

## Technical Appendix 5.1

### Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Stage 1 Setting Assessment



## Carnbuck Wind Farm, County Antrim

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for RES

07/03/2022

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March 2022

Ver 1.0

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# ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED AND STAGE 1 SETTING ASSESSMENT

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1. This Desk-based Assessment and Stage 1 Setting Assessment was commissioned by RES (the Client) and presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) to support a planning application to construct a 12 turbine wind farm adjacent to the currently operational Gruig Wind Farm west of Altnahinch Road, approximately 4.5km south-east of the village of Corkey, County Antrim, post code BT44 9PE (NGR 312319, 420429 (centred)). The proposed development falls partly within Causeway Coast and Glens and Mid and East Antrim Council areas.
- 1.1.2. This report describes and assesses the significance of known heritage assets and potential archaeological remains within the proposed development area (referred to in this report as the Inner Study Area (ISA)) and provides an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed development on the significance of heritage assets, and the contribution made by their setting, in order to identify potential historic environment planning constraints.
- 1.1.3. This approach is consistent with the requirements of national and local planning policies on the historic environment in the planning process (see Part 2).

### 1.2. CONSULTATION

- 1.2.1. Historic Environment Division (HED) were contacted on 11<sup>th</sup> of February 2022 in order to agree the scope for assessing any direct, indirect and setting effects which may arise from the proposed development.
- 1.2.2. This report has been produced taking into account consultation responses from HED (Historic Buildings).
- 1.2.3. HED (Historic Buildings) confirmed that they broadly agreed with the scope of the assessment but requested that the list of viewpoints selected for assessment in relation to Listed Buildings be widened in order to take into account the taller height of the turbines for the proposed development compared to the smaller turbines for the operational Gruig Wind Farm. Specifically, it was requested that Listed Buildings should be considered beyond the 5km Outer Study Area (OSA). To accommodate this request, Grade B1, B2 and B+ Listed Buildings have been considered out to 10km from the ISA in addition to Grade A Listed Buildings which have been considered out to 20km.
- 1.2.4. No consultation response was received from HED (Archaeology and Monuments) at the time of writing.

### 1.3. SITE DESCRIPTION

- 1.3.1. The 420 ha ISA is located immediately south of the currently operational Gruig Wind Farm west of Altnahinch Road, approximately 4.5km south-east of the village of Corkey, County Antrim, post code BT44 9PE (NGR 312319, 420429 (centred)).
- 1.3.2. The ISA is largely characterised by open heather moorland with occasional areas of improved arable land, generally situated close to Aghanageeragh River, which flows north-east to south-west through the northern extent of the ISA, and in lower lying areas at the south and west of the ISA (Illus 1-2).
- 1.3.3. The ISA slopes downward from approximately 300m above Ordnance Datum (AOD) at the north to approximately 290m AOD at Aghanageeragh River. From here, the landscape rises to the south-east to a maximum of 367m AOD. At the west of the ISA slopes from approximately 285m AOD to 220m AOD.
- 1.3.4. There are four small burns which run roughly east-west in roughly the centre and north-east of the ISA before draining into Aghanageeragh River; in addition to these watercourses, Magheraboy Burn runs roughly east-west at the south of the ISA.
- 1.3.5. The ISA is bounded by Gruig Wind Farm to the north, with Corkey Wind Farm located in the area north of this. To the west and south-west is arable farmland, with open heather moorland present at the south, south-east and east. To the north-east is commercial forestry.

*Illus 1. View north from north-east of ISA showing commercial forestry in distance*



*Illus 2. View north-east from south-west of ISA*



## 1.4. GEOLOGY AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

- 1.4.1. The underlying solid geology is recorded by the British Geological Survey as Unnamed Extrusive Rocks, Palaeogene - Mafic Lava and Mafic Tuff - Igneous Bedrock formed approximately 23 to 66 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period. Superficial deposits are recorded as peat (BGS), which started to form in Ireland following the end of the Ice Age around 9,000 years ago (Mitchell and Ryan 2001, 144).
- 1.4.2. The presence of watercourses in the vicinity of the ISA may have made the site attractive to settlement historically, with evidence that some areas of the landscape were drained and improved to allow for cultivation in the post-medieval period. The upland nature of the ISA would have made it suitable for grazing livestock and animals, a practice that was employed in the Medieval and post-medieval periods.



## 2. LEGISLATION, POLICY AND GUIDANCE

### 2.1. STATUTORY PROTECTION

2.1.1. The relevant heritage legislation in the context of the present site is described in the table below.

Table 1. Historic Environment Statutory Legislation

Legislation	Key Issues
Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) Order 1995	It is a criminal offence to carry out any works on or near to a Scheduled Monument without Scheduled Monument Consent.
Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011	<p>Section 80 of the Act requires the Department of the Environment to compile and maintain lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest. The principal statutory duty under the Act is to preserve the special character of these heritage assets and their setting.</p> <p>Buildings on the list are assessed and graded against the criteria of architectural and historic interest. Buildings listed at Grade A are defined as those considered to be of exceptional interest. Grade B+ listed buildings are particularly important buildings of more than special interest, while Grades B1 and B2 listed buildings are of special interest (HED 2018). This may include the extent to which the exterior of a building contributes to the interest of a group of buildings, i.e. 'group value'.</p> <p>Relevant Statutory Tests of the Act are as follows:</p> <p><b>Section 91: General duty as respects listed buildings in exercise of planning functions.</b></p> <p>(1) Listed building consent may be refused or granted either unconditionally or subject to conditions.</p> <p>(2) In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, and in considering whether to grant listed building consent for any works, a council or, as the case may be, the Department must have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.</p> <p>(3) Without prejudice to sections 94 and 98, any grant of listed building consent shall (except in so far as the consent otherwise provides) have effect for the benefit of the building and of all persons for the time being having an estate therein.</p> <p><b>Section 104: General duty as respects determination of conservation areas</b></p> <p>(1) A council may designate areas of special architectural or historic interest within its district the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.</p> <p>(11) Where any area is for the time being designated as a conservation area, special regard must be had, in the exercise, with respect to any buildings or other land in that area, of any powers under this Act, to the desirability of—</p> <p>(a) preserving the character or appearance of that area in cases where an opportunity for enhancing its character or appearance does not arise;</p>

Legislation	Key Issues
	<p><i>(b) enhancing the character or appearance of that area in cases where an opportunity to do so does arise.</i> The Historic Buildings Council (HBC) is currently constituted under the Section 198 of the Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011. The HBC fulfils a statutory role covering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reviewing, and reporting to Department for Communities (DfC) on the general state of preservation of listed buildings</li> <li>• advising DfC on matters relating to the preservation of buildings of special architectural or historic interest</li> <li>• advising District Councils on the designation of areas of special architectural or historic interest (Conservation Areas)</li> </ul>
Treasure Act (1996)	<p>The 1996 Act defines 'Treasure' as any object that is at least 10% gold or silver, associated with coins or groups of coins which are over 300 years old, objects formerly classed as 'treasure trove' (i.e. deliberately deposited items with a high content of gold or silver) and any objects found in association with the above. Any find of 'Treasure' must be reported to the local Coroner.</p>
Burial Ground Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1992	<p>Under Section 12 of the 1992 Act and subject to section 11(4) of the Coroners Act (Northern Ireland) 1959(a), a person shall not cause or permit a body or the remains of a body, other than the cremated remains, to be removed from one place of burial to another or to be exhumed unless that person-</p> <p>(a) first obtains the written consent of the Department; and</p> <p>(b) carries out the removal or exhumation in accordance with Part III of Schedule 1.</p>
Protection of Military Remains Act (1986)	<p>An Act of Parliament in the United Kingdom which provides protection for the wreckage of military aircraft and designated military vessels. Certain activities are prohibited at protected sites, without the authority of the Ministry of Defence.</p>
Historic Monuments (Northern Ireland) Act 1971	<p>The 1971 Act created the Historic Monuments Council, a Statutory Advisory Council to the Department for Communities. Its purpose is to advise the Department on the exercise of its powers under the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Object (NI) Order 1995 (the Order). The sponsor branch within the Department for Communities is Historic Environment Division (HED).</p>

## 2.2. NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK

- 2.2.1. The Strategic Planning Policy Statement for Northern Ireland (SPPS), published in 2015 (DOENI 2015) has a statutory basis under the Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 and outlines the Department of the Environment Northern Ireland's (DOENI) policy on important planning matters that should be addressed throughout Northern Ireland. The provisions of the SPPS are material to all planning applications and appeals.
- 2.2.2. Section 6.3 of SPPS states that the *"aim of the SPPS in relation to Archaeology and Built Heritage is to manage change in positive ways so as to safeguard that which society regards as significant whilst facilitating development that will contribute to the ongoing preservation, conservation and enhancement of these assets."*
- 2.2.3. The SPPS outlines particular strategic policies to be followed when preparing Local Development Plans (LDPs) and determining planning applications. These policies are outlined in relation to World Heritage Sites; archaeological remains (including Scheduled Monuments, Monuments in State Care and Areas of Significant Archaeological Interest); Listed Buildings; Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes; Conservation Areas; Areas of Townscape Character, and non-designated heritage assets. Implementation of the policies outlined in the SPPS are undertaken via the LDPs.
- 2.2.4. The policies of the DOENI regarding protection and management of cultural heritage assets are contained in Planning Policy Statement 6 (PPS 6): Planning, Archaeology and the Built Heritage (DOENI 1999). Revised criteria for the designation of Listed Buildings are contained in an Addendum to PPS6 published in 2011. Additional planning policies relating to areas of Townscape character are provided in an Addendum to PPS 6.
- 2.2.5. The policies in PPS 6 make the preservation of the archaeological and built heritage a material consideration in the planning process. This applies specifically to archaeological remains (Policies BH 1 and BH 2), World Heritage Sites (Policy BH 5), Parks, Gardens and Demesnes of Special Historic Interest (Policy BH 6), Listed Buildings (Policies BH 7 – BH 11), and Conservation Areas (Policies BH 12 – BH 14). The setting of an asset covered by any of these designations is also a material consideration. Policies relevant to this assessment are detailed below.
- 2.2.6. Planning Policy Statement 18 (PPS18) 'Renewable Energy' 2009 covers cultural heritage within **Policy RE1** which states *"Development that generates energy from renewable resources will be permitted provided the proposal, and any associated buildings and infrastructure, will not result in an unacceptable adverse impact on: .... built heritage interests ..."*
- 2.2.7. In addition to Policy RE1 of PPS18, this report contributes to meeting the following Policies on the historic environment contained in SPPS and PPS 6 documents (paragraph numbers in bold text):

### SPPS 2015

**6.1** *'Archaeological and built heritage assets such as tombs and ring forts, historic and vernacular buildings, planned parklands, buildings and features associated with industrial heritage, are all important sources of information about our past, and are often significant landmarks in the present townscape and countryside. This archaeological and built heritage constitutes an irreplaceable record which contributes to our understanding of both the present and the past and is an important economic resource. Their presence usually adds to the quality of our lives and promotes a sense of local distinctiveness which is an important aspect of the character and appearance of cities, towns, villages and the countryside.'*

**6.2** *'The Regional Development Strategy 2035 (RDS) sets out regional guidance to "Conserve, protect and where possible, enhance our built heritage and our natural environment". It recognises that Northern Ireland has a rich and diverse archaeological and built heritage which contributes to our sense of place and history. It also regards built heritage as a key marketing, tourism and recreational asset that, if managed in a sustainable way, can make a valuable contribution to the environment, economy and society.'*

**6.3** *'The planning system has a key role in the stewardship of our archaeological and built heritage. The aim of the SPPS in relation to Archaeology and Built Heritage is to manage change in positive ways so as*

*to safeguard that which society regards as significant whilst facilitating development that will contribute to the ongoing preservation, conservation and enhancement of these assets'.*

#### PPS 6

##### ***Policy BH 1 The Preservation of Archaeological Remains of Regional Importance and their Settings '***

*'The Department will operate a presumption in favour of the physical preservation in situ of archaeological remains of regional importance and their settings. These comprise monuments in State Care, scheduled monuments and other important sites and monuments which would merit scheduling. Development which would adversely affect such sites of regional importance or the integrity of their settings will not be permitted unless there are exceptional circumstances.'*

##### ***Policy BH 2 The Protection of Archaeological Remains of Local Importance and their Settings***

*'Development proposals which would adversely affect archaeological sites or monuments which are of local importance or their settings will only be permitted where the Department considers the importance of the proposed development or other material considerations outweigh the value of the remains in question.'*

##### ***Policy BH 6 The Protection of Parks, Gardens and Demesnes of Special Historic Interest***

*'The Department will not normally permit development which would lead to the loss of, or cause harm to, the character, principal components or setting of parks, gardens and demesnes of special historic interest. Where planning permission is granted this will normally be conditional on the recording of any features of interest which will be lost before development commences.'*

##### ***Policy BH 11 Development affecting the Setting of a Listed Building***

*'The Department will not normally permit development which would adversely affect the setting of a listed building. Development proposals will normally only be considered appropriate where all the following criteria are met: (a) the detailed design respects the listed building in terms of scale, height, massing and alignment; (b) the works proposed make use of traditional or sympathetic building materials and techniques which respect those found on the building; and (c) the nature of the use proposed respects the character of the setting of the building.'*

## 2.3. LOCAL PLANNING POLICY

- 2.3.1. Mid and East Antrim *Local Development Plan 2030* is still in draft form and has not been formally adopted, however, it does contain key guidance relating to the historic environment. The policies relevant to this assessment are outlined below.

#### Draft Local Development Plan 2030 for Mid and East Antrim

##### ***'Policy HE1 Archaeological Remains and their Settings***

##### ***The Preservation of Archaeological Remains of Regional Importance and their Settings***

*There is a presumption in favour of the physical preservation in situ of archaeological remains of regional importance and their settings. These comprise Areas of Significant Archaeological Interest, monuments in State Care, scheduled monuments and other sites and monuments that would merit scheduling. Development which would adversely affect such sites of regional importance or the integrity of their settings will not be permitted unless there are exceptional circumstances.*

*A development proposal which would adversely affect the integrity of these assets and their settings will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances where it is determined to be of overriding regional importance and there are no alternative solutions.*

##### ***The Protection of Archaeological Remains of Local Importance and their Settings***

*Development proposals which would adversely affect locally important archaeological sites or monuments or their settings will only be permitted where it is clearly demonstrated that the need for the proposed development outweighs the value of the remains and/or their settings.*

Archaeological Assessment and Evaluation

Council shall seek all necessary information from applicants particularly in cases where the impact of a development proposal on archaeological remains is unclear, or the relative significance of such remains is uncertain. Should an applicant fail to provide a suitable assessment or evaluation on request, Council shall adopt a precautionary approach and refuse planning permission.

Archaeological Mitigation

In exceptional circumstances where planning permission is granted for development which will affect sites known or likely to contain archaeological remains. Conditions will be attached to ensure that appropriate measures are in place for the identification and mitigation of the archaeological impacts of the development, including where appropriate the completion of a licensed excavation, recording examination and archiving of remains before development commences.

**Policy HE2 Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes**

Planning permission will only be granted for development proposals within historic parks, gardens or demesnes, or which may impact upon their settings, where it can be demonstrated that all of the following criteria are met:

- a) the development would not lead to the loss of, or cause harm to, the overall character, principal components or setting of the Historic Park, Garden or Demesne, including landscaping and distinct boundary features;
- b) the development would not adversely impact on the overall quality, understanding, experience and enjoyment of the Historic Park, Garden or Demesne; and
- c) the development would not impair the archaeological, historical or botanical interest of the site.

In addition, proposals must meet the General Policy and accord with other provisions of the LDP. If permission is granted for a development proposal which would result in the loss of any distinctive features, a planning condition will be applied which will require developers to record these features prior to the commencement of development, working to a brief agreed by the Council in liaison with the other appropriate agencies.

**Policy HE5 Development affecting the Setting of a Listed Building**

Planning permission will not be granted for development which would adversely affect the setting of a listed building. Development proposals will only be considered appropriate where they meet the General Policy, accord with other provisions of the LDP and all the following criteria are met.

- a) the proposed development is sympathetic to the special characteristics of the listed building and its setting in regard to height, scale, form, massing, alignment, materials and finishes;
- b) the proposed development does not result in the significant loss of key public views of the listed building; and
- c) the nature of the proposed use respects the character and setting of the listed building.'

2.3.2. Excerpts from The Northern Area Plan, adopted in 2015, which covers Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council relevant to this assessment include:

P44: 'All greenfield sites, whether or not they contain known features, have archaeological potential. The Plan area contains areas within which archaeological potential may exist but has yet to be fully assessed. Where archaeological remains or their settings may be affected by development, applicants should submit an assessment or evaluation of the archaeological implications of their scheme and how any impacts will be mitigated as part of their planning application. Where planning permission is granted for a scheme which may impact on archaeological remains, it will normally be conditional on the implementation an appropriate programme of archaeological mitigation. This may include field survey, preservation of remains in situ, or the investigation of remains through excavation recording, and the analysis, archiving and preparation of results as an archaeological report. It should be noted that within the Plan area, there is a

*very wide range of archaeological sites and monuments, from findspots of prehistoric tools through to major sites of industrial and defence heritage. Development proposals which may impact on any of those sites already identified in the Northern Ireland Sites and Monuments Record will be determined on their merits having regard to the Department's regional planning policies and the policies and guidance in this Plan.*

#### ***Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes***

*Throughout the Plan area, there are a number of parks, gardens and demesnes of special historic interest, reflecting planned and managed landscape enhancement carried out since the 17th Century. The Department considers it important that these features of the built heritage are protected from development that would harm their historic character. The range of historic parks, gardens and demesnes within the Plan area is wide, and includes some to which the public have access, courtesy of their owners. Historic parks, gardens and demesnes provide not only an historic reference but, where they are open to the public, an attractive and informative visitor attraction.'*

## 2.4. GUIDANCE

- 2.4.1. This DBA has been prepared with reference to the ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (2014b, revised 2017 and 2020) and *Code of Conduct* (2014a, revised 2019).
- 2.4.2. In May 2016, DOENI was restructured, and the Department for Communities (DfC) was created. The Historic Environment Division (HED) of the DfC has responsibility for archaeological and built heritage throughout the region.
- 2.4.3. In February 2018, HED published *Guidance on Setting and the Historic Environment*. This document provides guidance on HED's role in developing advice on potential impacts from development and landscape change upon the settings of heritage assets. It also recommends other international charters and conventions that should be considered as guidance during impact assessment (HED 2018, Appendix B). These include, but are not limited to, the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) 2005 Declaration on the Conservation of the Setting of Heritage Structures, Sites and Areas (also known as the Xi'an Declaration); the 1992 European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (also known as the Valletta Convention), and the 2011 ICOMOS Guidance on Heritage Impact for Cultural World Heritage Properties.
- 2.4.4. HED also recognise the relevance of guidance published by CADW, the statutory body historic environment service for Wales, specifically *Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment in Wales* (2011) and *Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales* (2017).
- 2.4.5. The Services and Standards Framework, published by HED in May 2016 (updated June 2019), provides additional explanation of the planning process in relation to archaeology and built heritage, with advice on procedures for archaeological evaluation and mitigation.
- 2.4.6. HED also published *Development and Archaeology Guidance on Archaeological Works in the Planning Process* in May 2019. This guidance document is aimed at applicants, agents, developers and archaeological consultants who may be responsible for archaeological works associated with development projects. It is intended to guide processes around archaeological works consistently throughout Northern Ireland. The guidance cover: archaeological information required to inform planning decisions and planning conditions for archaeological works after a planning decision is made.
- 2.4.7. This DBA has also been prepared with reference to IEMA, IHBC and ClfA's July 2021 publication *Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK*. This document presents the principles of and suggests good practice for assessment of the impact of a development proposal on cultural heritage assets.

## 2.5. PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 2.5.1. Headland Archaeology (UK) is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), an audited status which confirms that all work is carried out in accordance with the highest standards of the profession.
- 2.5.2. Headland Archaeology (UK), as part of the RSK Group, is recognised by the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC) under their 'Historic Environment Service Provider Recognition' scheme. This quality assurance standard acknowledges that RSK works to the conservation standards of the IHBC, the UK's lead body for built and historic environment practitioners and specialists.
- 2.5.3. Headland Archaeology (UK) operates a quality management system to help ensure all projects are managed in a professional and transparent manner, which enables it to qualify for ISO 9001 (Quality Management), ISO 45001 (health and safety management) and ISO 14001 (environmental management).
- 2.5.4. Ordnance Survey data is produced under crown copyright and database right 2022 licence no. 242.

### 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1.1. The aim of this DBA is to inform determination of a planning application for development of the ISA in relation to its likely impact on the historic environment. The assessment aims to identify all known heritage assets potentially affected by the proposed development, and the potential for currently unknown heritage assets.
- 3.1.2. The purpose is to gain an understanding of the historic environment resource in order to formulate an assessment of the potential for heritage assets to survive within the ISA, their significance, and strategies for further evaluation, mitigation or management as appropriate.
- 3.1.3. The ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (revised 2020) defines a DBA as '*...a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the Study Area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.*'
- 3.1.4. Section 2 of HED's *Development and Archaeology Guidance on Archaeological Works in the Planning Process* (2019a) states that a DBA (referred to as an Archaeological Impact Assessment in the guidance) will as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, establish the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area, and the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so.
- 3.1.5. The objectives of this DBA are therefore to:
- Collate all available written, graphic, photographic and electronic information relevant to the ISA;
  - Describe the nature, extent and significance and importance of the historic environment within the area potentially affected by the development, identifying any uncertainties in existing knowledge;
  - Determine the potential for previously unknown archaeological remains;
  - Determine the likely impact of the proposed development;
  - Identify heritage assets beyond the ISA that may be affected by development within their setting, to describe their significance and the contribution made by their setting, and make an assessment of how this significance may be affected by the proposed development; and
  - Identify any requirements for further investigation that may be necessary to understand the impacts of the proposed development on the historic environment.



## 4. METHODOLOGY

### 4.1. TERMINOLOGY – ‘SIGNIFICANCE’ AND ‘IMPORTANCE’

- 4.1.1. Cultural heritage impact assessment is concerned with effects on cultural significance, which is a quality that applies to all heritage assets, and may be artistic, archaeological, architectural, historic, traditional, aesthetic, scientific or social, and may be inherent in the monument itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related monuments and related objects.
- 4.1.2. Impact assessment is concerned with effects on significance, the value or interest that applies to all heritage assets and relating to the ways in which the historic environment is valued both by specialists and the public.
- 4.1.3. Heritage assets are assessed in this report in terms of their cultural significance and importance. Cultural significance is a quality that applies to all heritage assets, and as defined by HED (2019b) relates to the ways in which a heritage asset is valued both by specialists and the general public. Such characteristics may include elements of the asset's setting, which is defined in HED's guidance as '*...the physical space that is part of – and contributes to – the significance and distinctive character of a heritage asset, and through which the asset may be seen, experienced, understood and enjoyed.*' (HED 2019b, 7).
- 4.1.4. The cultural significance of assets has been considered in terms of the values described by HED in Section 2.4 of *Guidance on Setting and the Historic Environment* (2019b) as:
- **Physical aspects:** *this includes man-made structures; historic streetscapes; historic buildings and building groups; designed landscapes; airspace, coastlines and seascapes; topography, natural features and interactions with the natural and historic environment; rivers and routeways within the surrounding area of the heritage asset or used in association with it.*
  - **Visual aspects:** *this includes a variety of views of, across, or including the heritage asset; views of the surrounding area from or through the heritage asset; and views along route-ways, or towards designed vistas such as borrowed landscape, planting, or built features. These may incorporate views towards and the settings of numerous other heritage assets. Heritage assets do not need to be visually prominent to have a setting and some heritage assets will have an experienced setting which extends beyond the area of visibility. The experience of related aspects of an asset's setting, for example elements of a designed landscape, need not be visually connected or visible at the same time. The experience of an asset's setting is not wholly visual, but may include a site's ambience, sense of remoteness, tranquillity or removal from the modern world.*
  - **Functional aspects:** *this includes the aesthetic, architectural, commemorative, historical, social, spiritual, symbolic, technological, traditional knowledge and/or other tangible or intangible values associated with human activity. These may include designed or perceived interactions with the natural environment or with other heritage assets in the surrounding landscape.*
- 4.1.5. This use of the word 'significance', referring to the range of values or interest attached to an asset, should not be confused with the unrelated usage in EIA where the 'significance of an effect' reflects the weight that should be attached to it in a planning decision.
- 4.1.6. Relative importance of each identified heritage asset potentially affected by the proposed development has been determined to provide a framework for comparison between different heritage assets and to inform subsequent stages of archaeological assessment and the development of any appropriate mitigation which may be required (See Table 2 below).

## 4.2. IDENTIFICATION OF HERITAGE ASSETS THAT MAY BE AFFECTED

### *STUDY AREA*

- 4.2.1. Overlapping study areas have been used for this assessment. The Inner Study Area (ISA) corresponds with the Proposed Development Area. All heritage assets recorded on the Northern Ireland Sites and Monuments Record (NISRM) within 2km of the ISA have been identified and considered to inform the assessment of archaeological potential of the ISA.
- 4.2.2. Outer study areas (OSA) are used for the Stage 1 Setting Assessment which extends to 20km from the proposed turbine locations. This reflects the maximum predicted visibility of turbines based on the Zone of Theoretical Vision (ZTV). Heritage assets in the OSA are considered within the following maximum distances:
- Up to 2km from the ISA: all non-designated heritage assets (including Defence Heritage Records and Industrial Heritage Records).
  - Up to 5km from the ISA: Conservation Areas, non-designated assets which have a wider landscape setting that contributes substantially to their cultural significance.
  - Up to 10km from the ISA: Grade B+, Grade B1 and Grade B2 Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, State Care Monuments, Register Parks, Gardens and Demesnes of Special Historic Interest.
  - Up to 20km from the ISA: Grade A Listed Buildings, World Heritage Sites and any asset which is considered exceptionally important, and where long-distance views from or towards the asset are thought to be particularly sensitive, in the opinion of the assessor or consultees.

### *DATA SOURCES*

- 4.2.3. The assessment has been based on a study of all readily available documentary sources, following the ClfA Standards and Guidance. The following sources of information were referred to:
- Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA): online databases available through the NIEA website, including:
    - Northern Ireland Sites and Monuments Record (NISMR) including Scheduled Monuments;
    - Buildings Database;
    - Areas of Significant Archaeological Interest;
    - Areas of Significant Archaeological Potential;
    - Scheduled Monument data;
    - Register of Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes;
    - Battle Sites
    - Industrial Heritage Record; and
    - Defence Heritage Record.
  - Historic maps and records held by Public Records Office Northern Ireland (PRONI);
  - The National Collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP);
  - Northern Ireland Regional Landscape Character Assessment
  - Previous excavations detailed in Excavations Bulletin;
  - Relevant internet resources, including Google Maps, Google Earth and Bing satellite imagery;

- Geological data available online from the British Geological Survey;
- Readily available published sources and unpublished archaeological reports; and
- Other readily available published sources.

4.2.4. Heritage assets within the ISA are compiled in a gazetteer (Appendix 1).

4.2.5. Designated and non-designated heritage assets are referenced in this report by the NISRM list entry number. Any newly discovered assets are assigned a number prefixed HA for Heritage Asset. A single asset number can refer to a group of related features, which may be recorded separately in the NISMR and other data sources.

### *SITE VISIT*

4.2.6. A site visit was undertaken on Wednesday 2<sup>nd</sup> of March 2022 in rainy and cloudy conditions during which notes were made regarding site characteristics, any visible archaeology and geographical/geological features which may have a bearing on previous land use and archaeological survival, as well as those which may constrain subsequent archaeological investigation.

4.2.7. Records were made regarding extant archaeological features, such as earthworks or structural remains, any negative features, local topography and aspect, exposed geology, soils, watercourses, health and safety considerations, surface finds, and any other relevant information.

### *HISTORIC MAP REGRESSION*

4.2.8. The historic Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping sequence corresponding with the ISA was consulted to collect information on former land use and development throughout the later historic periods.

## 4.3. LIMITATIONS OF BASELINE DATA

4.3.1. Information held by public data sources is generally considered to be reliable; however, the following general points are noted:

- There is no LiDAR data available for the ISA;
- The following historic maps were not available for consultation: Ordnance Survey 1919-1963, Antrim, Six Inch to the Mile County Series Fifth Edition and Ordnance Survey 1952-1967 Six Inch to One Mile Irish Grid;
- There are no images relating to the ISA available on the NCAP website;
- Documentary sources are rare before the medieval period;
- Whilst it is accepted that historic documents may be biased depending on the author, with content seen through the lens of context, wherever such documentary sources are used in assessing archaeological potential professional judgment is used in their interpretation in that the functionality of the document is considered;
- NISMR records can be limited because opportunities for research, fieldwork and discovery depend on the situation of commercial development and occasional research projects, rather than the result of a more structured research framework. A lack of data within the NISMR records does not necessarily equal an absence of archaeology;
- Where archaeological sites have been identified solely from aerial imagery without confirmation from archaeological excavation or supporting evidence in the form of find-spots for example, it is possible the interpretation may be revised in the light of further investigation.
- The significance of sites can be difficult to identify from NISMR records, depending on the accuracy and reliability of the original source; and

- There can often be a lack of dating evidence for archaeological sites.
- Any archaeological site visit has inherent limitations, primarily because archaeological remains below ground level may have no surface indicators.

#### 4.4. ASSESSMENT OF IMPORTANCE

4.4.1. The importance of a heritage asset is the overall value assigned to it reflecting its statutory designation or, in the case of undesignated assets, the professional judgement of the assessor (Table 2).

4.4.2. Any feature which does not merit consideration in planning decisions due to its significance may be said to have negligible importance. It is the role of the professional judgements made by the assessor to identify any historic remains within the ISA that are considered to be of negligible importance.

Table 2. Criteria for Assessing the Importance of Heritage Assets

Importance of the asset	Criteria
Very High (International)	World Heritage Sites and other assets of equal international importance, that contribute to international research objectives
High (National)	Scheduled Monuments, Monuments in State Care, Grade A and B+ Listed Buildings, sites included in the Register of Parks, Gardens and Demesnes of Special Historic Interest, Battle Sites and non-designated heritage assets of equivalent importance that contribute to national research objectives
Medium (Regional)	Conservation Areas, Grade B1 and Grade B2 Listed Buildings and non-designated assets of regional importance except where their particular characteristics merit a higher level of importance, heritage assets on local lists and non-designated assets that contribute to regional research objectives
Low (Local)	Non-designated heritage assets or locally listed heritage assets, except where their particular characteristics merit a higher level of importance, non-designated heritage assets of local importance, including assets that may already be partially damaged
Negligible	Identified historic remains of no importance in planning considerations, or heritage assets and findspots that have already been removed or destroyed (i.e. 'site of')
Unknown / Uncertain	Heritage assets for which a level of importance cannot be defined on current information

4.4.3. The importance of heritage assets that may be affected by the proposed development is identified in the impact assessment and summarised in the Gazetteer (Appendix 1).

#### 4.5. POTENTIAL FOR UNKNOWN HERITAGE ASSETS

4.5.1. Archaeological features are often impossible to identify through desk-based assessment. The likelihood that significant undiscovered heritage assets may be present within the ISA is referred to as *archaeological potential*. Overall levels of potential can be assigned to different landscape zones, following the criteria in

Table 3, while recognising that the archaeological potential of any zone will relate to particular historical periods and types of evidence. The following factors are considered in assessing archaeological potential:

- The distribution and character of known archaeological remains in the vicinity, based principally on an appraisal of data in the NISMR;
- The history of archaeological fieldwork and research in the surrounding area, which may give an indication of the reliability and completeness of existing records;
- Environmental factors such as geology, topography and soil quality, which would have influenced land-use in the past and can therefore be used to predict the distribution of archaeological remains;
- Land-use factors affecting the survival of archaeological remains, such as ploughing or quarrying; and
- Factors affecting the visibility of archaeological remains, which may relate to both environment and land-use, such as soils and geology (which may be more or less conducive to formation of cropmarks), arable cultivation (which has potential to show cropmarks and create surface artefact scatters), vegetation, which can conceal upstanding features, and superficial deposits such as peat and alluvium which can mask archaeological features.

Table 3. Archaeological potential

Potential	Definition
High	Undiscovered heritage assets of high or medium importance are likely to be present.
Medium	Undiscovered heritage assets of low importance are likely to be present; and it is possible, though unlikely, that assets of high or medium importance may also be present.
Low	The study area may contain undiscovered heritage assets, but these are unlikely to be numerous and are highly unlikely to include assets of high or medium importance.
Negligible	The study area is highly unlikely to contain undiscovered heritage assets of any level of importance.
Nil	There is no possibility of undiscovered heritage assets existing within the study area.

### IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 4.5.2. Impact assessment considers the effects of the proposed development on the significance of the identified heritage assets, or its assessed archaeological potential, including both positive ('beneficial') and adverse ('harm') impacts.
- 4.5.3. The assessment of physical impacts considers the extent or degree of harm proposed relative to the importance of the physical remains.

### SETTING IMPACTS

- 4.5.4. Visual impacts are most commonly encountered but other introduced environmental factors can affect setting such as noise, light or air quality. Impacts may be encountered at all stages in the life cycle of a development from construction to decommissioning but they are only likely to lead to substantial harm during the prolonged operational life of the development.

- 4.5.5. HED's *Guidance on Setting and the Historic Environment* (2019b) outlines a three stage approach to assessing the impact of a proposed development on the setting of heritage assets:
- Stage 1: identify the heritage assets that might be affected.
  - Stage 2: define the setting by establishing how the surroundings contribute to the significance of the heritage assets in the ways they are understood, appreciated and experienced.
  - Stage 3: assess how any change would impact upon that setting.
- 4.5.6. The Stage 1 Assessment methodology comprises consideration of each heritage asset in the OSA in turn to identify heritage assets in the ZTV which have a wider landscape setting that contribute to their cultural significance and whether it is likely that cultural significance would be harmed by the proposed development. Where heritage assets are located outwith the ZTV, third-party viewpoints within the ZTV which may provide a significant view towards the heritage asset and the proposed wind farm are considered.
- 4.5.7. Where potential impacts on the settings of heritage assets are identified, the assessment of significance includes '...establishing how the surroundings contribute to the significance of the heritage assets in the ways they are understood, appreciated and experienced', following Stage 2 of the staged approach to setting recommended in HED's *Guidance on Setting and the Historic Environment* (2019b).
- 4.5.8. Attributes of an asset's setting which can contribute to its significance are listed on page 9 of *Guidance on Setting and the Historic Environment* (2019b).
- 4.5.9. Stage 2 is carried out through a combination of desk-based research (such as map based analysis and historical research) and site visits in order to establish how the surroundings of heritage assets contribute to their significance in the ways they are understood, appreciated and experienced.
- 4.5.10. Stage 3 is carried out in the EIA report and presents an assessment of how changes introduced by a proposed development will affect the cultural significance of heritage assets through causing change in their setting.
- 4.5.11. An assessment of the sensitivity of a heritage asset to change within its setting is a professional judgement, based on consideration of the asset's significance and the contribution its current and historical setting makes to that significance.
- 4.5.12. In the gazetteer (Appendix 1) the results of a Stage 1 Assessment is presented in full to consider whether further detailed assessment in the ES chapter is required for heritage assets within the OSA, based on whether it is likely that their cultural significance could be harmed through development within their setting. Summary results are presented in Part 6.2 below.

## 5. RESULTS

### 5.1. OVERVIEW OF THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

- 5.1.1. The full list of known heritage assets is presented in the gazetteer (Appendix 1).
- 5.1.2. The significance of these assets is discussed chronologically by period in the Statement of Significance and Importance section below.

#### *INNER STUDY AREA*

- 5.1.3. There are no designated heritage assets within the ISA.
- 5.1.4. There are no non-designated heritage assets recorded on the NISMR within the ISA. A total of 19 features were noted during research for this assessment and during the site walkover survey. These include a sheepfold (HA1), six structures (HA2, HA3, HA4, HA5, HA14 and HA15), possible livestock enclosures and an associated bank (HA6), three enclosures (HA7, HA13 and HA16) two areas of ridge and furrow (HA8 and HA12), a bank of likely modern date (HA9), peat cuttings (HA10 and HA11), and three field boundaries (HA17, HA18 and HA19).

#### *OUTER STUDY AREA*

- 5.1.5. Within the OSA (2km from the ISA), there is one Grade B1 Listed Building: HB07/01/016 Beetling Mill and component parts. There are six non-designated NISRM records comprising cairns, enclosures, standing stones and a graveyard. There are 12 non-designated Industrial Heritage Records (IHR) comprising mines, bridges, mills and a reservoir.
- 5.1.6. Within the OSA (2-5km from the ISA), there are nine Scheduled Monuments comprising a crannog, standing stones, the site of a castle, an iron smelter, the site of a church and a raised rath. There is one Historic Park and Garden (AN:049 Lissanoure). There are three Grade B Listed Buildings comprising a gate lodge and two churches. There are three Grade B1 and four Grade B2 Listed Buildings comprising post offices, a rectory, houses and a hall. There are 13 non-designated NISMR heritage assets which were considered as potentially having a wider landscape setting which contributes to their cultural significance. These include standing stones, a cairn and Newtown Crommelin Historic Settlement and Cloughmills Historic Settlement. These non-designated assets have been screened as part of the Stage 1 Setting Assessment, the results of which are shown in the gazetteer (Appendix 1).
- 5.1.7. Within the OSA (5-10km from the ISA) there are 29 Scheduled Monuments including motte and baileys, tombs, forts, church sites, raths, standing stones and a souterrain associated with a raised rath. There is one Grade B+ Listed Building and nine Grade B Listed Buildings. These include houses, churches, a cottage and a gazebo. There are seven Grade B1 Listed Buildings and six Grade B2 Listed Buildings including houses, pumps, kilns, bridges and halls.
- 5.1.8. Within the OSA (10-20km from the ISA) there are eight Grade A Listed Buildings including a viaduct, churches, a castle, a tower and a country house. There are 14 Historic Parks and Gardens.

### 5.2. HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER (HLC)

- 5.2.1. The Northern Ireland Regional Landscape Character Assessment for the Antrim Plateau and Glens region, within which the ISA is located, describes the fertile land which characterises the glens in the area and the desirability of this land for farming. It notes the poorer quality land which generally characterises the higher elevations within the region was and continues to be used for sheep farming whilst the better quality ground was used to grow potatoes. It notes that fields in higher elevations were generally unenclosed. This pattern of settlement is broadly reflected by that seen in the ISA which has evidence for

grazing animals (as seen by sheepfold HA1 and enclosures HA6) as well as evidence of cultivation in lower lying ground (HA8 and HA12).

- 5.2.2. The account notes that iron and bauxite mining took place within the region, something that is reflected in the Industrial Heritage Records within 5km of the ISA.

### 5.3. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

- 5.3.1. A walkover survey of the footprint of the existing Gruig Wind Farm was carried out in 2003 in advance of its construction. No heritage assets were noted during the works (B9 Energy Services & RES 2004).

- 5.3.2. Archaeological monitoring of ground breaking works for the existing Gruig Wind Farm were carried out between November 2007 and October 2008. No archaeological remains were noted during the works (Gahan and Long 2009).

### 5.4. HISTORIC MAPPING AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY REVIEW

- 5.4.1. The First Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map published between 1832 and 1846 shows that two areas of likely cultivated land (HA7 and HA8) were present within roughly the west central area of the ISA with two structures (HA14 and HA15) located immediately west of HA8. The map shows that HA7, the north and east banks of which remain extant, did originally have a southern and western bank which enclosed an area. The north-eastern extent of an area of ridge and furrow (HA8) falls within this enclosure, suggesting that HA7 enclosed an area of cultivated land. The area which corresponds to HA8 on the map is irregular in plan and broadly reflects this south-western extent of ridge and furrow. There was no evidence of any enclosure banks associated with HA8 noted during the site visit, suggesting, along with the irregular shape in plan of this area on the First Edition map, that this area of ridge and furrow was originally unenclosed. It is likely that structure HA14 at the west of HA8 was an agricultural dwelling with HA15 possibly an agricultural outbuilding. To the west of this area, a drain is shown running roughly south-west to north-east with unenclosed cultivated land shown to the west of the drain. To the south of this area is an enclosed field labelled 'Gruig'. A field boundary (HA19) is present at the south of the ISA and remains extant, defined by a mixture of modern fencing and reduced drystone walls.

- 5.4.2. The Second Edition OS map published between 1846 and 1862 shows that the area of likely cultivated land corresponding to HA8 was partially enclosed by this time by two conjoined sub-rectangular enclosures (HA13) immediately north of Aghanageeragh River. HA7 remained largely unchanged at this time. Dashed lines are shown which broadly correspond to the area of ridge and furrow (HA8) suggesting it remained partially unenclosed at this time. HA14 is depicted on the map with HA15 no longer shown. Immediately south of the ISA, the farmstead of Magheraboy had been established by this time. Another field boundary (HA18) is shown at the west of the ISA) extending from the western extent of field boundary HA19. This feature remains extant as a modern fence.

- 5.4.3. The Third Edition OS map published between 1900-1907 shows that the easternmost of the two conjoined enclosures (HA13) shown on the Second Edition OS map had been removed by this time. HA7 is no longer depicted, with a sheepfold (HA1) shown within the southern extent of HA7. The presence of HA1 shows that the ISA was used for rough grazing at this time. At the south of the ISA a sub-rectangular enclosure (HA12) is shown in the vicinity of Magheraboy. The enclosure corresponds to an area of ridge and furrow defined by a bank which remains extant in the present day. At the north-east of the ISA a sub-trapezoidal enclosure (HA16) is shown immediately south of the present day Altnahinch Road, with a shooting lodge shown immediately north of the road. The feature is likely to relate to the shooting lodge and survives as an area of peat cuttings defined by a ditch. Approximately 340m to the south-west of HA16 is a possible boundary field boundary (HA18). The feature does not appear to survive as an extant feature and was not noted during the site visit although its alignment is faintly visible on satellite imagery.

- 5.4.4. The Fourth Edition OS map published between 1905-1957 and OS 1:10,000 Metric Scale map published between 1957-1986 largely reflect the ISA as shown in the Third Edition OS map; the only notable change



is shown on the OS 1:10,000 Metric Scale map which shows the area immediately north-east of the ISA as being forested by the time.

- 5.4.5. There are no aerial photographs relating to the ISA available on the NCAP website. Satellite imagery shown on Google Earth dating to August 2002, prior to the construction of the existing Gruig Wind Farm, shows the ISA was largely moorland with small areas of cultivated land near Aghanageeragh River. Modern satellite imagery shows numerous drainage channels located in roughly the central north-eastern area of the ISA, with a small area of drainage channels noted at roughly the central southern area.

## 5.5. SITE VISIT

- 5.5.1. Fourteen previously unrecorded features were noted within the ISA during the site visit: HA1-HA14. The sites of features identified on historic mapping and satellite imagery were also visited (HA15-HA19).
- 5.5.2. HA1 is the remains of a sheepfold depicted on the Third Edition OS map; it measures in total 25m east-west and 18m north-south with walls up to 1.1m in height composed of sub-rounded granite blocks (Illus 3). The sheepfold is sub-divided into two chambers, with one narrower chamber at the east measuring 18m north-south by 6m east-west and the larger western chamber 18m north-south and 19m east-west. It is set within a field of ridge and furrow (HA8) with an enclosure (HA7) located to the north.

*Illus 3. View south-east of HA1*



- 5.5.3. HA7 is located in the north-west central area of the ISA and comprises two banks defining the north-eastern extent of an area of ridge and furrow (HA8) located approximately 90m north of a sheepfold (HA1). The northern bank runs for approximately 60m north-east to south-west and measures approximately 0.7m in width and up to 0.4m in height. The eastern bank is similar in width and height and runs for approximately 85m NNW-SSE.

*Illus 4. View north-east of the northern bank of HA7*



- 5.5.4. HA8 is an area of ridge and furrow located in roughly the north-west central area of the ISA. It covers an area of approximately 29,850m<sup>2</sup> extending from the vicinity of a sheepfold (HA1) at the east extending along Aghanageeragh River to HA14 at the west. The ridges measure approximately 0.5m in width and are mostly aligned NNW-SSE going downslope towards Aghanageeragh River. One area, at the south-west, is aligned roughly east-west, with the ridges appearing 'wavy' in plan compared to the straight rows seen elsewhere within HA8. The ridge and furrow is partially enclosed by HA7 at the north-east and HA13 at the south-west. The remaining areas are unenclosed. It is likely that this area was drained and improved some stage in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and used to grow potatoes.
- 5.5.5. HA13 is the remaining western section of what was originally two conjoined enclosures shown on the Second Edition OS map. The remaining enclosure is defined by three banks approximately 0.5m wide and up to 0.3m in height which partially encloses an area of ridge and furrow (HA8).
- 5.5.6. HA14 is the remains of a sub-rectangular structure located 10m west of the western extent of HA8. It measures approximately 11m in length and 4m in width. It is likely this was used as an agricultural dwelling by the people who were cultivating the land in this area. There were no clear extant remains noted for HA15, a small, square, structure shown as being immediately south of HA14 on the First Edition OS map.

- 5.5.7. HA2-HA5 are located at the north-west of the ISA and comprise the remains of four structures all located within approximately 7-15m of one another. The structures vary in dimensions from 8m in length and 3m in width (HA5) to 14m in length and 3m in width (HA2, Illus 4). HA2, HA3 and HA4 are all sub-rectangular in plan whilst HA5 is sub-circular. The structures are all formed of low turf walls measuring between 0.7m and 1m in width and an average of 0.3m in height. The structures are all situated at the foot of a localised knoll, which presumably would have provided some level of protection from prevailing winds and are aligned roughly north-west to south-east going downslope, presumably to aid with drainage. It is likely that the structures are shieling huts, used as seasonal dwellings when livestock would be brought to upland areas such as this for grazing during the summer months.

*Illus 5. View south-east of HA2*



- 5.5.8. HA6 is located approximately 17m north-west of HA3 at the top of the localised knoll which overlooks HA2-HA5. The feature comprises sub-rectangular enclosures which appear to have been cut into the peat (Illus 6). There are two enclosures: the western enclosure measures approximately 11m north-south by 8m east-west and the eastern enclosure measures approximately 11m north-south by 8m east-west. The enclosures are defined by turf baulks approximately 0.6m in width. The form and appearance of the feature suggests it was used as a pen for livestock. It is likely that HA6 relates to the structures located to the south-east (HA2-HA5) and may have been used seasonally when livestock was brought to upland areas such as this in the summer months for grazing. An east-west running bank is located 8m to the north of the enclosures. It is approximately 22m in length, 0.6m in width and up to 0.3m in height.

*Illus 6. View north-west of HA6*



- 5.5.9. HA10 and HA11 are located in roughly the south-west central area of the ISA and comprise areas of peat cuttings. HA9, located approximately 75m east of HA10 comprises a possible area of peat cutting which has subsequently had spoil from drainage works deposited on top of it. This gives the appearance of a roughly linear north-east to south-west running bank up to 1.5m in height, 3m in width and 60m in length. The bank is of likely modern date.
- 5.5.10. HA12 comprises an area of ridge and furrow enclosed by a small bank shown on the Third Edition OS map. The ridge and furrow is similar in form to HA8 aligned north-east to south-west. The bank which defines the area of ridge and furrow is approximately 0.3m in height and 0.4m in width. As with HA8, it is likely that this area was used to grow potatoes at some stage in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 5.5.11. HA16, located at the north-east of the ISA, survives as a sub-trapezoidal enclosure as shown on Third Edition OS map. It is defined by a ditch and has been subject to peat cutting.
- 5.5.12. HA17 is a field boundary shown on the Third Edition OS map, located approximately 350m south-west of HA16. There were no extant remains of the boundary noted during the site visit, although it is possible to discern its original alignment on satellite imagery.

- 5.5.13. HA19 is a field boundary on the First Edition OS map present at the south of the ISA. The boundary remains extant, defined by a mixture of modern fencing and reduced drystone walls. HA18, a field boundary shown on the Second Edition OS map, extends from the south-western extent of HA19 and runs north-west to the westernmost point of the ISA. It remains extant in the form of a modern fence.

## 5.6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

### *PREHISTORIC PERIODS (6,000 BCE-500 CE)*

- 5.6.1. Remains of Mesolithic date (c.6,000-4,000 BCE) in Ulster are largely characterised by flint scatters with ephemeral evidence for temporary camps and structures. Groups would move through the landscape seasonally, hunting, gathering and fishing, with the coast of Antrim providing a ready source of flint for making tools (Mallory and McNeill 1991, 17). There is evidence of Mesolithic occupation within the 10km OSA (ANT027:107, see Section 5.6.4 below). The first Neolithic farmers arrived in Ulster around 4,000 BCE, marking the transition towards a more sedentary, settled way of life. There is greater evidence for ritual practice and burial at this time, with elaborate tombs, such as Dooney's Cairn (ANT 022:012, see Section 5.6.4 below) and monuments such as standing stones emerging during the Neolithic. The Bronze Age (c.2,500-500 BCE) marked the introduction of metal objects into society, with a distinctive style of pottery known as 'Beaker' pottery introduced although evidence for this is relatively rare in Ulster (Ibid, 91). The Iron Age (c.500BCE-500CE) saw further technological change with the introduction of iron whilst people moved towards living in circular roundhouse style structures. Evidence of an Iron Age burial is present within the 10km OSA (ANT027:107, see section 5.6.4 below).
- 5.6.2. There are no prehistoric heritage assets recorded on the NISMR within the ISA. Within the 2km OSA, there are two non-designated heritage assets of prehistoric date: a cairn (ANT024:001) and a standing stone (ANT023:009). The standing stone, (ANT023:009), is located approximately 700m west of the ISA on the south-western slopes of Slievenahanaghan. It is likely it was positioned to overlook the more arable land located to the south-west; the ISA and its immediate environs was unlikely to have been suitable for settlement in the prehistoric period due to its upland nature and poorly draining soils. The NISMR record for the cairn (ANT024:001), notes that the feature is shown on the Third and Fourth Edition OS maps although there are no visible remains of the feature remaining. It is noted that it is the site of a possible marker cairn of possible, a conclusion likely to have been reached due to its location on the boundary between the townlands of Carnbuck and Altnahinch. The lack of recorded prehistoric assets either within the ISA or 2km OSA suggests this area was not extensively settled in this period; the hilly nature of this area, dominated by, Slievenahanaghan, Slieverush and Skerryhill, along with the poorly draining soils which characterise much of these upland areas are likely to have made the area largely unsuitable for settlement at this time. The ISA is therefore considered to be of negligible potential for previously unrecorded prehistoric sites although the areas along Aghanageeragh River may of slightly higher potential (i.e. low potential).
- 5.6.3. In the wider study area, there are four scheduled standing stones within the 5km OSA: ANT018:085, ANT018:088, ANT018:015 and ANT018:095. Three of these stones, ANT018:085 ANT018:015 and ANT018:095 are located in close proximity to one another within an area of low lying, arable land. Standing stones began to appear in the Neolithic period along with the advent of farming and have been interpreted as places of ceremony or ritual importance or meeting places. It is likely the three standing stones in this area acted as focal points for local farming communities, perhaps acting as places of ritual or perhaps acting as monuments tying the population to the local arable land.
- 5.6.4. Within the 10km OSA, there are eight Scheduled Monuments of prehistoric date, including two court tombs (ANT028:019 and ANT022:012), a fort (ANT020:008), a cairn and axe factory (ANT019:009/019:012), barrows or cairns (ANT190:001/190:002), a standing stone (ANT013:023), an enclosure and possible barrows (ANT028:083) and a late Mesolithic site and site of an Iron Age burial (ANT027:107). ANT028:083 is notable as being the earliest recorded evidence of human occupation within the study area; a hut dated to the 6th millennium BC was noted along with numerous flint artefacts. The proximity of the site to Clogh

River suggests that Mesolithic people used this watercourse for drinking water and fishing, periodically setting up temporary camps as they moved through the landscape. The court tombs ANT028:019 and ANT022:012 are of Neolithic date and are examples of the burial practices employed for high status people at this time of prehistory. The axe factory (ANT019:012) demonstrates how prominent areas with suitable natural resources were exploited to make tools during the Neolithic. Standing stone ANT013:023 and an enclosure and possible barrows (ANT028:083) are further evidence of prehistoric ritual and burial practices. The fort (ANT020:008) is an example of how settlement patterns changed in the later prehistoric period, with promontory forts such as this becoming more common into the Iron Age. Evidence of burial practices in the Iron Age are also evidenced through the remains found at ANT027:107.

## *HISTORIC PERIODS*

### MEDIEVAL PERIOD (500 CE- 1600 CE)

- 5.6.5. The Medieval period is broadly considered to be marked by the introduction of Christianity to Ireland starting around the 5<sup>th</sup> century. The Medieval period marked an increase in ring-fort settlements known in mountainous or rocky areas as 'caiseals', the walls of which were made of stone with no corresponding ditch associated the feature. Where the ramparts of the ring-forts were made of soil they were known as 'raths' (Bardon 1992, 22), a number of which are present within the wider study area of the ISA (see Section 5.6.7 below). Rathes primarily functioned as a means of protecting livestock and the increase in features such as this points to an increased need at this time to ensure that animals were protected from potential raids or theft. Domestic stock was the primary economy at this time, with cattle driven to summer pastures known as 'bailte' which were generally located in upland areas such as the ISA (Ibid). Temporary dwellings were built in these upland areas to give shelter to 'booleying' parties of women who milked the cows and boys who guarded the herds (Ibid). Whilst no definitive date can be attributed to the structures (HA2-5) and the potential livestock pen (HA6) present in the ISA, their location and form, as well as their absence from any historic maps, suggest they could be evidence of local people using the area for summer pasture during the Medieval period.
- 5.6.6. Elites during the Medieval period generally lived apart from the wider population, in either a ring-fort built for defence on a carefully chosen site known as a 'dun' or in lake dwellings such as crannogs (Ibid 23) (see Section 5.6.7 below). The years between 800 and 1300 in Ulster were largely characterised by Viking raids and the invasion of the Normans in the 12<sup>th</sup> century. The invasion of Ulster by John de Courcy, an Anglo-Norman knight, in 1177 is generally thought to have resulted in the creation of a number of defensive 'motte and bailey' sites in Ireland (Mitchell and Ryan 2001, 305). A 'Motte' was a mound or fortification, sometimes built on top of earlier rath sites (Bardon 1992, 37), which would usually have a house set on top of it guarded by a palisade. Mottes were often attached to a 'bailey', an enclosed courtyard with buildings overlooked by the motte and surrounded by a palisade. A number of mottes are located within the wider study area of the ISA (see Section 5.6.9) and are evidence of how the landscape was controlled during this period.
- 5.6.7. The 1300s marked a decline in the Norman occupation of Ireland; the Scots under Edward Bruce, brother of Robert the Bruce, invaded Ulster near Larne in 1315, coinciding with a period of famine throughout Europe, which along with onset of the Black Death in 1348, ultimately led to Ulster returning almost entirely to Gaelic control (Ibid, 49, 55) until the Elizabethan conquest between 1558-1603. The Statistical Account for the Parish of Loughguile written in 1833 by Lieutenant J.Greatorex records that a battle took place between Sorley Boy and Conway McQuillan on Slievenahanaghan, to the north of the ISA in 1569, with a later account, the OS Memoir on Ancient Topography written in 1837-1838 noting that slight traces of entrenchments and a cairn of stones thought to have been thrown over the body of a fallen soldier were still visible at that time (Day and McWilliams 1992, 68).
- 5.6.8. There are no heritage assets of Medieval date recorded on the NISMR within the ISA or within the 2km OSA. It is possible, however, that the structures (HA2-HA5) and likely livestock pen (HA6) within the ISA could date from this period as noted above. These structures do not appear on the First Edition OS map of 1832-1846 suggesting they were no longer in use by this time and hints at the structures being earlier

in date. The vicinity of HA2-HA6 can therefore be considered to be of medium potential for previously unrecorded heritage assets of Medieval date. The rest of the ISA has no evidence for Medieval activity and can generally be considered as of negligible potential for previously unrecorded Medieval remains. The areas along Aghanageeragh River may, however, be of slightly higher potential (i.e. low potential) as this area may have been suitable for grazing animals during the Medieval period.

- 5.6.9. Within the 5km OSA there are three Scheduled Monuments of Medieval date: a crannog (ANT023:015), the site of a church and graveyard (ANT024:010) and a raised rath (ANT023:007). While Crannogs can date back to prehistoric periods the crannog ANT023:015 has been interpreted as a probably early medieval date, in the absence of intrusive archaeological works the exact date of this asset cannot be confirmed. Crannogs are typically artificial or partly artificial islands constructed in loughs as platforms for dwellings (Mitchel & Ryan 2001, 261) and show the variety of settlement types employed from the prehistoric period to the Medieval period.
- 5.6.10. A rath is a form of enclosed and defended farmstead, usually circular or sub-circular in plan (Stout 1997, 15), they are typically enclosed by one or more earthen banks and ditches. Their distribution correlates closely with areas of rich farmland, with most located below the 150m AOD contour. The Canamenagh Rath (ANT023:007) is a raised rath; this type of rath has its interior raised above the level of the surrounding countryside. The attributes of raised raths appear to have posed significant difficulties compared to standard raths, it took greater effort to construct the enclosure, access was more difficult, internal structures were more exposed to weather conditions, sites were more conspicuous and therefore possibly more prone to attack. It is possible that platform raths were built in areas of high-water tables to avoid flooding (Stout 1997, 17) the raised ground level making them less susceptible to flooding and offsetting the other limitation of this site type. Some raths, such as ANT022:009 within the 10km OSA, were connected to souterrains, underground constructions probably used to store food (Bardon 1992, 23).
- 5.6.11. Within the 10km OSA there are 18 Scheduled Monuments of Medieval date. These include a church site, a fortification, a hillfort, four motte and baileys, and 11 rath sites one of which is associated with a souterrain. The fortification, hillfort and motte and baileys are all examples of how the OSA was controlled and dominated during this time, whilst the rath sites provide insight into the differing ways in which people lived and controlled their livestock. The church site exemplifies the introduction of Christianity and its growing importance during the Medieval period.

#### POST-MEDIEVAL PERIOD (1600-1900CE)

- 5.6.12. The post-medieval period in Ireland was initially dominated by the Elizabethan conquest which took place between 1558 and 1603, ultimately establishing English rule in Ulster. This paved the way for the Plantation of Ulster, which took place between 1603 and 1685 and entailed the organised colonisation of Ulster by predominantly Protestant people from southern Scotland and northern England. The plantation was intended to '*...quieten Ulster and free the province from the risk of further native rebellion and foreign invasion.*' (Ibid, 124) and was considered to be a civilising exercise designed to, in the words of King James I '*...establish the true religion of Christ among men...almost lost in superstition*' (Ibid). The continued supplanting of the native Catholic population led to a rebellion of Irish Catholics in 1641 who sought to reverse the plantations. Following initial success and the establishment of a new provisional government known as the Confederacy, the invasion of Oliver Cromwell in 1649 ultimately restored Ulster and the rest of Ireland to British control, with Cromwell imposing a particularly harsh settlement on the Irish Catholic population (Ibid 136, 140, 141). The victory of William of Orange at the Battle of the Boyne in 1690 further cemented Protestant rule in Ulster. The Great Famine between 1845 and 1852 led to a 15% reduction in the population of Ulster and led to widespread emigration (Ibid 307, 308).
- 5.6.13. The Statistical Account for the Parish of Loughguile written in 1833 by Lieutenant J.Greatorex notes that the population at this time was a mix of Scottish and English immigrants, who presumably settled in the area during the Plantation of Ulster, with the Gaelic populations largely living in the upland areas of the parish (Day and McWilliams 1992, 58). The account notes that the upland areas of the parish afforded good pasturage during the summer months but was not extensively cultivated at this time (Ibid, 58). The



ridge and furrow evidence of cultivation seen within the ISA is, therefore, perhaps the exception to the rule in terms of how the upland areas of the parish were used in the post-medieval period. It records that a battle took place between Sorley Boy and Conway McQuillan on Slievenahanaghan in 1569. The account notes that potatoes were the primary crop grown, with barley, oats, and flax also grown (Ibid, 59). It records that nearly all the young men in the parish at this time were employed as weavers and in the manufacture of linen although it is noted that the sale of linen was not profitable at this time. The account notes that flax spinning was a common job but was similarly unprofitable and done largely as a way of '*...passing away the time and to prevent idleness...*' (Ibid). Lissanoure castle (HB04/07/010) is noted as having been improved by the addition of wings and offices at this time, with other antiquities within the parish comprising '*...forts and mounds that are to be found all over the parish; none of them...remarkable or deserving particular mention*' (Ibid, 60).

- 5.6.14. The OS Memoir for the Parish of Loughguile written in 1835 by James Boyle largely reflects the 1833 Statistical Account in its description of the parish. The OS Memoir on Ancient Topography written between 1837 and 1838 by J.Stokes refers to a number of sites within the parish, including graveyards, the battle site on Slievenahanaghan, forts, standing stones and various finds such as the remains of a canoe within a bog, coins, flint tools, arrowheads and a clay ring. The sites noted in the account largely reflect the sites recorded on the NISMR within the wider study area of the ISA. As noted above, the account mentions that slight traces of entrenchments and a cairn of stones thought to have been thrown over the body of a fallen soldier were still visible at the battle site on Slievenahanaghan at this time (Ibid, 68). Of particular note are the standing stones at Corkey (ANT018:085, ANT018:088 and ANT018:015) which are referred to and were illustrated as part of the account (Ibid, 73). Also of note within Stokes's account is a reference to a '*...prostrate stone at the top of Groog mountain.*' (Ibid, 69). This stone presumably relates to ANT023:009, located approximately 700m WSW of the ISA which is now a standing, instead of prostrate, stone, suggesting it has been restored to a standing position at some point since the production of Stokes's account in 1837. The Fair Sheets account for the parish of Loughguile written by J.Bleakly between 1837 and 1838 largely reflects Stokes's account.
- 5.6.15. There are no heritage assets of post-medieval date recorded on the NISMR within the ISA. There are eight features of post-medieval date noted during research for this assessment within the ISA including a sheepfold (HA1), two enclosures (HA7 and HA13), an area of ridge and furrow (HA8), two likely agricultural structures (HA14 and HA15) and two field boundaries (HA18 and HA19). The post-medieval features within the ISA are largely concentrated along Aghanageeragh River; this area can, along with areas of improved agricultural land at the south, south-west and north-west of the ISA, therefore be considered as being of medium potential for previously unrecorded remains of post-medieval date. The rest of the ISA can be considered to be of low potential for previously unrecorded remains of post-medieval date.
- 5.6.16. Within the 2km OSA there is one Grade B1 Listed building of post-medieval date: a mill (HB07/01/016). There are 12 non-designated Industrial Heritage Records (IHR) of post-medieval date within the 2km OSA. These include bauxite and ironstone mines, bridges, flax mill and mills. The bauxite and ironstone mines show how the land was exploited for raw materials and demonstrates the importance of these types of industries at this time. The mills show how grain was processed whilst the flax mill shows the importance, of this industry to the local area. The bridge demonstrates how transport infrastructure improved in the area during the post-medieval period.
- 5.6.17. There are two Scheduled Monuments within the 5km OSA including Clogh Castle (ANT027:016) and an iron smelter (ANT024:500). There is one Historic Park and Garden within the 5km OSA: Lissanoure (AN-049). There are three Grade B Listed Buildings within the 5km OSA including a gate lodge (HB04/07/011), the remains of a church (HB04/07/013) and a church (HB04/16/001). There are three Grade B1 Listed Buildings within the 5km OSA including a rectory (HB04/07/014) a church (HB04/05/002) and a house (HB04/05/004). There are four Grade B2 Listed Buildings within the 5km OSA including a post box (HB07/01/015 B), a telephone kiosk (HB07/01/015 C), a checker hall (HB04/07/008) and a post office (HB07/01/015 A).
- 5.6.18. There are nine Grade B Listed Buildings of post-medieval date within the 10km OSA comprising houses, churches, a cottage, a gazebo and a conservatory and garden house. There are seven Grade B1 Listed

Buildings within the 10km OSA including halls, houses, cottages, a country house, and a stables and castle. There are six Grade B2 Listed Buildings within the 10km OSA including houses, pumps, a kiln and a bridge.

- 5.6.19. Within the wider 20km OSA there are eight Grade A Listed Buildings of post-medieval date including castles, churches, memorials, a tower and a country house. There are 14 Historic Parks and Gardens of post-medieval date within the 20km OSA. The number of designed landscapes, castles and country houses within the wider study area show how wealthy families chose to live during the post-medieval period and how living within designed landscapes grew in importance at this time.

#### MODERN (1900CE - PRESENT)

- 5.6.20. The 20<sup>th</sup> century marked a period of considerable upheaval in Ulster, with the formation of the Irish Free State in 1922 resulting in six of the predominantly Protestant counties of Ulster remaining part of the United Kingdom with the remaining three counties seceding. The subsequent decades were marked by the Troubles which lasted between the late 1960s and 1998 and comprised an irregular war fought between republican paramilitaries such as the Provisional Irish Republican Army and the Irish National Liberation Army who sought to create a united Ireland, and loyalist paramilitaries such as the Ulster Defence Force, Ulster Defence Association and British state security forces who sought to retain Northern Ireland as part of the United Kingdom.
- 5.6.21. There are no heritage assets of modern date recorded on the NISMR within the ISA. There are six features of likely modern date noted through research for this assessment present within the ISA. These include areas of peat cuttings (HA9, HA10, and HA11), an area of ridge and furrow enclosed by a bank (HA12), a sub-trapezoidal enclosure possibly associated with a shooting lodge (HA16) and a possible field boundary noted on the Third Edition OS map (HA17). Whilst the peat cuttings cannot be definitely assigned a modern date, these activities continued into the 20<sup>th</sup> century in rural areas, and it is likely this was the case in the ISA. The vicinity of HA12, HA16 and HA17 are of medium potential for previously unrecorded heritage assets of modern date, with the rest of the ISA generally of medium potential due to the potential for features such as peat cuttings and modern field boundaries to exist. These features, however, are considered to be of negligible importance and will therefore not be considered in the EIA (see Section 6 below). The heritage assets dating to this period reflect the continued use of small areas of the ISA for cultivation (HA12), the continued division of the land (HA16 and HA17) and reflects the use of peat as a fuel at this time (HA9, HA10 and HA11).
- 5.6.22. There are no heritage assets of modern date within the 2km or 5km OSAs. There is one Grade B+ Listed Building within the 10km OSA: Kilmore House (HB05/01/012).

## 5.7. PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL POTENTIAL

- 5.7.1. Peat began forming in Ireland around 9,000 years ago following the end of the Ice Age (Mitchell and Ryan 2001, 144). Peat, which survives under waterlogged conditions and therefore has excellent preservation potential for organic remains. Study of the organic remains preserved within stratified peat deposits enables the construction of a narrative of changes to the surrounding environment brought about by human activities and natural events in the prehistoric and historic periods. The peat was observed to be a maximum of 1.5m in depth during archaeological monitoring of ground works for the existing Gruig Wind Farm with an average depth of between 0.75m and 1m noted (Gahan and Long 2009). Given the relatively shallow nature of the peat and the lack of any archaeological remains noted within the peat during archaeological monitoring of ground works for the existing Gruig Wind Farm, it is considered that the ISA is of low palaeoenvironmental potential.

## 6. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPORTANCE

### 6.1. KNOWN AND POTENTIAL HERITAGE ASSETS

#### *KNOWN HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN THE INNER STUDY AREA*

- 6.1.1. There are no designated assets within the ISA. There are no non-designated heritage assets recorded on the NISMR within the ISA. There are a total of 19 features within the ISA which were noted during research for this assessment. All potential heritage assets within the ISA are described in detail in the Gazetteer in Appendix 1 and summarised in Table 5 below.
- 6.1.2. The features within the ISA comprise:
- Four structures (HA2-HA5) and a likely animal pen (HA6) possibly of Medieval or post-medieval date;
  - A sheepfold (HA1), two enclosures (HA7 and HA13), an area of ridge and furrow (HA8), two likely agricultural buildings (HA14 and HA15), and two field boundaries (HA18 and HA19) of likely post-medieval date;
  - Three areas of peat cuttings (HA9-HA11), an area of ridge and furrow enclosed by a bank (HA12), a sub-trapezoidal enclosure possibly related to a shooting lodge (HA16) and a field boundary (HA17) of likely modern date.
- 6.1.3. Of these features, HA15, and HA17 were not visible at the time of the site visit and are unlikely to survive as surface features.
- 6.1.4. Features that are of Medieval or earlier date are considered to be of at least Medium importance due to their relative rarity in the context of the ISA and wider 2km study area. Assets of potential Medieval date within the ISA (HA2-HA6) have been avoided through design.
- 6.1.5. Features of modern date and those commonly found in the landscape are generally considered to be of Negligible importance and discounted from the EIA, as a significant direct effect is not likely. Assets considered to be of Negligible importance within the ISA are shown in Table 5 below. Assets identified in the ISA of Low (local) importance should, as far as reasonably practicable, be avoided from impact by project infrastructure through design, and if so, can be protected from accidental damage throughout construction by fencing.

#### *ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF THE INNER STUDY AREA*

- 6.1.6. The ISA is generally of negligible-low archaeological potential (Table 4), with exceptions as below.
- 6.1.7. There are no known prehistoric remains within the ISA, the upland nature of which is likely to have made it unsuitable for settlement at this time. The potential for previously unrecorded remains of prehistoric date within the ISA is generally negligible although the area along Aghanageeragh River is of slightly higher (low) potential for prehistoric remains as this area would have been slightly more suitable for exploitation in the prehistoric period.
- 6.1.8. The ISA was used for summer pasture, possibly during the Medieval period as seen by HA2-HA6; whilst these structures are not definitively Medieval in date, they may, given their absence from historic maps and their form, date from this period. The vicinity of HA2-HA6 is therefore of medium potential for previously unrecorded remains of Medieval date. The rest of the ISA is generally of negligible potential for Medieval remains as there is no evidence for remains of this date outwith HA2-HA6. The area along Aghanageeragh River is of slightly higher (low) potential for Medieval remains as this area would have

been slightly more suitable for grazing cattle during the summer months compared to elsewhere in the ISA.

- 6.1.9. The post-medieval features within the ISA are largely concentrated along Aghanageeragh River; this area can, along with areas of improved agricultural land at the south, south-west and north-west of the ISA, therefore be considered as being of medium potential for previously unrecorded remains of post-medieval date. The rest of the ISA can be considered to be of low potential for previously unrecorded remains of post-medieval date.
- 6.1.10. The ISA is of medium potential for modern features, with evidence from this period more widely distributed across the ISA. It is likely any such features will relate to areas of peat cuttings and field boundaries.
- 6.1.11. Modern drainage channels which have been dug in roughly the central north-eastern area and central southern areas of the ISA, along with peat cuttings which are evident throughout the central area of the ISA, are likely to have truncated any above, and potentially below ground, remains which may have existed in these areas.
- 6.1.12. Below ground and earthwork remains of post-medieval and modern date would be presumed to be of only low or negligible importance for their evidential value which contributes to a sense of place.

*Table 4. Archaeological Potential of the ISA*

Period	Archaeological Potential	Importance
Prehistoric	Generally negligible. Low alongside or overlooking watercourses	Medium-High
Medieval	Generally negligible Low alongside or overlooking watercourses Medium in the vicinity of HA2-HA6	Medium-High
Post-medieval	Generally low Medium alongside or overlooking watercourses and within areas of improved agricultural land	Low
Modern	Generally medium for remains relating to peat cutting, agriculture and field boundaries.	Negligible-Low



Table 5. Potential Heritage Assets within the ISA

Ref	Description	E	N	Period	Status	Importance
HA1	Sheepfold shown on 3rd Edition OS map. Largely well preserved, measuring in total 25m east-west and 18m north-south. The sheepfold walls are up to 1.1m in height and composed of sub-rounded granite blocks. The sheepfold is sub-divided into two chambers, with one narrower chamber at the east measuring 18m north-south by 6m east-west and the larger western chamber 18m north-south and 19m east-west. It is set within a field of ridge and furrow (HA8) with a bank (HA7) located to the north.	311908	420696	Post-medieval	Non-designated	Low
HA2	Sub-rectangular structure located on a south-east facing slope. The structure measures 14m in length and 3m in width and comprises low turf walls measuring up to 1m in width. Possibly a shieling hut used during seasonal grazing.	311437	420426	Medieval/Post-medieval	Non-designated	Medium
HA3	Sub-rectangular structure located on a south-east facing slope at the base of a localised knoll. The structure measures 11m in length and 3m in width and comprises low turf walls measuring up to 0.7m in width. Possibly a shieling hut used during seasonal grazing.	311400	420425	Medieval/Post-medieval	Non-designated	Medium
HA4	Sub-rectangular structure located on a south-east facing slope at the base of a localised knoll. The structure measures 9m in length and 3m in width and comprises low turf walls measuring up to 0.7m in width. Possibly a shieling hut used during seasonal grazing.	331417	420417	Medieval/Post-medieval	Non-designated	Medium
HA5	Sub-circular structure located on a south-east facing slope at the base of a localised knoll. The structure measures 8m in length and 3m in width and comprises low turf walls measuring up to 0.7m in width. Possibly a shieling hut used during seasonal grazing.	311401	420406	Medieval/Post-medieval	Non-designated	Medium
HA6	Sub-rectangular enclosures cut into the peat located on a local knoll immediately north-west of HA2-HA5. There are two enclosures: the western	311382	420456	Medieval/Post-medieval	Non-designated	Medium

Ref	Description	E	N	Period	Status	Importance
	enclosure measures approximately 11m north-south by 8m east-west and the eastern enclosure measures approximately 11m north-south by 8m east-west. The enclosures are defined by turf baulks approximately 0.6m in width. It is likely that the enclosures were used as a pen for livestock and may relate to the structures located to the south-east (HA2-HA5). An east-west running bank is located 8m to the north of the enclosures. It is approximately 22m in length, 0.6m in width and up to 0.3m in height.					
HA7	Enclosure bank defining the north-eastern extent of an area of ridge and furrow (HA8) located approximately 90m north of a sheepfold (HA1). The bank runs for approximately 60m north-east to south-west and measures approximately 0.7m in width and up to 0.4m in height.	311895	420796	Post-medieval	Non-designated	Low
HA8	Area of ridge and furrow measuring approximately 29,8500m <sup>2</sup> extending from the vicinity of a sheepfold (HA1) at the east extending along Aghanageeragh River. Partially enclosed by HA7 at the north-east and HA13 at the south-west.	311888	420643	Post-medieval	Non-designated	Low
HA9	A possible area of peat cutting which has subsequently had spoil from drainage works deposited on top of it. This gives the appearance of a roughly linear north-east to south-west running bank up to 1.5m in height, 3m in width and 60m in length. The bank is of likely modern date.	312017	419983	Modern	Non-designated	Negligible
HA10	Sub-circular area of peat cutting	311944	420011	Modern	Non-designated	Negligible
HA11	Two areas of linear peat cuttings	311951	420106	Modern	Non-designated	Negligible
HA12	An area of ridge and furrow enclosed by a small bank shown on the Third Edition OS map. The ridge and furrow is similar in form to HA8 aligned north-east to south-west. The bank which defines the area of ridge and furrow is approximately 0.3m in height and 0.4m in width.	312082	419497	Modern	Non-designated	Low

Ref	Description	E	N	Period	Status	Importance
HA13	Enclosure shown on Second Edition OS map. Originally shown on the Second Edition map as two enclosures located south of HA7 and immediately north of Aghanageeragh River. The eastern enclosure was removed at some point in the late 19th century, leaving one extant enclosure. The remaining enclosure is defined by three banks approximately 0.5m wide and up to 0.3m in height. Partially encloses an area of ridge and furrow (HA8).	311817	420618	Post-medieval	Non-designated	Low
HA14	Structure shown on the First Edition OS map at the west of an area of ridge and furrow (HA8). Structure is rectangular and measures approximately 11m in length and 5m in width.	311681	420591	Post-medieval	Non-designated	Low
HA15	Structure shown on the First Edition OS map at the west of an area of ridge and furrow (HA8). Structure is located immediately south of HA14 on the First Edition OS map and is shown as roughly square in plan. Does not appear on subsequent OS maps and is likely to have been removed.	311681	420571	Post-medieval	Non-designated	Negligible
HA16	Sub-trapezoidal enclosure shown on Third Edition OS map. Possibly related to shooting lodge which existed immediately to the north. Survives as an area of peat cuttings defined by a ditch.	313443	421476	Modern	Non-designated	Negligible
HA17	Field boundary shown on Third Edition OS map. Not seen during site visit.	313212	421118	Modern	Non-designated	Negligible
HA18	Field boundary shown on Second Edition OS map. Feature remains extant as a modern fence.	311010	420045	Post-medieval	Non-designated	Negligible
HA19	A field boundary shown on the First Edition OS map present at the south of the ISA. Boundary remains extant, defined by a mixture of modern fencing and reduced drystone walls.	312254	419874	Post-medieval	Non-designated	Negligible



## 6.2. SETTING OF HERITAGE ASSETS IN THE STUDY AREA

### *HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS*

- 6.2.1. There is one Historic Park and Garden located 4.2km north-west of the ISA: AN-049 Lissanoure. There are none located between 5km and 10km from the ISA. Between 10km and 20km from the ISA, there are 14 Historic Parks and Gardens (see Appendix 1). Historic Parks and Gardens can derive their cultural significance through designed views and vistas, inter-relationships between heritage assets therein, as well as potentially long-range views towards historic or natural features located outwith the defined landscape boundary.
- 6.2.2. Set within the boundary of AN-049 Lissanoure are six Grade B Listed Buildings (a gate lodge (HB04/07/011), the ruins of a church (HB07/07/013), a church (HB04/07/001), Lissanoure Cottage (HB04/07/002), a conservatory and garden (HB04/07/009) and a gazebo (HB04/07/012)). There are two Grade B1 Listed Buildings: a rectory (HB04/07/014) and a stables and old castle (HB04/07/010) also known as Lissanoure Castle. There are eight non-designated heritage assets recorded on the NISMR within the boundary of AN-049 Lissanoure including: two landscape features (a tree ring (ANT018:014) and five ornamental islands (ANT018:023)), two souterrains (ANT018:050 and ANT018:080), a fortification (ANT018:011), a possible crannog (ANT018:012), a church and graveyard (ANT018:013) and one mound thought to be clearance material from the 19<sup>th</sup> century (ANT018:010).
- 6.2.3. The main focal point of AN-049 Lissanoure is the Grade B1 listed Lissanoure Castle (HB04/07/010), which is set within cleared parkland overlooking a small lough to the south. The remaining listed buildings within the designed landscape are set within the policy woodland which characterises much of the central and eastern areas of AN-049 Lissanoure's boundary. Given the level of screening from policy woodland, the only structures which are partially intervisible with each other are Lissanoure Castle (HB04/07/010), Lissanoure Cottage (HB04/07/002) and a conservatory and garden (HB04/07/009). Any visual relationship between these features would be retained despite the presence of the proposed development located 4.2km to the south-east. Lissanoure Castle (HB04/07/010) is orientated south-east towards the proposed development, implying that views in this direction from the building contribute to how it functions within the designed landscape of AN-049 Lissanoure. The proposed development, whilst likely to be at least partially screened by policy woodland at the east of the lough, could potentially cause a visual distraction to how Lissanoure Castle is understood, appreciated and experienced within its setting. AN-049 Lissanoure and Lissanoure Castle (HB04/07/010) have therefore been retained for detailed assessment in the EIA.
- 6.2.4. Of the remaining Historic Parks and Gardens, located between 10 and 20km from the ISA, eight are outwith the ZTV and have not been retained for detailed assessment in the EIA. There is no evidence that any of the remaining six Historic Parks and Gardens within the ZTV were designed to take in views towards the ISA, with the majority characterised by policy woodland, creating a sense of seclusion. The proposed development is in any case located considerably outwith the area from which these Historic Parks and Gardens were intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced from. As such, none of the remaining six Historic Parks and Gardens within the ZTV between 10 and 20km from the ISA have been retained for detailed assessment.

### *SCHEDULED MONUMENTS*

- 6.2.5. It is proposed to retain the following Scheduled Monuments for detailed assessment in the EIA, from which it is considered there is a potential for setting effects resulting from the proposed development, including cumulative impacts:
- ANT018:085 Corkey North, standing stone
  - ANT018:088 Ballyveely Upper, standing stone
  - ANT018:015 Corkey North, standing stone

- ANT018:095 Corkey North, standing stone
- ANT027:010 Dundermot, motte (and site of bailey)
- ANT027:036 Dungall, motte
- ANT018:019 Knockaholet, motte and bailey
- ANT027:022 Doonbought, fortification
- ANT022:012 Ballymacaldrack, 'Dooley's Cairn', court tomb

6.2.6. It is considered that these Scheduled Monuments all may have a wider landscape setting which contributes to their cultural significance and may be subject to visual change as a result of the proposed development which may affect how they are understood, appreciated and experienced. The rationale behind their retention for detailed assessment in the EIA is noted below. The remaining Scheduled Monuments within the 10km OSA are also considered.

6.2.7. There are no Scheduled Monuments within the ISA or within the 2km OSA.

6.2.8. There are nine Scheduled Monuments located between 2km and 5km of the ISA of which one is outwith the ZTV. The eight Scheduled Monuments within the ZTV comprise four standing stones (ANT018:085, ANT018:088, ANT018:015 and ANT018:095), a crannog (ANT023:015), a castle (ANT027:016), the site of a church (ANT024:010) and a raised rath (ANT023:007). The four standing stones have been retained for detailed assessment in the EIA as it is possible that they derive their cultural significance from their wider setting in the landscape; the proposed development could potentially introduce visual change to this setting which affects how these assets are understood, appreciated and experienced as places which marked the landscape and possibly acted as places of prehistoric ritual.

6.2.9. The crannog (ANT023:015) is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting; long distance views towards the proposed development do not contribute to the cultural significance of the asset. The NISMR entry for the asset notes that it has been badly damaged, suggesting that its cultural significance primarily derives from its archaeological potential instead of its wider landscape setting and it has been screened out of detailed assessment in the EIA. The castle (ANT027:016) and the site of a church (ANT024:010) are no longer readily appreciable in the landscape. As such they primarily derive their cultural significance from their archaeological potential instead of their wider landscape setting such that the construction of the proposed development 5km away would have no effect on the cultural significance of the assets and they have not been retained for detailed assessment in the EIA. The raised rath (ANT023:007) is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting outwith the local arable, free draining soil within which it is situated and has not been retained for detailed assessment in the EIA.

6.2.10. There are 29 Scheduled Monuments located between 5km and 10km of the ISA, seven of which are located outwith the ZTV. The Scheduled Monuments within the ZTV include a church site and graveyard (ANT013:020), a court tomb (ANT022:012), a cross carved stone (ANT018:046), a fortification (ANT027:022), a graveyard and possible enclosure (ANT023:004), a hillfort (ANT028:023), a Mesolithic site and site of an Iron Age burial (ANT027:107), four motte/motte and bailey sites (ANT027:010, ANT027:036, ANT013:021 and ANT018:019), 10 rath sites (ANT023:002, ANT017:016, ANT017:015, ANT022:009, ANT018:003, ANT018:020, ANT018:004, ANT013:022, ANT018:006 and ANT027:004), and a fallen standing stone (ANT013:023).

6.2.11. Of these heritage assets ANT027:010 Dundermot, motte (and site of bailey), ANT027:036 Dungall, motte, ANT018:019 Knockaholet, motte and bailey ANT027:022 Doonbought, fortification and ANT022:012 Ballymacaldrack, 'Dooley's Cairn', court tomb have been retained for detailed assessment in the EIA. The motte and bailey sites and the fortification (ANT027:010, ANT027:036, ANT018:019 and ANT027:022) are defensive sites intended to dominate and control the wider landscape. The proposed development could potentially challenge the dominance of these features and affect how they are understood, appreciated and experienced. The court tomb (ANT022:012), has a clear orientation to the north-east such that the

proposed development may be visible in such views and affect how the asset is understood, appreciated and experienced as a place of prehistoric burial in relation to its wider landscape setting.

- 6.2.12. Of the remaining heritage assets, the church site and graveyard (ANT013:020) and graveyard and possible enclosure (ANT023:004) have been screened out of detailed assessment as they derive their cultural significance primarily from their archaeological potential instead of their wider landscape setting (which in any case is limited to the local area the churches were likely to have served). The ISA is located 6.5km to the south-east of cross carved stone (ANT018:046) and is outwith the area in which the asset is intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced within; the asset has therefore been screened out of detailed assessment in the EIA. The Mesolithic site and site of an Iron Age burial (ANT027:107) has been screened out of detailed assessment in the EIA as it derives its cultural significance from its archaeological potential instead of its wider landscape setting; the site has in any case already been partially excavated and removed from its setting. The rath sites have been screened out of detailed assessment in the EIA as they are not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting outwith the local arable, free draining soil within which they are situated. The fallen standing stone (ANT013:023) has been screened out of detailed assessment as it derives its cultural significance from its archaeological potential instead of its wider landscape setting and has already been partially excavated and removed from site.

### *LISTED BUILDINGS*

- 6.2.13. It is proposed one Listed Building is retained for detailed assessment in the EIA: Lissanoure Castle HB04/07/010 which will be considered as part of the overall assessment for AN-049 Lissanoure Historic Park and Garden. As outlined above, the castle faces south-east towards the ISA; the proposed development, whilst likely to be at least partially screened by policy woodland at the east of the lough, could potentially cause a visual distraction to how Lissanoure Castle is understood, appreciated and experienced within its setting. It has therefore been retained for detailed assessment as part of the wider assessment of AN-049 Lissanoure Historic Park and Garden.
- 6.2.14. There are no Listed Buildings within the ISA. There is one Grade B1 Listed Building located within 2km of the ISA: a mill (HB07/01/016). There are ten Listed Buildings located between 2km and 5km from the ISA. Of these, three are outwith the ZTV and have not been retained for detailed assessment in the EIA. Of the remaining seven Listed Buildings there are three Grade B buildings: a gate lodge (HB04/07/011), the remains of a church (HB04/07/013), and a church (HB04/16/001). There are three Grade B1 Listed Buildings: a rectory (HB04/07/014), a church (HB04/05/002) and a house (HB04/05/004). There is one Grade B2 Listed Building: a hall (HB04/07/008). Gate lodge (HB04/07/011), the remains of a church (HB04/07/013) and the rectory (HB04/07/014) are located within the Lissanoure Historic Park and Garden AN-049 boundary; they are set within policy woodland and best understood, appreciated and experienced within this enclosed setting of the designed landscape. There are no intentional views towards the proposed development, located 4km to the south-east, from these buildings and they have been screened out of detailed assessment in the EIA. The remaining buildings all primarily derive their cultural significance from their architectural interest instead of their wider landscape setting; the buildings are intended to function within the local setting of the small towns and villages in which they are situated instead of in relation to long distance views towards the proposed development and have not been retained for detailed assessment in the EIA.
- 6.2.15. There are 23 Listed Buildings between 5km and 10km of the ISA. Of these, four are located outwith the ISA and have not been retained for detailed assessment in the EIA. Of the Listed Buildings within the ZTV, there are nine Grade B buildings: two houses (HB07/01/002) and (HB07/02/015), four churches (HB07/01/004, HB07/02/016, HB04/07/001 and HB04/16/002), one conservatory and garden house (HB04/07/009), one cottage (HB04/07/002) and one gazebo (HB04/07/012). There are five Grade B1 Listed Buildings: a country house (HB07/03/005), two halls (HB04/16/004 and HB07/01/003), a house (HB04/07/005), and a stables and castle (Lissanoure Castle, HB04/07/010). There are five Grade B2 Listed Buildings: a bridge (HB04/07/004), two houses (HB07/01/013 and HB04/16/006), and two pumps (HB07/01/017 and HB07/03/011). As outlined above Lissanoure Castle, HB04/07/010 has been retained for

detailed assessment in the EIA. House (HB07/01/002), garden house (HB04/07/009) and gazebo (HB04/07/012) are all set within the policy woodland of AN-049 Lissanoure Historic Park and Garden. They are intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced within this enclosed setting instead of in relation to the wider landscape. These buildings have therefore not been retained for detailed assessment in the EIA. Country house (HB07/03/005) is set within policy woodland and is located 6.6km south-west of the ISA; there are no designed views or vistas towards the ISA from the building, which derives its cultural significance primarily from its architectural interest. It has therefore not been retained for detailed assessment in the EIA. The churches (HB07/01/004, HB07/02/016, HB04/07/001 and HB04/16/002), houses (HB07/01/002, HB04/07/005, HB07/01/013 and HB04/16/006), cottage (HB04/07/002) and halls (HB04/16/004 and HB07/01/003) primarily derive their cultural from their architectural interest, functioning within a local setting either within a town or village or in relation to the immediate surrounding land instead of in relation to the ISA. They have therefore not been retained for detailed assessment in the EIA. The bridge (HB04/07/004) and pumps (HB07/01/017 and HB07/03/011) are functional structures not intended to relate to a wider landscape setting and have not been retained for detailed assessment in the EIA.

- 6.2.16. Between 10km and 20km from the ISA there are eight Grade A Listed Buildings. Of these, four are located outwith the ZTV and have not been retained for detailed assessment in the EIA. Of the Grade A Listed Buildings within the ZTV, one is a church (HB07/15/002), one comprises early memorials in a graveyard (HB07/15/003), one is a castle (Galgorm Castle, HB07/15/001 A), and one is a country house (HB04/15/008). Of these, the church primarily derives its cultural significance from its architectural interest instead of its relationship to the wider landscape. The church (HB07/15/002) is intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced from within the village of Gracehill and its environs, instead of in relation to the ISA which is located 17.5km to the north-west. The memorials within the graveyard (HB07/15/003) are intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced within this local setting only. Galgorm Castle (HB07/15/001 A) and the country house (HB04/15/008) are situated within areas of policy woodland with no designed vista or approach to or from them which relates to the wider landscape outwith these enclosed settings. As such, none of the four Category A Listed Buildings between 10km and 20km from the ISA have been retained for detailed assessment in the EIA.

### *CONSERVATION AREAS*

- 6.2.17. There are no conservation areas within the OSA.

### *NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS*

- 6.2.18. It is proposed that two non-designated heritage assets are retained for detailed assessment in the EIA. These comprise two standing stones: ANT023:009 and ANT023:010. It is considered that these assets have a wider landscape setting which may contribute to their cultural significance, and which could be affected by the construction of the proposed development.
- 6.2.19. There are no non-designated heritage assets recorded on the NISMR within the ISA. There are 11 non-designated heritage assets of low importance within the ISA which were noted during research for this assessment. These include a sheepfold (HA1), five structures (HA2-HA5 and HA14), a livestock pen (HA6), two enclosures (HA7 and HA13) and two areas of ridge and furrow (HA8 and HA12).
- 6.2.20. These heritage assets are of historical and archaeological interest, containing intrinsic evidence of and demonstrative of former land-use. Their value lies in their fabric, and they are each understood and appreciated from their immediate vicinity only, with no contribution made by setting that would not be discernible should the proposed development be constructed. These assets are all discounted from further detailed assessment in the EIA.
- 6.2.21. There are 19 non-designated heritage assets within 2km of the ISA. Of these, six are recorded on the NISRM: two cairns (ANT023:046), a cairn (ANT024:001), an enclosure (ANT024:033), a graveyard (ANT023:008) and two standing stones (ANT023:009 and ANT023:010). The standing stones have been retained for detailed assessment as outlined above. The NISMR entries for the cairns (ANT023:046

ANT024:001) and enclosure (ANT024:033) note that these features are no longer appreciable as landscape features. They therefore primarily derive their cultural significance from their archaeological potential instead of their wider landscape setting and have been screened out of detailed assessment in the EIA. The graveyard (ANT023:008) does not derive its cultural significance from its wider landscape setting and is understood, appreciated and experienced within its local setting. As such, the construction of the proposed development 1.3km to the east would not impact its cultural significance and it has been screened out of detailed assessment in the EIA.

- 6.2.22. There are 12 non-designated Industrial Heritage Records within 2km of the ISA. These include bauxite mines (06584:000:00 and 07643:000:00), bridges (06557:000:00, 06570:000:00 and 06516:012:04), flax mills (06581:000:00 and 06582:000:00), three ironstone mines (06587:000:00, 06585:000:00 and 06586:000:00), a flax and corn mill (06569:000:00), and a water reservoir (07711:001:00). All these heritage assets are examples of either late post-medieval mineral and ore extraction, textile or food processing, or infrastructure. The assets derive their cultural significance from their historical interest in informing on the types of industries present within the 2km OSA as well the food and textile processing techniques employed and the build up of infrastructure during the late post-medieval period. They are not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to their wider landscape setting and have not been retained for detailed assessment in the EIA.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

### *POTENTIAL DIRECT IMPACTS*

7.1.1. The proposed development could directly impact 11 known heritage assets identified during research for this assessment within the Inner Study Area. Of these, five are considered to be of medium importance and six are considered to be of low importance as identified in the table below.

Table 6. Known Heritage Assets within the ISA

Ref	Description	Period	Status	Importance
HA1	Sheepfold shown on 3rd Edition OS map. Largely well preserved, measuring in total 25m east-west and 18m north-south. The sheepfold walls are up to 1.1m in height and composed of sub-rounded granite blocks. The sheepfold is sub-divided into two chambers, with one narrower chamber at the east measuring 18m north-south by 6m east-west and the larger western chamber 18m north-south and 19m east-west. It is set within a field of ridge and furrow (HA8) with a bank (HA7) located to the north.	Post-medieval	Non-designated	Low
HA2	Sub-rectangular structure located on a south-east facing slope. The structure measures 14m in length and 3m in width and comprises low turf walls measuring up to 1m in width. Possibly a shieling hut used during seasonal grazing.	Medieval/Post-medieval	Non-designated	Medium
HA3	Sub-rectangular structure located on a south-east facing slope at the base of a localised knoll. The structure measures 11m in length and 3m in width and comprises low turf walls measuring up to 0.7m in width. Possibly a shieling hut used during seasonal grazing.	Medieval/Post-medieval	Non-designated	Medium
HA4	Sub-rectangular structure located on a south-east facing slope at the base of a localised knoll. The structure measures 9m in length and 3m in width and comprises low turf walls measuring up to 0.7m in width. Possibly a shieling hut used during seasonal grazing.	Medieval/Post-medieval	Non-designated	Medium
HA5	Sub-circular structure located on a south-east facing slope at the base of a localised knoll. The structure measures 8m in length and 3m in width and comprises low turf walls measuring up to 0.7m in width. Possibly a shieling hut used during seasonal grazing.	Medieval/Post-medieval	Non-designated	Medium
HA6	Sub-rectangular enclosures cut into the peat located on a local knoll immediately north-west of HA2-HA5. There are two enclosures: the western enclosure measures approximately 11m north-south by 8m east-west and the eastern enclosure measures approximately 11m north-south by 8m east-west. The enclosures are defined by turf baulks approximately 0.6m in width. It is likely that the enclosures	Medieval/Post-medieval	Non-designated	Medium

	were used as a pen for livestock and may relate to the structures located to the south-east (HA2-HA5). An east-west running bank is located 8m to the north of the enclosures. It is approximately 22m in length, 0.6m in width and up to 0.3m in height.			
HA7	Enclosure bank defining the north-eastern extent of an area of ridge and furrow (HA8) located approximately 90m north of a sheepfold (HA1). The bank runs for approximately 60m north-east to south-west and measures approximately 0.7m in width and up to 0.4m in height.	Post-medieval	Non-designated	Low
HA8	Area of ridge and furrow measuring approximately 29,8500m <sup>2</sup> extending from the vicinity of a sheepfold (HA1) at the east extending along Aghanageeragh River. Partially enclosed by HA7 at the north-east and HA13 at the south-west.	Post-medieval	Non-designated	Low
HA12	Area of ridge and furrow measuring approximately 13,850m <sup>2</sup> enclosed by a bank measuring approximately 13,850m <sup>2</sup> enclosed by a bank measuring approximately 13,850m <sup>2</sup> . This field is shown on the Third Edition OS map of 1900-1907.	Modern	Non-designated	Low
HA13	Enclosure shown on Second Edition OS map. Originally shown on the Second Edition map as two enclosures located south of HA7 and immediately north of Aghanageeragh River. The eastern enclosure was removed at some point in the late 19th century, leaving one extant enclosure. The remaining enclosure is defined by three banks approximately 0.5m wide and up to 0.3m in height. Partially encloses an area of ridge and furrow (HA8).	Post-medieval	Non-designated	Low
HA14	Structure shown on the First Edition OS map at the west of an area of ridge and furrow (HA8). Structure is rectangular and measures approximately 11m in length and 5m in width.	Post-medieval	Non-designated	Low

- 7.1.2. Potential impacts upon most non-designated heritage assets within the Inner Study Area can, where reasonably practicable, be avoided in the design of the proposed development.
- 7.1.3. The assessment has found that the archaeological potential of the Inner Study Area is generally negligible-low. There is a negligible potential for previously unrecorded remains of prehistoric date within the ISA although the potential for this may be higher (i.e. low potential) along Aghanageeragh River.
- 7.1.4. There is generally a negligible potential for previously unrecorded remains of Medieval date within the ISA although the potential for this is considered to medium potential in the vicinity of HA2-HA6, and low potential along Aghanageeragh River.
- 7.1.5. Any surviving and hitherto unknown remains, including below ground remains, of medieval or earlier date, if present within the ISA, would be presumed to be of at least medium importance. Well preserved upstanding remains may be of up to high importance.
- 7.1.6. The post-medieval assets within the ISA are largely concentrated along Aghanageeragh River; this area can, along with areas of improved agricultural land at the south, south-west and north-west of the ISA therefore be considered as being of medium potential for previously unrecorded remains of post-

medieval date. The rest of the ISA can be considered to be of low potential for previously unrecorded remains of post-medieval date.

- 7.1.7. The ISA is of medium potential for modern features, with evidence from this period more widely distributed across the ISA. It is likely any such features will relate to areas of peat cuttings and field boundaries.
- 7.1.8. Any surviving and hitherto unknown remains, including below ground remains, of post-medieval or modern date present within the ISA would be presumed to be of only negligible or low importance

### *POTENTIAL SETTING EFFECTS*

- 7.1.9. The Stage 1 Setting Assessment has found that there may be impacts through changes within their setting on the significance of nine Scheduled Monuments, one Historic Park and Garden (including one Grade B1 Listed Building within the Historic Park and Garden boundary) and two non-designated heritage assets within the OSA as a result of the proposed development.
- 7.1.10. The following assets are proposed for detailed setting assessment in the EIA:

*Table 7. Stage 1 Setting Assessment*

<b>Ref</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Status</b>
<u>2km OSA</u>		
ANT023:009	Gruig, standing stone	Non-designated
ANT023:010	Scotchomberbane, standing stone	Non-designated
<u>5km OSA</u>		
AN-049	Lissanoure	Historic Park and Garden
ANT018:085	Corkey North, standing stone	Scheduled Monument
ANT018:088	Ballyveely Upper, standing stone	Scheduled Monument
ANT018:015	Corkey North, standing stone	Scheduled Monument
ANT018:095	Corkey North, standing stone	Scheduled Monument
<u>10km OSA</u>		
HB04/07/010	Lissanoure Castle (to be assessed as part of AN-049 Lissanoure Historic Park and Garden)	Grade B1 Listed Building
ANT018:019	Knockaholet, motte and bailey	Scheduled Monument
ANT027:010	Dundermot, motte (and site of bailey)	Scheduled Monument
ANT027:036	Dungall, motte	Scheduled Monument
ANT027:022	Doonbought, fortification	Scheduled Monument
ANT022:012	Ballymacaldrack, 'Dooley's Cairn', court tomb	Scheduled Monument



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<https://ihbc.org.uk/brighton2021/resources/Principles-of-CHIA-V2%5B4%5D.pdf>

Mid and East Antrim Council Local Development Plan 2030 – Draft Plan Strategy – September 2019  
[https://issuu.com/meabc/docs/draft\\_plan\\_strategy\\_issuu](https://issuu.com/meabc/docs/draft_plan_strategy_issuu)

### **Historic Maps**

Ordnance Survey 1832-1846, Antrim, Six Inch to the Mile County Series First Edition

Ordnance Survey 1846-1862, Antrim, Six Inch to the Mile County Series Second Edition

Ordnance Survey 1900-1907, Antrim, Six Inch to the Mile County Series Third Edition

Ordnance Survey 1905-1957, Antrim, Six Inch to the Mile County Series Fourth Edition

Ordnance Survey 1957-1986 1:10:000 Metric Scale Irish Grid

## APPENDIX 1: KNOWN HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Ref	Name	Description	E	N	Period	Status	Importance	ZTV	Setting Screen 1	Setting Screen 2
Within the ISA										
HA1		Sheepfold shown on 3rd Edition OS map. Largely well preserved, measuring in total 25m east-west and 18m north-south. The sheepfold walls are up to 1.1m in height and composed of sub-rounded granite blocks. The sheepfold is sub-divided into two chambers, with one narrower chamber at the east measuring 18m north-south by 6m east-west and the larger western chamber 18m north-south and 19m east-west. It is set within a field of ridge and furrow (HA8) with a bank (HA7) located to the north.	311908	420696	Post-medieval	Non-designated	Low	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting. The proposed turbines would not change understanding, appreciation or experience of how the asset functions within its key local setting,
HA2		Sub-rectangular structure located on a south-east facing slope. The structure measures 14m in length and 3m in width and comprises low turf walls measuring up to 1m in width. Possibly a shieling hut used during seasonal grazing.	311437	420426	Medieval/Post-medieval	Non-designated	Medium	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting. The proposed turbines would not change understanding, appreciation or experience of how the asset functions within its key local setting,
HA3		Sub-rectangular structure located on a south-east facing slope at the base of a localised knoll. The structure measures 11m in length and 3m in width and comprises low turf walls measuring up to 0.7m in width. Possibly a shieling hut used during seasonal grazing.	311400	420425	Medieval/Post-medieval	Non-designated	Medium	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting. The proposed turbines would not change understanding, appreciation or experience of how the asset functions within its key local setting,
HA4		Sub-rectangular structure located on a south-east facing slope at the base of a localised knoll. The structure measures 9m in length and 3m in width and comprises low turf walls measuring up to 0.7m in width. Possibly a shieling hut used during seasonal grazing.	331417	420417	Medieval/Post-medieval	Non-designated	Medium	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting. The proposed turbines would not change understanding, appreciation or experience of how the asset functions within its key local setting,
HA5		Sub-circular structure located on a south-east facing slope at the base of a localised knoll. The structure measures 8m in length and 3m in width and comprises low turf walls measuring up to 0.7m in width. Possibly a shieling hut used during seasonal grazing.	311401	420406	Medieval/Post-medieval	Non-designated	Medium	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting. The proposed turbines would not

										change understanding, appreciation or experience of how the asset functions within its key local setting,
HA6		Sub-rectangular enclosures cut into the peat located on a local knoll immediately north-west of HA2-HA5. There are two enclosures: the western enclosure measures approximately 11m north-south by 8m east-west and the eastern enclosure measures approximately 11m north-south by 8m east-west. The enclosures are defined by turf baulks approximately 0.6m in width. It is likely that the enclosures were used as a pen for livestock and may relate to the structures located to the south-east (HA2-HA5). An east-west running bank is located 8m to the north of the enclosures. It is approximately 22m in length, 0.6m in width and up to 0.3m in height.	311382	420456	Medieval/Post-medieval	Non-designated	Medium	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting. The proposed turbines would not change understanding, appreciation or experience of how the asset functions within its key local setting,
HA7		Enclosure bank defining the north-eastern extent of an area of ridge and furrow (HA8) located approximately 90m north of a sheepfold (HA1). The bank runs for approximately 60m north-east to south-west and measures approximately 0.7m in width and up to 0.4m in height.	311895	420796	Post-medieval	Non-designated	Low	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting. The proposed turbines would not change understanding, appreciation or experience of how the asset functions within its key local setting,
HA8		Area of ridge and furrow measuring approximately 29,8500m <sup>2</sup> extending from the vicinity of a sheepfold (HA1) at the east extending along Aghanageeragh River. Partially enclosed by HA7 at the north-east and HA13 at the south-west.	311888	420643	Post-medieval	Non-designated	Low	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting. The proposed turbines would not change understanding, appreciation or experience of how the asset functions within its key local setting,
HA9		A possible area of peat cutting which has subsequently had spoil from drainage works deposited on top of it. This gives the appearance of a roughly linear north-east to south-west running bank up to 1.5m in height, 3m in width and 60m in length. The bank is of likely modern date.	312017	419983	Modern	Non-designated	Negligible			
HA10		Sub-circular area of peat cutting	311944	420011	Modern	Non-designated	Negligible			
HA11		Two areas of linear peat cuttings	311951	420106	Modern	Non-designated	Negligible			
HA12		An area of ridge and furrow enclosed by a small bank shown on the Third Edition OS map. The ridge and furrow is similar in form to HA8 aligned north-east to south-west. The bank which defines the area of ridge and furrow is approximately 0.3m in height and 0.4m in width.	312082	419497	Modern	Non-designated	Low			

HA13		Enclosure shown on Second Edition OS map. Originally shown on the Second Edition map as two enclosures located south of HA7 and immediately north of Aghanageeragh River. The eastern enclosure was removed at some point in the late 19th century, leaving one extant enclosure. The remaining enclosure is defined by three banks approximately 0.5m wide and up to 0.3m in height. Partially encloses an area of ridge and furrow (HA8).	311817	420618	Post-medieval	Non-designated	Low	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting. The proposed turbines would not change understanding, appreciation or experience of how the asset functions within its key local setting,
HA14		Structure shown on the First Edition OS map at the west of an area of ridge and furrow (HA8). Structure is rectangular and measures approximately 11m in length and 5m in width.	311681	420591	Post-medieval	Non-designated	Low	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting. The proposed turbines would not change understanding, appreciation or experience of how the asset functions within its key local setting,
HA15		Structure shown on the First Edition OS map at the west of an area of ridge and furrow (HA8). Structure is located immediately south of HA14 on the First Edition OS map and is shown as roughly square in plan. Does not appear on subsequent OS maps and is likely to have been removed.	311681	420571	Post-medieval	Non-designated	Negligible			
HA16		Sub-trapezoidal enclosure shown on Third Edition OS map. Possibly related to shooting lodge which existed immediately to the north. Survives as an area of peat cuttings defined by a ditch.	313443	421476	Modern	Non-designated	Negligible			
HA17		Field boundary shown on Third Edition OS map. Not seen during site visit.	313212	421118	Modern	Non-designated	Negligible			
HA18		Field boundary shown on Second Edition OS map. Feature remains extant as a modern fence.	311010	420045	Post-medieval	Non-designated	Negligible			
HA19		A field boundary shown on the First Edition OS map present at the south of the ISA. Boundary remains extant, defined by a mixture of modern fencing and reduced drystone walls.	312254	419874	Post-medieval	Non-designated	Negligible			
<b>2km OSA</b>										
ANT023:046	UPPER TULLYKITTAGH	TWO CAIRNS (unlocated)	311800	417400	UNCERTAIN	Non-designated NISMR	Low	Within ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	NISMR entry states that there are no visible remains of either cairn and no local traditions regarding them. Assets not longer appreciable as features.
ANT024:001	CARNBUCK; SKERRY EAST	CAIRN	314880	421710	PREHISTORIC; BRONZE AGE	Non-designated NISMR	Low	Within ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance.	NISMR entry states that the cairn is likely to be a boundary marker rather than a cairn and as such does not derive its cultural significance

									Impact possible in principle	from its wider landscape setting. The entry notes that there are no visible remains of the cairn remaining. The asset therefore primarily derives its cultural significance from its archaeological potential instead of wider landscape setting.
ANT024:033	SKERRY EAST (Possible); SKERRY WEST (Possible)	ENCLOSURE (unlocated)	313000	418000	UNCERTAIN	Non-designated NISMR	Low	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	NISMR record states that the asset is no longer appreciable as a feature.
ANT023:008	MONEYNEAGH	GRAVEYARD: KILL OLD GRAVEYARD	309820	421010	UNCERTAIN	Non-designated NISMR	Low	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting.
ANT023:009	GRUIG	STANDING STONE	310080	419990	PREHISTORIC; UNCERTAIN	Non-designated NISMR	Low	Within ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	Detailed setting assessment required
ANT023:010	SCOTCHOMERBAN E	STANDING STONE	311660	417450	UNCERTAIN; PREHISTORIC	Non-designated NISMR	Low	Within ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	Detailed setting assessment required
06587:000:00	Skerry East	Walkers Drift Ironstone Mine	315230	419570	Post-medieval	Non-designated IHR	Low	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting.
07643:000:00	Skerry East	Skerry Bauxite Mines	314020	418720	Post-medieval	Non-designated IHR	Low	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	
07711:001:00	Altnahinch	Water Reservoir	312380	423370	Post-medieval	Non-designated IHR	Low	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting.
06516:012:04	Skerry East	Crommelin Siding: Bridge	314960	420300	Post-medieval	Non-designated IHR	Low	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting.

06557:000:00	Carnamenagh / Drumrankin	Bridge	309110	421460	Post-medieval	Non-designated IHR	Low	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting.
06569:000:00	Tullaghbane	Mill - Flax Mill - Corn Mill & Kiln - Beetling Mill site	309210	419090	Post-medieval	Non-designated IHR	Low	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting.
06570:000:00	Ballynagabog / Tullaghbane	Bridge	309300	419110	Post-medieval	Non-designated IHR	Low	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting.
06581:000:00	Scotch Omerbane	Flax Mill	310400	417860	Post-medieval	Non-designated IHR	Low	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting.
06582:000:00	Irish Omerbane	Flax Mill	309570	418950	Post-medieval	Non-designated IHR	Low	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting.
06584:000:00	Skerry East	Bauxite Mines	313970	419920	Post-medieval	Non-designated IHR	Low	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting.
06585:000:00	Skerry East	Herds Drift Ironstone Mine	315030	420450	Post-medieval	Non-designated IHR	Low	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting.
06586:000:00	Skerry East	Salmons Drift Ironstone Mine	315230	419830	Post-medieval	Non-designated IHR	Low	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting.
HB07/01/016	BEETLING MILL AND COMPONENT PARTS TULLYKITTAGH ROAD CLOGHMILLS CO ANTRIM	Mill	309539	419005	Post-medieval	Grade B1 Listed Building	Medium	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting.
<b>5km OSA</b>										
HB07/01/015 B		POST BOX OUTSIDE POST OFFICE	314206	417339	Post-medieval	Grade B2 Listed Building	Medium	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting.

HB07/01/015 B		POST BOX OUTSIDE POST OFFICE	314206	417339	Post-medieval	Grade B2 Listed Building	Medium	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting.
HB07/01/015 C		TELEPHONE KIOSK OUTSIDE POST OFFICE	314208	417318	Post-medieval	Grade B2 Listed Building	Medium	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting.
HB04/07/014		RECTORY	307094	424111	Post-medieval	Grade B1 Listed Building	Medium	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting.
HB04/05/002		Loughguile Catholic Church, 2 CORKEY ROAD	308315	425020	Post-medieval	Grade B1 Listed Building	Medium	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting.
HB04/05/004		House. 121 CORKEY ROAD	308538	423421	Post-medieval	Grade B1 Listed Building	Medium	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting.
HB04/07/008		CHECKER HALL	307279	421709	Post-medieval	Grade B2 Listed Building	Medium	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting.
HB04/07/011		THE GATE LODGE	306776	423794	Post-medieval	Grade B Listed Building	Medium	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting.
HB04/07/013		THE OLD CHURCH (ruins)	306865	424122	Post-medieval	Grade B Listed Building	Medium	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting.
HB04/16/001		R C CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART	306707	418311	Post-medieval	Grade B Listed Building	Medium	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting.
HB07/01/015 A		POST OFFICE	314210	417334	Post-medieval	Grade B2 Listed Building	Medium	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting.
ANT023:015	MOUNT HAMILTON	Crannog	307236	419112	Medieval	Scheduled Monument	High	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting.



										Long distance views towards the proposed development do not contribute to the cultural significance of the asset.
ANT018:085	CORKEY NORTH	STANDING STONE	308032	423694	Prehistoric	Scheduled Monument	High	Within ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	Detailed setting assessment required
ANT018:088	BALLYVEELY UPPER	STANDING STONE	307763	424838	Prehistoric	Scheduled Monument	High	Within ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	Detailed setting assessment required
ANT018:015	CORKEY NORTH	STANDING STONE	308203	423468	Prehistoric	Scheduled Monument	High	Within ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	Detailed setting assessment required
ANT018:095	CORKEY NORTH	STANDING STONE	308098	423470	Prehistoric	Scheduled Monument	High	Within ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	Detailed setting assessment required
ANT027:016	CLOGHGALDANAG H	Clogh Castle	309546	414693	Post-medieval	Scheduled Monument	High	Within ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	Asset no longer readily appreciable in the landscape - derives its cultural significance from its archaeological potential instead of its wider landscape setting such that the construction of the proposed development 5.2km to the north-east would have no effect on the cultural significance of the asset.
ANT024:500	NEWTOWN CROMMELIN	Iron smelter	314483	417337	Post-medieval	Scheduled Monument	High	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	
ANT024:010	CARGAN	Chuch (site of) and graveyard: Deschart or Diskert	316619	416874	Medieval	Scheduled Monument	High	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset no longer appreciable as a landscape feature and was not originally intended to be understood, appreciated

										and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting.
ANT023:007	CARNAMENAGH	Raised Rath	307733	420825	Medieval	Scheduled Monument	High	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting outwith the local arable, free draining soil within which it is situated.
AN-049	LISSANOURE	Ant 18:10 - non-antiquity ; 18:11 - Castle ; 18:12 - possible crannog ; 18:13 - Church & Graveyard ; 18:14 & 23 - Landscape features ; 18:50 - souterrain ; 18:80 - souterrain	306847	423689	Post-medieval	Historic Park and Garden	High	Within ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	Detailed setting assessment required
ANT018:008	TULLY NORTH	STANDING STONE	308240	425180	Prehistoric	Non-designated NISMR	Low	Within ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	NISMR entry states stone was removed from its original location during road widening works. Contribution of setting to the asset's significance is therefore largely lost and as such the construction of the proposed development would have no effect on its cultural significance.
ANT018:009	TULLY NORTH	STANDING STONE	308650	425310	Prehistoric	Non-designated NISMR	Low	Within ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	Proposed development lies 5km to the south-east and is outwith the area in which the asset is intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced within.
ANT024:004	SKERRY WEST	STANDING STONE	312820	416380	Prehistoric	Non-designated NISMR	Low	Within ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	Proposed development lies 3.6km to the south-east and is outwith the area in which the asset is intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced within.
ANT024:005	LISNAMANNY	STANDING STONE	313050	415860	Prehistoric	Non-designated NISMR	Low	Within ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	Proposed development lies 3.6km to the south-east and is outwith the area in which the asset is intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced within.
ANT024:008	CARGAN	CAIRN	317160	417780	Prehistoric	Non-designated NISMR	Low	Within ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance.	Asset not appreciable as a landscape feature and derives its cultural significance from its

									Impact possible in principle	archaeological potential instead of its wider landscape setting.
ANT027:017	BALLYCREGAGH	ENCLOSURE: DUNAGHY FORT	309670	414760	UNCERTAIN	Non-designated NISMR	Low	Within ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	Asset not appreciable as a landscape feature and derives its cultural significance from its archaeological potential instead of its wider landscape setting.
ANT027:018	TULLYKITTAGH LOWER	FOUR STANDING STONES	311300	415400	Prehistoric	Non-designated NISMR	Low	Within ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	Assets have been removed from site and are no longer appreciable in the landscape.
ANT027:019	TULLYKITTAGH LOWER	TWO STANDING STONES	311460	415470	Prehistoric	Non-designated NISMR	Low	Within ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	Assets have been removed from site and are no longer appreciable in the landscape.
ANT027:020	TULLYKITTAGH LOWER	STANDING STONE	311870	414890	Prehistoric	Non-designated NISMR	Low	Within ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	Asset has been removed from site and is no longer appreciable in the landscape.
ANT027:085	BALLYCREGAGH	STANDING STONE: CLOGHMAGHERA DUNAGHY	309500	414800	Prehistoric	Non-designated NISMR	Low	Within ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	Asset has been removed from site and is no longer appreciable in the landscape.
ANT028:001	LISNAMANNY	TWO STANDING STONES	313450	415470	Prehistoric	Non-designated NISMR	Low	Within ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	Proposed development lies 5km to the south-east and is outwith the area in which the asset is intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced within.
<b>10km OSA</b>										
ANT027:010	DUNDERMOT	Motte (and site of bailey)	306081	413210	Medieval	Scheduled Monument	High	Within ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance.	Detailed setting assessment required

									Impact possible in principle	
ANT028:019	BALLYMENA	Court tomb	318144	411457	Prehistoric	Scheduled Monument	High	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	
ANT027:036	DUNGALL	Motte: Dungall	309492	410586	Medieval	Scheduled Monument	High	Within ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	Detailed setting assessment required
ANT020:008	KNOCKANS NORTH; KNOCKANS SOUTH; FORIFF	Promonory Fort: Lurigethan	322646	425488	Prehistoric	Scheduled Monument	High	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	
ANT013:020	KILCROAGH	Church site, graveyard and cross	308034	430767	Medieval	Scheduled Monument	High	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting. Derives its cultural significance primarily from its archaeological potential.
ANT023:002	BALLYNALOOB	Rath with annex	303408	421806	Medieval	Scheduled Monument	High	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting outwith the local arable, free draining soil within which it is situated.
ANT019:009/0 19:012	CLOGHS	Round Cairn and Neolithic axe factory	319434	426686	Prehistoric	Scheduled Monument	High	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	
ANT013:023	MAGHERAHONEY	STANDING STONE (FALLEN)	307783	429412	Prehistoric	Scheduled Monument	High	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Proposed development lies 9km to the south-east and is outwith the area in which the asset is intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced within.
ANT022:012	BALLYMACALDRAC K	Court tomb, 'Dooney's Cairn' (area surrounding the state care monument)	302115	418266	Prehistoric	Scheduled Monument	High	Within ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	Detailed setting assessment required

ANT190:001/1 90:002	BEAGHS	Barrows or Carins: Hugh McPhelim O'Neill & Servant's Tombs	313402	427086	Prehistoric	Scheduled Monument	High	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	
ANT028:083	RATHSHERRY	PREHISTORIC ENCLOSURE, POSSIBLY BARROWS (3)	314561	412313	Prehistoric	Scheduled Monument	High	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	
ANT027:107	Drumakeely	Later Mesolithic site and site of Iron Age Burial	306433	413039	Prehistoric	Scheduled Monument	High	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Site derives its cultural significance from its archaeological potential instead of its wider landscape setting. Site has already been partially excavated and therefore removed.
ANT017:016	KILRAGHTS	Raised Rath	301773	424742	Medieval	Scheduled Monument	High	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting outwith the local arable, free draining soil within which it is situated.
ANT017:015	KILRAGHTS	Raised Rath	301727	424794	Medieval	Scheduled Monument	High	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting.
ANT013:021	SHANES	Motte and bailey: Doonavernon	307670	429813	Medieval	Scheduled Monument	High	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is only prominent in a local context such that views 9km south-east towards the proposed development do not contribute to its cultural significance.
ANT022:009	DUNLOY	Raised rath and souterrain: Carrowadoon	302220	419471	Medieval	Scheduled Monument	High	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting outwith the local arable, free draining soil within which it is situated.
ANT023:005	DRUMDARRAGH	Raised Rath	304290	420810	Medieval	Scheduled Monument	High	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	
ANT018:046	BALLYKNOCK BIG	Cross-carved Stone	308531	427108	Uncertain	Scheduled Monument	High	Within ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	Proposed development lies 6.5km to the south-east and is outwith the area in which the asset is intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced within.

ANT018:003	BALLYTAGGART	Raised Rath	303201	427349	Medieval	Scheduled Monument	High	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting outwith the local arable, free draining soil within which it is situated.
ANT018:020	KNOCKAHOLET	Rath	304071	422695	Medieval	Scheduled Monument	High	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting outwith the local arable, free draining soil within which it is situated.
ANT018:004	BALLYNAGASHEL	Rath	303930	427911	Medieval	Scheduled Monument	High	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting.
ANT013:022	MAGHERAHONEY	Remains of a rath.	307978	429532	Medieval	Scheduled Monument	High	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting outwith the local arable, free draining soil within which it is situated.
ANT023:004	BROUGHANORE	Graveyard and possible enclosure	304537	421187	Uncertain	Scheduled Monument	High	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting. Derives its cultural significance primarily from its archaeological potential.
ANT018:006	BALLYKNOCK (BIG)	Raised Rath	307514	426020	Medieval	Scheduled Monument	High	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting outwith the local arable, free draining soil within which it is situated.
ANT028:018	BALLYMENA	Stone Enclosure	318193	411730	Uncertain	Scheduled Monument	High	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	
ANT018:019	KNOCKAHOLET	Motte and Bailey	304905	423039	Medieval	Scheduled Monument	High	Within ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance.	Detailed setting assessment required

									Impact possible in principle	
ANT027:004	DUNEANY	Rath: Duneany	303879	413804	Medieval	Scheduled Monument	High	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting outwith the local arable, free draining soil within which it is situated.
ANT028:023	CARNCOAGH	Hillfort	313674	411073	Medieval	Scheduled Monument	High	Within ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	Asset is understood, appreciated and experienced in its local setting within an area of cultivatable land. Views 8.5km north towards the proposed development do not contribute to its cultural significance.
ANT027:022	DOONBOUGHT	Fortification: Doonbought	310826	413056	Medieval	Scheduled Monument	High	Within ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	Detailed setting assessment required
HB05/01/012	KILMORE HOUSE	House	322631	423240	Modern	Grade B+ Listed Building	High	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	
HB07/01/002	DOONBOUGHT HOUSE	House	322631	423240	Post-medieval	Grade B Listed Building	Medium	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting.
HB07/01/003	MASONIC HALL	Masonic hall	309710	414472	Post-medieval	Grade B1 Listed Building	Medium	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting.
HB07/01/004	ST. JAMES' PARISH CHURCH DUNAGHY PARISH	Church	309679	414483	Post-medieval	Grade B Listed Building	Medium	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting.
HB07/01/013	1-3 GLENLESLIE ROAD AND 2-4 MAIN STREET	House	309633	414568	Post-medieval	Grade B2 Listed Building	Medium	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting.
HB07/01/017	Pump and walling	Pump	309631	414530	Post-medieval	Grade B2 Listed Building	Medium	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and

										experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting.
HB07/02/015	"DROMORE HOUSE"	House	305296	412803	Post-medieval	Grade B Listed Building	Medium	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting.
HB07/02/016	KILLYMURRIS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH	Church	305213	413282	Post-medieval	Grade B Listed Building	Medium	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting.
HB07/03/005	SPRINGMOUNT	Country House	307553	414035	Post-medieval	Grade B1 Listed Building	Medium	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting. House is set within woodland and in relation to nearby farm buildings.
HB07/03/011	Pump outside 19 Carnlea Road	Pump	307922	410809	Post-medieval	Grade B2 Listed Building	Medium	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting.
HB05/01/032	Kiln	Kiln	322704	421825	Post-medieval	Grade B2 Listed Building	Medium	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	
HB05/03/036	Glendun Road	House	317689	429254	Post-medieval	Grade B1 Listed Building	Medium	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	
HB05/01/011	Callisnagh Bridge	Bridge	322377	421414	Post-medieval	Grade D1 Record Only	Low	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	
HB05/01/026	Essathohan Bridge	Bridge	319054	421657	Post-medieval	Grade D1 Record Only	Low	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	
HB05/01/027	Former Parkmore Railway Station	Railway Station	318600	420200	Post-medieval	Grade D1 Record Only	Low	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	
HB04/07/001	ALL SAINTS CHURCH	Church	307163	424552	Post-medieval	Grade B Listed Building	Medium	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting.
HB04/07/002	LISSANOURE COTTAGE	Cottage	306894	424348	Post-medieval	Grade B Listed Building	Medium	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and



										experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting.
HB04/07/004	KILLAGAN BRIDGE	Bridge	304531	421271	Post-medieval	Grade B2 Listed Building	Medium	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting.
HB04/07/005	KILLAGAN COTTAGE	House	305456	419332	Post-medieval	Grade B1 Listed Building	Medium	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting.
HB04/07/009	CONSERVATORY AND GARDEN HOUSE	CONSERVATORY AND GARDEN HOUSE	306841	424300	Post-medieval	Grade B Listed Building	Medium	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting.
HB04/07/010	THE STABLES AND OLD CASTLE	Stables and old castle	306566	424432	Post-medieval	Grade B1 Listed Building	Medium	Within ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	Detailed setting assessment required (as part of assessment of AN-049 Lissanoure Historic Park and Garden).
HB04/07/012	GAZEBO	Gazebo	306229	424393	Post-medieval	Grade B Listed Building	Medium	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting.
HB04/16/002	KILLAGAN PARISH CHURCH	Church	305923	418434	Post-medieval	Grade B Listed Building	Medium	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting.
HB04/16/004	FLEMING HALL	Hall	303707	418077	Post-medieval	Grade B1 Listed Building	Medium	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting.
HB04/16/006	DRUMADOON HOUSE	House	305192	418486	Post-medieval	Grade B2 Listed Building	Medium	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting.
HB05/01/010	GREENAGHAN COTTAGE	Cottage	323428	422832	Post-medieval	Grade B1 Listed Building	Medium	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	
20km OSA										
HB07/15/002	MORAVIAN CHURCH AND 21	Church	307462	401916	Post-medieval	Grade A Listed Building	High	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and

	AND 25 CHURCH ROAD									experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting.
HB07/15/003	EARLY MEMORIALS IN GRAVEYARD OF MORAVIAN CHURCH	Graveyard	307334	401842	Post-medieval	Grade A Listed Building	High	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Asset is not intended to be understood, appreciated and experienced in relation to a wider landscape setting.
HB07/15/001 A	GALGORM CASTLE,	Castle	308168	402354	Post-medieval	Grade A Listed Building	High	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Considerable screening from policy woodland which defines the road approaching the castle. Long range views towards proposed development are not important in how the castle is understood, appreciated and understood.
HB04/15/008	LESLIE HILL COUNTRY HOUSE	Country House	293434	425964	Post-medieval	Grade A Listed Building	High	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	No clear designed viewpoints from asset towards proposed development. Asset is contained within an area of policy woodland.
AN-018	CRAIGDUN	Historic Park and Garden	304362	408102	Post-medieval	Historic Park and Garden	High	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	No clear designed viewpoints from asset towards proposed development. Asset is contained within an area of policy woodland.
AN-030	GARDENVALE	Historic Park and Garden	302091	433040	Post-medieval	Historic Park and Garden	High	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	No clear designed viewpoints from asset towards proposed development. Asset is contained within an area of policy woodland.
AN-008	HILL MOUNT	Historic Park and Garden	304725	407258	Post-medieval	Historic Park and Garden	High	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	No clear designed viewpoints from asset towards proposed development.
AN-048	LESLIE HILL	Historic Park and Garden	293320	426012	Post-medieval	Historic Park and Garden	High	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	No clear designed viewpoints from asset towards proposed development. Asset is contained within an area of policy woodland.
AN-056	O HARABROOK	Historic Park and Garden	292644	424559	Post-medieval	Historic Park and Garden	High	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	No clear designed viewpoints from asset towards proposed development. Asset is contained within an area of policy woodland.

AN-152	PEOPLES PARK BALLYMENA	Historic Park and Garden	310377	404093	Post-medieval	Historic Park and Garden	High	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	No clear designed viewpoints from asset towards proposed development.
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