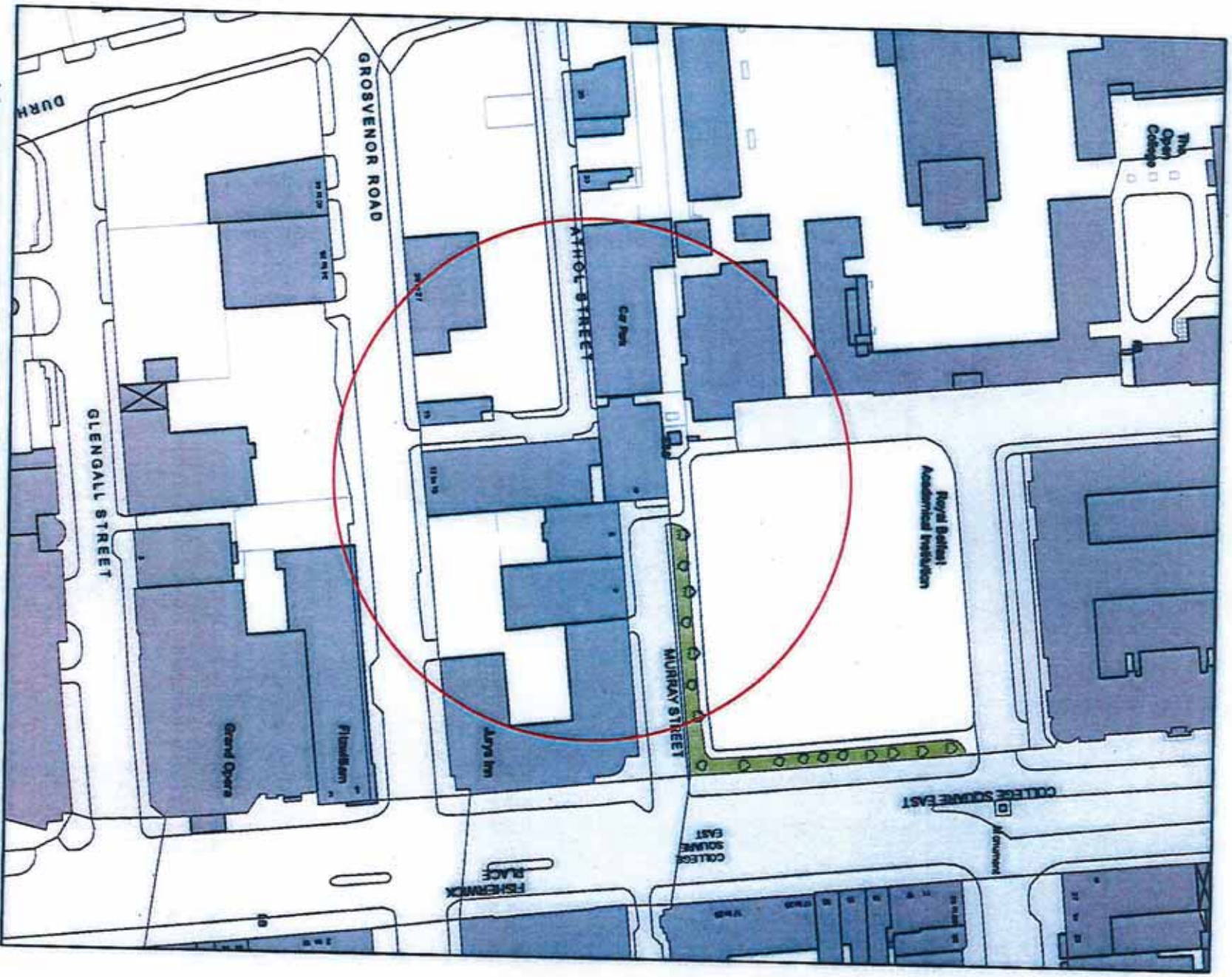
If inappropriate, Why?

UPVC windows

General Comments

Monitoring Notes – since Date of Survey

Date of Survey 19/04/2013



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Environment
www.doenv.gov.uk

NIECA
www.doenv.gov.uk/nieca

Northern Ireland
Environment
 Agency

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Title: HB26/50/303B

Scale: 1:1,250

Printed by SMCg

Date: 12 February 2015

Description:

Location Map

ADVANCE NOTICE OF LISTING

The Clerk to the Council
Belfast City Council
Donegall Square
City Hall
Belfast
BT1 5GS

Tel: (028) 9054 3175

Our Ref: HB26/50/303 A

Date: 25/02/2015

Dear Sir/Madam

RE: 4 MURRAY STREET, BELFAST, COUNTY ANTRIM, BT1 5HD

LISTING OF BUILDINGS OF SPECIAL ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC INTEREST

At present, the listing of the above-mentioned property is being considered under Article 42(1) of the Planning (NI) Order 1991.

I would welcome receipt of the views of your Council on the proposed Listing within 6 weeks of the date of this Letter. *If there is no reply to this correspondence within the stated timescale we shall assume that you agree to the listing of the above building.*

I enclose a copy of the Second Survey Report of the building(s) for your information.

Yours faithfully

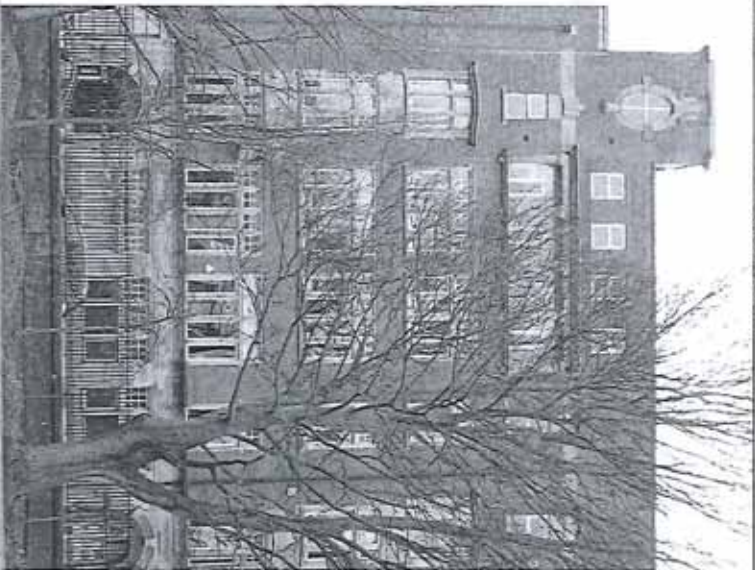


GERALDINE BROWN

Enc Second Survey DC Report

**Second Survey Database
District Council Consultation Report**

HB26/50/303 A

Address 4 Murray Street Belfast County Antrim BT1 5HD	HB Ref No HB26/50/303 A	
Extent of Listing Former warehouse		
Date of Construction 1900 - 1919		
Townland Town Parks		
Current Building Use Office		
Principal Former Use Warehouse		

Conservation Area	Yes	Survey 1	Not_Listed	OS Map No	130/13 SE
Industrial Archaeology	No	NIEA Evaluation	B2	IG Ref	J3347 7396
Vernacular	No	Date of Listing		IHR No	
Thatched	No	Date of Delisting		SMR No	
Monument	No			HGI Ref	
Area of Townscape Character	No				
Local Landscape Policy Area	No				
Historic Gardens Inventory	No				
Vacant	Partially				
Derelict	No				

Owner Category

Building Information

Exterior Description and Setting

Asymmetrical terraced six-storey brick and stone Jacobethan-style commercial building, dated 1910, as one of four similar warehouses to the designs of James Hanna. Rectangular on plan facing north and located in a cur-de-sac on the west side of College Square East.

Roof not visible behind red brick parapet wall with sandstone coping. Machine-made red brick walling laid in English garden wall bond. Square-headed transomed and mullioned window openings with sandstone frames, moulded sandstone sills and uPVC windows.

Asymmetrical front elevation is four windows wide with a three-tier canted oriel window to the left over the principal entrance and sandstone ashlar ground floor. Top floor is raised to the left bay having decorative corbels to the corners and an oval window formed in voussoired sandstone with keystones, that to the top having decorative scrolls. The central two windows are largely quadripartite, bipartite to the right bay with the fourth floor having a horizontal quadripartite window comprising a series of columns with cushion capitals resting on a single bracketed sill course with frieze and cornice over. Sandstone ashlar walling to the ground floor surmounted by a deep moulded cornice with a raised plinth course and three tripartite window openings. Round-headed door opening below the oriel to the left bay with the corbelled base having an acanthus moulding and carved digits; '1910'. Voussoired head with three keystones flanked by angled mouldings having foliate corbelled bases below impost level. Replacement double-leaf hardwood panelled doors with scrolled head and multi-paned overlight with a pair of hardwood panels to either side.

East side elevation abutted by adjoining infill building. Plainer red brick elevation extends southwards having flush concrete sills and lintel courses.

South rear elevation has glazed brick walling with windows to the right, largely blocked up.

West side elevation abutted by adjoining building No.5 (HB26/50/303B).

Setting

Located on the south side of Murray Street, a cul-de-sac to the west of College Square East overlooking the grounds to the Royal Academical Institution (HB26/50/023).

Roof : Not visible
RW/G : Not seen
Walling: Red brick
Windows:uPVC

Interior Overview

Interior not visited.

Architects

Hanna, James A

Historical Information

Numbers 4-6 Murray Street and number 13-17 Grosvenor Road were constructed as four separate warehouses, three for handkerchief manufacturers (1908-10) and the fourth for a linen weaving company (1910-11) to designs by James A Hanna. The buildings are first shown on the sixth edition OS map of 1931.

Number four Murray Street was built to designs by James A Hanna in 1908-10 for the Belfast Linen Handkerchief Company. The building enters valuation records in 1911 as an office, warehouse and laundry valued at £500. The Belfast Linen Handkerchief Company remained here until the 1940s when the building passed to Richardson Sons J N Sons & Owden Ltd who were the occupiers until the 1970s. From the 1920s the premises were shared with governmental functions such as the Stationery Office, Record Office and the Ministry of Labour and by the mid-1980s the building was the offices of the Northern Ireland Housing Executive. According to Larmour, Hanna's warehouses are 'the most interesting of the Edwardian era and the years immediately following'(Larmour), although a photograph of the building dating from 1917 shows that it has been considerably altered since construction, principally at the roof line (Irish Builder 1917).

References:

Primary Sources

1. PRONI OS/6/1/61/4 – Fourth Edition OS Map 1901-2
2. PRONI OS/6/1/61/6 – Sixth Edition OS Map 1931
3. PRONI VAL/12/B/43/C/1-45 (1863-1930)
4. Street Directories (1900-1995)
5. Irish Builder 6th January 1917

Secondary Sources

1. "Industries of the North One Hundred Years Ago" Belfast: Friar's Bush Press, 1986 (First published as 'Industries of Ireland, Part 1. Belfast and the Towns of the North' in 1891)
2. Larmour, P "Belfast, An Illustrated Architectural Guide" Belfast: Friar's Bush Press, 1987
3. Patton, M "Central Belfast: An Historical Gazetteer" Belfast: Ulster Architectural Heritage Society, 1993
4. www.dia.ie

Criteria for Listing

Architectural Interest	Historical Interest
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> K. Group value A. Style B. Proportion C. Ornamentation D. Plan Form H-. Alterations detracting from building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> X. Local Interest

Evaluation

Asymmetrical terraced six-storey brick and stone commercial building dated 1910 to designs by James A Hanna. Although the loss of original windows compromises the external appearance of this building, much historic fabric survives with decorative stone detailing, in a loosely Jacobethan idiom, repeated in the adjoining buildings. A major complex of buildings(HB26/50/303A-D) reflecting the growth in the textile industry in the early Twentieth century. The later changes in use to office and public administration are also reflective of the changing circumstances with respect to industry in the City centre. This group is the work of an architect of note and among the most interesting of the Edwardian era and the years immediately following.

Replacements and Alterations

Inappropriate

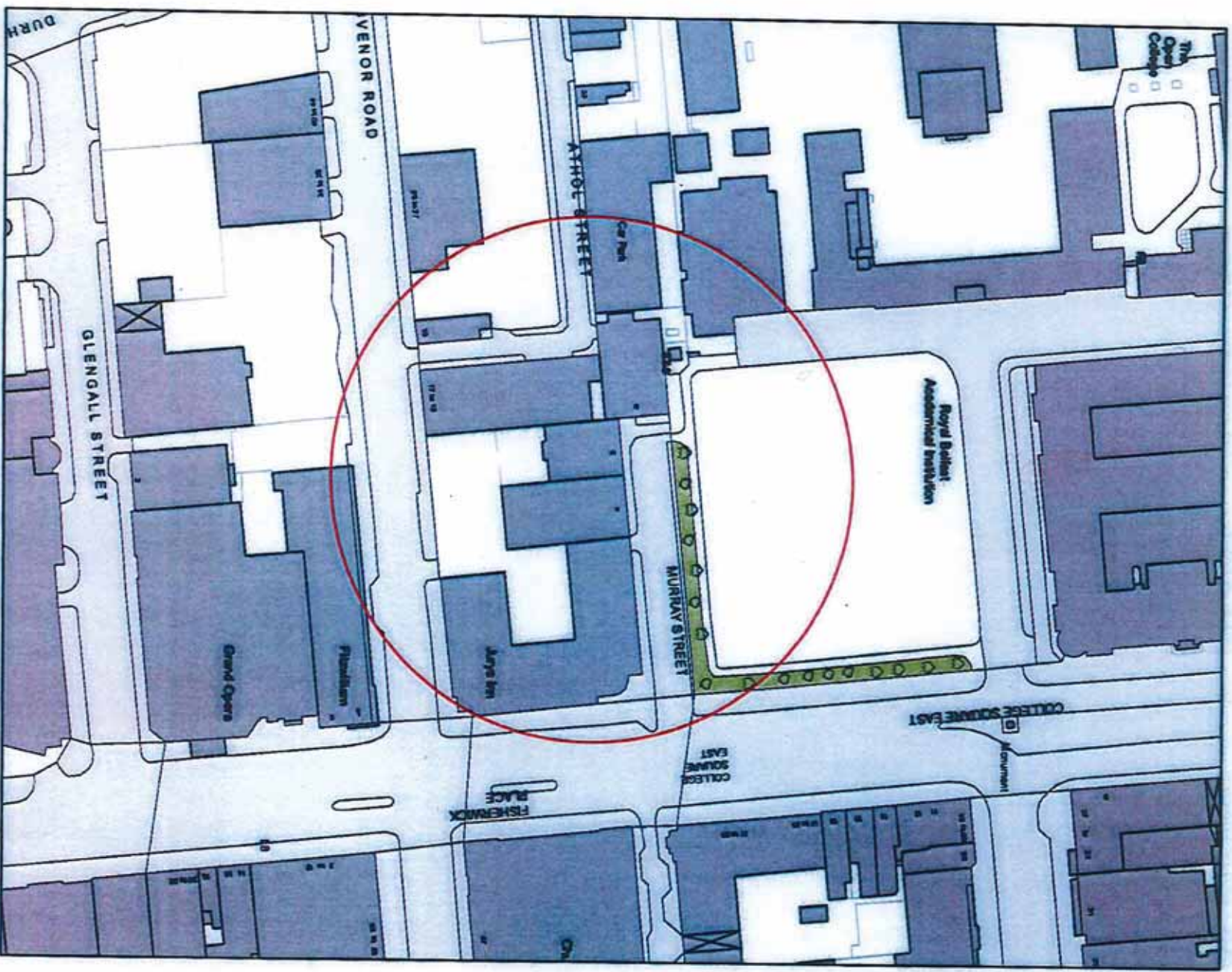
If Inappropriate, Why?

uPVC windows

General Comments

Monitoring Notes – since Date of Survey

Date of Survey 19/04/2013



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www.doeni.gov.uk/niea

Northern Ireland
Environment
 Agency

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Title: HB26/50/303A

Scale: 1:1,250

Printed by SMCg

Date: 12 February 2015

Description:

Location Map

ADVANCE NOTICE OF LISTING

The Clerk to the Council
Belfast City Council
Donegall Square
City Hall
Belfast
BT1 5GS

Tel: (028) 9054 3175

Our Ref: HB26/50/300

Date: 25/02/2015

Dear Sir/Madam

**RE: CENTRAL HALL, 37-39 ROSEMARY STREET, BELFAST, CO ANTRIM, BT1
1QB**

LISTING OF BUILDINGS OF SPECIAL ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC INTEREST

At present, the listing of the above-mentioned property is being considered under Article 42(1) of the Planning (NI) Order 1991.

I would welcome receipt of the views of your Council on the proposed Listing within 6 weeks of the date of this Letter. *If there is no reply to this correspondence within the stated timescale we shall assume that you agree to the listing of the above building.*

I enclose a copy of the Second Survey Report of the building(s) for your information.

Yours faithfully




GERALDINE BROWN

Enc Second Survey DC Report



**Second Survey Database
District Council Consultation Report**

HB26/50/300

<p>Address Central Hall 37-39 Rosemary Street Belfast Co Antrim BT 1 1QB</p> <p>Extent of Listing Hall & shops</p> <p>Date of Construction 1940 - 1959</p> <p>Townland Town Parks</p> <p>Current Building Use Hall</p> <p>Principal Former Use Hall</p>	<p>HB Ref No HB26/50/300</p> 
---	--

Conservation Area	Yes	Survey 1	Not_Listed	OS Map No 130/13 NE
Industrial Archaeology	No	NIEA Evaluation	B1	IG Ref J3385 7442
Vernacular	No	Date of Listing		IHR No
Thatched	No	Date of Delisting		SMR No
Monument	No			HGI Ref _____
Area of Townscape Character	No			
Local Landscape Policy Area	No			
Historic Gardens Inventory	No			
Vacant	No			
Derelict	No			

Owner Category Church - Other

Building Information

Exterior Description and Setting

A three storey building, designed in 1959 by Gibson and Taylor architects in Scandinavian influenced Modern Style. It sits on the north side of Rosemary Street.

The flat roof to the main section of building has large overhanging eaves with Greek key motif mouldings to the soffit, the northwest corner tower has a pitched tiled roof. The walls are Flemish bonded brown brick with a concrete string at cill level of the second floor windows and at the top of the ground floor tiled walling. The windows are flat lintelled with raised concrete reveals with, on the first floor only, scalloped heads. The windows are metal framed with centrally pivoted openings. Door unseen.

The side south elevation has 8 regularly spaced 6-paned diminished windows to the second floor, the first floor has 5 tall 18 paned windows; the ground floor is a mixture of modern shop fronts.

The entrance west elevation has a tower set back to the north corner which has an arched window with corbelled brick balcony at second floor level, a central tall 30 paned window on the first floor, a shuttered entrance door with projecting cornice to ground floor. The main section of the building is symmetrical with three windows to the second floor matching those to the south elevation; the first floor window has irregular multi panes; a curved, scalloped screen sits centrally on ground floor topped with a balconette with metal rod balustrade.

The north elevation has the gable to the tower on the west corner, the flat roof steps down twice to the east from 5 storeys to three. Two windows are located on the fifth floor of the tall section, irregular windows are located across the four and three storey sections. A metal fire escape stair gives access to a first floor double doors to the east.

The east elevation is abutted by a four storey modern building.

Setting:

The side wall of Central Hall sits on the north side of the pedestrian Rosemary Street. To the east is Rosemary Street Non-Subscribing Presbyterian Church (HB26/50/054), opposite is HB26/50/035.

Schedule:

Roof:	Unseen
Walls:	Brick
Windows:	Metal
RWGs:	Unseen.

Interior Overview

Interior layout partially changed. Detailing partially altered.

Architects

Gibson, Robert Hanna

Historical Information

Central Hall, a three-storey brown-building consisting of retail units at ground level with a meeting hall occupying the floors above, was constructed in 1958-59 to designs by Robert Hanna Gibson (1890-1979); the Irish Builder notes that Gibson designed Central Hall whilst in partnership with E. D. Taylor whilst the builder contracted to undertake the design was J. Buckley & Sons of Belfast (Irish Builder, p. 885; Dictionary of Irish Architects). Central Hall was first recorded in the valuation sources in 1960, when the Second General Revaluation of property in Northern Ireland valued the newly-completed structure at £740, noting that the ground floor retail units were occupied by Duffs (Food) Ltd; there was no change to either the value or the occupants of the ground level by the end of the revaluation in 1972.

Central Hall is the third known building to stand on the current site. Rosemary Street was laid out by 1715 when it was known as 'Rosemary Lean,' the street is notable for having once possessed three Presbyterian Churches (of which only the First Presbyterian (Non-Subscribing) Church (HB26/50/054) at No. 41 survives). Rosemary Street First Presbyterian (Non-Subscribing) Church was erected in 1781-1783 to designs by Roger Mulholland; the church's original manse was constructed alongside the building and occupied a site on the western corner of the current Central Hall building. The manse was the birthplace of Dr. William Drennan (1754-1820) whose father was minister of the adjoining church. A radical nationalist in his youth, Drennan was a founding member of the United Irishmen, however he left the Society in 1794 and was not involved in the 1798 Rebellion; later in his life Drennan worked as a physician and helped to establish the Belfast Academical Institution (HB26/50/023); he also published poetry and articles, coining the phrase 'the Emerald Isle' in a poem titled When Erin first rose (Dictionary of Ulster Biography).

The Presbyterian Manse was demolished by at least 1886 when a Presbyterian Church Hall was erected on the site. The Irish Builder states that the new building consisted of a lecture hall, and included a

schoolroom and shops at ground level. The foundation stone was laid in 1885 and the building was opened in January of 1886; the hall, which was designed to seat 350 and was known as 'Central Hall', was designed by William J. Fennell (Irish Builder, p. 32; Dictionary of Irish Architects). Central Hall continued to stand for over fifty years; the Belfast Street Directories record that in 1918 the building was occupied by a number of organisations including a dancing school, an elocution classroom and the Ulster Unitarian Christian Association Head Offices (Belfast Street Directories – 1918).

In 1941 Central Hall was destroyed during the Belfast Blitz when many of the buildings along neighbouring High Street and Bridge Street were demolished creating large areas of waste ground in the centre of the city. The vacant plot was not built over until 1958-59 when the second incarnation of Central Hall was erected by Gibson & Taylor. Writing in 1993, Patton described Central Hall as a 'three-storey building in brown brick. Tall metal windows in narrow frilly-topped 'picture frame' surrounds (first-floor, small square attic windows under deep eaves ornamented with Greek key pattern. Higher portion behind with pitched panile roof and corbelled balcony' (Patton, p. 277). Like its predecessor, Central Hall consists of a number of ground floor retail units whilst the upper floors of the building were intended for church use and social gatherings.

On 24th June 2002 an Ulster History Circle plaque was unveiled on the western gable of Central Hall to commemorate the birth of Dr. William Drennan. The plaque reads: 'Dr. William / DRENNAN / 1754-1820 / Patriot & Radical / Born in the Manse / on this site.'

References

Primary Sources

1. PRONI OS/6/1/6/1/3 – Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1901-02
2. PRONI OS/6/1/6/1/4 – Fourth Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1931
3. PRONI OS/6/1/6/1/5 – Fifth Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1938
4. PRONI VAL/4/B/7/4-1 – Second General Revaluation of Northern Ireland 1956-1972
5. Irish Builder, Vol. 18 (15 Jan 1886); Vol. 101 (28 Nov 1959)
6. Belfast Street Directories (1918-1943)
7. Ordnance Survey Map – 130-13SE (1959)

Secondary Sources

1. Patton, M., 'Central Belfast: An historical gazetteer' Belfast: Ulster Architectural Heritage Society, 1993.

Online Resources

1. Dictionary of Irish Architects - <http://www.dia.ie>
2. Ulster History Circle website - <http://www.ulsterhistory.co.uk/240602.htm>
3. Dictionary of Ulster Biography - <http://www.ulsterbiography.co.uk/>

Criteria for Listing

Architectural Interest	Historical Interest
H-. Alterations detracting from building	X. Local Interest
J. Setting	V. Historical Association/Authorship
A. Style	Z. Scarcity
B. Proportion	
C. Ornamentation	
D. Plan Form	

Evaluation

A three storey building built 1959 to designs by Gibson & Taylor architects in Scandinavian influenced Modern Style. Adjacent to the Non-Subscribing Church(HB26/50/054) to which it belongs. The building

has a simplicity of design and detail which, although a different idiom, is in the same spirit as the adjacent Church. The proportions express the building's function as a hall and it is of interest as a surviving example of a style that was used in other public buildings and factories throughout the Province. The history of the site and its association with the church are also of interest. It is one of the works of a practice of note who were involved in several significant public works.

Replacements and Alterations

Inappropriate

If inappropriate, Why?

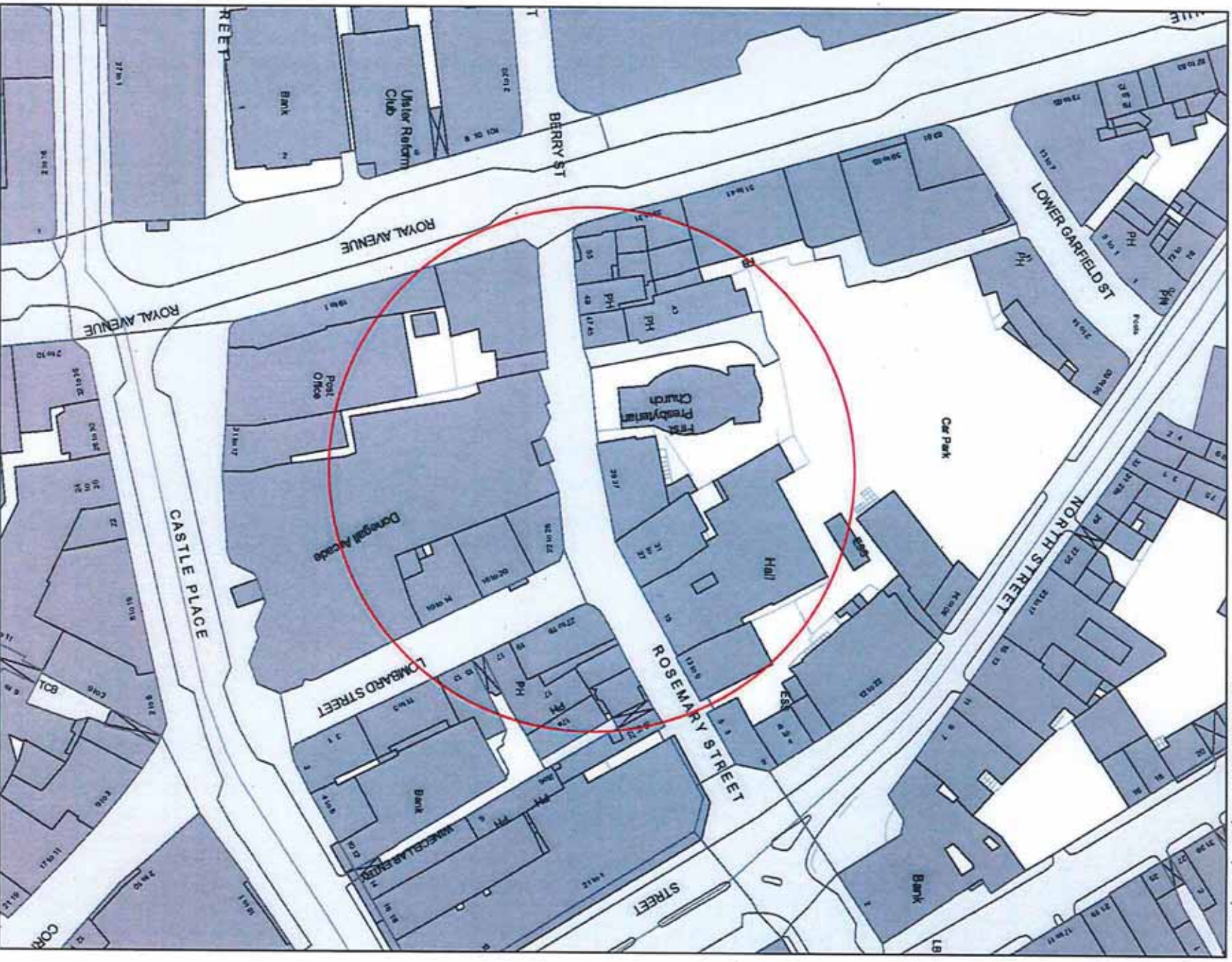
Modern shop fronts

General Comments

Monitoring Notes – since Date of Survey

Date of Survey 26/02/2013

Coordinates: 333,850 , 374,420



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Environment
www.doenv.gov.ie

NIEA
www.doenv.gov.ie/niea

Northern Ireland
Environment
Agency

Title: **HB26/50/300**

Scale: **1:1,250**

Printed by **AP**

Date: **03 March 2015**

Description:

Location Map

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ADVANCE NOTICE OF LISTING

The Clerk to the Council
Belfast City Council
Donegall Square
City Hall
Belfast
BT1 5GS

Tel: (028) 9054 3175

Our Ref: HB26/50/304

Date: 25/01/2015

Dear Sir/Madam

RE: 1- 5 CASTLE LANE & 23-29 CORNMARKET, BELFAST, CO ANTRIM, BT1 4FB

LISTING OF BUILDINGS OF SPECIAL ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC INTEREST

At present, the listing of the above-mentioned property is being considered under Article 42(1) of the Planning (NI) Order 1991.

I would welcome receipt of the views of your Council on the proposed Listing within 6 weeks of the date of this Letter. *If there is no reply to this correspondence within the stated timescale we shall assume that you agree to the listing of the above building.*

I enclose a copy of the Second Survey Report of the building(s) for your information.

Yours faithfully

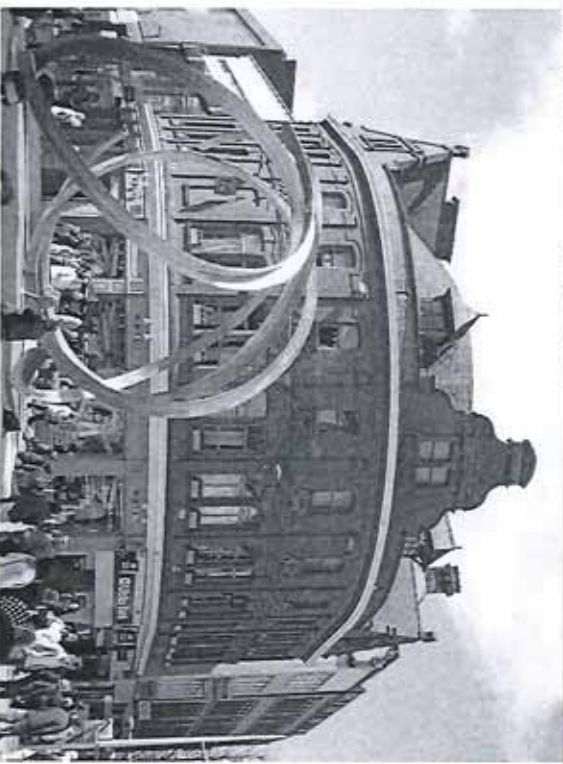


GERALDINE BROWN

Enc Second Survey DC Report

**Second Survey Database
District Council Consultation Report**

HB26/50/304

Address 1- 5 Castle Lane & 23-29 Corrmarket Belfast Co Antrim BT1 4FB	HB Ref No HB26/50/304
Extent of Listing Shops & offices	
Date of Construction 1880 - 1899	
Townland Town Parks	
Current Building Use Shop	
Principal Former Use Shop	

Conservation Area	Yes	Survey 1	Not_Listed	OS Map No	130/13 SE
Industrial Archaeology	No	NIEA Evaluation	B2	IG Ref	J3396 7427
Vernacular	No	Date of Listing		IHR No	
Thatched	No	Date of Delisting		SMR No	
Monument	No			HGI Ref	
Area of Townscape Character	No				
Local Landscape Policy Area	No				
Historic Gardens Inventory	No				
Vacant	No				
Derelict	No				

Owner Category

Building Information

Exterior Description and Setting

Attached multi-bay three-storey with attic red brick commercial building, built c.1888 to the designs of Robert Watt with replacement shopfronts to the ground floor. Semi-circular on plan and fronting onto Arthur Square.

Curved natural slate roof with roll-moulded terracotta ridge tiles, lead valleys and a red brick chimneystack to the southwest. Roof set behind red brick parapet wall with moulded sandstone coping rising as three decorative Dutch gables and two dormers with hipped slate roofs having exposed rafter feet, a pair of brackets and timber casement windows. Red brick walling laid in Flemish bond with slender brick pilasters flanking all window openings to the first and second floors. Full-span painted masonry cornice to the base of parapet with terracotta dentilled course below. Deeply set gauged brick

segmental-headed window openings with chamfered surrounds, continuous hood mouldings, moulded red sandstone sills and single-pane timber sash windows to the second floor, timber casement windows to the first floor. Full segmental pediments surmount the gables having square-headed window openings arranged in pairs with bracketed aprons. The central gable is curvilinear while the outer gables are triangular. Decorative sweeping terracotta apron panels to second floor windows with swags and festoons. The south and southwest curved elevations have replacement timber shopfront with stone-clad shopfronts to the east and northeast curved elevations with two shallow canted bays to the northeast elevation.

Gabled west elevation abutted by adjoining infill structure.

Rear elevation not seen.

Gabled northwest elevation with blind bays.

Setting

Located on the northwest side of Arthur Square.

Roof: Natural slate
RWG: Cast-iron
Walling : Red brick
Windows: Timber sash / timber casement

Interior Overview

Interior layout substantially changed. Detailing substantially altered.

Architects

Watt, Robert

Historical Information

The present building dates from 1888-9 and was built to designs by Robert Graeme Watt, who was later to form a partnership with F H Tulloch as Graeme Watt & Tulloch (www.dia.ie). The contractor was William McCammond JP (Belfast Newsletter).

The restaurant is first shown on the third edition OS map of 1901-2 and was built for the Grand Restaurant and Cafe Company Ltd. Predicted to be one of the most popular dining rooms in the city on its opening in May 1889, the concern was compared with the leading cafes and dining rooms of London (Belfast Newsletter). Purpose-built, unlike many other establishments in the city, the new premises offered many advantages, chiefly spaciousness and a high standard of interior decor. The building was set out on four floors over 'spacious cellars', with a 'beautifully-fitted buffet and luncheon room' and a separate smoke-room and 'liquor divan' on the ground floor. On the first floor was a 'spacious, lofty and superbly decorated' grand dining-room, a ladies' dining-room and a billiard room (Industries of the North). On the second floor were the manager's offices and the kitchen which prepared Bombay duck, bear's ham and bird's nest soup, among other delicacies (Patton), while the attic storey provided sleeping accommodation for the staff. The public rooms were decorated with encaustic tiles and faience by the Burmantofts Company (Industries of the North) and the cost of the building was estimated at £8,000 (Patton).

On the ground floor facing Corn Market were two shops which were let out initially to Valentine & Co, tea and sugar importers, and McAlister's family and dispensing chemist (Street Directory 1892). By 1899 the main building had been taken over by Mooney and Co Ltd as a licensed house and shop, while part of the ground floor had been divided into a further shop (27 Corn Market) which, together with part of the first, second and third floors, had become the XL Vegetarian restaurant and cafe, catering for the contemporary interest in scientific approaches to diet. The proprietor, L McCaughey, had established a vegetarian restaurant in High Street c1885 which was immediately successful and by c1890 was serving 400 meals a day at premises elsewhere in Arthur Square (Industries of the North). Number 27 Corn

Market was further subdivided c1900 to give new premises (29 Corn Market) which housed the XL pastry shop, later Gardiner's confectioner and tobacconist, until the 1980s.

The Belfast Revaluation of 1900 lists the premises of Mooney & Co and of the XL Restaurant at £475 each, while the two shops at 23 and 25 Corn Market were valued at £65 each. Mooney's public house remained in the building until c1980, and the XL restaurant until 1950. From the 1980s the main part of the premises was given over to clothing stores, and numbers 27 and 29 Corn Market have been a Thornton's Confectioners and housing for Ulster Bank cash machines respectively, since the 1990s. The third shop, 23-5 Corn Market, formerly two premises that have been combined, has passed through a number of proprietors but is currently in use as a noodle bar.

Primary Sources

1. PRONI OS/6/1/6/1/4 – Fourth Edition OS Map 1901-2
2. PRONI OS/6/1/6/1/6 – Sixth Edition OS Map 1931
3. PRONI VAL/7/B/9/35 Belfast Revaluation 1900
4. Street Directories 1870-1995
5. Belfast Newsletter 11th May 1889

Secondary Sources

1. "Industries of the North One Hundred Years Ago" Belfast: Friar's Bush Press, 1986 (First published as 'Industries of Ireland, Part 1. Belfast and the Towns of the North' in 1891)
2. Patton, M "Central Belfast: An Historical Gazetteer" Belfast: Ulster Architectural Heritage Society, 1993
3. www.dia.ie – Dictionary of Irish Architects online

Criteria for Listing

Architectural Interest	Historical Interest
A. Style	V. Historical Association/Authorship
B. Proportion	X. Local Interest
C. Ornamentation	
D. Plan Form	
H-. Alterations detracting from building	
J. Setting	

Evaluation

Attached multi-bay three-storey with attic red brick commercial building built c1888 to the designs of Robert Watt for the Grand Restaurant and Cafe Company Ltd. Commercial buildings with decorative red brick curved facade addressing a minor civic square. Although compromised by the replacement shopfronts to the ground floor and interior remodelling of the ground and first floor, much historic fabric and detailing survive and the building was among the first purpose-built public restaurants in the City, and including shop units, it reflects the continuing prosperity of the late Victorian era. It is also an interesting example of the work of an architect of note.

Replacements and Alterations

None

If inappropriate, Why?

General Comments

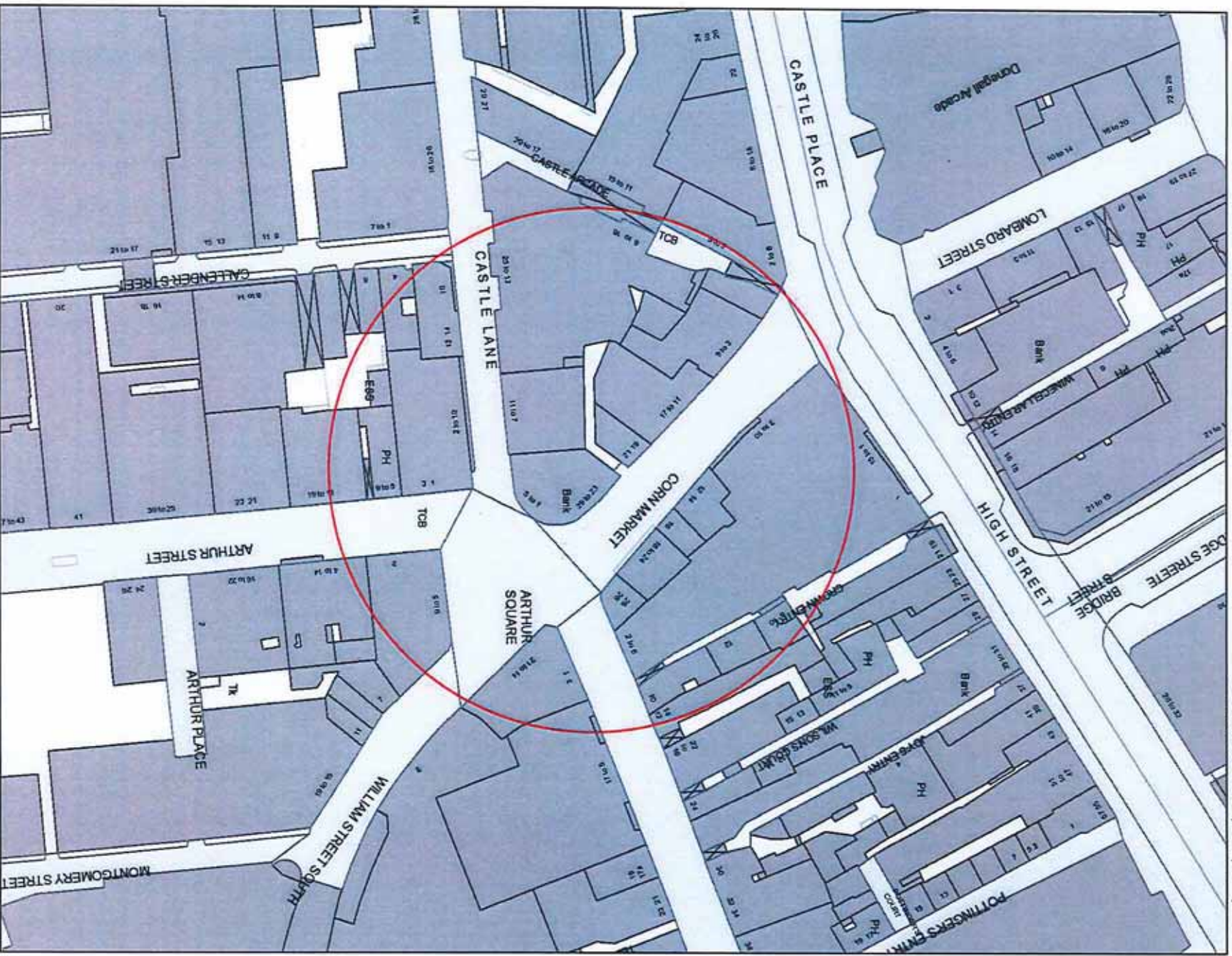
Monitoring Notes – since Date of Survey

**Second Survey Database
District Council Consultation Report**

HB26/50/304

Date of Survey 19/04/2013

Coordinates: 333,960 , 374,270



An Agency within the Department of the
Environment
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NIEA
www.doeirl.gov.ie/niea

Northern Ireland
Environment
Agency

Title: HB26/50/304

Scale: 1:1,250

Printed by AP

Date: 03 March 2015

Description:

Location Map

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ADVANCE NOTICE OF LISTING

The Clerk to the Council
Belfast City Council
Donegall Square
City Hall
Belfast
BT1 5GS

Tel: (028) 9054 3175

Our Ref: HB26/50/303 D

Date: 25/02/2015

Dear Sir/Madam

RE: 13-17 GROSVENOR ROAD, BELFAST, COUNTY ANTRIM, BT1 5HD

LISTING OF BUILDINGS OF SPECIAL ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC INTEREST

At present, the listing of the above-mentioned property is being considered under Article 42(1) of the Planning (NI) Order 1991.

I would welcome receipt of the views of your Council on the proposed Listing within 6 weeks of the date of this Letter. *If there is no reply to this correspondence within the stated timescale we shall assume that you agree to the listing of the above building.*

I enclose a copy of the Second Survey Report of the building(s) for your information.

Yours faithfully



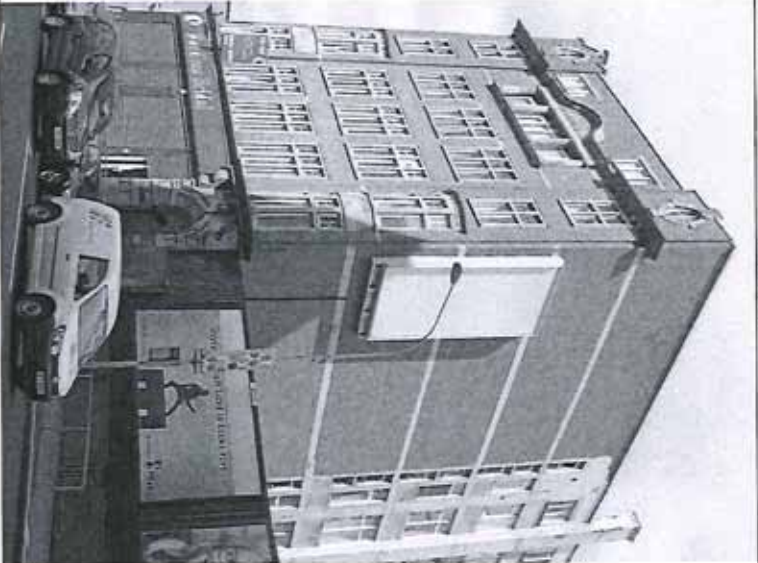
GERALDINE BROWN

Enc Second Survey DC Report



**Second Survey Database
District Council Consultation Report**

HB26/50/303 D

Address 13-17 Grosvenor Road Belfast County Antrim BT1 5HD	HB Ref No	HB26/50/303 D
Extent of Listing Former warehouse		
Date of Construction 1900 - 1919		
Townland Town Parks		
Current Building Use Office		
Principal Former Use Warehouse		

Conservation Area	Yes	Survey 1	Not_Listed	OS Map No	130/13 SE
Industrial Archaeology	No	NIEA Evaluation	B2	IG Ref	J3345 7392
Vernacular	No	Date of Listing		IHR No	
Thatched	No	Date of Delisting		SMR No	
Monument	No			HGI Ref	
Area of Townscape Character	No				
Local Landscape Policy Area	No				
Historic Gardens Inventory	No				
Vacant	Partially				
Derelict	No				

Owner Category

Building Information

Exterior Description and Setting

Symmetrical attached six-storey brick and stone Jacobethan commercial building, dated 1910, as one of four similar buildings to the designs of James Hanna. Rectangular on plan facing south onto Grosvenor Road with shopfront to the ground floor.

Roof not visible behind red brick parapet wall with sandstone coping. Machine-made red brick walling laid in English garden wall bond. Square-headed window openings with sandstone frames, moulded sandstone sills and uPVC windows.

Symmetrical front elevation is five windows wide with a shallow breakfront to either end, deep cornice over the fourth floor and a two-tier canted oriel window to both breakfronts. Voussoired sandstone oval window opening to both breakfronts at attic level having four keystones, that to the top rising above the parapet with a curvilinear parapet to the left only. First, second and third floor windows are tripartite with a single tripartite window opening to the fourth floor comprising a series of columns with cushion capitals resting on a single bracketed sill course with frieze and cornice over. The cornice rises as a scrolled pediment to the centre with raised digits, '1910'. Painted sandstone ashlar shopfront spanning the ground floor surmounted by fascia and cornice with steel roller-shutters. Round-headed door opening to the right with deeply coved and quined surround having replacement hardwood doors, scrolled timber head and spoked fanlight. The central keystone is surmounted by a grotesque scrolled keystone with a further pair of larger scrolled keystones to either side having Celtic knotwork carvings and supporting the cornice over.

West side elevation is nine windows wide fronting onto Athol Street. Largely tripartite window openings with flush concrete sills and continuous flush concrete lintel courses.

North rear elevation abutted by adjoining building No.6 Murray Street (HB26/50/303C).

East side elevation is blank to the south end with red brick walling and flush concrete courses. To the north end the walls are of glazed white brick with largely tripartite window openings.

Setting

Fronting onto Grosvenor Road with a car park to the east shared with the adjoining buildings (HB26/50/303A, B & C).

Roof : Not visible
RWG: Not seen
Walling : Red brick
Windows : UPVC

Interior Overview

Interior not visited.

Architects

Hanna, James A

Historical Information

Numbers 4-6 Murray Street and number 13-17 Grosvenor Road were constructed as four separate warehouses, three for handkerchief manufacturers (1908-10) and the fourth for a linen weaving company (1910-11) to designs by James A Hanna. The buildings are first shown on the sixth edition OS map of 1931.

Number 13 to 17 Grosvenor Road were built to designs by James A Hanna in 1910-11 for the County Down Weaving Company Ltd. The building enters valuation records in 1912 as offices and a warehouse valued at £760 and the ground floor incorporated two shops which were valued at £33 and £29. The County Down Weaving Company remained on the upper floors through the 1920s but by 1930 the building was taken over by the Belfast Collar Co Ltd 'manufacturers and patentees of Faulat and Falcon collars' followed by William Strain & Sons, printers (c1940-c1975). The shops on the ground floor were let out, in 1920 to F W Jeffers, linen manufacturer and Marcantonio's ice-cream saloon and subsequently to a series of confectioners and a house furnisher. In 1945 the shops were used as an 'evacuation hostel' and from the 1960s housed a car parts business and in the 1990s an electrical wholesalers. The two former shops were converted into a single premises c1970 and are now in use as a bridal store.

References:

Primary Sources

1. PRONI OS/6/1/6/1/4 – Fourth Edition OS Map 1901-2
2. PRONI OS/6/1/6/1/6 – Sixth Edition OS Map 1931
3. PRONI VAL/12/B/43/C/1-45 (1863-1930)
4. Street Directories (1900-1995)
5. Irish Builder 6th January 1917

Secondary Sources

1. "Industries of the North One Hundred Years Ago" Belfast: Friar's Bush Press, 1986 (First published as 'Industries of Ireland, Part 1. Belfast and the Towns of the North' in 1891)
2. Larmour, P "Belfast, An Illustrated Architectural Guide" Belfast: Friar's Bush Press, 1987
3. Patton, M "Central Belfast: An Historical Gazetteer" Belfast: Ulster Architectural Heritage Society, 1993
4. www.dia.ie

Criteria for Listing

Architectural Interest	Historical Interest
A. Style B. Proportion C. Ornamentation D. Plan Form H-. Alterations detracting from building K. Group value	X. Local Interest

Evaluation

Asymmetrical terraced six-storey brick and stone commercial building dated 1910 to designs by James A Hanna. Although the loss of original windows compromises the external appearance of this building, much historic fabric survives with decorative stone detailing, in a loosely Jacobethan idiom, repeated in the adjoining buildings. A major complex of buildings(HB26/50/303A-D) reflecting the growth in the textile industry in the early Twentieth century. The later changes in use to office and public administration are also reflective of the changing circumstances with respect to industry in the City centre. This group is the work of an architect of note and among the most interesting of the Edwardian era and the years immediately following.

Replacements and Alterations

Inappropriate

If inappropriate, Why?

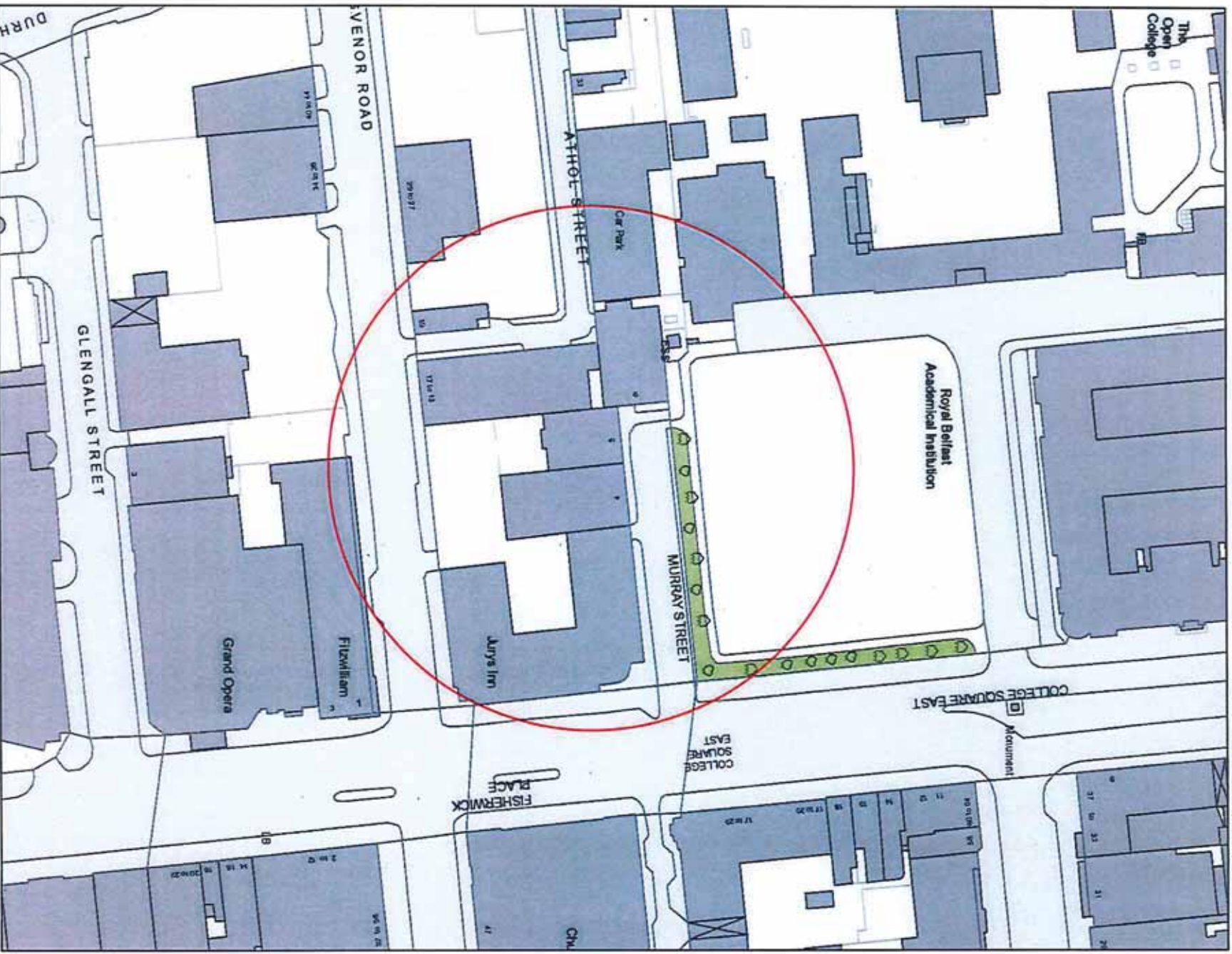
UPVC windows

General Comments

Monitoring Notes – since Date of Survey

Date of Survey 19/04/2013

Coordinates: 333,470 , 373,960



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Environment
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Northern Ireland
Environment
Agency

Title: **HB26/50/303D**
Scale: **1:1,250**

Printed by **AP**

Date: **03 March 2015**

Description:

Location Map

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ADVANCE NOTICE OF LISTING

The Clerk to the Council
Belfast City Council
Donegall Square
City Hall
Belfast
BT1 5GS

Tel: (028) 9054 3175

Our Ref: HB26/50/259

Date: 25/02/2015

Dear Sir/Madam

RE: WAR MEMORIAL BUILDING, 9 WARING STREET, BELFAST, CO ANTRIM, BT1 2DX

LISTING OF BUILDINGS OF SPECIAL ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC INTEREST

At present, the listing of the above-mentioned property is being considered under Article 42(1) of the Planning (NI) Order 1991.

I would welcome receipt of the views of your Council on the proposed Listing within 6 weeks of the date of this Letter. *If there is no reply to this correspondence within the stated timescale we shall assume that you agree to the listing of the above building.*

I enclose a copy of the Second Survey Report of the building(s) for your information.

Yours faithfully




GERALDINE BROWN

Enc Second Survey DC Report



**Second Survey Database
District Council Consultation Report**

HB26/50/259

Address War Memorial Building 9 Waring Street Belfast Co Antrim BT1 2DX	HB Ref No HB26/50/259
Extent of Listing Offices & gallery, forecourt and front railings	
Date of Construction 1940 - 1959	
Townland Town Parks	
Current Building Use Office	
Principal Former Use Office	

Conservation Area	Yes	Survey 1	Not Listed	OS Map No	130-13
Industrial Archaeology	No	NIEA Evaluation	B2	IG Ref	J3402 7446
Vernacular	No	Date of Listing		IHR No	
Thatched	No	Date of Delisting		SMR No	
Monument	No			HGI Ref	
Area of Townscape Character	No				
Local Landscape Policy Area	No				
Historic Gardens Inventory	No				
Vacant	No				
Derelict	No				

Owner Category	Central Govt
	Commercial

Building Information

Exterior Description and Setting

A detached four storey Modernist building built to competition designs by J. Michael Bowley (in association with Granville Smyth of Belfast) in 1959 as a permanent War Memorial building for Northern Ireland. The building is of frame construction with set back attic floor. It sits set back from the south side of Waring Street. To the rear is a contemporaneous L-shaped wing.

The flat roof has a large overhanging concrete eaves canopy over the attic level, the gable of which has a mansard profile. A copper clad squat round tower sits to west end, 3 flag poles sit behind the south parapet. The front and rear walls are of modular concrete framework with slate panels below window

openings to the north elevation, brick to the south, the gable wall is of brown brick panels between the outline of the structural concrete frame. The ground floor wall, set back behind black slate square piloti, is clad with smooth-faced white concrete panels. Windows to the upper floors are single pane metal replacements, to the ground floor are full height metal replacements with varying panes, the windows to the southern return are uPVC. The main entrance has a replacement glazed metal doorway, an entrance to the upper floors is set in a 1970s extension to the west gable, the glazed entrance doors to the rear are timber.

The front north elevation is 21 windows wide, 8 piloti form a colonnade at ground floor level. Full height windows sit in the second and third bays and the entrance is set back in the wall centred behind the fifth bay. A 1970s single storey entrance porch is set back to the west side.

The east elevation of the main building has two windows flanking the central vertical structural framing, with the northern window at ground floor sitting at the front corner. The single storey building to the rear has five bays, three tall windows are flanked by brick panels; it is connected to the main building by a three paned glazed link with central double doors.

The south elevation is symmetrical, the upper floors have 15 windows flanked by large brick panels with square windows. At ground floor level two full height windows align each with three window bays above, they are flanked by solid brick panels. A flat roofed link building projects from the west side.

The north elevation to the rear building has two bays with windows running full width to the first floor. The west bay at ground level is glazed with central double doors. The east bay is obscured by a later flat roofed glazed link block leading to a single storey annexe (5 Waring Street) which houses a museum. It has a shallow pitched roof, is of similar concrete frame construction with brown brick infill panels and replacement windows, full-height to south elevation and at high level to north.

The west elevation is similar to the east elevation but with one central window. A central single storey, rusticated rendered entrance porch has been added in the 1970s.

Setting

The building is set back from Waring Street behind plain metal railings on a pink granite kerb; a step running the full length of the building in front of the columns intersects the forecourt paved with concrete slabs. Vehicular access passes down the east side of the building to car parking at the rear. To the west is the Northern Whig HB26/50/060, opposite is HB26/50/246.

Roof: Not seen
Walls: precast concrete, stone and brick.
Windows: metal and uPVC
RWG: uPVC

Interior Overview

Interior layout partially changed. Detailing substantially altered.

Architects

Bowley, Michael

Historical Information

The Northern Ireland War Memorial Building, a four-storey modern block building located at nos 9-13 Waring Street, was opened in 1963; the building was constructed between 1959 and 1963 on waste ground resulting from bombing during the Belfast Blitz in May 1941. The War Memorial building was built over a decade after the end of the Second World War; the building's website notes that the building was intended as 'a memorial to those who sacrificed their lives in WW1 and WW2; a hall of friendship to record the friendship between the people of Northern Ireland and the American and Belgian forces during WW2; offices for Service Charities, and entertainment facilities for ex-servicemen' (NI War Memorial website). The Ordnance Survey map for 1959-60 shows that the Royal Ulster Rifles Museum,

a two-storey L-shaped extension to the rear of the main block, was constructed at the same time as the main building.

The modern design was the result of an architectural competition won by English architect J. Michael Bowley who was based in Sevenoaks, Kent and was in the Royal Army Service Corps during the Second World War. Although the design was awarded to an English engineer, the work was supervised by local architect, Granville Smyth who had designed the nearby Property House at nos 9-13 Rosemary Street in 1957. The Second General Revaluation of Northern Ireland recorded that the completed four-storey building was occupied by the Council of the Northern Ireland War Memorial who also owned the building outright; the total rateable value of the building was settled at £520 and remained at that level by the end of the revaluation in 1972.

Patton states that the War Memorial building was constructed on the site of the former Queen's Arms Hotel, (c. 1840) which was described as 'one of the most commodious houses of the kind in town,' and a number of commercial shops. With the Belfast Blitz, large waste grounds were created around central Belfast including the Waring Street, Bridge Street and High Street areas, after the end of the Second World War the War Memorial building was erected and opened by HM The Queen Mother in 1963. In 1993 Patton described the war memorial building in the following terms: 'four-storey block with set back attic level; ground floor recessed behind dark grey piloti, rows of windows on upper floors with slate base panels; flagstaffs at attic level' (Patton, p. 329).

The War Memorial building was primarily used to illustrate the role played by local ex-servicemen and recognise the wartime camaraderie that was forged between Northern Ireland and its allies; in 1996 a permanent exhibition was established to 'illustrate the role of Northern Ireland and its people in the Allied Victory in World War Two.' On the completion of the building in 1963 the building's offices were fully occupied, however in later years the rooms of the ex-servicemen organisations gradually fell vacant.

In 2006 the Council of the Northern Ireland War Memorial decided to sell nos 9-13 Waring Street and move to a new headquarters at No. 21 Talbot Street. Original fittings and features from Waring Street were installed at Talbot Street including the original stained glass memorial window by Stanley Murray Scott, a Belgian marble war memorial plaque, a copper frieze by James Mckendry and two Rolls of Honour (NI War Memorial website). Although the War Memorial Building is no longer used for its original purpose, the two-storey extension to the rear of the building continues as a museum to the Royal Ulster Rifles, commemorating the history of the regiment from 1793 with exhibits including uniforms, badges, medals and other memorabilia (Army Museums website).

References

Primary Sources

1. PRONI VAL/4/B/7/42 – Second General Revaluation of Northern Ireland 1956-1972
2. Ordnance Survey Map – 130-13NE (1959-60)

Secondary Sources

1. Patton, M., 'Central Belfast: An historical gazetteer' Belfast: Ulster Architectural Heritage Society, 1993.

Online Resources

1. Northern Ireland War Memorial Website - <http://www.niwarmemorial.org/>
2. Army Museums Website - <http://www.armymuseums.org.uk/museums/0000000121-Royal-Ulster-Rifles-Museum.htm>

Criteria for Listing

Architectural Interest

Historical Interest

Second Survey Database
District Council Consultation Report

HB26/50/259

A. Style	V. Historical Association/Authorship
B. Proportion	X. Local Interest
C. Ornamentation	Z. Scarcity
D. Plan Form	
F. Structural System	
H-. Alterations detracting from building	
J. Setting	

Evaluation

Detached four storey building constructed 1958 to designs by Michael Bowley of Glasgow. The original modular, unembellished character of the Modern Movement survives, although some historic detailing has been lost with the replacement of the fenestration and the transfer to new premises of interior features. Designed as a permanent War Memorial Building on the site of buildings obliterated by the Belfast Blitz and also of interest as the result of a nationwide competition. The presence of the Royal Ulster Rifles museum adds to the interest of the site. It is a good example of the type and unusual in the Province.

Replacements and Alterations

Inappropriate

If inappropriate, Why?

Modern windows; loss of interior features

General Comments

Also HB26/LQ235

Monitoring Notes – since Date of Survey

Date of Survey	17/12/2012
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ADVANCE NOTICE OF LISTING

The Clerk to the Council
Belfast City Council
Donegall Square
City Hall
Belfast
BT1 5GS

Tel: (028) 9054 3175

Our Ref: HB26/50/235

Date: 25/02/2015

Dear Sir/Madam

RE: MCCRACKEN'S BAR, 4 JOY'S ENTRY, BELFAST, BT1 4DR

LISTING OF BUILDINGS OF SPECIAL ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC INTEREST

At present, the listing of the above-mentioned property is being considered under Article 42(1) of the Planning (NI) Order 1991.

I would welcome receipt of the views of your Council on the proposed Listing within 6 weeks of the date of this Letter. *If there is no reply to this correspondence within the stated timescale we shall assume that you agree to the listing of the above building.*

I enclose a copy of the Second Survey Report of the building(s) for your information.

Yours faithfully




GERALDINE BROWN

Enc Second Survey DC Report



**Second Survey Database
District Council Consultation Report**

HB26/50/235

Address McCracken's Bar 4 Joy's Entry Belfast BT1 4DR	HB Ref No HB26/50/235
Extent of Listing Public House	
Date of Construction 1840 - 1859	
Townland Town Parks	
Current Building Use Public House	
Principal Former Use Public House	

Conservation Area	No	Survey 1	Not_Listed	OS Map No	130-13SE
Industrial Archaeology	No	NIEA Evaluation	B2	IG Ref	J3404 7434
Vernacular	No	Date of Listing		IHR No	
Thatched	No	Date of Delisting		SMR No	
Monument	No			HGI Ref	
Area of Townscape Character	No				
Local Landscape Policy Area	No				
Historic Gardens Inventory	No				
Vacant	No				
Derelict	No				

Owner Category	Commercial
	Miscellaneous

Building Information

Exterior Description and Setting

Attached three-storey two-bay building comprising public house at ground floor with offices over, built c.1865. Two three-storey attached buildings at south containing storage facilities and WC's.

The roof of the rendered block is not visible: metal rainwater goods. The extension has a natural slate roof with cast-iron rainwater goods. Walling is painted smooth render, with red brick extension laid in Flemish bond. Windows are replacement multi-pane timber casements with painted projecting cills, metal casements at first and second floor. Camber headed windows to extension, with flush cills.

Principal public house entrance is accessed from Joy's Entry and comprises double timber glazed entrance doors entering a lobby, flanked by single window at left, paired windows (diminished) at right, metal fire escape door at right. Five windows at first and second floor. Windows protected by replacement wall-fixed metal railings, modern signage over principal entrance.

Left gable attached to smooth rendered three-storey building of same height and detailing.

Rear elevation not visible.

East elevation is abutted at left by three-storey red brick extension; further modern three-storey red brick extension at right, exposed section comprises red brick walling with projecting curved smooth rendered stairwell at left, first floor window is bricked up, metal casement window at second floor. Re-entrant angle between principal block and three-storey south-west extension is abutted by lean to natural slate canopy containing modern fire exit doors.

Three-storey south-east extension projects slightly into Joy's Entry and is three windows wide to west elevation. Windows at ground floor are boarded; fixed multipane timber windows at first and second floor. South gable is abutted by three-storey building of similar detailing. West elevation at ground floor contains replacement metal casements, multi-pane timber sashes at first and second floor.

Setting

The building dominates one of Belfast's characteristic narrow entries (predating the building); the entry is paved with modern pavlors.

Roof: Slate

Walling: Render and brick

Windows: Timber

RWG: Iron

Interior Overview

Interior layout partially changed. Detailing substantially altered.

Architects

Not Known

Historical Information

McCracken's Pub at No. 4 Joy's Entry, a three-storey mid-Victorian dwelling, was constructed (or converted from an earlier property), in c. 1865. The 1852 Belfast Street Directory notes that the north side of Joy's Entry consisted of 21 small houses; however between 1861 and 1868 the current building was established as a licenced premises operated by J. G. Cunningham, a local spirit dealer. In 1877 the manager of the public house was a Mr. William Rea, however in c. 1880 the building was renovated by the owners Wheeler & Whitaker into the Globe Luncheon Bar; Wheeler & Whitaker operated the Belfast Apothecaries Hall which stretched back from High Street into Joy's Entry. The Globe Luncheon Bar occupied the ground floor of the building whilst the upper floors were occupied as offices for local businesses; in 1880 the first floor was occupied by a tailor and income tax collector, whilst the second floor also housed a tailor as well as a 'scrivener and law agent' (Belfast Street Directory).

In 1881 St. George's Buildings were constructed on High Street; the building was also leased by Wheeler & Whitaker and extended back from High Street. The upper floors of No. 4 Joy's Entry were incorporated in the St. George's Building and were converted into a dining and meeting hall called the St. George's Hall. From the 1880s the Globe Luncheon Bar occupied only the ground floor of the building. From its' construction in c. 1865 the Globe was valued at £55, however in 1900 the Belfast

Revaluation noted that the public house, which was administered by the Irish Whiskey Co., was revalued at £150; the Irish Whiskey Co. had purchased the ground floor pub in 1894 at a cost of £4,000. A detailed ground plan of Joy's Entry included in the revaluation report depicts the building as a square-shaped structure showing that no discernible alteration to the layout of the public house has occurred in the last century.

Over the next few decades the value of the Globe Luncheon Bar changed with some frequency; in 1911 the value was decreased to £115 (no reason for this alteration was outlined in the Annual Revisions). Between 1910 and 1918 the manager of the Globe Luncheon Bar, a Mr. P. Dempsey, was replaced by a Mr. J. McGowan. In 1925 there was also a change in the ownership of the bar from the Whitaker estate to a Dr. Samuel Hare; Hare presumably carried out alteration work to the property as the value of the site was increased to £124 in the same year (but yet again no details concerning this increase were recorded in the valuation documents). There was no further alteration to the value of the site by the end of the Annual Revisions in 1930.

The Globe Luncheon Bar continued to occupy No. 4 Joy's Entry until the mid-20th century, however the site has been continuously utilised as a public house up to the present. In 1935 the Irish Whiskey Co. continued to occupy the site which had been increased in value to £242 under the First General Revaluation of property in Northern Ireland. In the aftermath of the Second World War the pub was included in the second general revaluation which commenced in 1956; the Irish Whiskey Co. vacated the site in 1964 when McQuaid & O'Hara took over the property changing the name of the property to O'Neill's shortly afterwards. The value of the public house stood at £576 by the end of the second revaluation in 1972.

Joy's Entry, a narrow lane between High Street and Ann Street, was originally known as Exchange Alley as it provided a link to Daniel Mussenden's Exchange Building at the corner of North Street and Waring Street. Joy's Entry is named after Henry Joy McCracken (1767-1798), grandson of the Belfast Newsletter Founder Francis Joy. Henry Joy McCracken possessed a lease of one side of the entry 'for three lives' in 1767 (presumably inherited as this was the year of his birth) and in the early-19th century the Belfast Newsletter was printed from premises along the lane (Patton, p. 201). The Globe Luncheon Bar was established in c. 1865 and replaced a number of small minor dwellings that were situated along the north side of the entry. Law states that the Globe Tavern was traditionally believed to have been owned by an Admiral and was a favourite haunt of sailors whose ships were tied up at the quays along high street' (Law, p. 44). St. George's Hall, located on the upper two floors of the building from 1881 was utilised for a variety of purposes throughout its history. When first opened it was used as a restaurant and as a spiritualists meeting hall, however it also operated as Belfast's first full-time cinema; the theatre showed its first film, Bluebeard, to an audience of 1,500 in 1908, however the cinema was forced to close in 1916 as the venue was not deemed luxurious enough by the paying public (Patton, p. 187). No. 4 Joy's Entry has continued to be utilised as a public house for over 150 years; the pub has been renamed McCracken's Café Bar in honour of Henry Joy McCracken and the ground floor has been completely modernised; the upper floors of the building are currently utilised as office and storage space.

References

Primary Sources

1. PRONI OS/6/1/6/1/1 – First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1832-33
2. PRONI OS/6/1/6/1/2 – Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1858
3. PRONI OS/6/1/6/1/3 – Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1901-02
4. PRONI OS/6/1/6/1/4 – Fourth Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1931
5. PRONI OS/6/1/6/1/5 – Fifth Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1938
6. PRONI VAL/12/B/4/3/C/1-42 - Annual Revisions 1897-1930
7. PRONI VAL/7/B/9/30 – Belfast Revaluation 1900
8. PRONI VAL/3/B/3/1/3 – First General Revaluation of Northern Ireland 1935
9. PRONI VAL/4/B/7/4/0 – Second General Revaluation of Northern Ireland 1956-1972
10. Belfast Street Directories (1852-1918)
11. Ordnance Survey Map – 130-13SE (1959)

**Second Survey Database
District Council Consultation Report**

HB26/50/235

Secondary Sources

1. Law, G., 'Historic pubs of Belfast' Belfast: Appletree Press, 2002.
2. Patton, M., 'Central Belfast: An historical gazetteer' Belfast: Ulster Architectural Heritage Society, 1993

Online Resources

1. McCracken's Café Bar website - <http://www.mccrackenscafebar.co.uk/home.htm>

Criteria for Listing

Architectural Interest	Historical Interest
H-. Alterations detracting from building A. Style B. Proportion C. Ornamentation D. Plan Form I. Quality and survival of Interior	

Evaluation

A plainly detailed three storey public house in two parts c1865. Of interest principally for the history of the site, which indicates that the public house may have begun in an older converted building on the Entry. In 1881 the upper floors of No 4 were incorporated in the newly built St George's Buildings on High Street and converted into a dining and meeting hall called the St. George's Hall. This accommodated a variety of purposes throughout its history. When first opened it was used as a restaurant and as a spiritualists meeting hall and it later operated as Belfast's first full-time cinema: the theatre showed its first film 'Bluebeard' to an audience of 1,500 in 1908 but closed in 1916. The Globe Luncheon Bar survived until the mid-20th century. The original layout survives, although with limited historic fabric intact. The public house continued to operate on the ground floor from the 1880s to the present.

Replacements and Alterations

Inappropriate

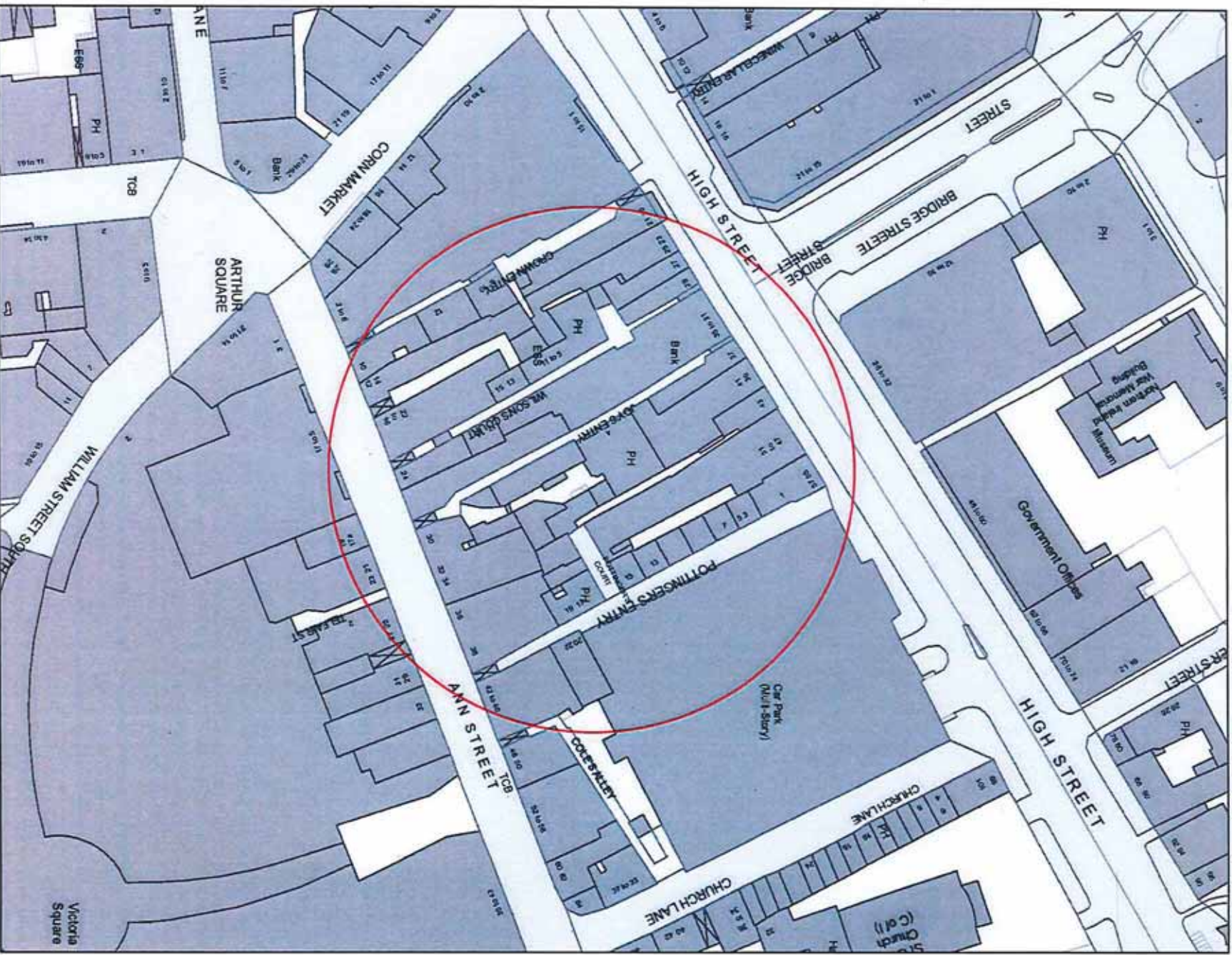
If inappropriate, Why?

Detailing largely removed internally during major refurbishment.

General Comments

Monitoring Notes – since Date of Survey

Date of Survey 01/11/2012



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Northern Ireland
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Title: **HB26/50/235**

Scale: **1:1,250**

Printed by **AP**

Date: **03 March 2015**

Description:

Location Map

ADVANCE NOTICE OF LISTING

The Clerk to the Council
Belfast City Council
Donegall Square
City Hall
Belfast
BT1 5GS

Tel: (028) 9054 3175

Our Ref: HB26/50/202

Date: 25/02/2015

Dear Sir/Madam

RE: DANSKE BANK, 12-15 DONEGALL SQUARE WEST, BELFAST, COUNTY ANTRIM, BT1 6JA

LISTING OF BUILDINGS OF SPECIAL ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC INTEREST

At present, the listing of the above-mentioned property is being considered under Article 42(1) of the Planning (NI) Order 1991.

I would welcome receipt of the views of your Council on the proposed Listing within 6 weeks of the date of this Letter. *If there is no reply to this correspondence within the stated timescale we shall assume that you agree to the listing of the above building.*

I enclose a copy of the Second Survey Report of the building(s) for your information.

Yours faithfully



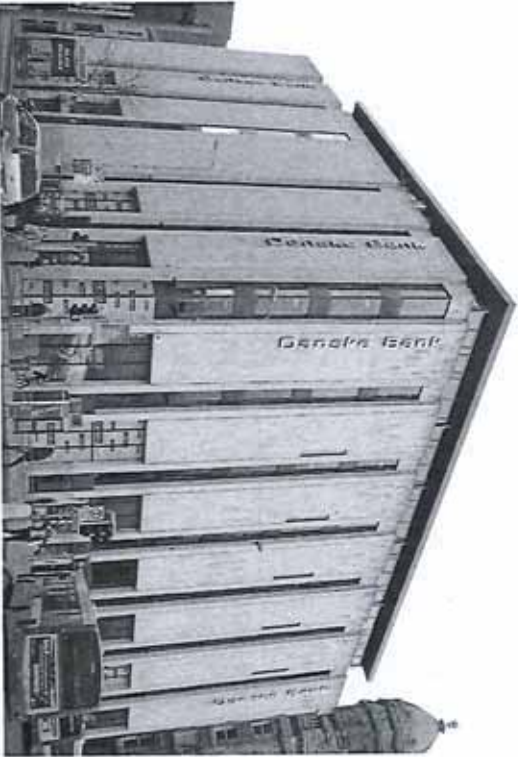
GERALDINE BROWN

Enc Second Survey DC Report



**Second Survey Database
District Council Consultation Report**

HB26/50/202

Address Danske Bank 12-15 Donegall Square West Belfast County Antrim BT1 6JA	HB Ref No HB26/50/202
Extent of Listing Bank	
Date of Construction 1960 - 1979	
Townland Town parks	
Current Building Use Bank	
Principal Former Use Bank	

Conservation Area	Yes	Survey 1	Not_Listed	OS Map No	130/13 SE
Industrial Archaeology	No	NIEA Evaluation	B1	IG Ref	J3373 7395
Vernacular	No	Date of Listing		IHR No	
Thatched	No	Date of Delisting		SMR No	
Monument	No			HGI Ref	
Area of Townscape Character	No				
Local Landscape Policy Area	No				
Historic Gardens Inventory	No				
Vacant	No				
Derelict	No				

Owner Category Commercial

Building Information

Exterior Description and Setting

Attached corner-sited six-storey bank, built c.1972, to the designs of Building Design Partnership. Rectangular on plan facing east onto Donegall Square West with a secondary elevation facing south onto Howard Street.

Overhanging flat roof over setback glazed sixth floor. Cream Travertine clad walling arranged vertically with polished granite plinth course, splayed to the windows. Portland limestone vertical courses frame vertical curtain glazing strips. Recessed full-height slender window openings with dark aluminium frames and panels.

Principal east elevation is six windows wide with an off-centre entrance bay. Full-height window to the south end returning onto the south elevation forming a glazed corner bay.

Secondary south elevation is five windows wide, detailed as per principal elevation.

West elevation is blank with ribbed concrete panels and abutted by adjoining building to the west end only.

North side elevation is six windows wide fronting onto Wellington Street and detailed as per principal elevation.

Setting

Located on the west side of Donegall Square at the junction of Howard Street.

Roof:	Flat
RWG:	Not visible
Walling	: Stone-clad
Windows	: Aluminium framed

Interior Overview

See surveyor's comments.

Architects

Greenslade, Robert J

Historical Information

The current Danske Bank was constructed as the Northern Bank's head office and main city branch to designs by Robert J Greenslade of Building Design Partnership, who won a 1977 RIBA award for the building. The new bank, completed in 1976, replaced an earlier (1903) Northern Bank by Young & Mackenzie, a pair of Georgian town houses and a linen warehouse and is first shown on the OS map edition dating from the 1960s/70s (Patton; Irish Times 1st April 1977). The contractors were F B McKee and Co Ltd of Belfast (Building).

A series of mergers in the 1960s meant that the Northern Bank required additional accommodation for its head office administrative staff and its former premises had to be enlarged. (Building). Planning constraints in place to protect the dominance of the City Hall meant that the bank building was limited in height to the cornice line of the Scottish Provident building. Open landscaped offices were made possible with air conditioning and artificial lighting, while bronze tinted glass was used to control heat loss and gain, glass areas being kept to a minimum to reduce glare and traffic noise. The building was finished externally with Portland stone cladding (Building).

The architect, R J Greenslade, was resident at the Belfast office of Building Design Partnership from 1968 to 1973 and, in addition to the present building, designed the University of Ulster and its student residences, Lamont House in Newtownbreda and the Sandy Row Redevelopment Scheme (Building).

On the 20th December 2004, the Donegall Square Head Office was robbed of £26.5 million, the largest bank robbery in UK or Irish history and a crime that remains unsolved (Gillespie). The company was acquired by Danish-based Danske Bank Group in 2005 (www.northernbank.co.uk).

The RIBA jury which gave the building an award in 1977 commented that the building achieved the difficult task of stating its importance as a major financial and commercial headquarters without challenging the dominance of the City Hall or adding 'another strident note to an already cacophonous chorus from the hotch-potch of styles and periods elsewhere in the square' (Plan).

David Evans appraises the Northern Bank as 'an excellent and relatively early example of good infill which brings a distinguished modern presence to the centre of Belfast. Its facades in Portland stone provide a severe counterpoint to its exuberant neighbour...' (Evans et al).

References:

Primary Sources

1. OS Map 130 (1960s/70s)
2. Irish Times 1st April 1977
3. Plan July/August 1977.
4. Building 26th May 1978

Secondary Sources

1. Evans et al "Modern Ulster Architecture"
2. Gillespie, G "The A to Z of the Northern Ireland Conflict" Plymouth: Scarecrow Press, 2008
3. Patton, M "Central Belfast: An Historical Gazetteer" Belfast: Ulster Architectural Heritage Society, 1993
4. www.northernbank.co.uk

Criteria for Listing

Architectural Interest	Historical Interest
I. Quality and survival of Interior A. Style B. Proportion D. Plan Form J. Setting C. Ornamentation	X. Local Interest V. Historical Association/Authorship Z. Scarcity

Evaluation

Attached corner-sited six-storey bank built c1972 to the designs of Building Design Partnership. A bold exercise in mid twentieth-century modernism with a pronounced vertical emphasis. Much historic fabric and detailing survive. The restrained design is reinforced by the quality of the natural stone cladding contrasting with the brown aluminium glazing and presenting one of the strongest expressions of 1970s architecture in the city of Belfast.

Replacements and Alterations

None

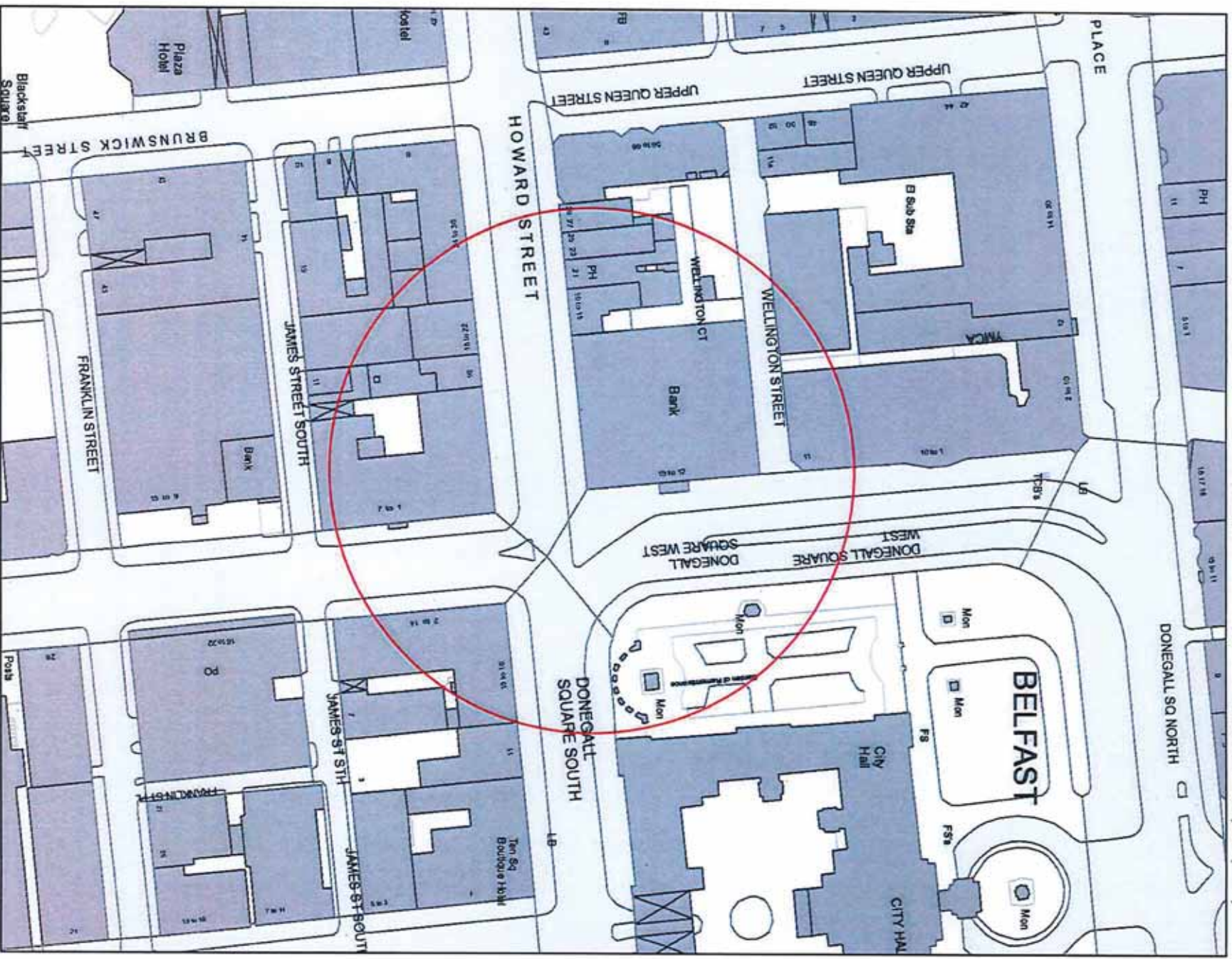
If inappropriate, Why?

General Comments

Monitoring Notes – since Date of Survey

Date of Survey 15/04/2013

Coordinates: 333,730 , 373,950



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Title: **HB26/50/202**

Scale: **1:1,250**

Printed by **AP**

Date: **03 March 2015**

Description:

Location Map

ADVANCE NOTICE OF LISTING

The Clerk to the Council
Belfast City Council
Donegall Square
City Hall
Belfast
BT1 5GS

Tel: (028) 9054 3175

Our Ref: HB26/50/310

Date: 25/02/2015

Dear Sir/Madam

**RE: BELFAST TELEGRAPH OFFICES, 124-144 ROYAL AVENUE, BELFAST,
COUNTY ANTRIM, BT1 1DN**

LISTING OF BUILDINGS OF SPECIAL ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC INTEREST

At present, the listing of the above-mentioned property is being considered under Article 42(1) of the Planning (NI) Order 1991.

I would welcome receipt of the views of your Council on the proposed Listing within 6 weeks of the date of this Letter. *If there is no reply to this correspondence within the stated timescale we shall assume that you agree to the listing of the above building.*

I enclose a copy of the Second Survey Report of the building(s) for your information.

Yours faithfully



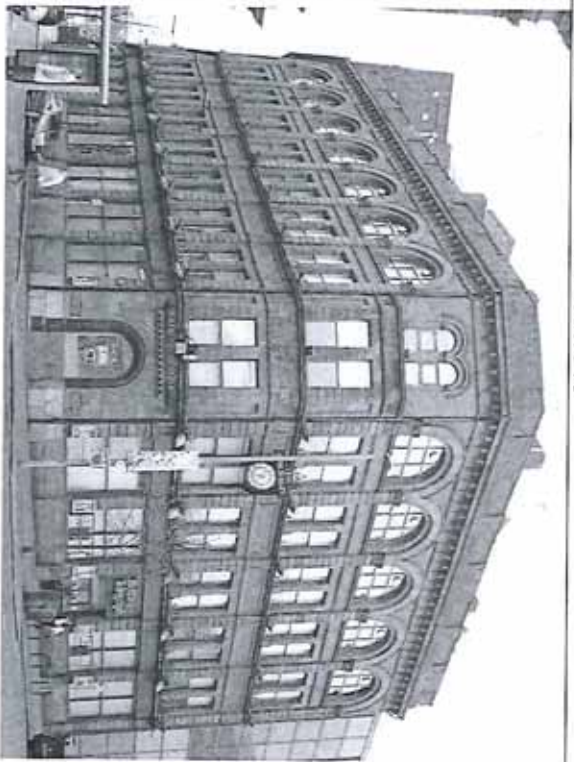
GERALDINE BROWN

Enc Second Survey DC Report



**Second Survey Database
District Council Consultation Report**

HB26/50/310

Address Belfast Telegraph Offices 124-144 Royal Avenue Belfast County Antrim BT 1 1DN	HB Ref No HB26/50/310
Extent of Listing Newspaper offices	
Date of Construction 1880 - 1899	
Townland Town Parks	
Current Building Use Office	
Principal Former Use Office	

Conservation Area	No	Survey 1	Not_Listed	OS Map No	130/13 NE
Industrial Archaeology	No	NIEA Evaluation	B2	IG Ref	J3376 7474
Vernacular	No	Date of Listing		IHR No	
Thatched	No	Date of Delisting		SMR No	
Monument	No			HGI Ref	
Area of Townscape Character	No				
Local Landscape Policy Area	No				
Historic Gardens Inventory	No				
Vacant	No				
Derelict	No				

Owner Category Commercial

Building Information

Exterior Description and Setting

Attached multi-bay four-storey red brick corner office building, built c.1886. Square on plan at the junction of Library Street and Royal Avenue with a six-storey red brick extension to rear and a glazed extension abutting the north.

Pitched slate roof with several red brick chimneystacks set behind red brick parapet wall. Cast-iron rainwater goods and red brick wall laid in English garden wall bond. Battered red sandstone ashlar plinth course and deep moulded sandstone cornice supported on a series of sandstone console brackets and string course. Largely square-headed window openings with stop-chamfered red sandstone lintels, shared red sandstone sills and replacement metal windows.

South-east elevation is articulated as five vertical bays framed by rusticated soldier quoin pilasters forming a Giant Ionic order to the second and third floors with Ionic capitals and vousssoired sandstone arch surrounds to gauged brick round-headed window openings. Paired window openings to first and second floors with brick apron panels and continuous sill cornices to the first and second floors and topping a plain fascia to the ground floor windows. Decorative wrought-iron two-faced clock supported over the first floor with lettering stating: 'Estd. / 1870 / Belfast Telegraph'

Chamfered corner bay has a shallow two-tier oriel window to the first and second floors built in red sandstone over a former round-headed door opening. Pair of round-headed window openings to the third floor with hood mouldings and opening onto the roof of the oriel with a blind arcaded balustrade/parapet. Paired window openings to the oriel with continuous sill courses and blind panels to the canted sides. Oriel is corbelled out in sandstone over the doorcase with applied brass lettering: 'TELEGRAPH' and a series of corbels. Deep moulded polished black granite surround to round-headed door opening with stepped plinths, now filled with a replacement display window and replacement sandstone plinth wall. Door opening flanked by wall-mounted bronze cartouches, that to the left reading: 'Belfast Telegraph / Newspapers Ltd / Registered Offices' and to the right: 'Belfast Telegraph / Offices'.

Southwest elevation is seven bays wide, articulated as per southeast elevation, with sandstone used in the first three bays (right) replaced with red brick to the left.

Southwest elevation extends at an angle as a six-storey red brick extension onto Little Donegall Street. The extension is six windows wide with bracketed cornice, sill courses and fascia continued from the main elevation. Generally gauged brick segmental-headed window openings with replacement steel windows. A further five-storey red brick extension abuts the northwest.

The rear and north side elevations are abutted by a large glazed and textured concrete system-built extension, built c.1975, as part of Belfast Telegraph.

Setting

Square on plan facing southeast onto Royal Avenue with a chamfered entrance bay and a secondary elevation fronting onto Library Street.

Roof : Slate
Cast-iron
RWG: : Red brick / red sandstone
Walling :
Windows: Replacement

Interior Overview

Interior not visited.

Architects

Seaver, Henry

Historical Information

The current building was constructed as the office and printing works of the Belfast Telegraph in 1886 to designs by Henry Seaver and is first shown on the fourth edition OS map of 1901-2.

The Belfast Telegraph was established by brothers William and George Baird who had taken over the office of the former Belfast Mercury in Arthur Street in 1861. Initially the business was run as a job printing establishment but on 1st September 1870 the Baird brothers launched into the newspaper trade with the first issue of the Belfast Evening Telegraph. The paper was immediately successful and in 1886 the present premises were built to designs by Henry Seaver. The contractors were H & J Martin and the cost of construction £7,800 (Brodie, www.dia.ie).

On Monday 28th June 1886 the newspaper transferred to its new home in Royal Avenue (Brodie). The premises were originally entered through a doorway at the junction with Little Donegall Street and this

doorway is emphasised with polished Castliewellian granite. Sandstone from Dumfries was used in the construction together with brick from the Ormeau brickworks. On the ground floor three of the bays along Royal Avenue were let out as shops with a deeply recessed porch giving access to the shops on each side and offices on the first and second floors, known as Telegraph Chambers. The printing presses, which could produce 40,000 copies per hour, were housed on the ground floor which was lit by a well light in the centre of the building. The machinery was powered by two 12 hp gas engines. The publishing department was found to the rear of the machinery room and a special entrance allowed the newsboys to procure their papers. A powerful hoist driven by a gas engine moved goods between ground and upper floors and electric bells and speaking tubes allowed communication between the various parts of the building. The young architect Henry Seaver was warmly praised in the Irish Builder for his design and supervision of the work and a brilliant career was predicted for him (Irish Builder).

The building was entered into valuation records in 1886 as the Telegraph offices, printing office and warehouse, valued at £360. Ground floor shops and offices were valued at £42, £32 and £48, while valuations for the offices in 'Telegraph Chambers' varied from £5 to £25. Early occupiers of the ground floor shops were Miss Milford, milliner, Thomas Hewitt, confectioner and the Royal Liver Friendly Society, while Henry Seaver, the architect of the building, took offices in Telegraph Chambers (Street Directories).

The building was extended to the rear several times during the 1910s and 20s, each addition being designed by the original architect Henry Seaver. In 1907 an extension of ferro-concrete on the Hennebique system was made by contractors McLaughlin & Harvey. James Hogg and Sons were the contractors for a further extension in 1911 and Seaver's last addition was made in 1926. The ground floor continued to be let out as shops for many years and Brodie recalls Harry Moore's chemist shop where Telegraph employees went for a 'special magical elixir' that cured hangovers (Brodie).

In 1982-3 a £6m investment was made in a substantial addition to the right of the present building which was commissioned from architects Ferguson and McIveen. The extension allowed the Telegraph to update its press and publishing facilities and the building continues to fulfil its original function more than a century after it was first built (Specify).

References:

Primary Sources

1. PRONI OS/6/1/6/1/4 – Fourth Edition OS Map 1901-2
2. PRONI OS/6/1/6/1/6 – Sixth Edition OS Map 1931
3. PRONI VAL/12/B/43/C/1-45 (1863-1930)
4. Irish Builder Vol 28, 1 Jul 1886, 199-200
5. Specify March 1981

Secondary Sources

1. Brodie, M "The Tele – A History of the Belfast Telegraph" Belfast: Blackstaff Press, 1995
2. Patton, M "Central Belfast: An Historical Gazetteer" Belfast: Ulster Architectural Heritage Society, 1993
3. www.dia.ie

Criteria for Listing

Architectural Interest	Historical Interest
A. Style	X. Local Interest
B. Proportion	Y. Social Importance
C. Ornamentation	
J. Setting	

Evaluation

Attached multi-bay four-storey red brick corner office building built c1886 to designs by Henry Seaver.

**Second Survey Database
District Council Consultation Report**

HB26/50/310

Square on plan with a six-storey red brick extension to rear and a glazed extension abutting the north. Although compromised by the loss of original windows and by internal alteration, much historic fabric and detailing survive and the use of ferro-concrete on the Hennebique system in the extension is of note. Its scale and detailing reflect the importance of Belfast's 'premier newspaper' and the continuing expansion of the City centre in developments along Royal Avenue and in commerce. It is also among the first works of an architect of note.

Replacements and Alterations

Inappropriate

If inappropriate, Why?

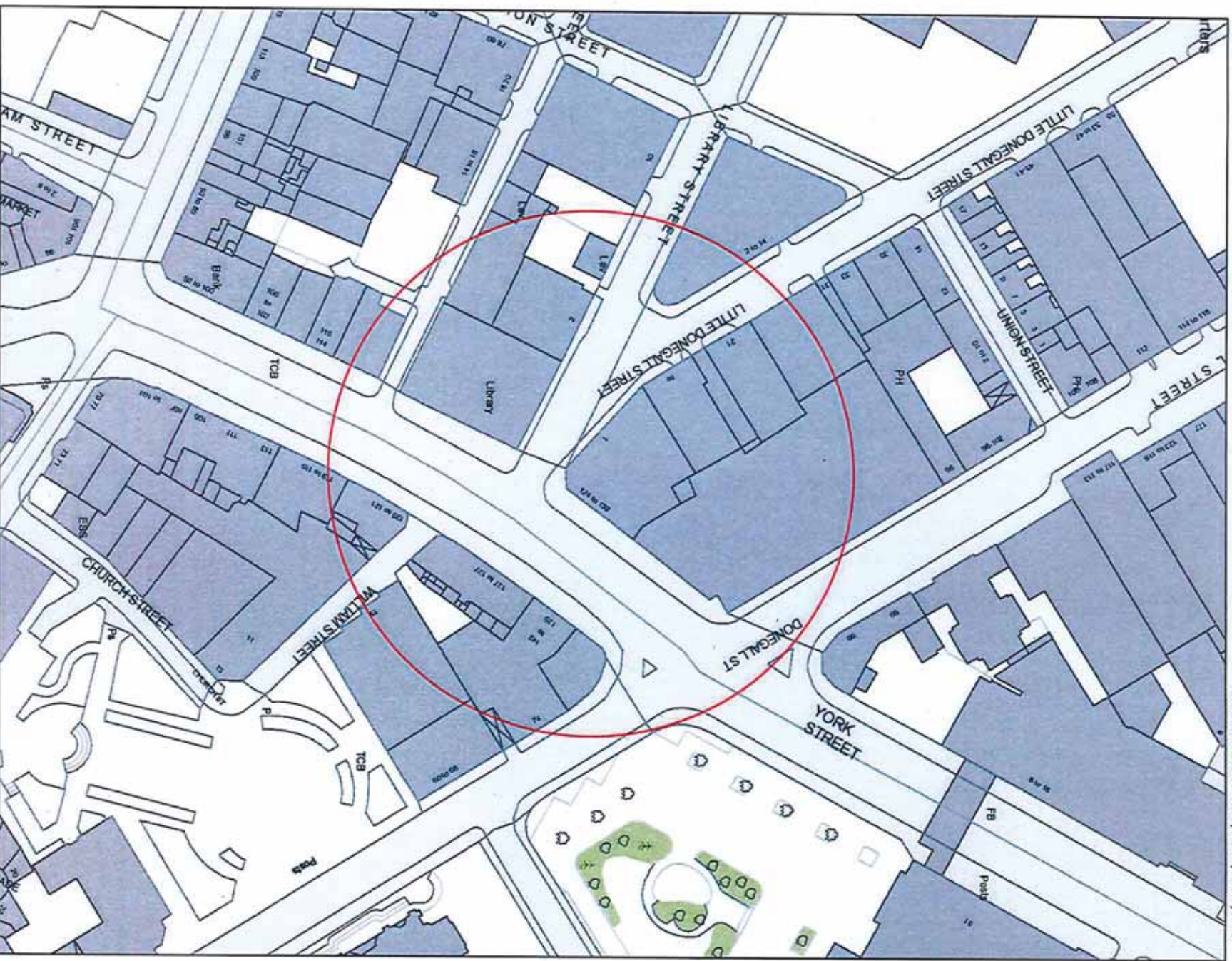
Replacement windows throughout.

General Comments

Monitoring Notes – since Date of Survey

Date of Survey 17/04/2013

Coordinates: 333,760 , 374,740



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Northern Ireland
Environment
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Title: HB50/26/310

Scale: 1:1,250

Printed by AP

Date: 03 March 2015

Description:

Location Map

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