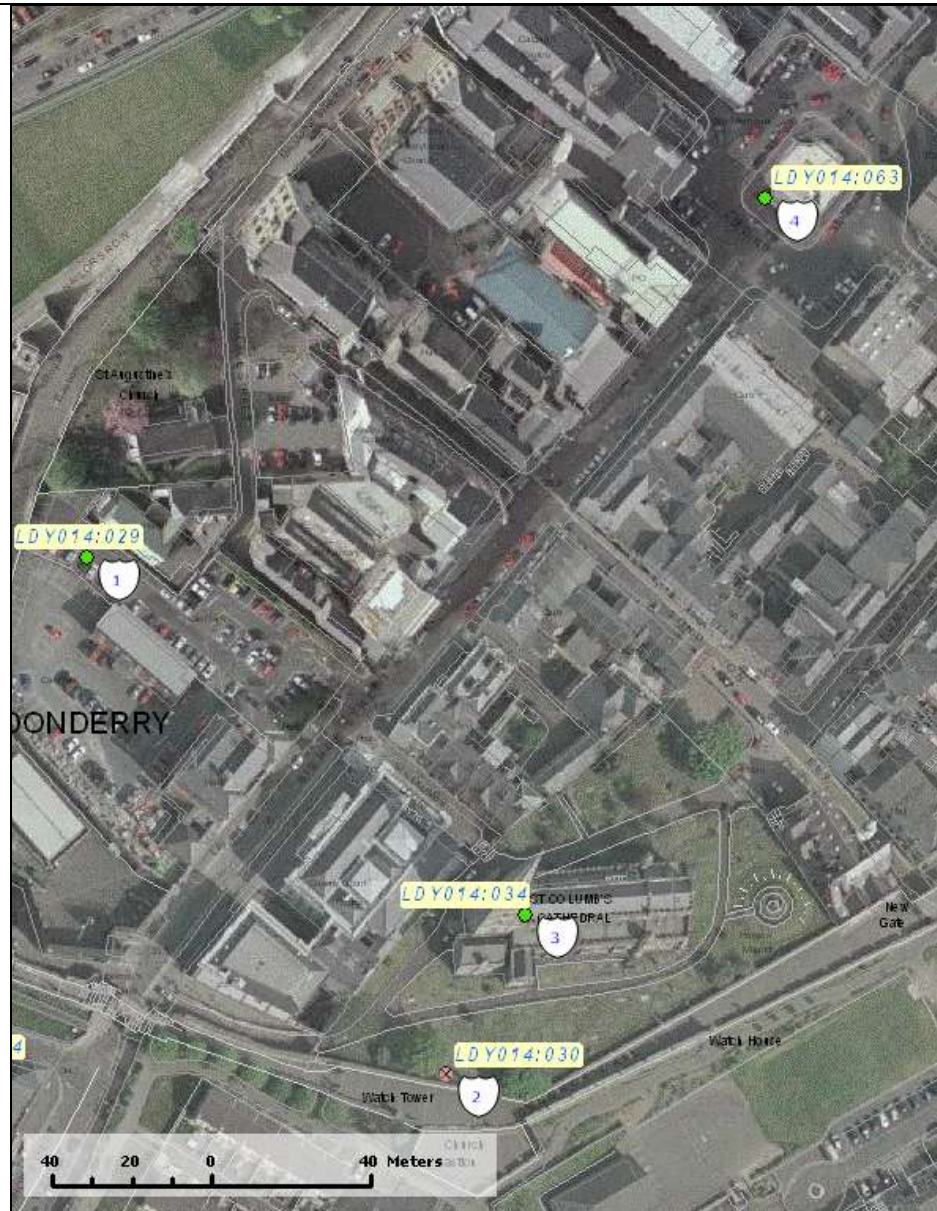


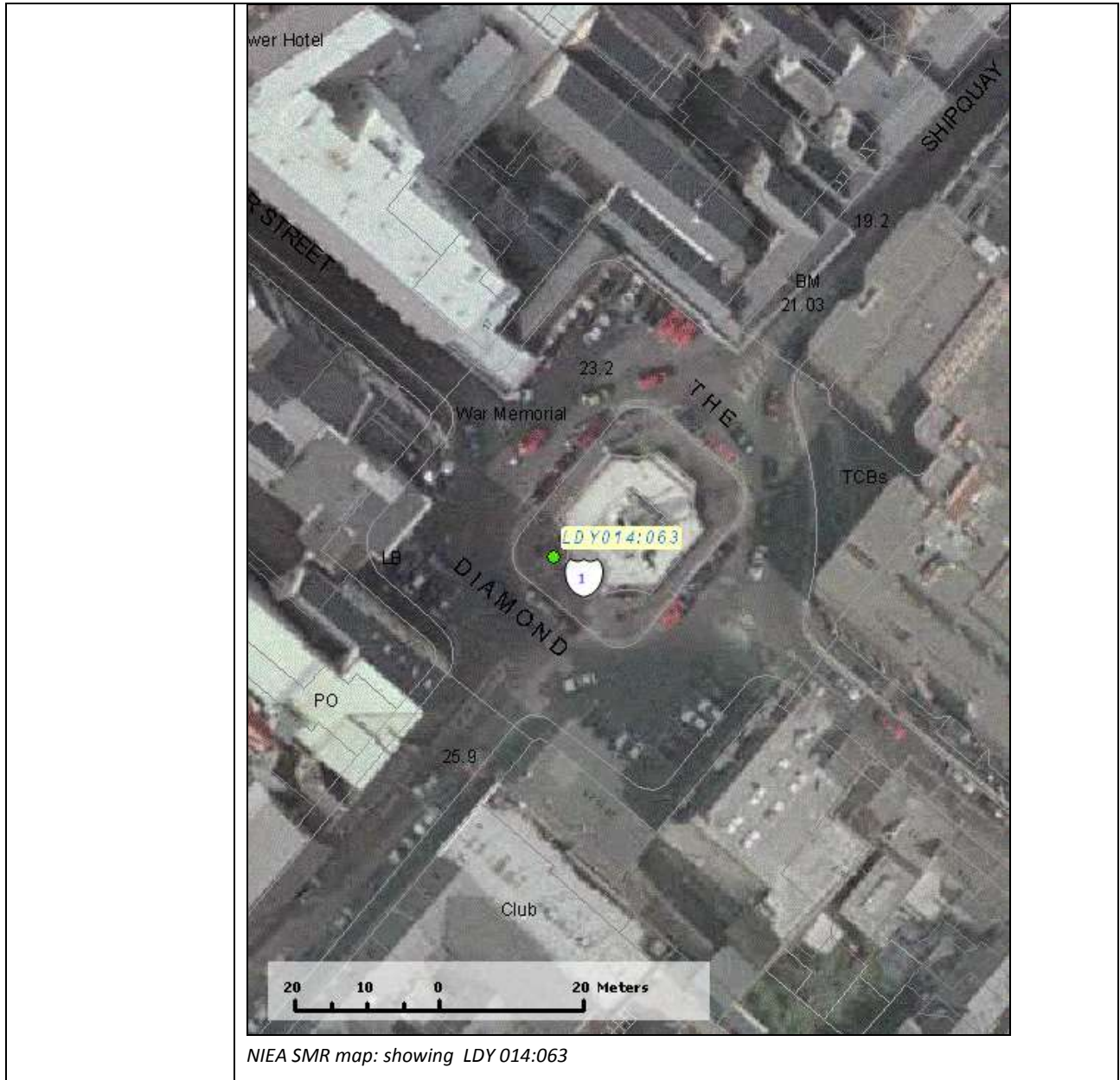
<b>Asset Ref No.</b>	<b>LDY 014:063: Historic Settlement: Derry, Doire-Calgaic, Derry-Calgach</b>	
<b>Heritage Type</b>	Built	
<b>Location</b>	OS 6-inch map sheet	LDY014
	Townland	Derry
	Parish	Templemore
	LCA	Derry Slopes
	ITM Coordinates	
	NG Coordinates	C4343016660
<b>Protection Status</b>	SMR	
<b>Condition</b>	Some remains	
<b>Ownership (if known)</b>		
<b>Site Description</b>	<p>This is an area of archaeological &amp; historical interest within the city of Derry, incorporating the Early Christian ecclesiastic settlement, the medieval walled town &amp; the walled city of the Plantation. The area includes the sites of 3 holy wells, an Augustinian priory, a nunnery, a Dominican Friary, O'Doherty's Castle, the city walls, the cathedral, the siege tunnels under the city, a Franciscan Friary &amp; a water bastion. [respectively, Ldy 014:025-035, 062 &amp; 064.]. There are numerous C17th maps of the city showing the changes &amp; alterations &amp; also the siege encampments around the walls. See SM7 for details, map extracts etc.</p> <p><i>Excavations</i></p> <p>An archaeological investigation and metal detector survey was carried out on an area of ground between Fahan St &amp; St. Joseph's place, to recover any bullets remaining relating to the events on 30th Jan 1972, known as Bloody Sunday. A small area, 2m x 3m was excavated to 0.5m, finding no ballistic material or any archaeological finds or features. The metal detector survey was also not successful as there was too much modern metal debris in the area corrupting the signal [J Carroll, 1997].</p> <p>Proposals to construct a new perimeter wall around the Fountain Estate, Derry, necessitated an archaeological presence to monitor ground disturbance. The area under consideration extended along Upper Bennett St, turning up Bishop St. Without and terminated at the city walls. Foundations of the Old Derry Jail, constructed at the turn of the C19th were uncovered along Upper Bennet St, but otherwise nothing of archaeological significance was noted [ADS, Jan 2000].</p> <p>Excavations were carried out at 23 Bishop St, prior to development. Two trenches were excavated within the basement area of the upstanding building. No archaeological features were noted; it is probably the any archaeological material present was removed during construction of the existing building in 1846 [ADS, 2001].</p> <p>Excavations carried out at the rear of 26 Bishop St Within uncovered a substantial build up for post-medieval soils, dating from mid-C17th, sealed with a cobbled surface, interpreted as a rear courtyard. Monitoring at the rear of no.28 uncovered basal remains of a stone &amp; mortar structure, which overlay C17/18th deposits &amp; had butted against an outbuilding at no.26; cartographic evidence places it in early C19th. A total of 185 sherds of potter were recovered &amp; all but one date to the post-medieval period, the majority being C17/18th. A single sherd of medieval unglazed pottery was found [ADS, 2001].</p> <p>An archaeological evaluation was carried out around the War Memorial in the centre of the Diamond, prior to upgrade of the roads and footpaths. Four tree pits were excavated to a depth of 1.5m. Nothing of an archaeological nature was found. Another was carried out on the excavation of pits for tree planting on Bishop St Within. They were dug 1.5m square x 1.3m deep. No archaeological material was uncovered [NAC, 2001].</p>	

	<p>Three test trenches were excavated at 8, Castle St, prior to development. Two of the trenches consisted entirely of the remains of a back filled basement, while the 3rd consisted of a build up of back yard material. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were uncovered [ADS, 2001].</p> <p>Works to insert a new watermain into Butcher St were carried out under archaeological supervision. No archaeological finds or features were uncovered as the entire length of the new water main already contained an early C20th gas pipe, dug to a deeper level [NAC, 2002].</p> <p>An archaeological evaluation was carried out at 2, High St, Derry, prior to development. Excavation of the test trench showed that there are at least 2m of disturbed modern material above the glacial clay, possibly deposited to lessen the slope. Nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered [NAC, June 02].</p> <p>A series of 10 tree holes along Shipquay St, Derry, were excavated by archaeologists. No archaeological material was discovered in any of the pits [NAC, 2003].</p> <p>An archaeological investigation was carried out inside the Synod Hall, London St, prior to development. All deposits uncovered dated to the post-medieval period and chiefly consisted of dumped demolition deposits. There was a noted difference in the depth of undisturbed subsoil at the NW of the site; local information reported that the building was previously a theatre and this deeper subsoil level may have been the location of the orchestra pit [ADS, 2005].</p> <p>Archaeological monitoring at 10-12 Artillery St, next to the Synod Hall site, was undertaken within the footprint of a proposed building extension. Three subsoil-cut pits were uncovered, one containing the disarticulated remains of a skeleton, dating to the time of the Siege of Derry (1688-9). Examination has shown it to be the skeleton of an adult male who appears to have died from starvation. Four 18th- to 20th- century cellar/basements were also discovered [ADS, 2006, AE/06/236].</p> <p>Ground reduction works at the former City Fire Station on Hawkin St, prior to development, were carried out under archaeological supervision. No archaeological features or deposits were identified on the site during this work [F.MacManus, Feb 07].</p> <p>Monitoring of ground reduction works during decommissioning of the 'Masonic Security Forces Base' Bishop St within, revealed no archaeological features, remains or deposits apart from a well of apparently recent origin. The well-head is brick-built (?late 18th century) and the well itself is rubble-built and circular, 3.5m deep, 1.8m diam. (not the find of a round tower?) [F.MacManus, May 07, AE/07/79].</p>
<b>Landscape Context (setting)</b>	<i>Located on the east bank of the Foyle, in Rosses Bay to the south of the Madams' Bank Road and southeast of Foyle bridge.</i>
<b>Site Appraisal</b>	There are no visible remains of the battle site above ground.
<b>Sensitivity</b>	<i>This site is located to the north of the urban centre of Waterside. However, as no surface remains are visible there is little threat to the site from human intervention.</i>
<b>Associations:</b>	<i>The site is of historical importance, as it is where the modern city of Derry originates. It is also the foundation of the rich ecclesiastical heritage of Derry, which later (12<sup>th</sup> Century) culminated in the city becoming the Episcopal See for the Diocese of Derry.</i>
<b>Recommendations</b>	<i>This site is one of a large number of ecclesiastical sites in the city that together would form an extensive and very interesting ecumenical religious visitor attraction.</i>

Mapping

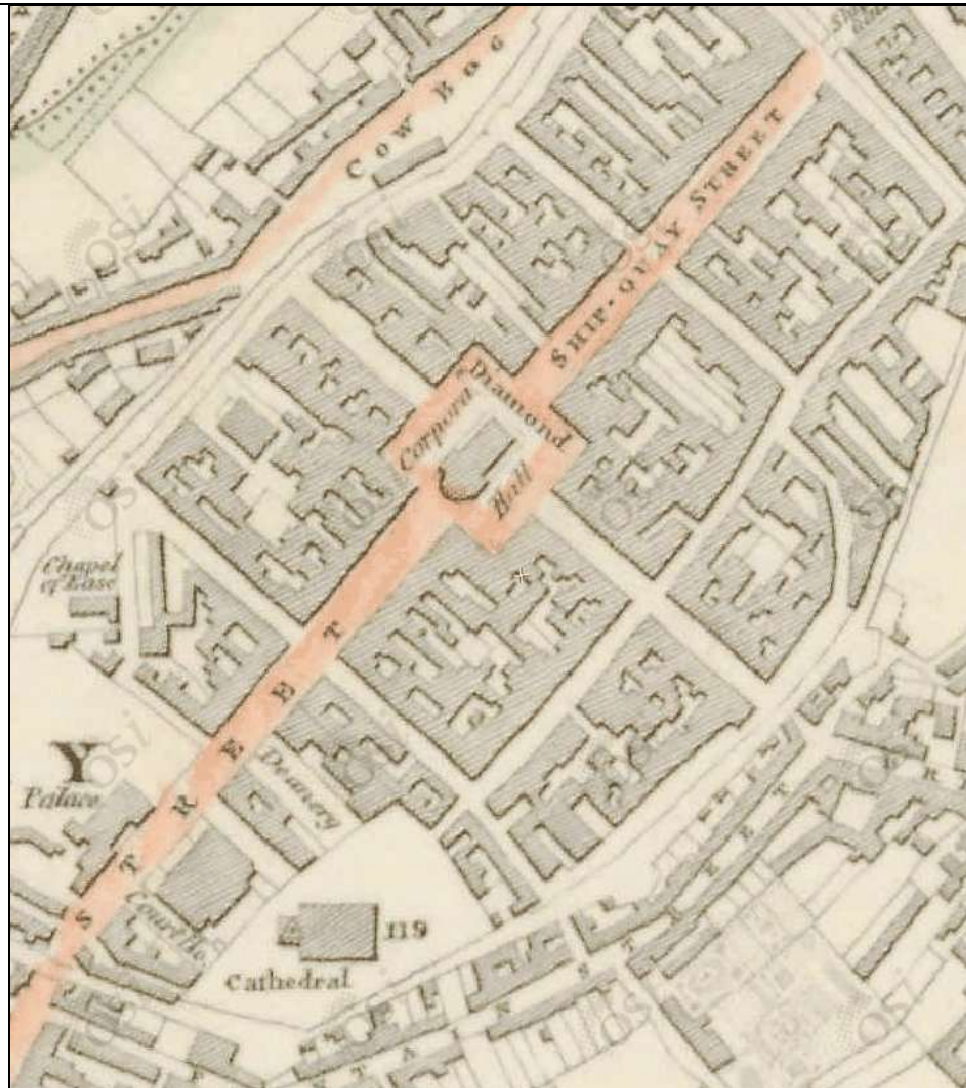


NIEA SMR map: showing LDY 014:063 as well as St. Columb's Cathedral (LDY 014: 034), Augustinian Priory (LDY 014:029) and Medieval Convent (LDY 014:030)

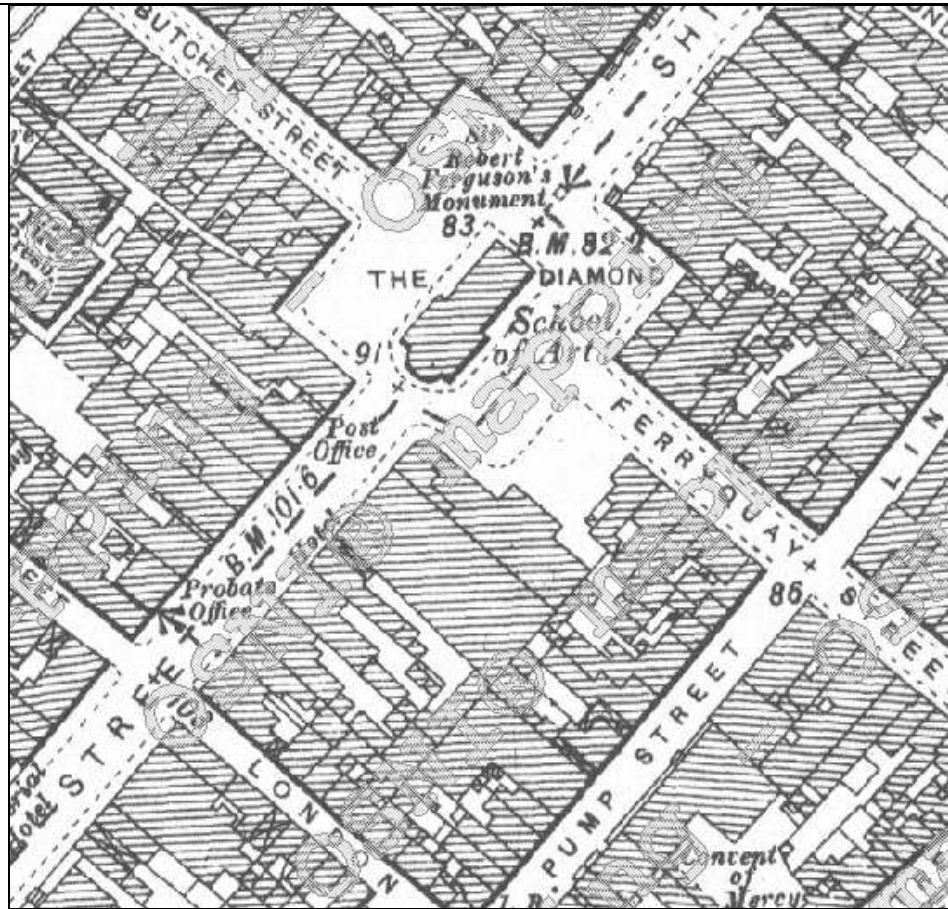


NIEA SMR map: showing LDY 014:063

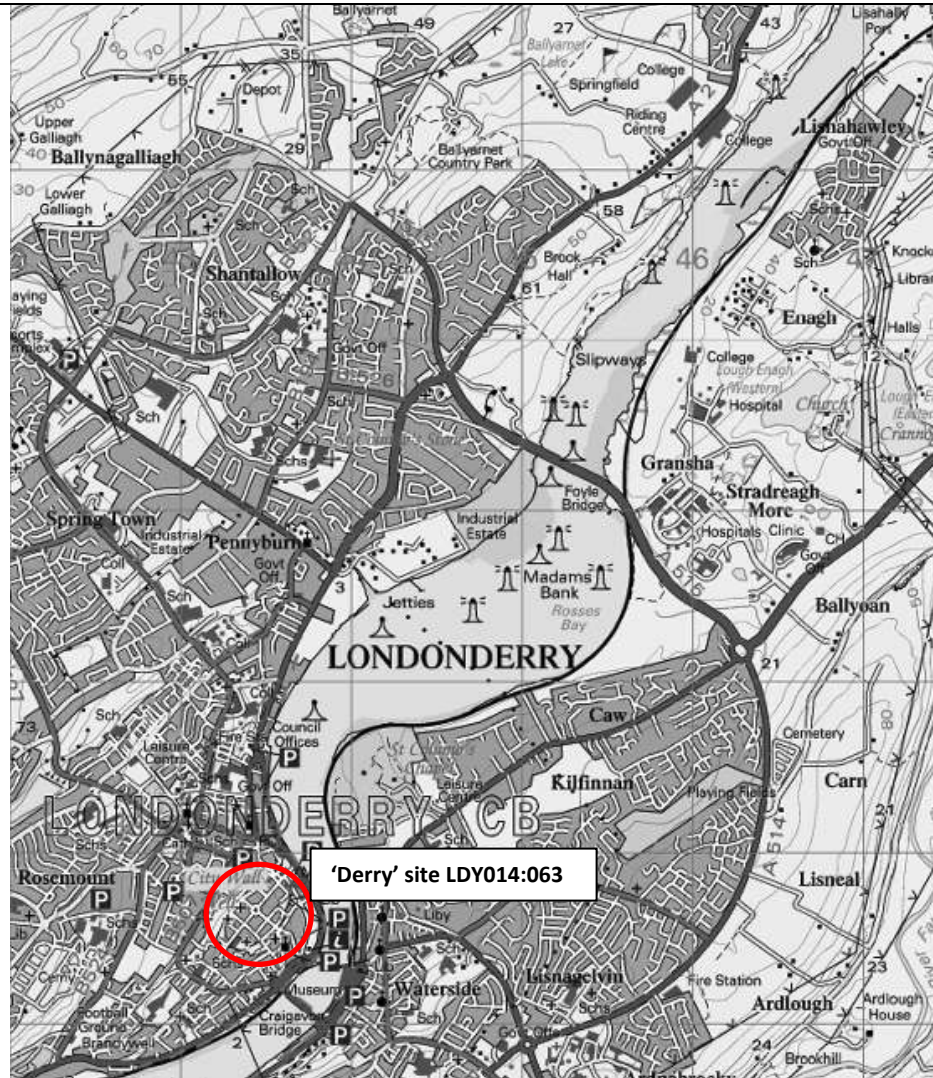




1st ed OS Map extract (1829-1842)([www.osi.ie](http://www.osi.ie))



2<sup>nd</sup> ed OS Map extract (1905) ([www.osni.gov.uk](http://www.osni.gov.uk))



OSI 1 to 50,000 Discovery Series Map extract(NIEA Map Viewer)

References	NIEA SMRs
Plates	
Additional Notes	