

NOTE FOR THE RECORD

c.c. PS/PUS (L&B)
PS/Mr. Kidd
Mr. Hannigan
Mr. Palmer
Mr. Gilliland

I spent 2 hours on 28 November with Sam McIlwaine, the assistant district development officer in Londonderry (David White being on sick leave) to explain the type of in-house study that was envisaged following the Secretary of State's meeting with William Ross MP and Bishop Eames.

2. He welcomed the idea of a quick study enthusiastically, in particular the possibility of accurately quantifying the population drift and the effect that this was creating in Londonderry. Much of the planning that had taken place in Londonderry over the last 5 years had, he said, been conducted on the assumption that there was a drift but without any real appreciation of the facts or of the response that should be made to them. There would, he felt, be little difficulty in obtaining the necessary information both as regards population movement and existing government measures in Londonderry, but he felt that there was very little that could actually be done. It was not a case of trying to prevent a drift; the drift had already occurred and might actually be stabilising if not, with improved security, even going slowly into reverse. It was much more a question of seeing what could be done to maintain, and reassure the residents of, the existing small Protestant estates on the west bank of the Foyle. Indeed he emphasised that we were speaking of about a mere 1300 Protestant families on the west bank, 400 in the Fountain estate, 400 in Rosemount and 500 in the Glen. Although we did not enter into much discussion about the measures that might be taken (since that was not the purpose of this first contact), he did agree that we were probably embarking on a cosmetic exercise, although there were several positive measures that he felt might, given the necessary political will, be adopted to improve and/or alleviate social conditions in Protestant (and Catholic) estates in Londonderry.

3. Turning to the particular, he described the changes that had occurred:

(a) NIHE and education statistics were likely to confirm his impression that it was not just a question of population drift but of relative demographic decline; proportionately, the Protestant population of Londonderry had certainly stopped growing if it had not actually reduced. Nor was it just a question of Protestants moving from the west bank to the Waterside; instead many had moved as far away as Antrim and to Craigavon, as well as to Coleraine and the Limavady area. Young people

tended to prefer Queen's University or mainland universities to NUU, which was largely Catholic; who then, having got their degrees, failed to return. In general terms the average age level of the Protestant population in Londonderry was probably higher than that of the Catholic community.

(b) That the drift had been dramatic, a comparison of 'colour' maps over the decade would show. In the 1960s, the area bounded by the Abercorn Road and Bishops Street Without had been 90% Protestant; now it was predominately Catholic. The same applied to the areas around Rosemount Avenue, Oakfield (Marlborough Avenue, Marlborough Road, Marlborough Street), and Belmont. Both the Northland and the Glen (Cloughglass) estates had been thriving Protestant areas; now they were almost mixed estates. The Fountain estate was under less pressure and had been wholly redeveloped with modern housing at reduced density, but the population was old and in decline.

(c) Schools had been particularly affected. The Model Primary School on Northland Road which had once had a population of 7-800 children now only had 250-280. The Christ Church CofI Primary School which had once had 400 children was now closed and had been turned into a library. The Carlisle Road Presbyterian primary school and the Hawkin Street Cathedral School were now reduced to about 60-70 pupils each and the Bishops Street Cathedral School had closed. There was no case therefore for a new primary school close to the city centre unless the two remaining primary schools were amalgamated (which would be difficult given the different denominations). Templemore Secondary School which served the west bank used to have 600 pupils and had now declined to about 300; Clondermot Secondary School on the east bank on the other hand had grown by about the same amount. The Foyle and Londonderry College, the relatively new grammar school serving the whole of Protestant Londonderry, would soon be wholly surrounded by Catholic estates, emphasising its isolation. Already about 40-50 families living in the Waterside preferred to incur the expense of sending their children to grammar schools in Limavady. The theory that the Protestant population may actually be, or have been, in decline might be confirmed by a survey currently in hand on the need for a third primary school in the Waterside. It had always been assumed that this would be necessary but there was some evidence to show that the Education and Library Board had overestimated the requirements.

(d) on the whole, housing conditions in Londonderry were good, due to post-war development. The large Catholic estates on the west bank - Creggan, Bogside, Shantallow - were modern and the NIHE proposed soon to develop the Ballymagrorty area, thereby closing the "green" ring

round the west side of the city. Most of the west bank is now public sector housing, private development being confined to the east bank. The large middle-class private estate in Woodburn had been fuelled by the Protestant moves. It was important also to recognise that the east bank was not wholly Protestant - overall it was about 30-35% Catholic with large Catholic estates like Gobnascale interfacing with Protestant Irish Street. The NIHE were also to decide soon whether to begin a major new Catholic housing development in East Londonderry.

(d) youth and leisure facilities were poor in Protestant areas on the west bank. The Glen estate had a community hall and a small grassed playing area; Northlands had nothing (though it was close to Brook Park leisure centre) and there was one small community centre in the Fountains estate.

(e) Churches, too, indicated the drift. The century-old Presbyterian Church on St James Street had been closed whereas churches in the Waterside were overflowing.

(f) There had, to some extent, been a relocation of commercial activity to the east bank. Many offices, e.g. solicitors, architects, had been opened on the Waterside and the planning services had come under criticism from the council for allowing change of use applications to go through so easily. A major shirt manufacturers, Welsh Margetson, were to move out of the city centre soon. GTCs were divided on sectarian lines. Springtown GTC was wholly Catholic; Maydown GTC (on the east bank) was Protestant (though with a large minority of Catholic trainees).

4. In general, therefore, Mr. McIlwaine saw little that could really be done to prevent or reverse a pre-existing trend that had probably already run its course. The supposed threat was largely psychological and territorial and probably could only be removed, if at all, by psychological measures. Londonderry, he said, had never really suffered from the same interface/intimidation problems so common in Belfast and the security situation had much improved. He did, however, see much in Mr. Ross' argument that policing should be improved in ~~W~~ Londonderry. The Strand Road police station was being renovated and a new station was to be built in Racecourse Road Shantallow, but the closure of the local stations e.g. in Lecky Road and Bishops Street had been a retrograde step. A police presence and/or effective policing in the Protestant (or even Catholic) estates on the west bank would, he said, go a long way to reduce Protestant fears.

5. If a sub-group in Londonderry were to be set up to provide the basic factual material for a DOE-led steering group in Stormont, he would envisage representation from the Education and Library Board (Mr. John Slieveman), NIHE (Miss Kirk, Mr. Heading) and the RUC, being full members under David White's chairmanship, with DMS, DOC and possibly Army involvement as necessary.

A. E. Huckle

A.E. HUCKLE - Division 3(B) - 5 December 1978 - 3B/11503/MR