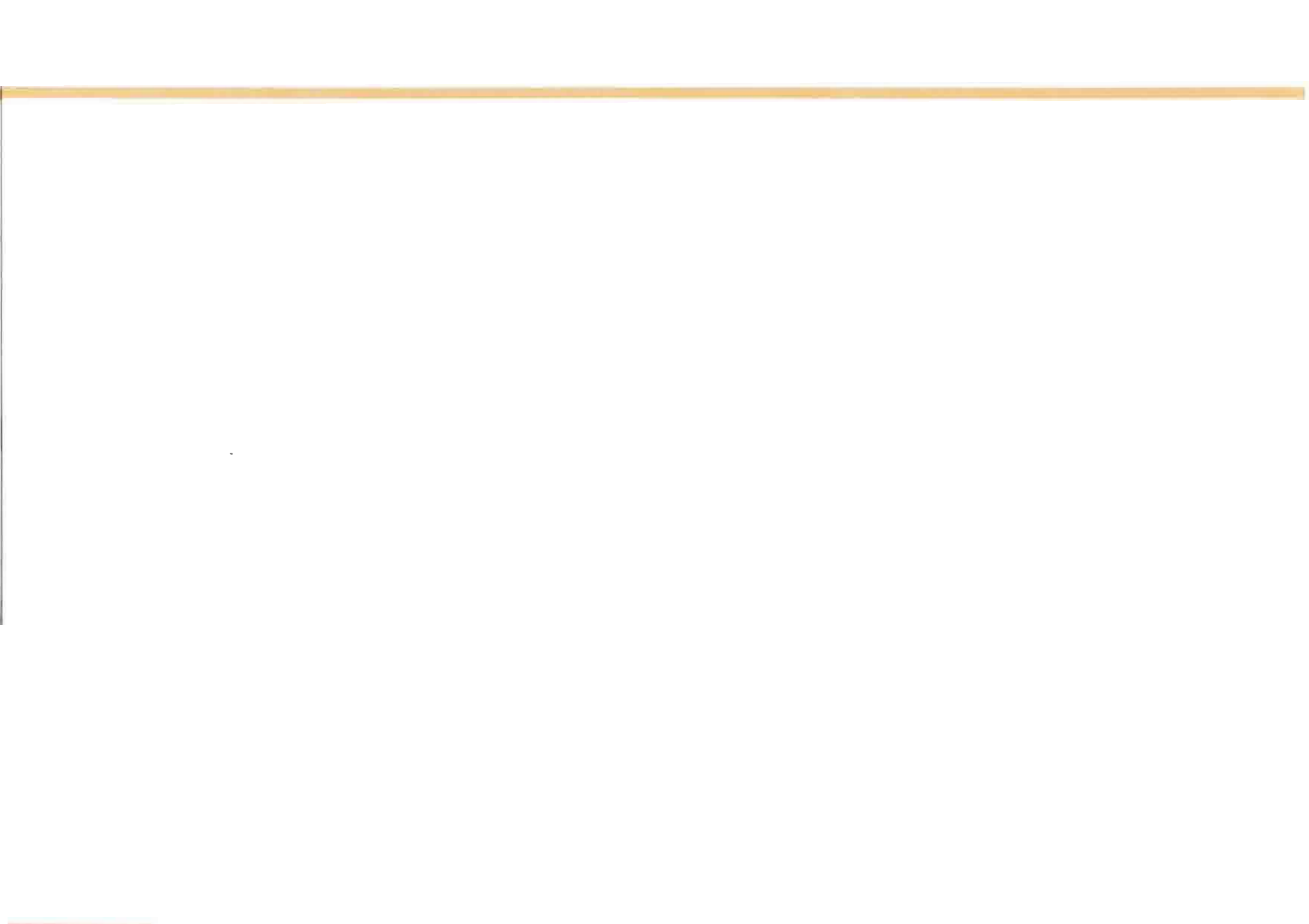


WHITEHEAD Conservation Area





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Introduction

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Article 50 of the Planning (NI) Order 1991 provides the legislation for the protection of buildings of special architectural or historic interest, and for the designation of whole areas of similar interest, the character and appearance of which it is desirable to preserve and enhance. Areas so designated are called Conservation Areas.
- 1.2 In 1989, the Department of the Environment (NI) commissioned the Department of Architecture and Planning at the Queen's University, Belfast to identify opportunities for conservation. Among the recommendations within their report was the proposal for a conservation area in Whitehead.
- 1.3 The Department of the Environment (NI) therefore after consultation with Carrickfergus Borough Council and the Historic Buildings Council has decided to designate the greater part of the 'Victorian/Edwardian Town' area of Whitehead as a Conservation Area.
- 1.4 The designation of this Area should form the basis of providing a visual testimony to the history and evolution of Whitehead. In time the Conservation Area should constitute both a scenic heritage and a historic resource having significant potential for recreation, tourism and environmental education.
- 1.5 Recently, there has been renewed interest in the concept of Conservation Areas. This reflects a growing recognition of the potential of conservation policy in securing a range of indirect benefits by adopting a positive, promotional approach to conserving the historic and architectural heritage of a settlement. 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 - 'image building' is now widely recognised. Vigorous and effective programmes of Conservation Area renewal also help to raise local morale and foster a greater sense of civic pride in an area, both for residents and business people within the area, and those who regularly visit the area to meet people, shop or work. They may also stimulate economic activity and provide jobs and opportunities for new or regenerated skills.



Introduction



- 1.6 In 1989, responsibility for the administration of Conservation Areas, including the processing of Conservation Area grants for non-listed buildings, was transferred from Historic Monuments and Buildings Branch (DOE) to the Divisional Planning Offices. A greater emphasis was also placed on enhancement with specific strategies to be prepared for each Area. These highlight a change in emphasis, for instead of designation being the final step in a process, it has now become the beginning of a positive and promotional attitude by the Department towards ongoing improvement and enhancement within the Conservation Area. There is thus a new opportunity to achieve a co-ordinated approach to developments affecting such Areas and to focus available resources in a way that will secure maximum benefits.
- 1.7 The use of finance from such sources as the Environmental Improvement Programme and the grant provision available through the designation of Conservation Areas, both sponsored by the DOE, provides financial assistance and incentive to improve the building fabric and open spaces within the Conservation Area.



Mural of Whitehead by the pupils of Whitehead Primary School

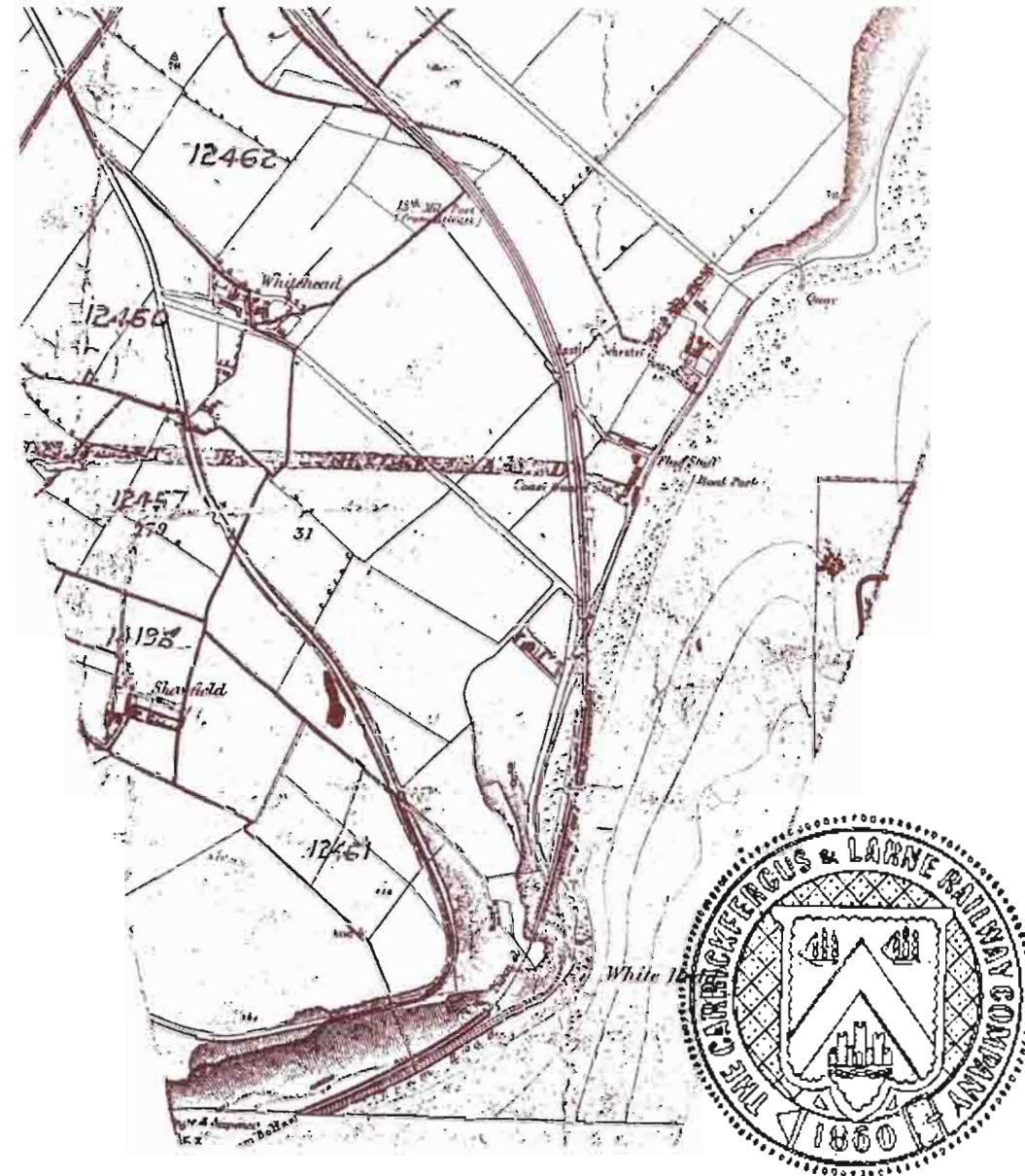
Historical Context

2.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

- 2.1 Whitehead, until the latter years of the 19th century, consisted principally of a corn mill and clachan of cottages bearing that name, set back from the sea on the valley side between the promontories known as the White and Black Heads. On the seafront was a coastguard station (one of four in the parish of Islandmagee) and the ruined Castle Chichester with its Manor House.
- 2.2 The castle or tower house was built by the soldier/adventurer Sir Moyses Hill in 1604 at the mouth of the White Head Water, and this with its Manor House formed the hub of a village community (Chichester) until the early 18th century. The castle itself was occupied until the early 19th century.
- 2.3 'Ordnance Survey Memoirs' of 1840 tell of a considerable export trade from Castle Chichester to Scotland until the beginning of the 18th century, and a mail packet linking Belfast and Scotland. Its old quay continued in use until the mid-19th century, mainly for the export of grain.



Castle Chichester (WAG 767)



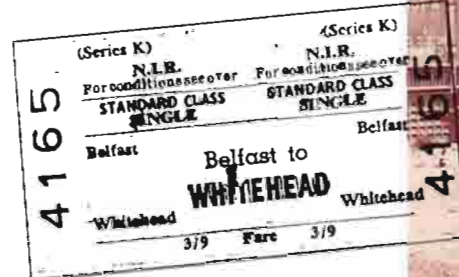
Map of Whitehead 1860

Historical Context

- 2.4 In 1854, the county road from Carrickfergus to Larne was completed and it was from this road, at Whitehead, that the first telegraph cable to Great Britain (Portpatrick) was laid.
- 2.5 The Carrickfergus and Larne Railway Company, later to become the Belfast and Northern Counties, extended its line from Carrickfergus to Larne in 1862 and provided a halt to the north of the White Head in 1864 to serve the local community. The arrival of the line and the realisation by 'entrepreneurs' of the area's scenic attraction and leisure potential heralded the development boom to come.
- 2.6 In 1870 a request was made for a new station, more central to the developing township. This was accepted by the Company directors and in 1876, after some arguments over costs, the contract to build on the current site was awarded, at a cost of £875.



Raphaels plan of Whitehead 1900

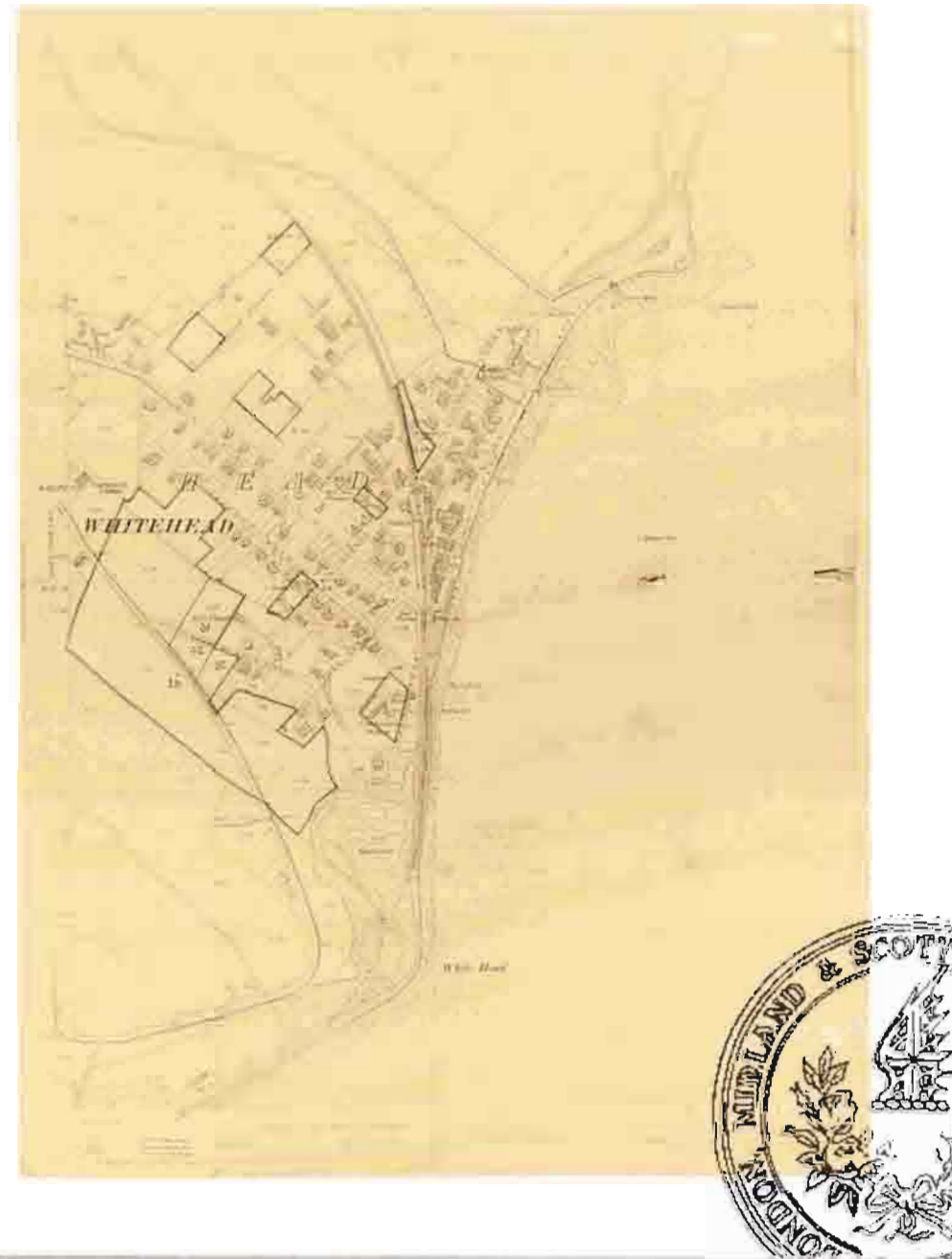


Promenade Bandstand area c 1915 (WAG 764)



Historical Context

- 2.7 The land which was to be initially developed, subsequently to become Whitehead, was in the ownership of the Raphael family who adopted a planned approach to development on the grid-iron pattern, then in vogue. What were virtually serviced sites were sold on long leases, with a bonus from the Railway Company, the 'villa ticket'. New householders were afforded free return travel to Belfast for 10 years (by 1903, 145 such tickets had been issued).
- 2.8 'The Northern Counties Railway' Vol I comments that the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway Company were fulfilling many of the functions of a local authority. Legislation current in 1899 gave them the authority to build a promenade, a new landing stage to facilitate the mooring of pleasure boats and to provide a beach. Sand was imported by train from Portrush and duly deposited. To prevent it being washed away, groynes made from railway sleepers were constructed. The promenade, some half mile in length, was largely built of railway sleepers and lit by typical railway-type oil lamps (a source of much pride to the Company). The Company was also instrumental in the provision of the Blackhead Path (1888), the golf course (1904) and the town's bandstand (1900) at which played the Red Viennese Band from London during the summer season of 1906.
- 2.9 The boom years for development, fuelled by the tourist industry and driven by the Railway Company, lasted until the 'slump' of 1907. Within this period the 'old town' was established. The Railway Company retained its interests until the conferment of Urban District status to Whitehead in April 1927.
- 2.10 Tourism remained the economic mainstay of Whitehead until the 1960's when with changing lifestyles and the advent of the affordable continental holiday, the masses were attracted to sunnier climes. The town thus lost its vibrancy and became what it is today, a quiet and pleasant residential town but with one distinction, it being the only town in Northern Ireland with no 'streets'.



Map of Whitehead 1902

Designation Aims & Objectives



3.0 DESIGNATION AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

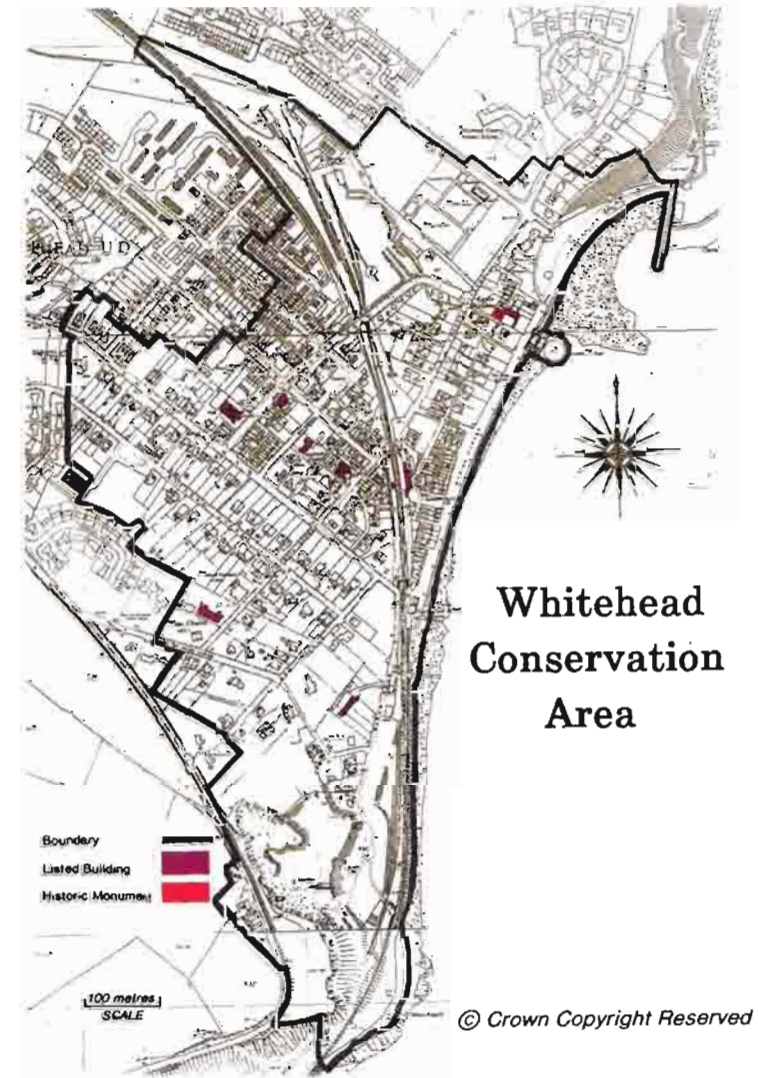
- (i) To provide a framework for and to ensure a co-ordinated approach to development affecting the Conservation Area by establishing clear and consistent development control standards and practices.
- (ii) To make available grant-aid from various sources for improvements to properties in the Conservation Area.
- (iii) To co-ordinate development, maintenance, or minor works by Statutory Undertakers or Government Departments.
- (iv) To protect and enhance the character and general amenity of the Conservation Area and encourage the retention, rehabilitation and reuse of existing buildings of note.
- (v) To enhance the tourism potential of Whitehead by giving formal recognition to its historic and architectural features.
- (vi) To provide a focus for civic pride for residents, in the history and architectural heritage of their town.



Conservation Area Boundary

4.0 CONSERVATION AREA BOUNDARY

- 4.1 The Department has decided on the area to be included within the Conservation Area after consultations with Carrickfergus Borough Council and the Historic Buildings Council.
- 4.2 The Area as outlined on the map represents that area of Whitehead developed during the late Victorian and Edwardian era. It is bounded to the east by the sea and extends southwards to the White Head. To the west it embraces the greater part of the 'Edwardian Town' and to the north it includes the railway yards and recreation area off the Islandmagee Road.
- 4.3 The Area amounts to some 44 hectares, contains 8 listed buildings and structures and incorporates a Scheduled Monument, Castle Chichester.
- 4.4 The Conservation Area contains a mix of land uses. The primary use is residential with a small commercial/retail core, the railway complex, areas of active and passive open space and the seafront area. These different uses provide a variety of opportunities as well as constraints in relation to Conservation Area policies.



Conservation Area Designation

5.0 CONSERVATION AREA DESIGNATION

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

A map of the designated area has been deposited at the Borough Council Offices in Carrickfergus and the Divisional Planning Office in Ballymena at the addresses indicated below:-

Carrickfergus Borough Council
Town Hall
CARRICKFERGUS
BT38 7DL
Tel: 09603 51604
Fax: 09603 66676

The Divisional Planning Office
Ballymena Division
County Hall
182 Galgorm Road
BALLYMENA
BT42 1QF
Tel: 0266 653333
Fax: 0266 46002



Whitehead Conservation Area Enhancement

6.0 WHITEHEAD CONSERVATION AREA ENHANCEMENT

- 6.1 The overall aim of the Whitehead Enhancement Strategy will be to improve the environment within the 'Victorian/Edwardian Town' by looking in detail at the relationships between the buildings and open spaces that make up the area, and to identify the constraints and, more importantly, the opportunities for upgrading and regenerating the area through the use of public funds and self help initiatives.
- 6.2 Because of the differing land use characteristics within this relatively large Conservation Area, it is felt that the strategies that will need to be adopted to enhance the Area should be tailored to the main sectors within it.
- 6.3 It is not the intention within this booklet to set down the framework and detail of the strategies as these will only evolve as a result of discussions with interested parties and groups including local traders and residents and Carrickfergus Borough Council.
- 6.4 Additional leaflets and publications which will outline the framework or enhancement concepts and detail specific parts of the strategies will be produced as the Strategy evolves.
- 6.5 The Conservation Area of Whitehead can be broadly sub-divided into four distinct but interrelated areas :-

(i) **THE PROMENADE AREA**

Incorporating Marine Parade with its seafront properties, from Oldcastle Road to Cable Road.



- (ii) **THE QUARRY AREA**
Incorporating the old limestone quarry, and part of the White Head and railway tunnel.
- (iii) **THE RECREATION GROUND AREA**
Incorporating the public Recreation Grounds off the Islandmagee Road and the Railway Preservation Society of Ireland's workshops and railway sidings and track.
- (iv) **THE 'TOWN' AREA**
Incorporating the remainder of the 'Victorian/Edwardian' town, including the railway station.



- 6.6 These four sectors have distinct land use characteristics, and differing problems which will have to be addressed as part of the overall enhancement strategy, and have therefore differing opportunities to be exploited. Inevitably, the implementation of the overall strategy will need to be phased and priorities established.

Design Guidelines

7.0 DESIGN GUIDELINES

7.1 GENERAL

7.1.1 Design guidelines for new buildings and for 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, massing, proportion, silhouette, 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 with Planning Service and Historic Monuments and Buildings Branch, prior to the submission of a planning application .

7.1.2 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. The many 'grand villas' in Whitehead stand as a testament to the individuality of their architects and developers.

7.2 SCALE

7.2.1 New development should seek to reflect 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 particular street. Generally building heights should respect the height of adjoining buildings.

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

7.3 PROPORTION

7.3.1 The design of new buildings, alterations and extensions should reflect the prevailing vertical emphasis of the Area.

7.4 BUILDING LINE

7.4.1 The existing building line along the main streets, an important element of the original planned grid-iron design of the town, must be preserved. Significant alterations could detract from the streetscape.

7.5 MATERIALS

7.5.1 The use of the right kind of wall finish and roofing materials are vital factors as these impart to a building its overall colour as seen from a distance, and the textures of its external surfaces close at hand. The materials chosen should therefore relate in character to those already in use in the vicinity and finishes to extensions should match the parent building.

7.5.2 Quoinstones and other decorative mouldings, especially in relation to opening surrounds, are an important feature in Whitehead and should be used in new buildings, where appropriate.

7.5.3 In alterations, all traditional decorative features whether they be formed in stone, plasterwork, brick or timber should be retained or replaced where necessary. Coloured concrete cladding, quartz pebble dashing or over-rough textures can often destroy the finer features of Victorian or Edwardian buildings, as can bad re-jointing.



Design Guidelines

7.6 ROOFS

- 7.6.1 Generally, roofs should pitch away and upwards from the street frontage at angles that are similar to the range of roof pitches in the vicinity. Roofing material should be natural Bangor blue slate and heavy clay ridge tiles. Chimney stacks and pots should be replicated, even if non-functional, with full corbelling in matching brick or plaster. Pots should be terracotta with gas vents if required.
- 7.6.2 In an extension which is visible to the public, the provision of a pitched roof will generally be a requirement.



7.7 WINDOWS

- 7.7.1 Window openings should have a vertical emphasis and in an infill development, the ratio of height to width should reflect the window pattern of adjoining buildings. Where wider windows are required, heavy vertical mullions can be used to achieve a more vertical emphasis. Where possible, vertical sliding-sash windows of traditional timber construction should be used. Mock hinged top-hung or side-hung sliding or pivoted sashes are not likely to be acceptable.
- 7.7.2 Dormer windows should be carefully designed to reflect existing patterns. Their spacing should reflect the window pattern on lower floors. Continuous or flat-roofed dormers or overlarge roof lights will not be acceptable.
- 7.7.3 Where properties are to be altered, the existing fenestration should be retained and any window embellishments should be repaired or reinstated.

7.8 DOORS AND DOOR OPENINGS

- 7.8.1 Where appropriate, painted timber, traditionally panelled or vertically boarded doors should be used, especially in front elevations. Mouldings around openings add character and refinement.
- 7.8.2 If no fanlight exists, plain glass panels may be substituted for solid ones in upper parts of panelled doors, but large expanses of glass are inappropriate and should be avoided. Modern bubbled, frosted or coloured glazing is not appropriate for doors or sidelights.
- 7.8.3 Door accessories such as knockers, letterboxes, locks and handles should be made of brass, bronze or cast-iron and be of period design. Where properties have been converted to flats, it is important to limit the amount of door accessories to the absolute minimum. Intercom systems, now commonly used in multi-occupancy properties, require careful attention as to design and siting in order to integrate successfully.
- 7.8.4 Replacement of traditional wide doors with narrower, modern doors and side-lights is inappropriate, as are doors with integral fanlights.



Example of Traditional Door Types

7.9 RAINWATER GOODS

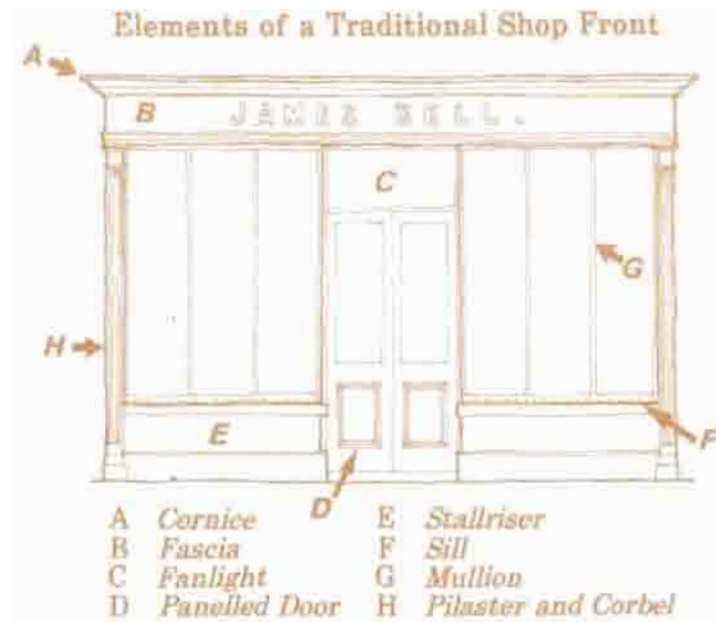
- 7.9.1 Rainwater gutters should be in cast-iron or cast-aluminium. Cast aluminium hopper heads are readily available. Rainwater pipes should be in cast-iron or cast-aluminium and round or ogee in section. Rainwater goods should be painted to match or complement the background colour, or be neutral such as black or deep bronze, as appropriate.

7.10 ANCILLARY DEVELOPMENT

- 7.10.1 Free-standing walls around buildings should be finished in a material compatible with the buildings to which they relate. Where fencing around new or existing buildings is required, cast-iron or steel railings with a simple vertical emphasis should be used. Post and rail fencing or horizontal boarding will not be acceptable. New fencing work must complement and not detract from the simple yet high standard of craftsmanship exhibited in existing work.
- 7.10.2 Domestic garages and outbuildings will be acceptable within the Conservation Area where they relate to existing buildings in a way which achieves a unified grouping. Design should be carefully considered in order to reduce scale and to minimise the effect of horizontality.
- 7.10.3 Fire escapes where required, must be contained within the existing building envelope within a sympathetically designed extension or be a positively designed new element that can be said to contribute to the quality of the area.
- 7.10.4 Satellite dishes will normally only be permitted on rear elevations and in circumstances where they are not generally obtrusive.
- 7.10.5 Burglar and fire alarms should be discreetly sited and coloured to harmonise with buildings as far as practical. They should not be an advertising medium for the supplier.

Design Guidelines

7.11 SHOPFRONTS



- 7.11.1 Whitehead does not have a cohesive town centre but a loose mix of residential and non-residential uses in the vicinity of the railway station.
- 7.11.2 The appearance of shopfronts is a significant element in the impression made on visitors. The design of a shopfront must be considered within the context of the character and style of the building into which it is to be fitted, and also within the context of the area within which it is located.
- 7.11.3 Shopfronts should strive to reflect their setting and immediate environment, with the traditional shop front being the most appropriate. Where a traditional frontage remains, any refurbishment work or alteration should strive to retain it.



Acceptable Shopfront (39 North Street Carrickfergus)

- 7.11.4 Where a shop embraces two or more plot widths, the character and identity of each individual elevation should be respected. This can be achieved by a change in fascia detail or a set back or separate shopfronts. The visual continuity of ownership can be achieved by using the same fascia colour and lettering type.

7.12 SHOP AND FASCIA SIGNS

- 7.12.1 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.
- 7.12.2 The most appropriate form of signage is the traditional hand-painted sign on wood or glass, which can be elaborated upon to any desired degree.

SHOP AND FASCIA SIGNS

- 7.12.3 As a general rule, advertising signs will not be permitted above ground floor level unless related to the use of upper floors.
- 7.12.4 Projecting signs may be acceptable at fascia level but in general should not be displayed at upper floor levels.
- 7.12.5 Projecting plastic box signs are particularly unsuitable in Conservation Areas, especially if internally illuminated. Simple hanging signs of painted timber or metal, which the eye can separate from the building, can however enhance the character of the area and are to be preferred. Information displayed on such signs should relate to the trade or function carried out on the premises rather than to specific commercial products. Such signs could be illuminated by unobtrusive external lighting.



- 7.12.6 Where premises are owned or occupied by a business employing a corporate or nationally recognised logo, it is expected that firms in question either forego the use of the sign or adapt it as necessary in the interests of preserving the visual attractiveness of the Conservation Area.

7.13 SHOP AWNINGS, SHUTTERS (and Other Details)

- 7.13.1 There has been a marked increase in the use of these features in recent years. Both require planning permission. Where shutters are considered necessary they should form an integral part of the design of a shop front, with concealed runners and overhead containers, rather than be tagged on as an after-thought. Heavy header boxes, for example, are to be avoided. The design of metal roller shutters has advanced to give a variety of colour-coated and perforated models which are less obtrusive, and allow light to pass through and displays to be seen at night.
- 7.13.2 Burglar and fire alarms, although necessary, should be discreetly sited and coloured to harmonise with the shopfront. They should not be an advertising medium for the supplier.



Acceptable Shutter detail (5 Market Place Carrickfergus)

The Role of Development Control

8.0 THE ROLE OF DEVELOPMENT CONTROL

ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES

- 8.1 The Department in exercising its planning functions within the Conservation Area will be guided by the following objectives:-
- (i) To safeguard the physical fabric of the Area from neglect and decay and to prevent insensitive development and redevelopment;
 - (ii) To enhance the intrinsic character of the Area, and to set off its features of merit;
 - (iii) To protect and enhance views into and from within the Conservation Area;
 - (iv) To ensure that changes of use where they occur are appropriate and in sympathy with the purpose for which the building was originally constructed;
 - (v) To protect the general amenity of the Conservation Area by discouraging development which generates excessive or inappropriate vehicular activity, noise or other nuisances and would put at risk the continuing occupation of neighbouring properties.
 - (vi) To enhance the visual amenity of the Area by encouraging the removal of all unnecessary overhead wires, wires on building elevations and street clutter and by encouraging proper maintenance of all areas of hard and soft landscaping.
 - (vii) To stimulate awareness of the importance of conservation and to encourage local input and support for conservation policies.

CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT

- 8.2 Development within the Conservation Area will be controlled with the primary aim of ensuring the retention of all that is important to the Area's character. Important buildings and groups of buildings and open space which contribute to the Area's character will be protected.

This control will be exercised as follows:-

- (a) All development should be in accordance with Design Guidance contained within this publication.
- (b) Proposed changes of use that are likely to have an adverse effect on land or buildings which contribute significantly to the character of the Conservation Area will not normally be permitted.
- (c) The Department will normally expect planning applications in respect of sites or buildings within the Conservation Area to be submitted with full details showing clearly in plan and elevation, relationships to adjoining buildings, in order to ensure at the initial planning stage that the development is satisfactory in all respects. It is desirable therefore that applicants should consult informally with the Divisional Planning Office prior to the preparation of detailed plans.
- (d) Under the terms of the Planning (Northern Ireland) Order 1991 (Article 51) the consent of the Department is required to demolish any building within a Conservation Area which is not already protected by other means. Such consent will only be given where it can be demonstrated that this proposal will meet the Department's overall objectives with relation to the Conservation Area.
- (e) Where permission is sought to demolish or alter a building which has been 'listed' as being of special architectural or historic interest, it will be necessary to demonstrate that such works would in themselves be an enhancement, or that they are required for overriding and exceptional reasons relating to the development of the Area.

The Role of Development Control

CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT

- (f) Consent to display advertisements generally require an application under the Planning (Control of Advertisements) Regulations (NI) 1973 though certain classes of advertisements may be displayed without express consent. Applications for consent will be judged on the positive effect they make to the visual character of the Conservation Area.
- (g) Under the terms of the Planning (General Development) Order 1973 (as amended) certain types of development do not require specific planning permission. However, the Department has power under Article 4 of that Order to direct that in any particular area, these types of development must require the grant of planning permission. Such directions may be applied within this Conservation Area. It should be noted in this respect that there are specific differences in the regulations relating to "Permitted Development" in designated Conservation Areas than elsewhere. These are linked in the various amendments to the 1973 Order and the Department should be consulted where any clarification may be required.



The Promenade c 1915 (WAG 1089)

8.3 LISTED BUILDINGS WITHIN THE CONSERVATION AREA

- 8.3.1 The statutory 'listing' of buildings, because of their special architectural and historic interest, is intended to protect them from the effect of undesirable development and Listed Building Consent is required to carry out any work on them, whether internal or external.
- 8.3.2 Anyone wishing to carry out work on a listed building may obtain advice on individual projects from the Historic Monuments and Buildings Branch of the Department of the Environment (NI) who will give detailed development guidelines on such matters as the shape, size and number of chimneys, roof shape and detailing, windows and doors.
- 8.3.3 Features such as balconies steps, railings and boundary walls which contribute to the charm and character of a Listed Building should be conserved. In certain circumstances the interiors of these buildings will also be an important part of the 'listing'.
- 8.3.4 Extensions to Listed Buildings may be acceptable either in the form and character of the parent building or in a totally different but high quality design, which complements the original building.



Victoria Avenue c 1920 (WAG 1086)

Appendix 1

LISTED BUILDINGS

REF NO	BUILDING	DATE OF ERECTION	COMMENTS
22/5/6	Castle Chester, gate and walling 34 Marine Parade	17th C foundation. Altered mid-19th century	A two-storey, five-bay, stone tower house, built as the Manor House of Castle Chichester.



REF NO	BUILDING	DATE OF ERECTION	COMMENTS
22/6/2	Methodist Church Balmoral Avenue	1900	A rendered building in Arts and Crafts style, comprising a hall and column-framed apse.



REF NO	BUILDING	DATE OF ERECTION	COMMENTS
22/6/1	St Patricks (C of I) Victoria Avenue	1908	A neo-Gothic building, of basalt and sandstone construction, with steeple and north transept facing the roadside.



REF NO	BUILDING	DATE OF ERECTION	COMMENTS
22/6/3	Presbyterian Church Kings Road	1905	A brick and sand-stone building, with brick and basalt tower. Galleries extend around three sides.



Appendix 1

REF NO **BUILDING** **DATE OF ERECTION** **COMMENTS**

22/6/4 Lourdes RC Church
Victoria Avenue

1908

A Hiberno-Romanesque Revival Church with engaged round towers, constructed of basalt with stone and brick dressings.



REF NO **BUILDING** **DATE OF ERECTION** **COMMENTS**

22/6/11 Former Coast-Guard Station
5-10 Beach Road

c1863

A range of brick buildings erected to the designs of the Board of Works. The terrace is 13 bays long with the Chief Officer's house at the south end, now finished in render and with hipped gables. At the north end, the lookout tower supports cantered oriel windows on the two main elevations. A modern extension has been added at the rear of the tower.



REF NO **BUILDING** **DATE OF ERECTION** **COMMENTS**

22/6/9 Northern Bank
12 Edward Road

1905

A two storey corner building of red brick and sandstone construction, strongly modelled in Renaissance style. The main elevations rise to triangular pediments with oculi.



REF NO **BUILDING** **DATE OF ERECTION** **COMMENTS**

22/6/12 Whitehead Railway Station
including signal box, footbridge, waiting room and shelter

1877
Additions
1890's

Complex of one and two-storey brick buildings comprising station master's house, and porter's office with one-storey half timbered additions in 1890's comprising waiting room and platform canopy. Also signal box and smaller waiting room. Station opened by Carrickfergus and Larne Railway in 1877.



Appendix II

SOURCES OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Alterations and new development within the Conservation area may be eligible for grant aid in respect of external works which comply with the basic guidelines set out in this booklet. The main sources of financial assistance include:-

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (NI)

In the case of Listed Buildings (Historic Buildings Grants)

The Department may give financial assistance towards the cost 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.

Contact: Historic Monuments and Buildings Branch
Environmental Service
5-33 Hill Street
BELFAST BT1 2LA
Telephone: Belfast 235000

In the case of unlisted buildings within the Conservation Area (Conservation Area Grants)

The Department may also consider for grant aid, expenditure to be incurred in connection with the preservation or enhancement of a Conservation Area. Such expenditure is normally expected to be part of a co-ordinated scheme.

Contact: Town and Country Planning Service
The Divisional Administrative Section
County Hall 182 Galgorm Road
BALLYMENA BT42 1QF
Telephone: Ballymena 653333

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (NI)

District Councils have a duty to secure for their areas adequate facilities for recreational, social, physical and cultural activities and the approved expenses of a District Council for such purposes may be grant aided under the Recreation and Youth Service (NI) Order 1973.

Contact: Sport, Recreation and Community
Facilities Branch
Department of Education (NI)
Rathgael House
BANGOR
Telephone: Bangor 270077

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (NI)

The acquisition of lands for public open spaces for these purposes may also 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 from:

Physical Development Branch
Department of the Environment (NI)
Londonderry House
21 Chichester Street
BELFAST BT1 4JJ
Telephone: Belfast 244477

NI HOUSING EXECUTIVE

The Housing (NI) Order 1976 enables the Northern Ireland Housing Executive to pay grants towards the cost of improvement and conversion up to certain maximum amounts.

Grants may also be paid to help meet the cost of improving houses by providing for the first time such standard amenities as a fixed bath, wash-hand basin, watercloset and hot and cold water supply at certain fixed points.

Grants towards repairs may also be paid. All grants are subject to certain conditions and details may be obtained from any office of the Northern Ireland Housing Executive. Such grants do not necessarily exclude historic buildings grants.

Contact: Any office of the Northern Ireland Housing Executive.
Local Office:
Telephone: Carrickfergus 51115

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, drystone 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.

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

ACTION FOR COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT (ACE)

The Training and Employment Agency of the Department of Economic Development provides a programme of financial support for the creation of employment through locally sponsored schemes set up to undertake specific projects that are of benefit to the community at large. A high proportion of such projects are concerned with environmental 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.

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

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 (eg 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 (eg National Trust).

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

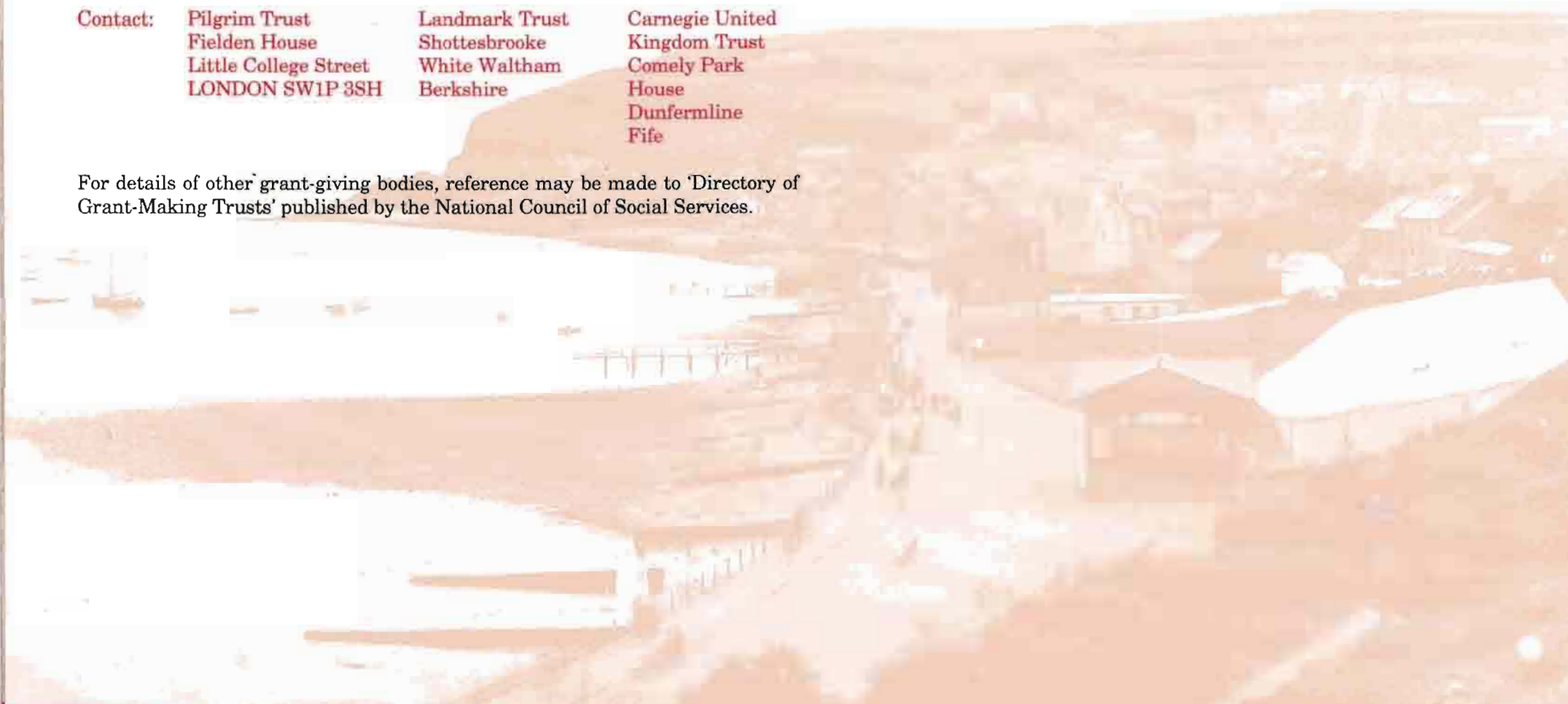
Appendix II

CHARITABLE TRUSTS

Charitable Trusts are sometimes willing to help with conservation of buildings in charitable or other non-profit making ownership. The Pilgrim Trust may be prepared to give grants of this sort. The Landmark Trust is interested in purchasing properties of historical or architectural interest which can be converted into lettable holiday homes. They particularly favour buildings of individual characters. The Carnegie United Kingdom Trust makes grants to support countryside projects of various kinds. These include schemes for practical conservation but not for the preservation of buildings.

Contact:	Pilgrim Trust Fielden House Little College Street LONDON SW1P 3SH	Landmark Trust Shottesbrooke White Waltham Berkshire	Carnegie United Kingdom Trust Comely Park House Dunfermline Fife
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For details of other grant-giving bodies, reference may be made to 'Directory of Grant-Making Trusts' published by the National Council of Social Services.



GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

The following is intended as a layman's guide to some planning and architectural terms.

ARCHITRAVE:

Refers to the lintel, jambs and mouldings around a doorway or window. Also used in classical architecture to describe the beam or lowest division of an entablature.

CONSERVATION:

The means of protecting the intrinsic quality of a building, groups of buildings or specific areas.

CONSERVATION AREA:

These are areas, designated by the Department of the Environment (NI), which are considered to be of particular architectural or historic importance and thus worthy of retention and enhancement. In order to ensure that the character of such areas is not eroded future development proposals are normally expected to conform with a series of policies and controls prepared by the Department.

CORNICE:

A projecting moulding, often of ornate designs, along the top of a building or above doors and windows.

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL:

The term given to the process where-by the planning authority assesses and determines planning applications.

EDWARDIAN:

The association of architectural style and ideas to the reign of King Edward VII (1901-1910).

ENTABLATURE:

The upper part of an Order of Architecture above a column or colonnade comprising the architrave, frieze and cornice.

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY:

Refers to the quality of our physical surrounding, and may be as good or bad as local circumstances permit.

FACADE:

The exterior face or elevation of a building.

FASCIA:

A broad flat band or board often used in the context of shop fronts where the name of the shop or its owners is to be found.

FENESTRATION

The arrangement of windows in a building.

INFILL:

The process of development or redevelopment which takes place within gaps in existing street frontage.

LAND USE:

The use or activity which does or might take place on a particular area of land.

LANDSCAPING:

The design and layout of the spaces between and about buildings. This can take the form of either walls, footpaths, ie hard landscaping or trees, shrubs and open space, soft landscaping.

MANSARD ROOF:

A double pitched roof having a steep lower slope and a flatter upper portion.

MULLION:

Vertical bars which divide a window into a number of parts.

Appendix III

OGEE:

Edward Street

A moulding, arch, roof or other feature showing in section a double continuous curve, concave below passing into convex above, as in the shape of an onion.

PILASTER:

A rectangular feature in the shape of a pillar projecting from the face of a building, but having no structural function.

PROPORTION:

Refers to relationship in terms of size and arrangement of the various elements in a facade.

QUOIN:

A term generally applied to the raised stonework to be found at the corners and angles of a building

SCALE:

The size of a particular building or its components when considered in relation to its surroundings, or in reference to the human form.

STREET FURNITURE:

This refers to the various elements to be found in typical streets of towns and cities, such as street lamps, post boxes, direction signs, public seating, electricity pillars, planters, telephone kiosks etc.

STRING COURSE:

A projecting horizontal course or line of mouldings running across a facade of a building.

TOWNSCAPE:

The visual effect created as a result of the relationship of buildings or groups of buildings to each other and to the spaces formed by these buildings.

URBAN DESIGN:

The discipline or study of urban areas in terms of design and function.

VERNACULAR:

A style of building or architecture peculiar to a particular locality.

VICTORIAN:

The association of architectural style and ideas to the reign of Queen Victoria (1837-1901).

VISTA:

A long narrow view, as might be obtained in a tree-lined street, usually having a focal point.

VISUAL STOP:

Some form of barrier that effectively restricts or terminates a view.

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