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INTRODUCTION

1.0

1.1 The Planning (NI) Order 1991 provides the legislation in Northern Ireland for the protection of the Province's heritage of buildings of special architectural or historic interest and for the designation of whole areas of similar interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.

1.2 Within the Lisburn Borough Council area two other conservation areas have been designated by the Department. In June 1976 a conservation area was designated in Hillsborough while in December 1983 part of Moira was designated a conservation area.

1.3 Recently there has been renewed interest in the concept of Conservation Areas, reflecting growing recognition of their potential role in securing a range of indirect benefits as a consequence of adopting a positive, promotional approach to conserving the historical and architectural heritage. The role of Conservation Areas in economic regeneration, not only through tourism but also by exerting a beneficial influence on the impression presented by a place is now widely recognised. At the same time there has been a widespread reaction against the uniformity and lack of character of Twentieth Century urbanisation. Areas which have a sense of place are increasingly valued and sought after as a tourist attraction, a place to live or the place to establish a business.

1.4 Work involved in maintaining and enhancing Conservation Areas may also stimulate economic activity, provide jobs and opportunities for new or regenerated skills.

1.5 In recent years the Department's approach to Conservation Areas has placed a greater emphasis on enhancement. As part of this positive and promotional policy towards Conservation Areas, enhancement strategies are to be prepared for each area. There is thus a fresh opportunity to try to achieve a co-ordinated approach to development and to focus available resources in a way that will secure maximum benefits.
2.0  
BOUNDARY  
OF THE  
CONSERVATION  
AREA

2.1  
The Conservation Area as outlined on the map represents the historic core of Lisburn and consists of Seymour Street, Castle Street, Railway Street, part of Wallace Avenue, Bridge Street, Market Square and part of Bow Street.

2.2  
The eastern end of Bow Street and Market Square together form the western boundary of the Conservation Area. Bow Street, now pedestrianised, forms part of the original town layout and although little of its historic character remains this street holds important views of Market Square and the historic core. The eastern side of Market Square remains remarkably intact and contains the Assembly Rooms and the Cathedral which are both listed buildings. The northern and southern sides of Market Square have been more radically altered by the spread of modern commercial frontages. Pedestrianisation of the northern part of Market Square could lead to the enhancement of townscape quality.

2.3  
All of Castle Street including the historic open space of Castle Gardens is incorporated within the boundary. Castle Street contains a number of interesting buildings, the most notable of which is Castle House and from Castle Gardens there are rewarding views of the surrounding townscape. The former convent site is included because of its pivotal location and potential for development adjacent to Castle Gardens.
2.4
From Castle Street the boundary continues along Seymour Street. Located on the edge of the town centre, it is a street of commercial and residential properties. Its peripheral location and the loss of some important older buildings has led to deterioration in townscape quality providing scope for enhancement.

2.5
The boundary has been drawn to include both sides of Bridge Street. This street, of tall narrow buildings leading from the gateway to the town centre, offers important views of the Market Square and the Cathedral spire.

2.6
To the north the Conservation Area incorporates Railway Street and part of Wallace Avenue, a later addition to the historic core. Although the western side of Railway Street lacks a unifying architectural theme there are three listed buildings and six other buildings of architectural interest in the street and there is scope for regeneration and enhancement. The listed Railway Station forms an appropriate visual stop to the boundary.

2.7
To the north-east the boundary includes the western side of Sackville Street and the existing NIE depot off Wallace Avenue. Should the NIE relocate their depot to alternative premises this would create an important opportunity site in the centre of the town, close to the historic core.
3.0 NEED FOR DESIGNATION

3.1 Designation should assist urban regeneration in the following ways:

(a) Despite losses through redevelopment and clearance much of the historic and architectural value of the area remains. Conservation Area designation will provide a framework for the protection of the town’s heritage and provide guidance to developers to ensure that future development respects the character of the Conservation Area.

(b) Encouraging a sense of pride among property owners in the historic core of Lisburn town centre and providing an opportunity to develop the individual character of the Conservation Area with potential for increased visitor attraction and resulting benefits to trade and employment in the area.

(c) Providing a focus for civic pride for residents in the history and architectural heritage of their town.

(d) Providing an opportunity to develop an Enhancement Strategy following designation.

(e) Making available grant-aid from the Department’s Conservation Area and Environmental Improvement funds for improvements to property and public spaces in the Conservation Area.

4.0 THE DESIGNATION

4.1 Notice is hereby given that the Department of the Environment (NI) in pursuance of powers conferred upon it by Article 50 of the Planning (NI) Order 1991 has designated the area outlined on the accompanying map as a Conservation Area being an area of special architectural importance or historic interest the character of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.

A map of the designated area has been deposited at the Borough Council Offices in Hillsborough, The Divisional Planning Office in Downpatrick and the sub-divisional office in Lisburn at the addresses indicated below:

Lisburn Borough Council
Borough Offices
The Square
Hillsborough
BT26 6AG
Tel: 0846 - 682477

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

Sub-divisional Planning Office
7/9 Bow Street
Lisburn
BT28 1BJ
Tel: 0846 - 665260
Seventeenth century town

5.1 Lisburn, or Lismagarvey as the town was known until the 1660s, was founded in the early seventeenth century. In 1611 King James I granted Sir Fulke Conway the manor of Killultagh, 60,000 acres in southwest Antrim. Conway built a fortified manor house and church on a rise overlooking the River Lagan and encouraged the town's first inhabitants to build their houses in two streets leading to a market place, one from his house (now Castle Street) and the other from a new wooden bridge over the Lagan (Bridge Street). A weekly market on Tuesday was established by royal charter in 1628. 'The Ground Plotte of Lismagarvey' drawn about 1640 reveals that the original street plan has survived even though the town was destroyed in the Irish rebellion of 1641 and razed to the ground by a fire in 1707.

5.2 Sir Fulke's heirs, successive Lord Conways, were absentee landlords but the estate was ably managed by Major George Rawdon, their agent from 1631 until his death in 1684. The town's prestige was enhanced by a charter of 1662 giving it the right to elect two members to the Irish parliament and by the elevation of its church to be the Cathedral of the united diocese of Down and Connor. It also became a major centre for education and the military capital of the area. Rawdon sought to ensure by careful planning and regulation that the town had a pleasing appearance to match its status. He fostered civic pride and was not slow to praise those who built well nor to condemn those who would 'lay out nothing to beautify the town.' Rawdon's achievement in town planning was praised by such visitors as George Storey, who in 1690 found Lisburn 'one of the prettiest
inland towns in Ireland. He laid the foundations for the real growth of Lisburn in the late seventeenth century through linen manufacturing and other commercial activity and this allowed it to quickly recover from the disastrous fire of 1707.

'Risen like a phoenix from the ashes'

The original street plan was retained but only two structures appear to survive from the seventeenth century. These are the red sandstone gateway to Lisburn Castle, as the manor house was known, which has a date stone of 1677, and the walls and red sandstone arches of the old market house recently uncovered within the Assembly Rooms, now Lisburn Museum. The Conways' symmetrical house, with projecting wings, was not rebuilt, but the Cathedral which survives today was rebuilt on the site of its predecessor in 1708. Indeed the fact that the whole town had to be rebuilt made it one of the most modern in eighteenth century Ulster. Dr Thomas Molyneaux in 1708 commented on the town 'risen like a phoenix from the ashes' and described it as having 'houses slated of one bigness all new.' Many of these three storey early eighteenth century houses built of random rubble stone and rendered, remain at the core of Castle Street, Market Square and Bridge Street. They gave the town the character which was so much admired by visitors who repeatedly commented on its neat and pretty appearance.

The Huguenots and linen

5.4
Lisburn's manufacturing and commercial prosperity continued throughout the eighteenth century. At the close of the seventeenth century the settlement of a small Huguenot colony under the direction of Louis Crommelin, Overseer of the Royal linen manufacture in Ireland, certainly boosted the town's reputation, even if it contributed little to the development of an already thriving linen industry. The Crommelin-Delacherois tombstone
in the Cathedral graveyard remains nonetheless an interesting historical monument. In the central area little survives of the town’s once famous linen industry. The Brown Linen Hall and Coulson’s famous damask manufactory in Linenhall Street were swept away in the 1960s but the site of the first textile mill in Ulster to be powered by a steam engine remains in Bakery Entry, an attractive lane off Castle Street.

The nineteenth century

Architecturally, the nineteenth century began auspiciously for Lisburn, with finance from its landlord, Francis Seymour-Conway, 2nd Marquess of Hertford, for the building of the dressed stone cupola on the market house and octagonal spire on the Cathedral. Built to the designs of the architect David McBlain these, when viewed over the pitched roofs of the three storey houses in Market Square, give the skyline of Lisburn a distinguished appearance.

5.6

In 1839, the completion of the first section of the Ulster Railway from Belfast to Lisburn brought about the widening of Jackson’s Lane which was renamed Railway Street. This gave rail travellers a more pleasing thoroughfare to pass along from the station to the centre of the town, Market Square.

Wallace, great benefactor

5.7

Throughout most of the nineteenth century Lisburn was neglected by its landlords, but when Sir Richard Wallace, the illegitimate son of the fourth Marquess, inherited the estate in 1870, he set out to redeem the situation. Wallace had five of the celebrated Wallace drinking fountains — fifty of which he had given to Paris after its siege by the Prussians in 1870 — erected at prominent places in the town, two of which survive in Market Square and Castle Gardens, and he initiated a range of building projects which had a profound impact on the town's character and appearance. In addition to the courthouse, he built Castle House (1880) in Castle Street as his own residence.

Castle Gardens

5.8

One of the final acts in bringing to an end three centuries of landlord control was the gift in 1901 to Lisburn Urban District Council of Castle Gardens by Lady Wallace’s heir, Sir John Murray Scott. This small park, the site of Lisburn Castle, once fancifully described by Henry Bayly in 1837 as “the Mountjoy Square of Lisburn”, no doubt because it was framed by Georgian houses, is at the heart of the town’s historic character. It retains the wealth of monuments already mentioned and was the site chosen for a not undistinguished First World War Memorial.
6.0 TOWNSCAPE

6.1 Much of the Conservation Area covers the original town layout which dates from the 17th century. Within this historic core there is a heritage of fine buildings and open spaces. This is an important legacy which creates a particular sense of place and which is worthy of protection from unsympathetic development. With the exception of a number of modern developments most buildings still retain the traditional character and appearance of individual narrow properties. To date, the Department has sought to protect buildings of architectural and historic interest: so that within the Conservation Area there are twelve listed buildings and eight others of architectural note.

6.2 The streets which comprise the Conservation Area all converge on Market Square. Enclosed on three sides by two and three storey buildings, the Square is dominated by the Assembly Rooms and Cathedral both of which are listed buildings. The cupola of the Assembly Rooms and the spire of the Cathedral are the dominant vertical elements in the townscape. The buildings surrounding the Cathedral retain much of their eighteenth century character, notably at the back where they enclose the graveyard. One of the buildings, 51 Market Square, retains a 1709 date stone, though the loss of its glazing detail and its modern shopfront conceals its age. Inside it retains lugged architraves, Georgian staircase balusters and fielded and panelled window shutters and doors. From Market Square the Conservation Area branches out along Castle Street, Bridge Street, Railway Street and Bow Street.

6.3 Castle Street contains a mix of architectural styles and its southern frontage remains remarkably intact. The land to the front of the Technical College offers an opportunity to redevelop sympathetically in an historic setting. Architecturally there are a number of individual buildings of note such as the listed Police Station and adjoining Castle House. Together they combine to provide unity of scale and in
their disposition and appearance they contribute greatly to the visual quality and interest of the street. No 33, the Police Station has a most attractive doorcase with broken pediment; almost directly opposite it, No 34 is a three storey, five bay house with a columned door encasement. Its neighbour (No 32), the former rectory, retains a good classical coach arch with a fine key stone featuring an attractively carved urn. Adjoining the Police Station is Castle House. This classical villa with a Doric porch is primarily Queen Anne in style. Its setting has been affected by the 1960s extension to the Technical College, but it retains a magnificent interior, with central gallery hall designed to display some of the paintings and other art objects in Wallace's notable art collection. These fine buildings are framed by Castle Gardens which provides an important area of open space close to the bustle of the commercial area. The situation and topography of Castle Gardens are dramatic, surmounting a steep bluff which at one time formed part of the defences of the Castle. The gardens contain four listed features including the Castle Gateway, the only surviving part of the Castle built by Sir Fulke Conway in 1622.
Seymour Street links the historic core to the residential suburbs on the eastern side of the town. The street is largely built up on both sides with two and three storey terraced properties of mixed architectural styles. Nos 15 and 17 Seymour Street comprise the old Co Antrim Hospital which is a listed building. It is a three storey red brick late Georgian building and occupies a prominent location in the street. No 20 Seymour Street, another listed building, is a three storey brick-faced late Georgian building with quoins and a good doorway with simple columns and fanlight. Looking westwards Seymour Street offers important views of Castle Street and Castle Gardens.

From Market Square the Conservation Area descends Bridge Street to the River Lagan. Within Bridge Street there are groups of buildings with traditional frontages but the character of the street derives essentially from its steep sloping nature and stepped roof lines. The poor state of repair of some of the buildings particularly on the south side of Bridge Street reveals their early eighteenth century origin. Sympathetic rehabilitation could restore their vernacular character and enhance townscape quality. To the south east Bridge Street opens out with views of the River Lagan while to the north west attention focuses on the Assembly Rooms and Cathedral spire.

The character of Railway Street lies in its array of formal buildings culminating in the listed Railway Station. The street contains three listed buildings and six others noted for their architectural interest. It also retains an interesting range of Victorian buildings erected for domestic, commercial and public use. Early Victorian red brick and stucco houses and shops, many retaining attractive doorcases, oriel windows and glazing detail, stand neatly between later public buildings — the Friends’ Meeting House, remodelled by the noted Quaker architect Thomas Jackson in 1853; the second
Presbyterian Church built in 1863; the Orange Hall 1880, and the Post Office, now a library, built in 1900. On the east side of the street, at each end, are two buildings of merit constructed in 1890 — the Temperance Institute (now the Bridge Community Centre) by the Belfast architects Young and McKenzie, and Alexander Boyd's chemist and general store by the lesser known architect George Sands. The original railway station built in 1839 was replaced about 1890 by a superb example of the stations designed by William Henry Mills for the Great Northern Railway. Sadly the station's square has lost its great centrepiece, the magnificent courthouse designed by John MacHenry for Sir Richard Wallace, and erected in 1884.
7.0 GENERAL

7.1 General design guidelines for new buildings, alterations and extensions within the Conservation Area are intended to ensure that such proposals maintain and enhance the character and special qualities of the area. This may best be achieved by the use of traditional building forms, in which account is taken of established patterns of scale, proportion, architectural detailing, elevational finish and existing building lines. In the case of proposals affecting buildings that are scheduled as being of special architectural or historic interest, more specific requirements may be applicable and these can be discussed prior to the submission of a planning application, with Planning Service and Historic Monuments and Buildings Branch.

7.2 Respect for vernacular design need not, indeed should not, mean the creation of sterile uniformity in which there is no scope for the imparting of personal style to a building. Rather individuality should be expressed in subtle detailing, leaving the building clearly part of a related suite.

8.0 SCALE

New development

8.1 New development should seek to replicate the scale of existing buildings, if necessary by ensuring that the elevational mass of any new building is broken up and modelled into units similar in size to those of its neighbours, thereby reflecting the architectural rhythm of the street. Generally building heights should respect the height of adjoining buildings. Applicants for planning permission will be expected to provide elevational drawings that include adjoining buildings.

Alterations and extensions

8.2 Extensions should take the form and character of the parent building and should not dominate or impair the appearance of that property.
9.0  PROPORTION

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

10.0  WINDOWS AND WINDOW OPENINGS

New development

10.1 Window openings should have a vertical emphasis and in infill development the ratio of height to width should reflect the window pattern of adjoining buildings. Where wider windows are required then heavy vertical mullions can be used to achieve a more vertical emphasis. Where possible, vertical sliding sash windows of traditional construction should be used. Mock top hung or side hung sashes should be avoided.

10.2 Sills should be traditional in size and formed in stone or concrete.

10.3 Dormer windows should be carefully designed to reflect existing patterns and should not be trimmed with plain wood fascias or barge boards. Barge boards of traditional patterns may be acceptable. The spacing of dormer windows should reflect the window pattern on lower floors. Continuous dormers or flat roofed dormers are not acceptable.

Alterations and extensions

10.4 Existing window openings should be retained where possible and any window embellishments should be repaired or reinstated. Where sills are to be replaced these should be in concrete or stone and the original profile should be maintained.

10.5 Where dormer windows or roof lights are to be added to an existing building, similar considerations will apply as for new development.
11.0
DOORS AND
DOOR OPENINGS

New development

11.1
Traditionally panelled or vertically boarded doors should be used in new buildings, especially in front elevations. Where appropriate, door openings should be divorced from window openings. Mouldings around openings add character and refinement and should be used where possible.

11.2
Plain glass panels may be substituted for solid ones in panelled doors but large expanses of glass are inappropriate and should be avoided.

11.3
Door furniture such as knockers, letter boxes and handles should be made of brass, bronze or cast iron and be of appropriate period design.

Alterations and extensions

11.4
Similar considerations will apply as for new development. Replacement doors should be of similar width to the original in front elevations. Replacement of traditional wide doors with narrower, modern doors and side lights is inappropriate. Doors with integral fanlights are also unsuitable.

11.5
Plaster detailing around doors should be retained or replaced as necessary.
12.0 ARCHWAYS

12.1 Archways should be formed with curved heads and completed with appropriate architectural detailing. Doorways within archways should always be inset. Doors should be timber sheeted. Metal roller or up-and-over doors are not appropriate.

13.0 ELEVATIONAL FINISH

13.1 Materials chosen should be as simple and as few in number as possible. Wall finishes should be smooth, painted render and preferably unlined. Brick, artificial stone, pebble dash, roughcast plaster and mosaic finishes are inappropriate.

13.2 Decorative plaster details such as quoins and bonding provide character and distinction and may, with advantage, be incorporated into new work. Such features should be retained when altering or extending existing buildings.
14.0 ROOFS

New development

14.1
All roofs should pitch away from the street frontage at angles that are similar to the range of angles seen in the roofs of neighbouring buildings. Roofing materials should be in natural slate. Concrete roof tiles are not appropriate.

14.2
Gables and eaves should finish flush, without barge boards or fascia.

14.3
Chimney stacks and pots should be replicated in new buildings, even if non-functional.

Alterations and extensions

14.4
Where an extension is visible, the provision of a pitched roof will generally be a requirement. It will normally be a requirement wherever the height of the extension exceeds the eaves line of the parent building. Gables and eaves should finish flush without barge boards or fascia. Chimney stacks and pots should be retained or replicated in their original form to include corbelling and moulded detail.

15.0 RAINWATER GOODS

15.1
Rainwater gutters should be in cast aluminium or cast iron. Cast aluminium hopper heads are also readily available. Rainwater pipes should be in cast aluminium or cast iron and should be round or square in section. Generally rainwater goods should be painted or match the background colour.

16.0 SHOPS AND OTHER COMMERCIAL FRONTS

16.1
Traditional shop front styles are most appropriate and large areas of glass should be avoided.

16.2
Fascias, stallrisers and general framing of the windows should be in scale with the upper storeys and adjoining buildings. Detailing of mouldings and cornices are of the utmost importance in ensuring that the shop front has an attractive appearance.

16.3
Fascias should not rise above the level of first floor windows and should reflect the ceiling heights within the building.

16.4
Shutters should be of traditional design but where roller shutters are essential these should be powder coated and recessed fully into the fascia. Open lattice shutters are most appropriate.

16.5
Retractable awnings should be used rather than rigid types.
17.1
Rendered facades will often be enhanced if distinctive architectural features (for example quoins and decorative plaster moulding around doors and windows) are picked out in a contrasting colour, or a much deeper version of the main elevational colour. Pastel shades are most effective in showing off a building to good advantage within a streetscape.

17.2
Unless positioned at, or close to, a clear architectural break between a building and its neighbour, downpipes will almost invariably mar the appearance of a building and should be camouflaged by being painted in the same colour as their background.

17.3
The painting of one storey in a different colour from another usually detracts from the overall appearance of a building and should be avoided.

17.4
Subdivision of buildings into different uses often compromises their architectural integrity. Where this has occurred co-ordinated painting schemes can do much to restore the character of such buildings.
18.0
ADVERTISEMENT AND SHOP SIGNS

18.1
The information on the fascia should state only the name, trade and street number of the shop and should not be cluttered with product advertisements or duplication of information.

18.2
The most appropriate form of signage is the traditional hand painted sign, which can be elaborated upon to any desired degree. As an alternative, raised lettering may be used.

18.3
Internally illuminated fascia signs (other than those made up of individually illuminated letters) will not normally be permitted. Hand painted and raised lettering signs may be illuminated by discreetly sited wash-down or spotlighting.

18.4
As a general rule, advertising signs will not be permitted above ground floor level unless related to the use of upper floors.

18.5
Projecting signs may be acceptable at fascia level and small, well designed hanging or bracket signs may be acceptable at first floor level (but not on higher floors). Such signs could be illuminated by unobtrusive external lighting.
Various types of assistance may be available for schemes within the Conservation Area:

**Historic Buildings Grant**

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

Further details may be obtained from:

Historic Monuments and Building Branch
Department of the Environment
5-33 Hill Street
Belfast
BT1 2LA

Telephone: 0232 235000

**Conservation Area Grant**

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

Further details may be obtained from:

Town and Country Planning Service
Department of the Environment
Rathkelair House
Market Street
Downpatrick
BT30 6DA

Telephone: 0396 612211
Improvement, Conversion and Repair Grants

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

Further details may be obtained from:
Northern Ireland Housing Executive
29 Antrim Street
LISBURN
Co. Antrim BT28 1AU
Telephone: 0846 665222

Open Space Grant

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

Further details may be obtained as follows:
for urban areas only:
Physical Development Branch
Londoner House
21 Chichester Street
BELFAST
BT1 4JB
Telephone: 0232 244477

for areas outside urban boundaries:
Countryside and Wildlife Branch
Department of the Environment (NI)
Calvert House
23 Castle Place
BELFAST
BT1 1FY

Playing Field Grant

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

Further details may be obtained from:
Sport, Recreation and Community Facilities Branch
Department of Education
Rathgael House
Balloo Road
BANGOR
BT19 2PR
Telephone: 0247 270077

The Hearth Revolving Fund

The Fund is wholly concerned with the rehabilitation of Listed Buildings and houses in Conservation Areas and maintains a revolving fund for their acquisition and rehabilitation. An ACE Scheme is operated by the Fund.

Further details may be obtained from:
The Hearth Revolving Fund
181a Stranmillis Road
BELFAST
BT9 5DU
Telephone: 0232 381623
Conservation Volunteers (NI)

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

Further details may be obtained from:

Conservation Volunteers
The Pavilion
Cherryvale Playing Fields
Ravenhill Road
BELFAST
BT6 0BZ

Action for Community Employment (ACE)

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

Further details may be obtained from:

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

Telephone: 0232 645169

Enterprise Ulster

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

Further details may be obtained from:

Enterprise Ulster
Armagh House
Ormeau Avenue
BELFAST
BT2 8HB

Telephone: 0232 234393
APPENDIX B
LISTED BUILDINGS

1. Railway Station
2. Railway Street Presbyterian Church
3. Friends Meeting House, Railway Street
4. Castle Chambers, 1 Castle Street
5. The Assembly Rooms, Market Square
6. No 11 Castle Street
7. No 33 Castle Street
8. No 35 Castle Street
9. No 24 Castle Street
10. No 36 Castle Street
11. Christ Church Cathedral, Market Square
12. First Lisburn Presbyterian Church, Market Square
13. Castle Gateway, Castle Gardens
14. Drinking Fountain, Castle Gardens
15. Crimean Gun, Castle Gardens
16. Wallace Memorial, Castle Gardens
17. Nos 15 and 17 Seymour Street
18. No 20 Seymour Street
BIBLIOGRAPHY


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