



Local Development Plan 2030

Technical Supplement 13 Built Environment and Creating Places

September 2019

www.midandeantrim.gov.uk/planning



**Mid & East
Antrim**
Borough Council

Contents

1.0	Introduction	1
	Purpose of this document	
	Planning and the Historic Environment	
2.0	Policy Context	2
	Legislative Context	
	Regional Policy Context	
	Local Policy Context	
3.0	Historic Environment Profile	12
	Preferred Options Paper	
4.0		21
	Consultee and Councillor	
5.0	Engagement	23
6.0	Draft Plan Strategy Policy Approach	24
7.0	Soundness	26

Appendices

Appendix A	State Care Monuments
Appendix B	Scheduled Monuments
Appendix C	Knockdhu Area of Significant Archaeological Interest (ASAI)
Appendix D	Areas of Archaeological Potential
Appendix E	Grade B Listed Buildings
Appendix F	Listed Buildings
Appendix G	Description of Conservation Areas
Appendix H	Historic Parks, gardens and Demesnes
Appendix I	Defence Heritage
Appendix J	Known Ship Wrecks
Appendix K	Evolution of relevant draft Plan Strategy policy

List of Tables

Table 2.0	Neighbouring Council's Historic Environment Policies
Table 3.0	Grade A & B Listed Buildings by Council Area
Table 3.1	Grade A Listed Buildings Mid and East Antrim
Table 3.2	Registered Parks, gardens and Demesnes of Historic Interest
Table 3.3	Supplementary sites Parks, gardens and Demesnes of Historic Interest
Table 6.0	Amendments to the POP Preferred Options
Table 7.0	Consideration of Soundness

1.0 Introduction

Purpose of this document

- 1.1 This technical supplement brings together the evidence base that has been used to inform the preparation of the Mid and East Antrim Local Development Plan (LDP) 2030 draft Plan Strategy. It is one of a suite of topic based technical supplements that should be read alongside the draft Plan Strategy to understand the rationale and justification for the policies proposed within it.
- 1.2 This technical supplement provides an overview of the regional and local policy context pertaining to the historic environment within Mid and East Antrim and sets out a profile of the districts heritage assets. The documents builds upon and updates Position Paper 5 “Environmental Assets” which established the baseline position for the Preferred Options Paper (POP) and identified key issues to be addressed by the LDP. This technical supplement updates this baseline and along with the full suite of technical supplements, topic papers and associated documents, sets out the evidence base that has informed the formulation of the historic environment policies within the draft Plan Strategy. Responses to the POP and subsequent consultee and councillor engagement have also been taken into account. This technical supplement also addresses advertisements, both generally and in the specific context of the historic environment. For details of the development of policy in this area please refer to Appendix K.

Planning and the Historic Environment

- 1.3 Mid and East Antrim Borough Council has a wide and diverse range of archaeology and built heritage. The historical evolution of the Borough can be traced through the many archaeological sites such as tombs, forts, castles and churches, vernacular and listed buildings. These markers and reminders of how the Borough has evolved over time are to be valued and protected as they provide a tangible link between the present and the past.
- 1.4 The function of the planning system is to regulate the development and use of land in the public interest. It has to take account of the Government’s objective of promoting sustainable economic growth and make provision for development to meet the needs of the community. Planning is also a key instrument for protecting and enhancing our environment and preserving our archaeological and built heritage.
- 1.5 While our landscape and townscape will continue to change in response to the needs of society, the planning system aims to resolve conflict between conservation and development and wherever possible, to secure mutual benefits. Avoiding the neglect and loss of built fabric and promoting the efficient use and reuse of land and buildings are ways in which the planning system can contribute towards sustainable economic development while respecting the historic environment. The aim of stewardship of our archaeological and built heritage is not therefore to halt change, rather to manage it positively in ways which allow us as a society to weigh up and regularly re-evaluate what we regard as important.
- 1.6 Council is committed to the promotion of sustainable economic vitality and growth through the ongoing regeneration of our historic environment and recognises the value of heritage assets in promoting our tourism sector. Accordingly, the LDP seeks to protect and where possible enhance these assets whilst promoting sustainable economic development that is appropriate within the historic context. However, it is also recognised that meeting both of these aims requires careful management through the planning system.

2.0 Policy Context

- 2.1 This section identifies key national and regional regulatory framework relating to the historic environment. A hierarchy of designations, conservation and protection is available through national and local legislation. Generally, sites are selected for their intrinsic historic value and represent all periods of human settlement in Ireland from around 7,000BC to the 20th century, and include some of the premier examples of monument types in Northern Ireland.

Legislative Context

Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011

- 2.2 Part 4 of the Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 sets out the statutory requirements for Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. Part 8 sets out the statutory requirements for further provisions as to Historic Buildings. Sections 80 to 103 sets out the legislative context specific to Listed Buildings and Sections 104 to 106 sets out the legislative context specific to Conservation Areas.

Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (NI) Order 1995

- 2.3 Legislation relevant to archaeological sites, monuments and areas of potential archaeological interest is set out in the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (NI) Order 1995. Other relevant subordinate legislation, including Regulations and Directions, which must be taken into account include;
- The Planning (Listed Buildings) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015
 - The Planning (Conservation Areas) (Demolition) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015
 - The Planning (Conservation Areas) (Consultation) Regulations 2015

The Planning (General Permitted Development) Order (Northern Ireland) 2015

- 2.4 While designation as a conservation area introduces additional controls over demolition of existing buildings and historic features the Council also has the power to make Article 4 directions to remove certain permitted development rights. In the case of unlisted buildings, the Planning (General Permitted Development) Order (NI) 2015 allows a vast range of works to be carried out without the need to apply for planning permission. Many of these small scale 'permitted development' works such as the replacement of traditional timber or metal windows with plastic windows in modern styles, can significantly harm the character and appearance of historic buildings and areas.
- 2.5 **Building Preservation Notices** - Sections 81, 82 and 83 of the 2011 Act relate to Temporary Listing (Building Preservation Notices) and Temporary Listing in urgent cases. These sections allow a district council to serve a notice on the owner and occupier of an unlisted building which is considered to be of special architectural or historic interest and is in danger of demolition or alteration that would affect its character. The notice will effectively deem the building as if it is listed¹.

¹ Further guidance on how to undertake this process is available within DfC HED publication 'Building Preservation Notices – A good practice guide for District Councils'.

Regional policy Context

Draft Programme for Government 2016-21

- 2.6 The NI Executive has set out its priorities in the draft Programme for Government (dPFG) 2016-21. The programme sets out 14 strategic outcomes directed to achieve the executives overall vision to improve wellbeing for all. The Planning (Northern Ireland) Act 2011 specifically requires the LDP to take account of the PFG. Local Development Plans are a key delivery tool for the achievement of a number of the outcomes of the programme.

Regional Development Strategy 2035 (RDS)

- 2.7 The Regional Development Strategy 2035 (RDS) sets out regional guidance in relation to the built and natural environment. (RG11). 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 tourism and recreational asset that, if managed in a sustainable way, can make a valuable contribution to the environment, economy and society. The built heritage embraces many sites of local and international interest which once lost cannot be replaced. The RDS approach to the conservation of the historic environment is evident in the following regional guidelines.

Regional Guidance 4 - seeks to promote a sustainable approach to the provision of tourism infrastructure through a balanced approach that safeguards tourism infrastructure while benefitting society and the economy, the important role of the historic environment in this is recognised by the statement that “It is possible to create and/or maintain a feeling of being somewhere unique with quality natural assets, interesting architecture and built heritage and a sense of place.”

Regional Guidance 7 - seeks to support urban and rural renaissance - which can include the reuse of both Listed Buildings and of locally important buildings, particularly the reuse of vernacular buildings and industrial heritage buildings/structures.

Regional Guidance 11 - seeks to conserve, protect and where possible, enhance the built heritage and natural environment, in regard to built heritage, RG11 proposes these supporting actions:

- identify, protect and conserve the built heritage, including archaeological sites, monuments and historic buildings.
- Identify, protect and conserve the character and built heritage assets within cities towns and villages, and
- maintain the integrity of built heritage assets including historic landscapes.

Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS)

- 2.8 The Department of the Environment’s Strategic Planning Policy for Northern Ireland –Planning for Sustainable Development (SPPS), was adopted in September 2015. In the preparation of LDP councils should take into consideration and identify the main² built and archaeological heritage features, where they exist within the Plan area, and bring forward appropriate policies or proposals for their protection, conservation and enhancement. It should also take into account the implications of its other local policies and proposals and the impacts they may have on all features of archaeology and built heritage and their settings within or adjoining the Plan area.

² It may not be feasible for the LDP to identify and bring forward policies specific to individual heritage assets.

- 2.9 The overall aim of the SPPS in relation to our historic environment is to manage change in positive ways so as to safeguard that which society regards as important whilst facilitating development that will contribute to the ongoing retention, conservation and enhancement of these assets. In setting out this aim the SPPS states that the planning system has a key role in the stewardship of our archaeological and built heritage.
- 2.10 The regional strategic objectives for archaeology and built heritage are to;
- Secure the protection conservation and, where possible, the enhancement of our built and archaeological heritage;
 - Promote sustainable development and environmental stewardship with regard to our built and archaeological heritage, and
 - Deliver economic and community benefit through conservation that facilitates productive use of built heritage assets and opportunities for investment, whilst safeguarding their historic or architectural integrity.
- 2.11 The SPPS then sets out the strategic policy tailored to the various elements that make up the historic environment and requires this to be taken into account in the preparation of LDPs and in the determining of planning applications.
- 2.12 **World Heritage Sites** –there are no World Heritage Sites in the Council area.
- 2.13 **Archaeological sites and monuments** – the LDP should designate Areas of Significant Archaeological Interest (ASAs). Local policies and proposals for the protection of the overall character and integrity of these distinctive areas should be included in LDP where relevant. The LDP should also highlight, particularly for developers those areas within settlement limits where on the basis of current knowledge, it is likely that archaeological remains will be encountered. These areas are called ‘areas of archaeological potential’.
- 2.14 **Listed buildings** - these are buildings of special architectural or historic interest) and whilst it may be impractical for the LDP to identify all current listed buildings within the area. The SPPS states that it may be appropriate to highlight particular buildings and their settings which are integral to the character of a wider area to inform broader heritage decisions. These could include areas of townscape/ village character or LLPAs designations within and adjoining settlements.
- 2.15 **Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes (HPAGs)** – the LDP should identify HPAGs from the list and included supplementary sites and bring forward local policies and proposals for the protection of the overall character and integrity of these distinctive areas, in consultation with the Department for Communities (DfC).
- 2.16 **Conservation Areas (CAs)** – the LDP should identify existing CAs in the Plan area and give consideration to bringing forward local policies for their protection and / or enhancement. New conservation areas may be designated by the Council or Department for Communities (DfC). Any alteration or variation of existing conservation area can only be undertaken by the body responsible for its original designation.
- 2.17 **Areas of Townscape / Village Character (ATCs, AVCs)** – the LDP should identify and define ATCs or AVCs of unique identity that do not warrant CA status. Local policies and proposals and guidance for such areas should be included in the LDP or where appropriate, supplementary planning guidance.

2.18 **Non-designated heritage assets** – the SSPS defines these as unlisted vernacular buildings or historic buildings of local importance which the Council deems important to its heritage due to their local architectural or historic significance. The SPPS suggests that Councils may wish to bring forward bespoke policies for such buildings through the LDP in order to provide appropriate protection. Further details on the policy approach of the SPPS in regard to the various areas relating to the historic environment is included in Appendix K.

Planning Policy Statements (PPS) 6 Planning Archaeology and the Built Heritage (1999)

2.19 PPS 6 Planning Archaeology and The Built Heritage and the Addendum to PPS 6 Areas of Townscape Character set out planning policies for the protection and conservation of archaeological remains and features of built heritage and embody the commitment to sustainable development and environmental stewardship.

2.20 PPS 6 provides planning policy that seeks to preserve and enhance built heritage assets and contains a suite of policies related to:

- Archaeological Sites and Monuments
- Listed Buildings
- Local Landscape Policy Areas
- World Heritage Sites
- Conservation Areas
- Industrial Heritage
- Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes
- Areas of Townscape and Village Character
- Non-Listed Vernacular Buildings

2.21 The policies cover all aspects of development that can impact built heritage assets and include;

- Change of use
- Demolition
- Extensions and alterations
- Impact on the setting of the built heritage asset
- Control of advertising

2.22 **PPS6 (Addendum): Areas of Townscape Character** provides additional policy for proposed development within areas of townscape character and includes;

- New development
- Alterations and extensions
- Control of advertising

2.23 These policies are to be read in conjunction with all other relevant PPSs, regional policy and supplementary guidance.

2.24 **Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 23 ‘Enabling Development for the Conservation of Significant Places’** sets out planning policy for assessing proposals for Enabling Development in support of the re-use, restoration or refurbishment of heritage assets such as historic buildings, scheduled monuments, industrial heritage and historic parks, gardens and demesnes.

Other Planning Policy Statements

Reference is also made within **Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland and PPS 21** under policy CTY3 for the protection, retention and sympathetic refurbishment, with adaptation if necessary, of non-listed vernacular dwellings. **PPS17 Control of Outdoor Advertisements** notes that particular care is also necessary to ensure that advertisements do not detract from the unique qualities and amenity of our countryside nor diminish our archaeology and built heritage

- 2.25 **Living Places - An Urban Stewardship and Design Guide for Northern Ireland** – This supplementary planning guidance sets out the key principles behind good place making. It seeks to inform and inspire all those involved in the process of managing and making urban places. The guidance recognises that the built heritage of our places is a precious asset to be understood and integrated where possible because of its immense value to the unique underlying character and culture of place.
- 2.26 **DfC, Historic Environment Division (HED)** also publishes guidance documents in relation to the historic environment. Key documents in the consideration of planning applications are **‘Guidance on Setting and the Historic Environment’** and **‘Part 2 & 3, Consultation Guide: A guide to consulting HED on development management applications’**. HED has also published a guide to for the identification and protection of **‘Historic Buildings of Local Importance’**.

Local Policy Context

Legacy Area Plans

- 2.27 The existing development or area plans that apply to Mid and East Antrim Borough are:
- **Ballymena Area Plan 1986-2001, adopted in 1989**
 - **Larne Area Plan 2010, adopted in 1998**
 - **Carrickfergus Area Plan 2001, adopted in March 2000**
 - **Belfast Metropolitan Area Plan 2004**
- 2.28 The draft Plan Strategy (para 2.2.3) refers to the somewhat complex situation in regard to the status of the Belfast Metropolitan Area Plan 2015 (BMAP) which included the former Carrickfergus Borough Council area. Whilst the Carrickfergus Area Plan 2001 remains the extant statutory plan for this area, the draft BMAP (2004) as the most recent expression of local planning policy, in combination with the Planning Appeals Commission (PAC) Inquiry Report, has also been taken into account in developing the draft Plan Strategy.
- 2.29 Whilst the draft Plan Strategy has taken account of the existing Area Plans, it has also been necessary to consider their longevity and the fact that all pre-date the original version of the Regional Development Strategy (published in 2001), PPS 6, Addendum to PSS 6 and PPS 23.

Ballymena Area Plan 1986-2001

- 2.30 The Ballymena Area Plan 1986-2001 referenced the protection and enhancement of the historic environment in its aims and objectives
- 2.31 The Plan indicates that there are approximately ‘600 features of archaeological interest in the district’ and also recognises the need to safeguard those archeological sites not yet discovered. The Plan also indicates

that there were some 144 buildings and structures of architectural or historic interest in the Borough and that development proposals should take account of the direct and indirect effects on any listed building or structure with the aim of protecting its character.

- 2.32 Reference is also made to the designation of Gracehill as a Conservation Area in 1975, with the primary aim of ensuring that its unique character is retained.

Larne Area Plan 2010

- 2.33 The Larne Area Plan 2010 contains a five of policies relating to the protection of archaeological remains and built heritage assets. It recognised that the Borough contains many buildings of special architectural interest, which are important for their intrinsic value and for their contribution to the character and quality not only of settlements but also of the open countryside. The Plan also made specific reference to the ASAI at Knockdhu and provided policy to ensure that the designation of the overall setting in which a number of individual and related monuments are located is protected from inappropriate development. Policy was also provided for those sites and monuments in state care. The Plan also identified a number of historic parks, gardens and demesnes and included policy to ensure that in cases where development proposals were approved appropriate evaluation and recording of landscape features could be sought.

Carrickfergus Area Plan 2001

- 2.34 The Carrickfergus Area Plan 2001 covers the settlements of Carrickfergus, Greenisland, Whitehead, Trooperslane and Knocknagulliagh and has six policies relating to built heritage. The plan notes that the landscape and townscape of Carrickfergus Borough is almost entirely man-made or man- modified, as a result of some 9,000 years of human activity and change is dominated by the historic Anglo-Norman town which gives the Borough its name.
- 2.35 Policy provision is made for the protection of archaeological sites and monuments and those archaeological remains, which had not been previously recognised, or may yet be discovered, and refers to the importance of archaeological research or onsite evaluation, which may include excavation assessment, being undertaken before a planning decision can be reached. The plan also includes reference and policy provision relating to buildings of special architectural or historic character and the two conservation areas located within Carrickfergus and Whitehead. The Plan also includes policy for the protection of the historic Castle Dobbs demesne and the retention of the White Harbour.

Draft Belfast Metropolitan Area Plan 2004

- 2.36 Draft BMAP 2004 includes a number of policies and designations to protect and safeguard the historic environment located within Carrickfergus. These policies relate to specific design criteria to prevent the erosion of character through inappropriate development within character and conservation areas. Reference is also made to Historic, Parks, Gardens and Demesnes, ASAs and AAPs and indicates that the prevailing policy provision for their protection is contained within PPS6. The Urban Waterfronts policy (as it relates to Carrickfergus) contains policy wording to ensure the protection of important heritage features (including industrial heritage) within the designated area.
- 2.37 Carrickfergus District Proposals define and additional design criteria for proposals within various designations, including Carrickfergus Conservation Area and town centre, four Areas of Townscape Character, and the Historic Demesne at Castle Dobbs. Some 16 Local Landscape Policy Areas (LLPAs) are

designated within and adjoining settlements on the basis of amenity value, landscape quality or local significance. In providing protection from inappropriate or damaging development they offer a further layer of protection for the heritage assets they contain.

Links to other Strategies

Mid and East Antrim Borough Council Corporate Plan

2.38 Our Corporate Plan sets out the Council's vision, themes and objectives that will shape our work and the services that we provide up until 2023. The aim of the Corporate Plan is to deliver the same long-term vision and outcomes for the Borough that are set out in the Community Plan. It is anticipated that strong and resilient communities will improve the quality of life for us all and, at the same time, lead to a reduced reliance upon public services. The key objectives of the Plan are identified under five main themes all of which fall under the wider strategic theme to be a high performing council:

- **Sustainable jobs and tourism.**
- **Good health and wellbeing.**
- **Learning for life.**
- **Community safety and cohesion.**
- **Our environment.**

Mid and East Antrim Borough Council Community Plan

2.39 Our Community Plan – 'Putting People First' was published in April 2017 and covers the period from 2017 to 2032. The vision of the Community Plan is that: *"Mid and East Antrim will be a strong, safe and inclusive community, where people work together to improve the quality of life for all"*. The strategic priorities set out in the Community Plan have been identified through joint working with 12 statutory partner organisations and informed by extensive consultation with the public and community and stakeholder groups. The strategic priorities are developed around the five key themes that now inform the Corporate Plan.

2.40 The Local Government Act (Northern Ireland) 2014 sets out a statutory link between the Community Plan and the LDP, in that the preparation of the LDP must take account of the Community Plan. The strategic priorities of our Community Plan have therefore been taken into consideration in the preparation of the draft Plan Strategy.

2.41 Ensuring the natural environment and built heritage of our borough is protected and sustainably managed is a key theme in our Community Plan. This in turn will help to promote sustainable tourism in the Borough and improve the wellbeing of communities which are two other themes of the Community Plan.

Belfast Region City Deal

2.42 Mid and East Antrim Borough Council is member of the Belfast Wider Region City Deal. City Deals are bespoke packages of funding and decision-making powers negotiated between central government and local authorities. Belfast Region City Deal sets out a plan to grow the economy, create up to 25,000 jobs, boost tourism, increase skills, encourage investment and develop infrastructure. The economic opportunity includes plans for around £80m of investment in Mid and East Antrim, including the St Patrick's Barracks site in Ballymena, The Gobbins and Carrickfergus town centre.

- 2.43 Investment of more than £38m is earmarked to regenerate Carrickfergus town centre so as to enable realise its full potential as a heritage destination at a key location on the Causeway Coastal Route. Specific projects include development of the Castle, the walls and surroundings, installation of high-quality public realm works, and facilitating access to the town centre.

Carrickfergus Townscape Heritage Initiative (THI)

- 2.44 Carrickfergus THI is delivered in partnership with Mid and East Antrim Borough Council and others including Carrickfergus Regeneration Partnership and aims to preserve and enhance buildings located within the town centre conservation area through targeted THI grant assistance, to stimulate and support the wider economic regeneration of Carrickfergus through creating a quality environment and to raise awareness of the rich built and cultural heritage of Carrickfergus through a programme of training and education.

Other Relevant Studies

- Conservation Area Design Guides (refer to paragraphs 3.23 – 3.28)
- Historic Monuments of Northern Ireland Scheduled Historic Monuments – HED, 2015
- Carrickfergus Heritage Asset Audit – DfC; Northern Ireland Environment Link, 2019
- An Archival Assessment of World War I Wrecks in Northern Irish Waters - Cotswold Archaeology for the Department of Environment, Northern Ireland, 2015
- Making Heritage Matter, Fixed Heritage Asset Audit - Marianne O’Kane Boal MA, 2015
- Carrickfergus Conservation Area - Character Appraisal - A Coey Architects – 2014
- Carrickfergus Conservation Area - Management Plan - A Coey Architects – 2014
- Carrickfergus Masterplan (2010)
- Knockdhu ASAI Statement of Significance – HED, 2017
- BMA Urban Environment Strategy (as it relates to Carrickfergus)

Cross Boundary Policy Context

- 2.45 In developing our historic environment policies, account has been taken of the local policy context as it relates to the emerging LDP’s of our three neighbouring councils:
- Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council;
 - Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council;
 - Mid Ulster District Council.
- 2.46 Neighbouring Council’s Preferred Options Papers, supporting evidence base and published draft Plan Strategies have been taken account of, as these are regarded as the most relevant documents when considering cross-boundary issues. As Carrickfergus falls within the Belfast Metropolitan Area, there has also been engagement with Belfast City Council and other councils in the Metropolitan area.

Table 2.0 Neighbouring Councils’ Historic Environment Policies

Neighbouring Council	Position
Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council	<p>ANBC published its draft Plan Strategy in June 2019.</p> <p>ANBC relevant policies are: Strategic Policy 7: historic environment; Policy DM 30 Archaeology; Policy DM 31 Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes; Policy DM 32 Listed Buildings; Policy DM 33 Conservation Areas; Policy DM 34 Areas of Townscape Character; Policy DM 35 Enabling Development and Policy DM 36 Vernacular and Locally Important Buildings.</p> <p>The policy approach adopted facilitates the conservation and protection of the historic environment to ensure that development proposal avoid adversely impacting on the identified heritage assets and/or undiscovered archaeological assets that form part of ANBC’s historic environment and cultural heritage. Strategic Policy 7 also promotes positive placemaking to ensure that high quality new development respects, enhances and integrates with the historic environment.</p>
Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council	<p>CCGBC published its POP in June 2018.</p> <p>CCGBC relevant preferred option: Key Issue: AB1: Safeguarding Our Non-Listed Heritage Assets Preferred Option (Option 1): Provide policy to facilitate identification on a case by case basis.</p>
Mid Ulster District Council	<p>Mid Ulster published its draft Plan Strategy in February 2019.</p> <p>MUDC’s strategy in relation to the historic environment is to provide policy protection for archaeology, listed buildings, conservation areas, ATC’s, historic parks, gardens and demesnes, and registered industrial heritage. The approach is not to create sterile museum pieces but open up the historic built environment for the enjoyment and wellbeing of the public, and where appropriate, promote such historic features to attract tourism and economic development. They aim to protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment by sustainably managing change and facilitating appropriate and sensitive heritage-led regeneration, and tourism through planning and tailored heritage design guidance.</p> <p>MUDC have introduced specific policy provision for three designated ASAI at Beaghmore stone circles, Creggandevosky and Tullahogue with the aim of protecting the distinctive heritage values and historic landscape of this designated area from the impacts of inappropriate development such as wind turbines, masts or pylons.</p>

2.47 The Council has responded to neighbouring Councils’ POPs and the draft Plan Strategies for Antrim & Newtownabbey and Mid Ulster as they were published. In addition, the Council is also represented on a

number of working groups to discuss cross boundary issues. Members of the plan team have also met with officers in the three neighbouring councils during preparation of the draft Plan Strategy (Summer 2019) to discuss any cross-boundary issues. During these discussions, no cross-boundary issues in relation to the historic environment were raised. In consideration of neighbouring Councils development plan documents and discussions held within them, it is the opinion of this Council that there is no conflict with our draft Plan Strategy, insofar as it relates to the historic environment.

3.0 Historic Environment Profile

- 3.1 Heritage assets in Mid and East Antrim are both varied and complex. Ranging from the huge and impressive to the small and subtle, from highly visible surviving monuments and buildings to the buried remains of development, human settlement and activity. The evidence is rich, unique and irreplaceable. Much is hidden and relatively unknown either through burial or later building. Heritage assets and evidence can also be intangible, relating to aesthetics and cultural perceptions which are hard to quantify and therefore difficult to manage and monitor.

Historic Environment Record of Northern Ireland

- 3.2 The Historic Environment Record of Northern Ireland (HERoNI), formerly known as the National Monuments and Buildings Record for Northern Ireland (NMBR NI), holds information on all elements of Northern Ireland's historic environment in the form of databases, written records, maps, photographic, drawn and digital material. Its information supplements the three main electronic databases published;
- The Historic Environment Map Viewer
 - The Northern Ireland Sites and Monuments Record
 - The Northern Ireland Buildings Database

State Care Archaeological and Monuments

- 3.3 Over 16,000 historic monuments have been identified in Northern Ireland with new additions being discovered and recorded on a regular basis. This includes 190 that are under the ownership or guardianship of the Department and are known as State Care Monuments. Archaeological sites and monuments are taken into the care of the DfC under the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (NI) Order 1995. State Care sites and monuments represent all periods of human settlement in Ireland from circa 7,000 BC to the 21st century.
- 3.4 There are seven sites (3% Northern Ireland total) within Mid and East Antrim in State Care, one example is Ballylumford Dolmen which is situated near the north-west tip of the Islandmagee peninsula and is known locally as the "Druid's Altar", and could be 4000 years old. For further information on those Monuments in State Care refer to Appendix A.

Archaeological Sites and Monuments (Scheduled)

- 3.5 There are 1972 historic monuments in Northern Ireland which are classified as 'scheduled monuments'³. This means they are protected as Monuments of Regional Importance to Northern Ireland as a whole. Generally, these are in private ownership and the Historic Environment Division of the Department for Communities (HED) seeks to secure their upkeep, protection and maintenance through engagement with owners.
- 3.6 The sites reflect all periods of human activity and can include for example, prehistoric tombs, earthworks, castles, churches, maritime sites and canals. Archaeological sites and monuments are scheduled for

³ <https://apps.communities-ni.gov.uk/NISMR-PUBLIC/Default.aspx>

protection under the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (NI) Order 1995 and the work of scheduling is ongoing. If a site has not yet received statutory protection this does not necessarily diminish its archaeological importance or its significance as an element in the historic landscape.

- 3.7 According to HED, the list of Scheduled Historic Monuments contains a total of 159 (8% of Northern Ireland total) scheduled archaeological monuments in Mid and East Antrim Council area. An example is Glynn Old Church, suggested as the site of a Patrician foundation Glenn Indechta. Appendix B shows the list of Scheduled Historic Monuments located within Mid and East Antrim.

Archaeological Sites and Monuments (Unscheduled)

- 3.8 While the vast majority of archaeological sites and monuments in Northern Ireland are not scheduled, they are all capable of providing evidence about our past. Many are archaeologically important in the local context or valued by the community. Large numbers of known archaeological sites are likely to remain unscheduled, and whether or not they are preserved will depend on the value of the remains, the commitment of owners and the public and the policies of public agencies. Currently there are over 1200 Unscheduled Archaeological Sites and Monuments located within Mid and East Antrim.

Knockdhu Area of Archaeological Significance (ASAI)

- 3.9 The only ASAI in Mid and East Antrim is designated at Knockdhu, an upland area within the Antrim Coast and Glens AONB. This unique historic upland landscape contains a wide array of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites and monuments. The landscape of the ASAI is highly vulnerable to insensitive change. In particular, the erection of masts, pylons, wind turbines and associated infrastructure, or other large-scale development including large agricultural buildings or quarrying and mining activities are likely to adversely impact on the distinctive landscape character and the historic environment assets, including the archaeological sites and monuments.
- 3.10 An additional area of land has been identified by HED for inclusion within the Knockdhu Area of Significant Archaeological Interest, it is located to the north (focused on Scawt Hill with its scheduled hilltop cairn) and along the northeast and east of the current designated area. Please refer to Appendix C for additional information.

Area of Archaeological Potential

- 3.11 PPS6 indicates that where it is likely that archaeological remains will be encountered in the course of continuing development and change, such areas will be highlighted in development plans. These areas are referred to as Areas of Archaeological Potential and will be identified in the Plan. There are 3 Areas of Archaeological Potential in our council area. Currently, these comprise the historic cores of Ballycarry, Carrickfergus and Whitehead. They indicate to developers those areas, where on the basis of current knowledge, it is likely that archaeological remains will be encountered in the course of future development or change. Refer to Appendix D for further details.

Listed buildings

- 3.12 Listed Buildings are those designated through listing as being of ‘special architectural or historic interest’ under Section 80 of the Planning Act (NI) 2011. The List of Buildings is a register recording all types of structures, ranging from grand houses and cathedrals to warehouses and small buildings. Statutory listing of buildings began in Northern Ireland in 1974 and the ‘First Survey’ of listed buildings took over 20 years to complete. Listing covers the complete interior and exterior of the building and can also extend to fixtures and free-standing objects within its curtilage. Buildings included in the statutory list are divided into different grades: A, B+, B, B1 and B2. However, the statutory controls apply equally to all listed buildings, irrespective of grade.
- 3.13 There are 8,900 Listed Buildings in Northern Ireland, with 525 (6% of Northern Ireland total) located within Mid and East Antrim. Ten are shown as Grade ‘A’ in table 1.1 below, please refer to Appendix E for Grade B listed buildings located within the Borough. The SPPS recognises that listed buildings of special architectural or historic interest are key elements of our built heritage and are often important for their intrinsic value and for their contribution to the character and quality of settlements and the countryside. It stresses that development may be permitted where this will secure the ongoing viability and upkeep of the building, providing it respects its essential character and setting.

Table 3.0 – Grade A & B Listed Building’s by Council Area

	Current Grade	
	A	B
Antrim and Newtownabbey	25	280
Ards and North Down	16	658
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	34	1050
Belfast	46	1296
Causeway Coast and Glens	14	910
Derry and Strabane	20	660
Fermanagh and Omagh	10	658
Lisburn and Castlereagh	10	434
Mid and East Antrim	10	506
Mid Ulster	22	891
Newry, Mourne and Down	18	1425

Table 3.1 - Grade A Listed Buildings Mid and East Antrim

HB Ref	Extent	Townland	Current Use
HB22/08/001 A	Church, boundary wall and gates and gate pillars	Carrickfergus	Church
HB22/13/001 A	House and outbuildings	Dobbsland	Country House
HB06/02/001 A	House	Glenarm Demesne	Country House

HB06/03/011	Castle, boundary walls, piers, and circular flanker towers.	Ballygalley	Hotel
HB06/05/013 A	House and walling enclosing open area at north end.	Redhall	House
HB06/05/013 B	Country house, including wall and entrance screen to yard and outbuildings within yard.	Redhall	Country House
HB07/15/001 A	Outbuildings within the bawn wall & walling.		Country House
HB07/15/002	Moravian church and 21 and 25 church road Gracehill		Church
HB07/15/003	Early Memorials in Graveyard of Moravian Church Gracehill		Memorial
HB22/08/020	Former Gasworks buildings and walling	Carrickfergus	Gallery/ Museum

3.14 Historic Environment Division is continually adding and removing buildings from the list. Any list prepared is therefore from ‘a point in time’ and is subject to change as buildings are added to and removed from the register. A full list of current listed buildings within the council area is available on the Department for Communities website.⁴ The spatial extent of listed buildings within Mid and East Antrim are shown in Appendix F.

Conservation Areas

3.15 Many of our towns and villages contain areas of architectural or historic interest which have a particular character considered worthy of conservation. Buildings within these areas vary in age and style and reflect important eras in our architectural, economic and social history – for example, the 17th century plantation settlements; the Victorian legacy of industrial growth - factories, mills, warehouses, banks, offices and department stores; the post-war era of new towns and suburban expansion, as well as a profusion of architectural styles, for example, Georgian, Victorian, Edwardian and modern. The combination of built heritage and historic street patterns and spaces has helped to create a rich tapestry of settlements which are both rewarding to the eye and abounding in character.

3.16 Under the Planning (NI) Act 2011 the Department currently has the power to designate areas of special architectural or historic interest as Conservation Areas. Many contain ‘listed’ buildings, buildings of special architectural or historic interest, which enjoy special legal protection and add value to the character and appearance of the conservation areas. The Council attaches great importance to the preservation of the existing character and appearance of such areas and seeks to balance this with their social and economic potential.

3.17 Within our area there are five Conservation Areas each with their own specific design advice contained in the relevant designation booklets. These Conservation Area guides should be used by developers when bringing forward development proposals in these areas.

⁴ <https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/services/buildings-database>

- 3.18 Below is a list of existing conservation areas and the associated design guides along with the dates that each Conservation Area was designated by the Department of the Environment:
- 3.19 **Carnlough Conservation Area** - Designated as a conservation area in 1981. The conservation area includes the historic core of the village and the listed harbour area. The current Conservation Area Design Guide was published in April 1994.
- 3.20 **Carrickfergus Conservation Area** - The historic core, Castle and harbour area were designated as a conservation area in 1991 due to its unique architectural inheritance, layout and arrangement of the buildings and terraces within the town walls which provides a unique pattern to the local townscape, it has remained largely unaltered since the 13th Century. Carrickfergus Conservation Area Design Guide was published in June 1989.
- 3.21 **Glenarm Conservation Area** - Designated as a conservation area in 1978, the conservation area includes the historic core of the village, the harbour area and Glenarm Castle and its extensive and impressive gardens and parkland. Glenarm Conservation Area Design Guide was published in April 1994.
- 3.22 **Gracehill Conservation Area** - Designated as a conservation area in 1975 (Variation 1997). The conservation area includes the historic core of the village, formal street pattern, principal buildings and public and private spaces and the Moravian Church and Graveyard. Gracehill Conservation Area Design Guide was published in January 2003.
- 3.23 **Whitehead Conservation Area** - Designated as a conservation area in 1992, the conservation area includes the historic core of the town and radiates out from the Railway Station towards the coastline at Marine Parade and the fine Victorian and Edwardian residential villas to the west. Whitehead Conservation Area Design Guide was published in November 1992.
- 3.24 The designation and management of development in conservation areas has contributed to the overall positive enhancement of our built heritage and has resulted in the sympathetic restoration, physical regeneration of many buildings within the Borough, some of which had previously lost part of their original character. These designations and associated design guides continue to play an important role in positively influencing and shaping the built form within these historic areas and in raising public awareness of conservation. Many environmental and economic benefits can also be derived from conservation area designations, such as tourism and heritage related leisure activities making them desirable places to live, work, shop and do business.
- 3.25 Trees in a conservation area are automatically protected as if a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) was in place. However, in a conservation area, anyone proposing to carry out works on trees must serve on the Council six weeks' notice of the intended works. The notice should contain sufficient information to identify the trees, details of proposed works and reasons.
- 3.26 A brief description of the character of each conservation area can be found within Appendix G.

Historic, Parks, Gardens and Demesnes

- 3.27 The character and appearance of the modern landscape of Mid and East Antrim owes much to historic parks and gardens associated with our country houses, institutions and public parks. Many are distinguished by their carefully planned landscapes, perhaps as a setting for a building; some boast a valuable collection of trees, shrubs or plants; others may provide a significant historic record, either of a particular era or showing how the design has changed over the centuries. Aside from their contribution to the quality and character of our local landscape, those that are open to the public provide an important leisure and tourism resource.
- 3.28 The Register of Parks, Gardens and Demesnes of Special Historic Interest is maintained by HED identifies those sites that can be considered of exceptional importance within the Northern Ireland. Councils should identify Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes along with their settings through the LDP, having regard to the register and supplementary lists and bring forward local policies or proposals for the protection of the overall character and integrity of these distinctive areas.
- 3.29 Within Mid and East Antrim the following ten Registered Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes are noted, with an additional nine Supplementary sites included on the register:

Table 3.2 - Registered Parks, Gardens and Demesnes of Historic Interest

Registered Sites within Mid and East Antrim	Reference
Carnfunnock Country Park	AN/136
Castle Dobbs	AN/014
Chaine Park	AN/029
Drumalis	AN/024
Drumnasole	AN/025
Glenarm Castle	AN/033
Hillmount	AN/008
Magheramorne House (Hotel)	AN/109
People's Park	AN/152
Red Hall	AN/071

Table 3.3 - Supplementary Sites Parks, Gardens and Demesnes of Historic Interest

Supplementary Sites within Mid and East Antrim	Reference
Cairndhu	AN/013
Cleggan Lodge	AN/121
Craigdun	AN/018
Garron Tower	AN/031

Glebe House	AN/032
Kilwaughter Castle	AN/046
Portglenone House	AN/058
Random Cottagean	AN/153
Sea Park or Seapark House	AN/016

3.30 For a description and spatial extent of the Historic, Parks, Gardens and Demesnes within the council area refer to Appendix H.

Non-listed Locally Important Building or Vernacular Building

3.31 Non-listed locally important buildings are buildings which have a degree of architectural or historical significance but are not formally designated and can include buildings such as former school houses and churches, mills or former banks. They have a natural place in our towns, villages and smaller settlements and contribute to the character of the countryside. While there is a general presumption in favour of the preservation of buildings listed as being of special architectural or historic interest there is growing concern about the continuing loss of those traditional buildings with historical associations and local character, which are not listed, particularly in rural areas.

3.32 A report published in March 1998 by the Environment and Heritage Service entitled “A Sense of Loss”, highlights the severe decline in the number of rural traditional buildings in preceding years. Buildings of character which display local traditions of architecture and design are an important part of our heritage and identity. It is therefore sensible to sympathetically rehabilitate and improve such vernacular buildings, rather than replace them or allow them to fall derelict.

3.33 Historic Environment Division retains a database containing records of unlisted buildings of architectural and historic interest which have been identified during the past 48 years. The Buildings Database can be accessed online via the Department’s website and provides details of listed and unlisted buildings surveyed by the Division. Unlisted buildings are identified as ‘Record Only’. These are all buildings which were once considered for listing, or which were once listed, but which are not currently considered to fully meet the statutory test of ‘special architectural or historic interest’.

3.34 Within Mid and East Antrim there are a total of 701 buildings recorded on the database as being ‘Record Only’, with 106 Grade B listed buildings now having a reduced status of ‘Record Only’ since the first survey.

Industrial Heritage

3.35 The council area also contains a wealth of industrial heritage, all of which are reminders of economic development in the area. The Historic Environment Record of Northern Ireland (HERoNI) retains data on industrial heritage. Industrial heritage sites would include former mills, factories, bridges and railway fixtures.

3.36 There are 1245 industrial sites within the Council area (11% of Northern Ireland Total), reflecting its significance for industry. The majority of the sites are related to manufacturing, with at least 524 mill sites including flax mills, corn mills, and cotton mills and over 109 related sites such as mill races, dams and ponds, bleaching greens and cotton print works. There are a number of sites relating to the Belfast to Larne

railway opened in 1848 by the Belfast & Ballymena Railway. The 1848 line originally terminated at Carrickfergus before being extended to Larne in 1862 by the Carrickfergus & Larne Railway.

- 3.37 Carrickfergus Gas Works is a significant industrial heritage asset in Carrickfergus. The Gas Works is one of a small number of industrial sites in Northern Ireland which are in State Care. It is also on the Listed Buildings register (HB22/08/020) and is A listed. Opened in 1855, the gas works supplied the town with gas made from coal until 1967. It was subsequently used to distribute gas piped from Belfast until its closure in 1987.

Defence Heritage

- 3.38 Northern Ireland's defence heritage represents a significant cultural legacy. There are many 20th-century defensive structures dotted around the countryside and coast. The council area contains a wide range of defence heritage features ranging from anti-aircraft batteries, observation posts, pillboxes and hangers to machine gun ranges. The majority of these are derelict, some have been reused or altered, and others are in a state of decay or have been demolished.

Defence and military heritage is important in the Carrickfergus area. From its earliest days, medieval Carrickfergus had a turbulent existence and was the subject to frequent attack by the Irish, English and Scots, as well as the. Defensive walls are thought to have been erected early in its history, with the town walls seen today completed by Sir Arthur Chichester in 1615. There are 11 battle sites within the audit area, mainly focused around town walls. Refer to Appendix I for map of current defence heritage sites located within Mid and East Antrim.

Marine Heritage

- 3.39 Northern Ireland's inshore and offshore regions contain a rich archaeological record spanning the previous 9,000 years. Shipwrecks have been likened to archaeological time capsules, capable of revealing information about life, technology, trade and warfare at the specific moment they were lost. This ability to inform us about many aspects of our history makes them of interest to archaeologists and part of our shared heritage. The marine historic environment can be characterised as comprising the following principal types of heritage asset:

- wrecks of ships, boats and aircraft
- submerged prehistory, such as artefacts, structures and deposits that are presently submerged as a consequence of sea-level rise, but which originated from human activities on land, and
- coastal and intertidal archaeology, which covers a very wide range of artefacts, structures and deposits that originated from inhabitation or use of the coast.

The Marine Policy Statement (MPS) and Draft Marine Plan provides policy for the protection and conservation on of heritage assets in the intertidal and marine area, such as historic ships wrecks.

- 3.40 There are currently 87 records of known wreck remains⁵ found within the sea adjacent to the coastline of Mid and East Antrim. A full list of Known Wrecks can found in Appendix J.

⁵ <https://www.opendatani.gov.uk/dataset/protected-wreck-sites/resource/1c0cf393-fda4-45d1-a763-a6ce34235cc8>

Heritage Assets at Risk

- 3.41 The Ulster Architecture and Heritage Society in conjunction with the Department for Communities, compiles a list of buildings considered to be at risk in Northern Ireland (the BHARNI register). Though the vast majority of heritage assets are well looked after, a small proportion (around 5% of listed buildings in Northern Ireland) are considered to be at risk. The majority of assets on this register are listed buildings. Some unlisted historic buildings of local interest and some historic monuments are also included.
- 3.42 The Historic Environment Division works with owners, developers, heritage groups, building preservation trusts, local communities, and other stakeholders to find solutions to enable the retention of such buildings and to help realise their latent potential. Heritage assets can be associated with constraints to the redevelopment potential of a site, project delays and increased building and maintenance costs. However, there is evidence that historic buildings that have been part of successful regeneration have increased the residential and commercial value. Wider benefits to the local community include improved image and potential for increased economic activity and employment.
- 3.43 Currently there are 29 (9% of the Northern Ireland total⁶) historic buildings at risk within Mid and Antrim, ranging from the Grade 'B' listed sprawling complex of the former Sir Thomas and Lady Dixon Hospital located at Cairndhu to the remarkably intact early-17th century, cruck framed dwelling house located at Straid Road Ballyminstra Ahoghill.

Areas of Townscape or Village Character

- 3.44 Areas of Townscape and Village Character are designated by the Council through the local development plan with accompanying local policies for the control of development within these areas. There are currently five Areas of Townscape Character (ATC) within Mid and East Antrim. These are Belfast Road (CS 12) and Larne Road (CS 13) Carrickfergus, Greenisland (GD 05) and Shore Road Greenisland (GD06), and Galgorm Road, Ballymena.

⁶ <https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/communities/dfc-heritage-at-risk-report-jan19.pdf>

4.0 Preferred Options Paper

- 4.1 Council published its Preferred Options Paper (POP) in June 2017. The main purpose of the POP is to inform the next stage in the LDP process, i.e. the Plan Strategy.
- 4.2 Building on the emerging evidence base⁷, the POP identified some 36 key strategic planning issues relevant to Mid and East Antrim, set out alternative options for addressing most of these key issues, and highlighted Council's preferred option. The POP also included an initial policy review of the operational policies contained in the suite of Planning Policy Statements (PPSs) published by the former Department of Environment, now Department for Infrastructure (DfI), also taking account of the Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS).
- 4.3 The POP was subject to 12 weeks public consultation which resulted in 132 responses from members of the public and statutory consultees. A public consultation report on the POP was published by Council in November 2017.
- 4.4 The POP identified three key issues and associated preferred and alternative options relating to the historic environment.
- 4.5 **Key Issue 26 (a)** presented a preferred option in relation to the protection of regionally significant archaeological sites and remains (and their settings) from harmful development. This preferred approach was centred around retaining the current operational policies as set out in BH 1 of PPS 6, and provide increased policy protection to safeguard our archaeological sites and remains (and their settings) from harmful development through the designation of Specific Areas of Constraint (with regard to specific types of development) within, or adjacent to, existing or proposed Areas of Significant Archaeological Interest.

The POP also provided two alternative options as follows:

- **Alternative option (b)** proposed to retain the current operational policies as set out in BH 1 of PPS 6, and provide increased policy protection to safeguard our archaeological sites and remains (and their settings) from harmful development through the designation of a Special Countryside Area (SCA) to protect the Area of Special Archaeological Interest (ASAI) at Knockdhu; and
 - **Alternative option (c)** proposed to retain the current operational policies as set out in BH 1 of PPS 6 but do not provide any increased policy protection.
- 4.6 The majority (70%) of public responses supported the approach as presented in the preferred option and statutory consultees welcomed the commitment to providing appropriate protection and conservation of the archaeological remains and their settings through the Local Development Plan process. DfI Strategic Planning Division noted that the preferred option was in line with RDS and SPPS and were encouraged to see that the protection of these assets is at the forefront of the Council's approach to plan making and that the social, environmental and economic importance of such assets is realised.
- 4.7 **Key Issue 27 (a)** set out the LDP preferred approach to protecting architectural and historical character within our conservation areas through carefully managing change by introducing additional regulation

⁷ A series of 14 topic based position papers informing the POP.

through the implementation of Article 4 Directions to remove certain permitted development rights within areas which have been identified as still retaining their local character and distinctiveness.

4.8 The POP also provided one alternative option as follows:

- **Option 27 (b)** proposed the retention of the current operational policies as set out in PPS 6 and do not introduce additional regulation through the implementation of Article 4 directions.

4.9 There was strong public support (91%) for our preferred option. Statutory consultees provided positive responses to the proposed approach as a proactive measure to facilitate the retention of local character and distinctiveness.

4.10 **Key Issue 28 (a)** presented our preferred option in relation safeguarding our non-designated heritage assets and centred on establishing a criteria-based approach in conjunction with HED for identifying non-designated heritage assets within the Borough that will be used to create a Local Heritage List. Provide the strategic policy framework to enable the designation and retention of locally significant heritage assets through the LDP.

4.11 The POP also provided one alternative option as follows:

- **Option 28 (b)** considered not bringing forward specific measures to safeguard against the potential loss of non-designated heritage assets.

4.12 There was strong public support (91%) for this preferred option from those who responded. This option was considered beneficial in that it would create greater public awareness and respect for the value of our historic architecture and heritage. Statutory Consultees welcomed this approach and were supportive and noted the importance of enhancing local character to promote a sense of place and community ownership and would also support the use of Building Preservation Notices.

4.13 For full details of the responses to these key issues refer to the POP Public Consultation Report (November 2017). https://www.midandeantrim.gov.uk/downloads/POP_Public_Consultation_Report.pdf

5.0 Consultee and Councillor Engagement

- 5.1 In order to meet the requirements set out in the Planning Act relating to the need for the Plan Strategy to take account of the RDS, other policy and guidance issued by the Department and other relevant government strategies and plans; Council has engaged key consultees representing relevant central government departments and agencies. Representatives from relevant Council departments have also been engaged to ensure that due account has been taken of Council's Community Plan, as well as other Council strategies and initiatives. This engagement was undertaken by way of a series of eight 'Project Management Team' meetings held between April 2018 and April 2019 and has had a significant influence on the development of the strategic policies and proposals.
- 5.2 The Planning Act requires the Plan Strategy to be adopted by resolution of the Council, following approval by the Department for Infrastructure (DfI). Accordingly, Elected Members have also been engaged in the development of draft Plan Strategy, to ensure that the document is generally aligned with Council's strategic priorities. This engagement was facilitated through a series of six councillor workshops held between November 2018 and March 2019.
- 5.3 The draft Plan Strategy historic environment policies were presented at the Councillor Workshop held on 14th February 2019 and the Project Management Team meeting held on 27th March 2019. Following the Councillor workshop, there were no concerns expressed by members. Following comments from DfC HED at the Project Management Team meeting, minor amendments were made to the strategic subject policy wording and Justification & Amplification text.

6.0 Draft Plan Strategy Policy Approach

- 6.1 The fundamental approach of the draft Plan Strategy is to support the aims and objectives of the RDS and the SPPS by providing a strategic policy framework that enables the conservation, protection, and where possible the enhancement of the historic environment within Mid and East Antrim.
- 6.2 Complementary to this, the policy approach also seeks to accommodate and manage change in a sensitive manner, recognising that change is often necessary to ensure the continued viability and conservation of a heritage asset. This applies irrespective of whether the heritage asset is an individual building or a wider area of historical or architectural importance. Linked to this, the policy approach seeks to manage change in a positive manner that will secure added value from the use of the historic environment for the benefit of citizens and its local economy. For example, such added benefit may arrive through enhancement of the tourism offer, or the regeneration of a town centre, or through the leisure and educational opportunities provided for citizens.
- 6.3 The draft Plan Strategy policy approach, as outlined above, will be delivered primarily through the strategic policies set out in Chapter 10 of document. The policies (HE1 – HE9) are founded on the policy context, particularly the SPPS, PPS6 (and Addendum) and PPS23 – ‘Enabling Development for the Conservation of Significant Places’.
- 6.4 The draft Plan Strategy has also been informed by the POP and responses to it. Table 6.0 below identifies the particular policies that have been influenced by the consideration of responses to the key issues within the POP relating to the Historic environment.

Table 6.0 Amendments to the POP Preferred Options

Key Issue	Relevant Strategic Subject Policy	Changes from POP Preferred Option
26	Policy HE1 Archaeological Remains and their Settings and CS3 Areas of Constraint on High Structures	No change from POP – additional policy protection for ASAI at Knockdhu provided by including it within a broader designation (Area of Constraint on High Structures) intended to restrict the height of wind turbines, pylons and telecommunications masts and restrict other forms of energy infrastructure likely to adversely impact on the landscape character and/or the environmental integrity of the area. The ASAI is also included within an Area of Constraint on Mineral Development).
27	No relevant policy required as the legislative framework for Article 4 Directions are provided for under the Planning (General Permitted Development) Order (NI) 2015	Intent of the POP option is retained within the draft Plan Strategy to allow for the imposition of Article 4 Directions at Local Policies stage, particularly where deemed appropriate in conservation areas (paragraph 10.1.8 of draft Plan Strategy refers).
28	Policy HE8 Non-listed Locally Important Building or Vernacular Building	Preferred option centred on establishing a criteria-based approach in conjunction with HED for identifying non-designated heritage assets within the Borough that will be used to create a Local Heritage List. However, the application of this policy relies heavily on the identification of these non-designated heritage assets.

		<p>Footnote 11 of the SPPS states - 'A historic building of local importance, is a building, structure or feature, whilst not statutory listed, has been identified by the Council as an important part of their heritage, due to its local architectural or historic significance.'</p> <p>From a Council perspective there are resource implications and a lack of in house expertise in identifying these heritage assets, the potential to bring forward this option will be further investigated at local policies stage in consultation with HED. In the meantime it is envisaged that policy HE8 will be applied on a case by case basis to individual development proposals.</p>
--	--	--

6.5 Appendix K illustrates how the historic environment policies have evolved through the outworking of the LDP process to date, including Sustainable Appraisal. It provides the rationale where amendments have been made to the POP Preferred Options and to existing planning policies. The Council will continue to work with DfI, neighbouring councils and other key stakeholders to deliver sustainable approach to the Historic environment for the Borough for the plan period and beyond.

7.0 Soundness

7.1 The LDP has been prepared to meet the tests of soundness as set out in the DfI Development Plan Practice Note 6: Soundness (Version 2, May 2017). The draft Plan Strategy insofar as it relates to the historic environment subject policies and other relevant policies in the document is regarded as sound, as it is considered to have met the various tests of soundness as summarised below:

Table 7.0 Consideration of Soundness

Procedural Tests	
P2	The historic environment policies have evolved from have evolved from the POP, POP consultation Report and Consultee and Councillor Engagement as described in sections 4.0, 5.0 and 6.0 of this document.
P3	The historic environment policies have been subject to Sustainability Appraisal. Further details are included in the Sustainability Appraisal Report.
Consistency Test	
C1	The historic environment policies have taken account of the RDS in particular RG11 as it relates to the historic environment. Refer to paragraph 2.6 of this document.
C2	The historic environment policies have taken account of our Community Plan, particularly in relation to the themes of Our Environment.
C3	The historic environment policies have has taken account of existing planning policies as contained within the SPPS, in particular paragraphs 6.1 to 6.30. Regard has also been had to PPS 6 Planning, Archaeology and the Built Heritage, Addendum to PPS 6, PPS 21 Sustainable Development in the Countryside and PPS 23 Enabling Development for the Conservation of Significant Places.
C4	The historic environment policies have taken account of the existing development plans within Mid and East Antrim, Conservation Areas Design Guides, ongoing initiatives including Council as a strategic partner and the neighbouring council context.
Coherence and the effectiveness tests	
CE1	The historic environment policies have taken account of the emerging LDP's of our three neighbouring Councils and it is not considered to be in conflict with them.
CE2	The historic environment policies are founded on a robust evidence base which includes the baseline information assembled in Position Paper 5, the POP and responses to it and subsequent consultation with consultees, including DfI and DfC Historic Environment Division.
CE3	<p>The Monitoring Framework (indicator 26 & 27) within Technical Supplement 1 outlines that the number Listed Buildings at Risk removed from the BHARNI Register due to demolition and applications for demolition in Conservation Areas and ATCs will be monitored and if more than more than 10% are demolished over a 5-year period a review will be triggered.</p> <p>Under Indicator 28 a review will also be triggered if more than one application is approved within the designated ASAI in any one-year contrary to HED advice, unless justified by being of overriding regional importance.</p>

CE4	Historic environment policies will be reviewed at Plan Review stage. There will be flexibility at Local Policies stage to introduce new and review existing local designations (for example Areas of Archaeological Potential or Local Landscape Policy Areas) provided they are underpinned by a sound evidence base.
-----	--

Appendix A – State Care Monuments

Name	Location (townland)
Dalway's Bawn (part of) – (C17th Bawn)	Ballyhill
<p>This building is off the main road and not usually seen by the casual visitor. Motoring along this narrow road that is just off the main routes it is easy to miss this building. John Dalway came to Ireland in the 1570s as an officer in the army of the Earl of Essex. He was granted lands in the Ballycarry and Ballynure areas by James I in 1601 he built in c 1606 the bawn the name used for a cow fortress originally built with the four towers each 30 feet high with a curtain wall 133 feet long between them. There was a house built in the centre of the bawn.</p> <p>Over the entrance gallows were erected and the ring is still in position. The towers had three floors each and there were embrasures for cannon that have now been built up and the present openings could only be used for musketry. One of the towers is invisible from the road and one has disappeared. Originally the whole complex could have held 200 head of cattle. Dalway played an active part in the community and was Mayor in Carrickfergus in 1592 and 1600. The surviving three towers were restored some years ago by the State. The last of the Dalways, Marriot Robert Dalway and family left for Australia around 1884.</p>	
Harryville Motte (Motte and Bailey)	Ballykeel
<p>The Motte and Bailey is one of the most historic places in Ballymena. It was built by the Normans around 800 years ago. A motte castle was a well-defended fort built on top of a manmade mound. Most of the soil would have been dug out of the surrounding ground and piled up to form a steep-sided almost circular mound. The bailey was an area where the soldiers would live, alongside storehouses and a small stable for horses. The motte and bailey would have been surrounded by a high fence of pointed stakes.</p> <p>The motte was used by the Normans as a look out post. Its height gave soldiers a long-range view of the surrounding countryside, allowing them to prepare for danger in good time. The watchtower would have been built on top of the larger hill and if enemies approached a fire beacon on top of the watchtower could be lit to warn others of the attack. Harryville Motte and Bailey were placed along the main route where valuable goods passed. This route ran from Cork to Dunseverick. From their fort, soldiers could watch traffic coming and going and possibly charge people for using the shallow crossing on the River Braid.</p>	
Ballylumford Dolmen, Druid's Cottage Cromlech	Ballylumford
<p>Ballylumford Dolmen is situated on Islandmagee, County Antrim, Northern Ireland, near the north-west tip of the Islandmagee peninsula and near Ballylumford power station. It is known locally as the "Druid's Altar", and could be 4000 years old, or the remains of an even earlier passage grave. The dolmen consists of four upright stones, with a heavy capstone and a fallenstone within the structure. This may have been put there to block the entrance to the tomb. The dolmen is in the front garden of a house.</p> <p>Historical artefacts have been recovered from under the dolmen by archaeologists and it would appear to have stood over a burial chamber from ancient times. It is situated on the B90 road between Mill Bay and Ballylumford. A wall plaque at the site describes the dolmen as a single chambered grave erected about 2000-1600 BC. Local finds indicate occupation of the neighbourhood during the Bronze Age.</p>	
Carrickfergus Castle	Carrickfergus

Carrickfergus Castle (from the Irish Carraig Fergus or "cairn of Fergus", the name "Fergus" meaning "strong man") is a Norman castle, on the northern shore of Belfast Lough. Besieged in turn by the Scottish, native Irish, English and French, the castle played an important military role until 1928 and remains one of the best-preserved medieval structures in Northern Ireland. It was strategically useful, with 3/4 of the castle perimeter surrounded by water (although in modern times only 1/3 is surrounded by water due to land reclamation).

Carrickfergus was built by John de Courcy in 1177 as his headquarters, after he conquered eastern Ulster in 1177 and ruled as a petty king until 1204, when he was ousted by another Norman adventurer, Hugh de Lacy. Initially de Courcy built the inner ward, a small bailey at the end of the promontory with a high polygonal curtain wall and east gate. It had several buildings, including the great hall. From its strategic position on a rocky promontory, originally almost surrounded by sea, the castle commanded Carrickfergus Bay (later known as Belfast Lough), and the land approaches into the walled town that developed beneath its shadow.

Carrickfergus Gas Works

Carrickfergus

The gasworks opened in 1855 and supplied the town with gas made from coal until 1967. It was subsequently used to distribute gas piped from Belfast until its closure in 1987. The gasworks was restored by the Carrickfergus Gasworks Preservation Society and opened to the public as a visitor attraction in 2002. Flame Gasworks is one of only three preserved gasworks in Britain and Ireland. It boasts Western Europe's largest set of retorts (in which the gas was made), and an extensive collection of gas appliances and documents.

Joymount to St. Bride's & Irish Gate Area: Town walls (part of)

Carrickfergus

Carrickfergus was first protected by earth ditches in the medieval period to defend the growing settlement surrounding the castle. The defensive earth ditch and bank walls were partially replaced by stone in the late 1500's. Queen Elizabeth I had promised that the earthen walls would be replaced in stone and this work was started in 1608 under the direction of Sir Arthur Chichester with one hundred men beginning work that summer and continuing each summer until the walls were complete in 1615.

The method of working was to first encircle the town with a low wall up to three metres thick on very strong foundations and then build higher each year resulting in the 'banded' effect now visible, especially at Joymount, where your tour of the walls begins. The completed stone walls were 1159 metres long and over 6 metres high with four gates: Irish Gate and North Gate, (both of which had moats and drawbridges), Quay Gate, and the smaller Water Gate. In addition to the gates, seven protective bastions were strategically positioned along the length of the walls. As well as the obvious protective purpose, the walls also allowed for strict control of tolls and taxes on goods within the town and enabled curfews on those entering or living in the town to be more easily enforced.

Olderfleet Castle, the Curran Castle

Curran and Drumalis

Olderfleet Castle is a four-storey towerhouse, the remains of which stand on Curran Point to the south of Larne Harbour in Larne, County Antrim, Northern Ireland. The place name of Olderfleet may be a corruption of Ulfrecksfiord (or Ulfried's Fjord), the Viking name for Larne Lough. The original towerhouse was possibly built by the Scoto-Irish Bissett family of Glenarm around 1250, although these remains are actually thought to be those of Curran Castle, a towerhouse built in the sixteenth-century.

On a 1610 map it was called Coraine Castle. In 1315 Edward Bruce landed here with his 6000 strong army en route to conquer Ireland, with a welcome from the Bissetts. Queen Elizabeth I considered the castle of such

strategic importance that it was seized for the crown and Sir Moyses Hill appointed its governor in 1569. In 1597 the castle was claimed by the MacDonnells and in 1598 it was dismantled. The present castle was probably built about 1612. In 1621 it was granted to Sir Arthur Chichester and remained in that family until leased to William Agnew in 1823. James Chaine purchased the lease in 1865. In 1938 it was taken into State Care.

Appendix B - Scheduled Monuments

SMR No.	General Type	General Period	Townland
ANT020:003	Promontory Fort	Prehistoric	Galboly Lower
ANT027:036	Motte	Medieval	Dungall
ANT031:038	Crannog	Early Christian	Lisnahunshin
ANT035:022	Motte	Medieval	Killyglen
ANT035:023	Ecclesiastical Site	Medieval; Med/L.Med	Killyglen
ANT035:026	Standing Stone	Uncertain; Prehistoric	Killyglen
ANT024:010	Ecclesiastical Site	Uncertain; Medieval	Cargan
ANT024:500	Iron Smelter	Modern; C19th	Skerry East
ANT025:001	Mound	Uncertain	Nappan
ANT027:004	Rath	Early Christian	Duneany
ANT027:010	Motte & Bailey	Medieval	Dundermot
ANT027:016	Fortification	Post-Med	Cloghgaldanagh
ANT027:022	Fortification	C12th; Medieval; C13th	Doonbought
ANT027:045	Rath & Souterrain	Early Christian	Killydonnelly
ANT028:018	Settlement Site	Uncertain	Ballymena
ANT028:023	Hillfort	Uncertain; Early Christian	Carncoagh
ANT029:004	Mound	Early Christian; Medieval	Doonan
ANT029:009	Ecclesiastical Site	Uncertain; Medieval	Glebe
ANT029:014	Mound	Uncertain	Great Deer Park
ANT029:019	Megalithic Tomb	Neo/B.A.; Prehistoric	Ault Alias Gowkstown
ANT029:031	Megalithic Tomb	Prehistoric; Neolithic	Ticlooy
ANT029:033	Rath	Early Christian	Cleggan
ANT029:044	A.P. Site	Uncertain	Glenarm Demesne
ANT030:003	Ecclesiastical Site	Medieval; Early Christian	Solar
ANT031:008	Rath	Early Christian	Aughnacleagh; Finkiltagh
ANT031:019	Rath	Early Christian	Garvaghy
ANT032:019	Rath	Early Christian; Uncertain	Drumfane
ANT032:022	Motte & Bailey	Medieval	Ballygarvey
ANT032:027	Mound	Uncertain	Bottom
ANT032:033	Rath	Early Christian	Cullybackey
ANT032:035	Rath	Early Christian	Cardonaghy
ANT032:036	Rath & Souterrain	Early Christian	Dreen
ANT032:037	Rath & Souterrain	Early Christian	Moyasset
ANT032:042	Crannog	Early Christian	Moylurg
ANT033:008	Motte & Bailey	Medieval	Ballymena
ANT033:012	Ecclesiastical Site	Early Christian; Med/L.Med	Magheramully
ANT033:021	Cairn	Bronze Age; Prehistoric	Carnstroan
ANT033:023	Cairn	Prehistoric	Carnstroan

ANT033:040	Rath	Early Christian; C18th/C19th	Crebilly
ANT034:013	Cashel	Early Christian	Tamybuck
ANT034:021	Barrow	Bronze Age; Prehistoric	Owencloghy
ANT034:022	Barrow	Bronze Age; Prehistoric	Owencloghy
ANT034:035	Field System	Uncertain	Buckna
ANT034:037	Settlement Site	Uncertain	Buckna
ANT034:054	Settlement Site	Post-Med; Neolithic; Bronze Age; Prehistoric	Linford
ANT035:002	Megalithic Tomb	Neo/B.A.; Prehistoric	Dunteige
ANT035:003	Cairn	Bronze Age; Prehistoric	Linford
ANT035:004	Earthwork	Prehistoric	Linford
ANT035:005	Promontory Fort	Iron Age; Prehistoric	Ballyhackett; Drains Bog; Linford
ANT035:007	Rath	Early Christian	Ballygawn
ANT035:009	Ecclesiastical Site	Med/L.Med	Saint Cunning
ANT035:010	Motte	Medieval	Ballyruther
ANT035:013	Motte	Medieval	Corkermain
ANT035:015	Fortification	Post-Med; C17th	Ballygalley
ANT035:018	Motte	Medieval	Droagh
ANT035:030	Megalithic Tomb	Prehistoric	Dunteige
ANT035:053	Cairn	Prehistoric; Uncertain	Ballygawn
ANT039:019	Ecclesiastical Site	Early Christian; Uncertain	Killylane
ANT039:020	Settlement Site	Early Christian	Killylane
ANT039:023	Megalithic Tomb	Prehistoric; Neolithic	Ballyalbanagh
ANT036:029	Standing Stone	Uncertain; Prehistoric	Ballyscullion East
ANT037:010	Motte & Bailey	Medieval	Galgorm
ANT037:013	Ecclesiastical Site	Uncertain	Galgorm
ANT037:014	Fortification	Post-Med	Galgorm
ANT037:033	Motte	Medieval	Downkillybegs
ANT037:035	Rath	Early Christian	Ballymontenagh
ANT037:039	Rath	Early Christian	Ballybollen
ANT037:042	Megalithic Tomb	Prehistoric	Ballyminstra
ANT038:008	Rath	Early Christian	Dunnyvadden
ANT038:009	Cairn	Prehistoric	Cross; Dunnyvadden
ANT038:010	Mound	Uncertain	Dunnyvadden
ANT038:011	Field System	Uncertain	Cross; Deerfin; Dunnyvadden
ANT038:023	Rath & Souterrain	Early Christian	Ballycowan
ANT038:031	Mound	C13th; Medieval; C14th	Connor
ANT038:034	Rath & Souterrain	Early Christian	Tawnybrack
ANT039:001	Rath	Early Christian	Glenwhirry
ANT039:011	Souterrain	Early Christian	Killylane
ANT039:012	Rath	Early Christian	Braetown

ANT039:018	Mound	Uncertain	Glenwhirry
ANT040:001	Mound	Uncertain	Ballyhampton
ANT040:005	Motte	Medieval	Demesne
ANT040:006	Motte	Medieval	Rorys Glen
ANT040:012	Rath	Early Christian	Craiganboy
ANT040:014	Rath & Souterrain	Early Christian	Lowtown
ANT040:018	Megalithic Tomb	Neolithic; Prehistoric	Ballyboley
ANT040:026	Motte	Medieval	Altilevelly
ANT040:097	Settlement Site	Neolithic; Bronze Age; Prehistoric	Old Freehold
ANT040:099	Anti-Aircraft Battery	Modern	Ballysnod
ANT041:012	Mound	Uncertain	Ballydown
ANT041:050	Anti-Aircraft Battery	Modern	Ballyprior Beg
ANT045:001	Cairn	Bronze Age; Prehistoric	Tildarg
ANT045:003	Earthwork	Medieval; Late-Med	Tildarg
ANT045:011	Field System	Medieval; Uncertain	Ballyalbanagh
ANT046:001	Rath	Early Christian	Ballyboley
ANT046:015	Rath	Early Christian	Ballyryland
ANT046:016	Motte	Medieval	Carneal
ANT046:073	Enclosure	Uncertain	Castletown
ANT047:001	Moated Site	Med/L.Med	Ballyedward
ANT047:006	Motte	Medieval	Redhall
ANT047:021	Barrow	Bronze Age; Uncertain	Bentra
ANT047:054	Settlement Site	Post-Med	Crossmary; North East Division
ANT052:012	Barrow	Bronze Age; Prehistoric	Middle Division
ANT052:014	Motte & Baileys	Medieval	Middle Division
ANT052:015	Fortification	Uncertain; Post-Med	Middle Division
ANT047:065	Structure	Uncertain	Aldfreck
ANT052:022	Mound	Medieval; Uncertain	Carrickfergus
ANT052:030	Rath	Early Christian	Carrickfergus West Ward
ANT052:038	Barrow	Bronze Age; Prehistoric	West Division
ANT052:129	Rath	Early Christian	North East Division
ANT053:003	Ecclesiastical Site	Early Christian; Modern; Med/L.Med	Kilroot
ANT053:004	Fortification	Post-Med	Kilroot
ANT053:015	Anti-Aircraft Battery	Modern	Knocknagulliagh
ANT040:101	Findspot	Prehistoric; Neolithic; Late Neo	Old Freehold
ANT033:033	Standing Stone	Prehistoric; Uncertain	Lisnamurrikin
ANT032:058	Standing Stone	Prehistoric; Uncertain	Craigyarwarren
ANT036:026	Standing Stone	Uncertain; Prehistoric	Aughnahoy
ANT020:500	Pump House	C19th	Galboly Lower
ANT028:019	Megalithic Tomb	Prehistoric; Neolithic	Ballymena
ANT028:037	Settlement Site	Uncertain	Loughloughan

ANT029:039	Megalithic Tomb	Neo/B.A.; Prehistoric	Tamybuck
ANT029:092	Megalithic Tomb	Prehistoric; Neolithic	Antynanum
ANT030:004	Standing Stone	Uncertain; Prehistoric	Ballygilbert
ANT030:017	Megalithic Tomb	Prehistoric; Neolithic	Lisnahay South
ANT032:059	Cross-Slab	Uncertain	Town Parks (Ballymena)
ANT033:022	Enclosure	Uncertain	Carnstroan
ANT034:049	Megalithic Tomb	Neo/B.A.; Prehistoric	Buckna
ANT035:001	Penal Site	Post-Med	Dunteige
ANT035:031	Standing Stone	Prehistoric; Uncertain	Linford
ANT035:035	Souterrain	Early Christian	Ballyhackett
ANT035:036	Megalithic Tomb	Prehistoric	Ballygawn
ANT035:061	Flint Quarry	Prehistoric	Ballycoos
ANT036:005	Rath	Early Christian	Ballynafie
ANT037:007	Standing Stone	Prehistoric; Uncertain	Killane
ANT038:002	Megalithic Tomb	Neolithic; Prehistoric	Ballymarlagh
ANT038:026	Ecclesiastical Site	Medieval; Med/L.Med	Kells
ANT038:030	Ecclesiastical Site	Early Christian; Modern; Uncertain; Med/L.Med	Connor
ANT039:010	Cairn	Bronze Age; Prehistoric	Ballyalbanagh; Ballynashee
ANT040:010	Ecclesiastical Site	Med/L.Med	Glynn
ANT041:003	Fortification	Medieval	Portmuck
ANT041:049	Occupation Site	Neolithic; Prehistoric	Ballyharry
ANT046:008	Standing Stone	Prehistoric; Uncertain	Castletown
ANT046:026	Standing Stone	Prehistoric; Uncertain	Ballynarry
ANT047:003	Ecclesiastical Site	Med/L.Med	Ballykeel
ANT047:010	Ecclesiastical Site	Post-Med; Med/L.Med	Forthill (Ballycarry)
ANT047:025	Fortification	Late-Med; Med/L.Med	White Head
ANT052:011	Barrow	Bronze Age; Prehistoric	Middle Division
ANT052:106	Barrow	Bronze Age; Prehistoric	West Division
ANT052:143	Mound	Uncertain	West Division
ANT052:154	Wall	Post-Med; C17th	Carrickfergus
ANT053:001	Fortification	Post-Med	Dobbsland
MRA099:001	Quay	Modern	Carrickfergus
ANT029:006	Ecclesiastical Site	Modern; C15th	Cloney, Glenarm
ANT047:013	Barrow	Bronze Age; Prehistoric	Ballyhill
ANT047:048	Barrow	Prehistoric; Bronze Age	Ballyhill
ANT028:083	Enclosure	Uncertain; Prehistoric	Rathsherry
ANT027:107	Hut Site	Mesolithic	Drumakeely
ANT052:158	World War II Defence	C20th	West Division
ANT053:016	Battery	C20th	Kilroot
ANT053:017	Structure	C20th	Kilroot
ANT053:018	Structure	C20th	Kilroot

ANT033:102	Bunker	C20th	Caherty
ANT047:069	Fortification	C17th	South West Ballycarry

KNOCKDHU CANDIDATE AREA OF SIGNIFICANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST



Contents

1. Preamble
2. Statement of Significance
3. Map
4. Selected imagery
5. Lists of Heritage Assets which lie inside the candidate ASAI

Preamble

On 25th July 2017 Department consulted its statutory advisory body, the Historic Monuments Council on the identification of further areas of landscape to be included within the Area of Significant Archaeological Interest at Knockdhu. This ASAI was identified following desktop research and field survey carried out by Historic Environment Division. This statement relates to the entirety of the ASAI, a heritage asset of regional importance.



Statement of Significance

Knockdhu

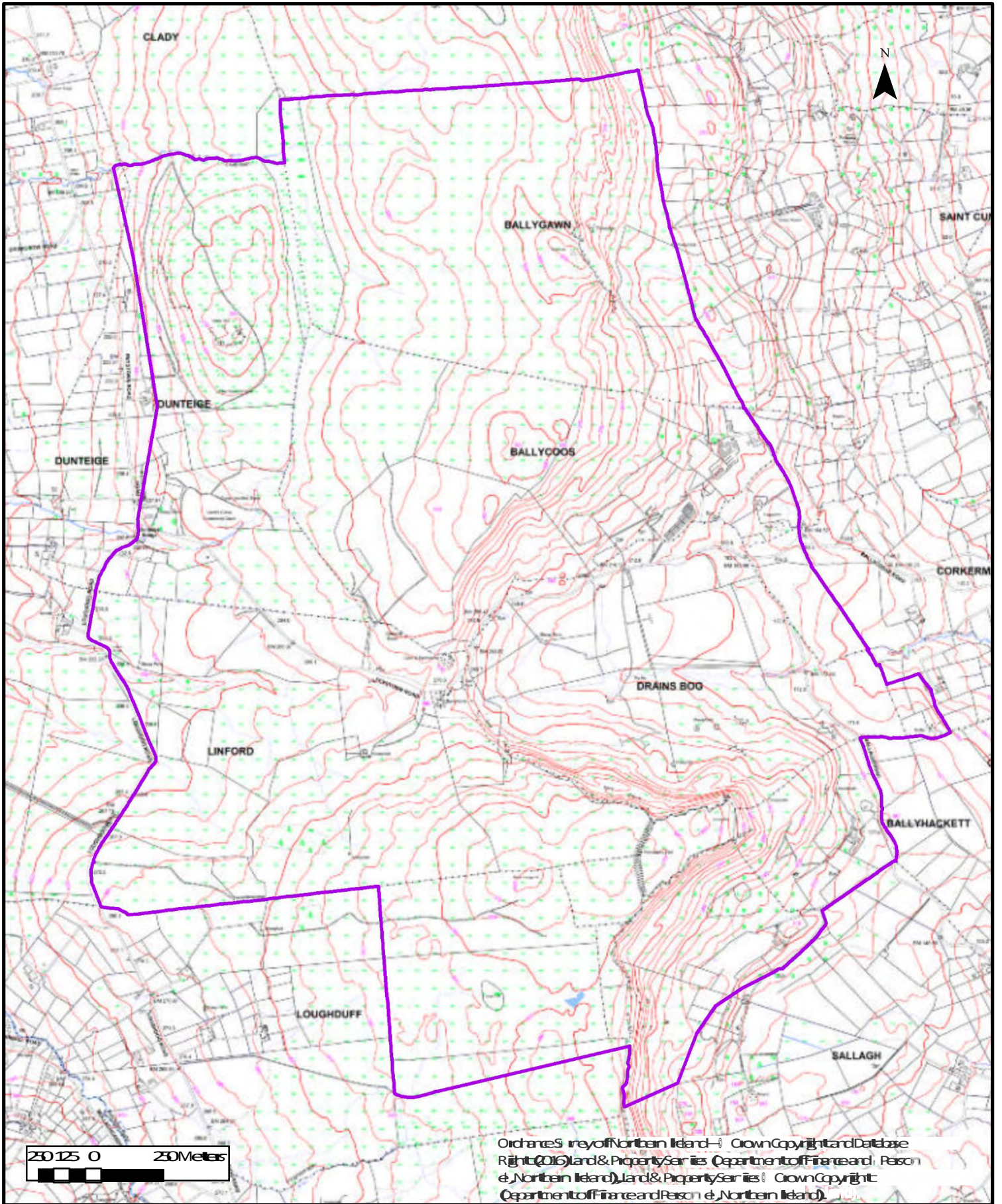
An additional area of land has been identified for inclusion within the Knockdhu Area of Significant Archaeological Interest, to the north (focused on Scawt Hill with its scheduled hilltop cairn) and along the northeast and east of the current designated area.

The unique historic upland landscape of Knockdhu contains a wide array of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites and monuments. At its southern extent it is dominated by the dramatically set, scheduled inland promontory fort at Knockdhu, which provides expansive views over the surrounding landscape. The interactions of this site with the historic landscape, including far ranging visuals toward other monuments, landforms, seascape and skylines, including the distinctive upland coastal topography and landscape of the Antrim Plateau as it meets and visually interacts with the Antrim Coast and Glens, are particularly important.

The Ulster Way, a regionally significant tourism asset which provides a unique public access to this ASAI, meanders from south to north through the landscape. The many heritage assets that the area contains have discrete and overlapping settings and their significance is enhanced by their relationships with each other, with historic routeways and boundaries and also with the surrounding environment, including its distinctive uplands, waterways and skylines. The evolution of historic townlands and place names in the district has also been influenced by natural landscape characteristics, the historic environment and historical associations.

The rugged, unimproved and dramatic upland landscape which contains a plethora of remains of historic human activity, the absence of modern development, and the wide ranging vistas, are key aspects of the character of the ASAI which contribute to its significance.

The landscape of the ASAI is sensitive to development that would adversely affect its distinctive qualities. The erection of masts, pylons, turbines and associated infrastructure, or other large scale development including large agricultural sheds or quarrying and mining activities within this distinctive landscape or adjacent to it may adversely impact the landscape character and the contribution it makes to the setting, experience and enjoyment of the rich spectrum of sites and monuments that lie within it.



Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland. Crown Copyright and Database Right (2016) Land & Property Series. Department of Finance and Personnel (Northern Ireland). Land & Property Series. Crown Copyright. Department of Finance and Personnel (Northern Ireland).



1 Aerial view of the Linford Earthworks.



2 The rugged upland landscape is characterised by rough upland topography, mainly rough pasture, which has aided preservation of a huge array of heritage assets, from individual sites, to ancient land enclosures and routeways



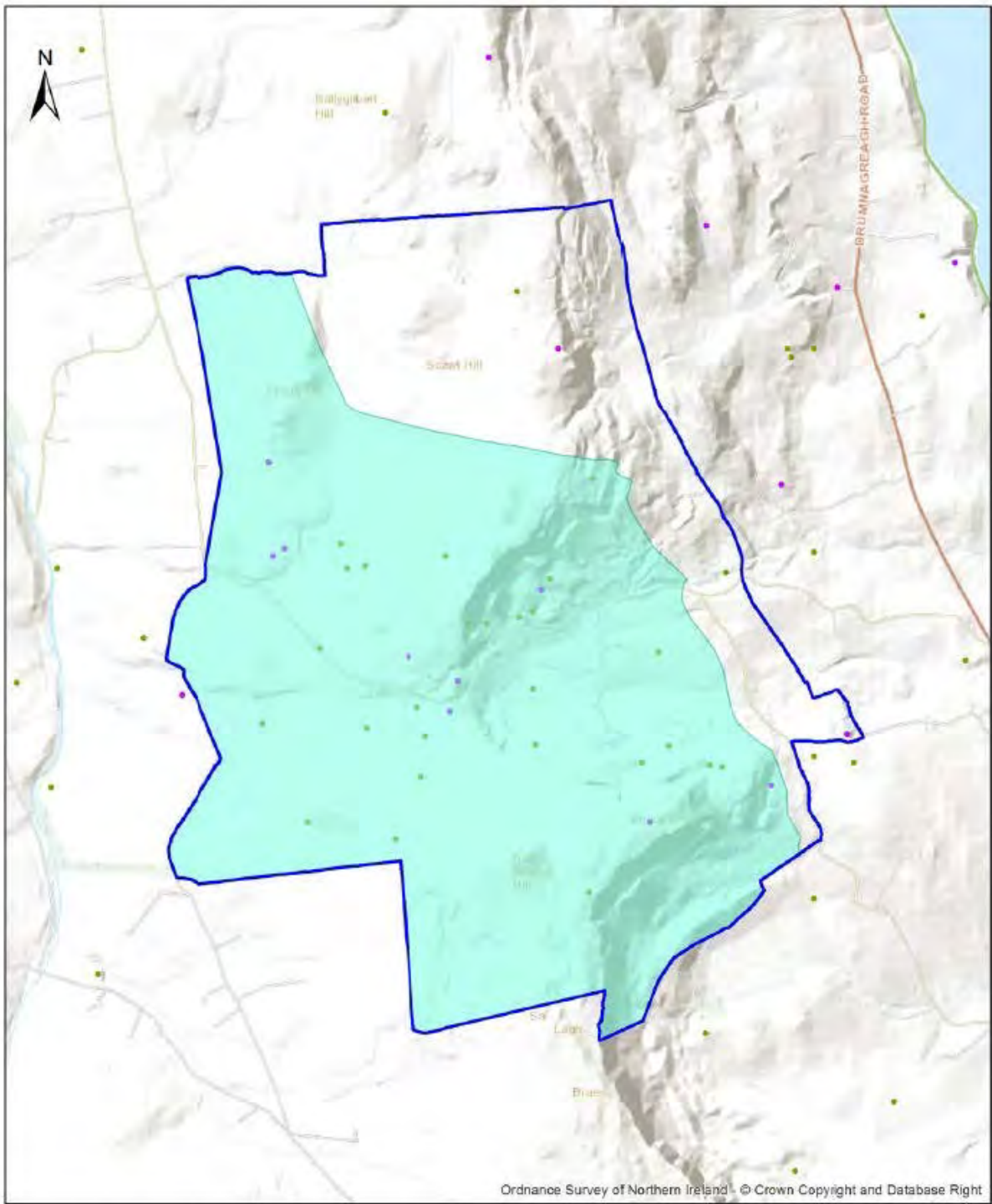
3 An aerial view of the dramatic promontory fort at Knockdhu, which has commanding views over the surrounding land and seascape



4 There are a very wide variety of sites and monuments from a range of periods across this landscape, including this mass rock in Dunteige townland.



5 There are key unspoiled views and horizons in the distinctive landscape that allow an appreciation of its character



0 150 300 600 900 1,200
Meters

Knockdhu ASAI

Existing ASAI in turquoise

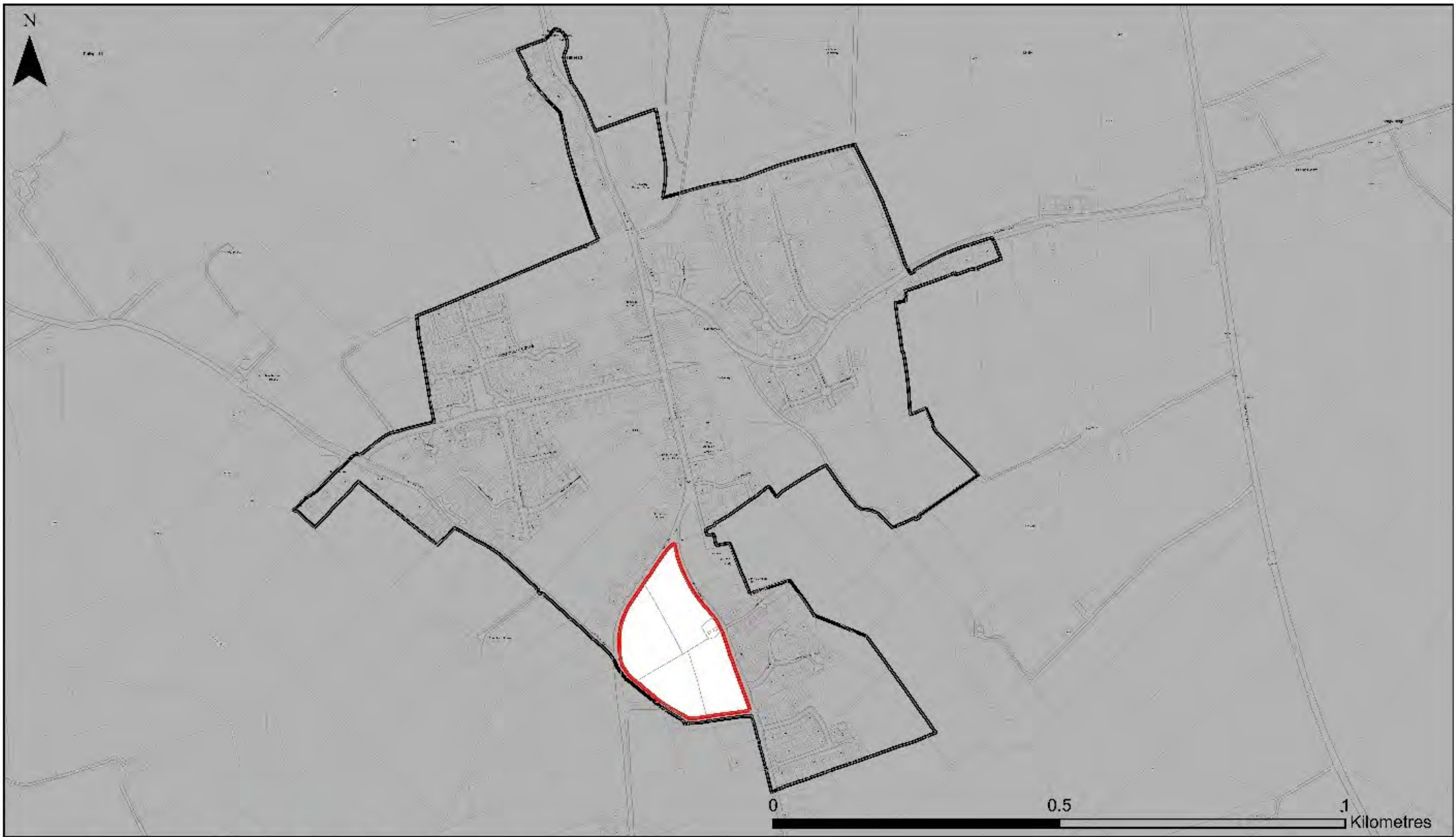
- SMR
- SMR (Scheduled)
- SMR (State Care)

6 The extended ASAI is outlined in dark blue with the existing shaded in turquoise

Sites and Monuments Records within ASAI 12 April 2018



Smrno	Type	Protection	Townland(S)	Grid Reference
ANT035:002	Megalithic Tomb	Scheduled	Dunteige	D3235007980
ANT035:003	Cairn	Scheduled	Linford	D3326007370
ANT035:004	Earthwork	Scheduled	Linford	D3322007220
ANT035:005	PROMONTORY FORT	Scheduled	Ballyhackett; Drains Bog; Linford	D3420006680
ANT035:006	Rath		Ballyruther	D3457007900
ANT035:013	Motte	Scheduled	Corkermain	D3517007110
ANT035:030	Megalithic Tomb	Scheduled	Dunteige	D3233008440
ANT035:032	Uncertain		Linford	D3310007100
ANT035:033	Field System		Drains Bog	D3416006970
ANT035:034	Settlement Site		Drains Bog	D3429007050
ANT035:044	A.P. Site		Ballygawn	D3355009280
ANT035:045	A.P. Site		Ballycoos	D3320007980
ANT035:048	A.P. SITE		Ballyhackett; Sallagh	D3390006330
ANT035:053	Cairn	Scheduled	Ballygawn	D3375009000
ANT035:063	Cairn		Linford	D3258007530
ANT035:064	Cairnpossible		Ballycoos	D3271007920
ANT035:065	Mound		Ballycoos	D3280007930
ANT035:066	Settlement Site		Drains Bog	D3424007510
ANT035:067	Settlement Site		Ballycoos	D3363007710
ANT035:068	Settlement Site		Ballycoos	D3356007680
ANT035:069	Bank		Ballycoos	D3371007870
ANT035:070	Cairn		Linford	D3252006680
ANT035:071	Settlement Site		Drains Bog	D3455006950
ANT035:072	Settlement Site		Drains Bog	D3449006960
ANT035:073	Settlement Site		Drains Bog	D3364007060
ANT035:074	Settlement Sitepossible		Drains Bog	D3295006590
ANT035:075	Hut Site		Ballycoos	D3340007650
ANT035:076	Hut Site		Ballycoos	D3331007650
ANT035:077	Barrow		Ballycoos	D3268008040
ANT035:078	Enclosure		Linford	D3230007160
ANT035:079	Hut Site		Linford	D3281007140
ANT035:080	Settlement Site		Linford	D3308006900
ANT035:081	Hut Site		Ballycoos	D3392008360
ANT035:082	Cairn		Linford	D3306007240
ANT035:083	Field System		Drains Bog	D3363007330
ANT035:001	Penal Site	Scheduled	Dunteige	D3240708016
ANT035:031	Standing Stone	Scheduled	Linford	D3301507486
ANT035:035	Souterrain	Scheduled	Ballyhackett	D3479106859
ANT035:061	Flint Quarry	Scheduled	Ballycoos	D3366807815

Appendix D – Areas of Archaeological Potential

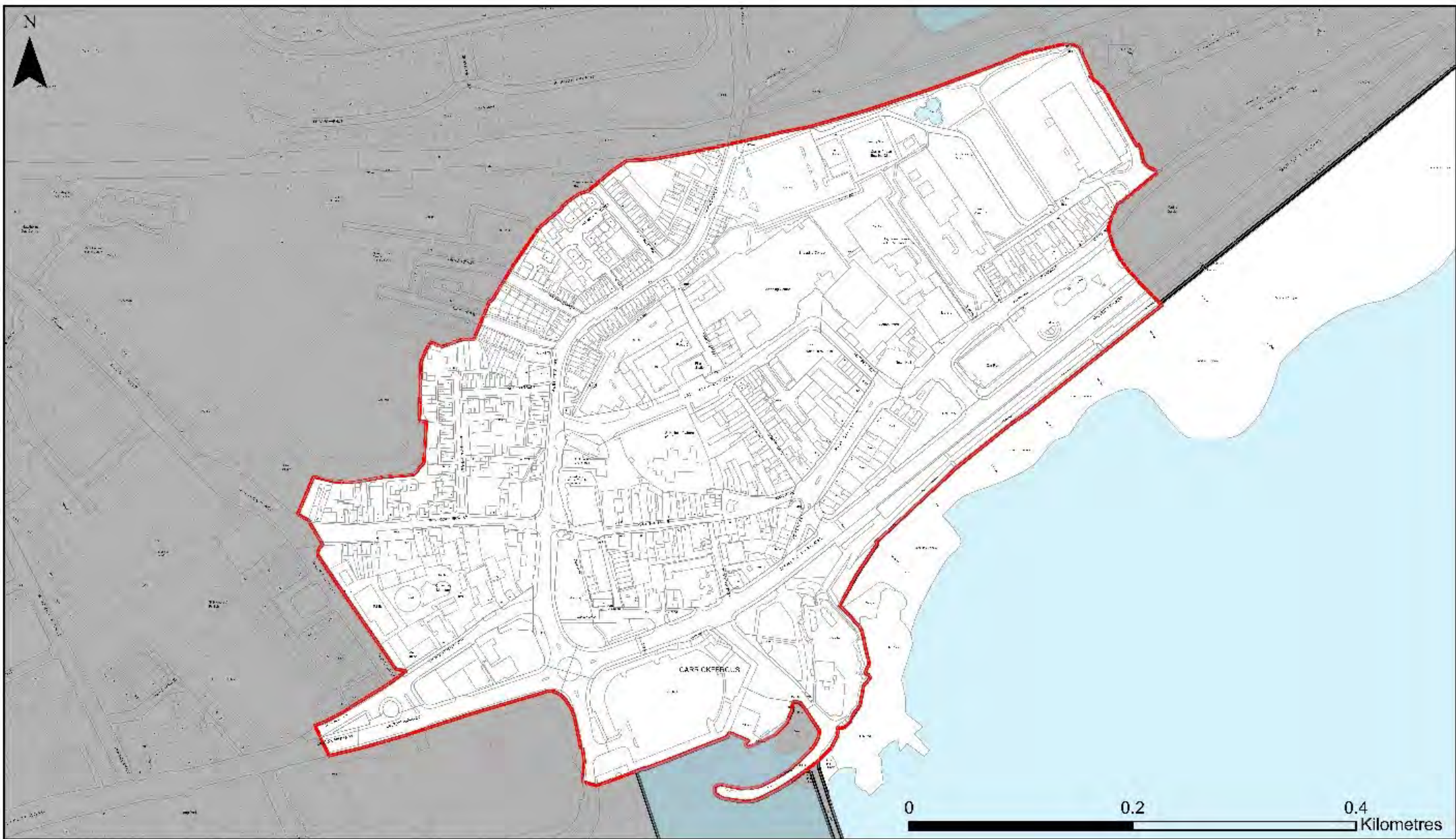


Mid and East Antrim Borough Council Local Development Plan 2030

Ballycarry Area of Archaeological Potential


-  Area of Archaeological Potential
-  Settlement Development Limit


This material is based upon Crown Copyright and is reproduced with the permission of Land & Property Services under delegated authority from the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. Crown Copyright and Database Rights. Authority Licence No: CS & LA 156



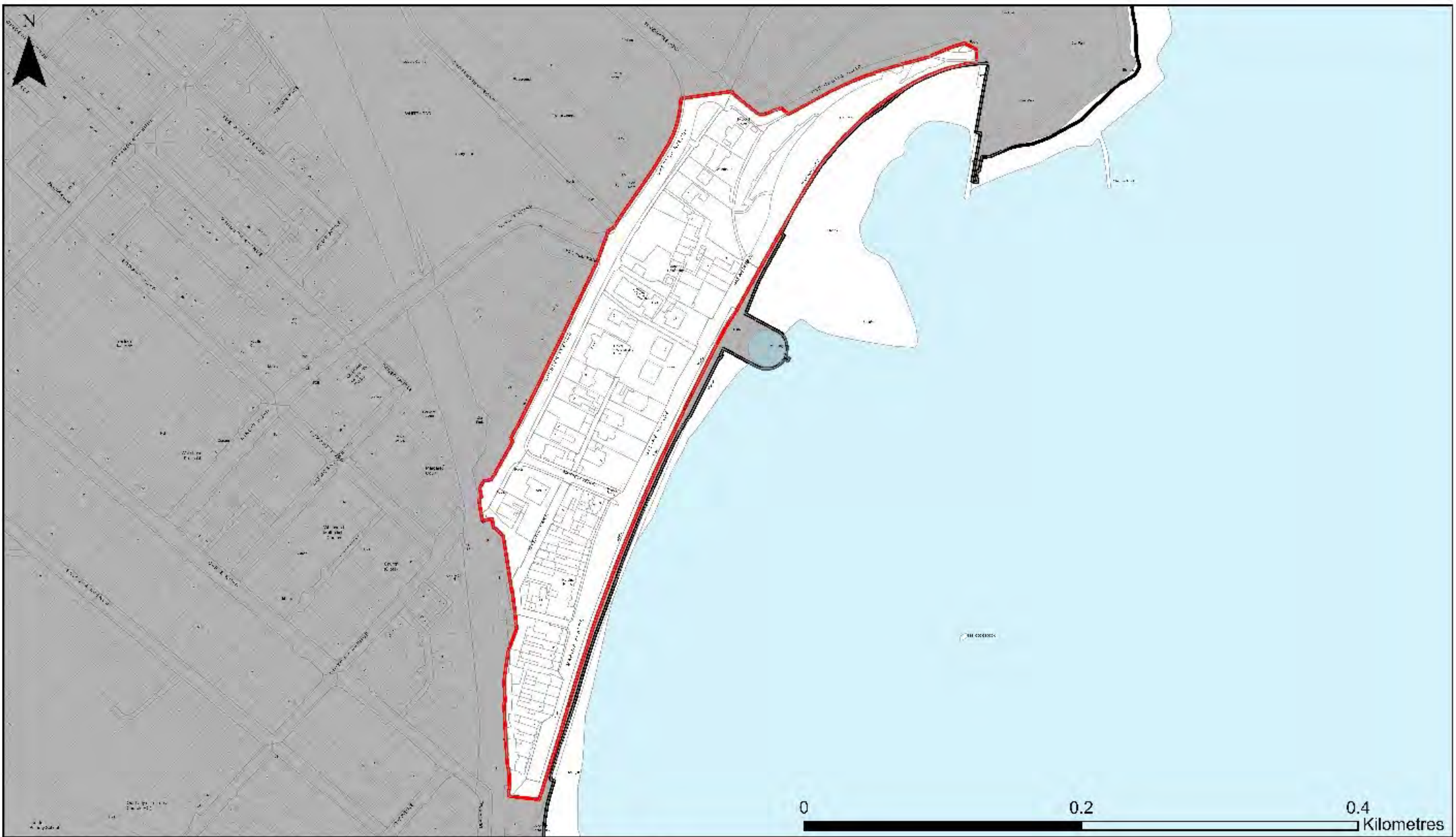
Mid and East Antrim Borough Council Local Development Plan 2030

Carrickfergus Area of Archaeological Potential

 Area of Archaeological Potential



 Settlement Development Limit

This material is based upon Crown Copyright and is reproduced with the permission of Land & Property Services under delegated authority from the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. Crown Copyright and Database Rights. Authority Licence No: CS & LA 156



Mid and East Antrim Borough Council Local Development Plan 2030

Whitehead Area of Archaeological Potential

-  Area of Archaeological Potential
-  Settlement Development Limit

This material is based upon Crown Copyright and is reproduced with the permission of Land & Property Services under delegated authority from the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. Crown Copyright and Database Rights. Authority Licence No: CS & LA 156

Appendix E - Grade B Listed Buildings

HB_Number	Area	Address	Type
HB07/02/001 D	Ballymena	5 Harperstown Lane Cullybackey Ballymena Co.Antrim	Not Recorded
HB07/02/001 E	Ballymena	6 Harperstown Lane Cullybackey Ballymena Co.Antrim	Not Recorded
HB07/02/001 M	Ballymena	14 Harperstown Lane Cullybackey Ballymena Co.Antrim	Not Recorded
HB07/02/001 Q	Ballymena	18 Harperstown Lane Cullybackey Ballymena Co.Antrim	Not Recorded
HB07/02/001 S	Ballymena	20 Harperstown Lane Cullybackey Ballymena Co.Antrim	Not Recorded
HB07/02/013	Ballymena	Dunminning Cottage 147 Ballywatermoy Road Dunminning Ballymena Co. Antrim Bt44 9eu	House
HB07/04/041	Ballymena	Former Police Station, 5 Main Street, Broughshane, Co Antrim Bt42 4jw	Police Station
HB07/07/005 D	Ballymena	91 Main St. Cullybackey Ballymena Co.Antrim	Not Recorded
HB07/07/008	Ballymena	Methodist Church Main St. Cullybackey Ballymena Co.Antrim	Not Recorded
HB07/08/016	Ballymena	Old ('Cruck') House At 77 Straid Road Ballyminstra Ahoghill Ballymena Co Antrim BT42 2JQ	House
HB07/15/005	Ballymena	Post Office 4-6 Montgomery St. The Square Gracehill Ballymena Co.Antrim	Not Recorded
HB07/15/034 A	Ballymena	22 Cennick Road Gracehill Ballymena Co.Antrim	Not Recorded
HB07/18/004	Ballymena	Lodge And Gates At St.Louis Convent Cullybackey Road Ballymena	Not Recorded
	Carrickfergus	Bishop's House	Not Recorded
HB22/04/001	Carrickfergus	Prospect House 17 Prospect Road Carrickfergus Co.Antrim Bt38 8qb	House
HB22/13/015	Carrickfergus	73b Tongue Loanen Road Ballycarry Carrickfergus Co.Antrim	Not Recorded
HB06/01/031	Larne	Pump House, Garron Road, Carnlough, Ballymena Co Antrim	Pump house
HB06/02/034	Larne	6 Altmore Street Glenarm Ballymena Co Antrim Bt44 0ar	Shop
HB06/02/053	Larne	10-12 Toberwine Street Glenarm Ballymena Co Antrim Bt44 0ap	House
HB06/02/082	Larne	House At 53 Deerpark Road Drumcrow Glenarm Ballymena Co Antrim BT44 0BH	House

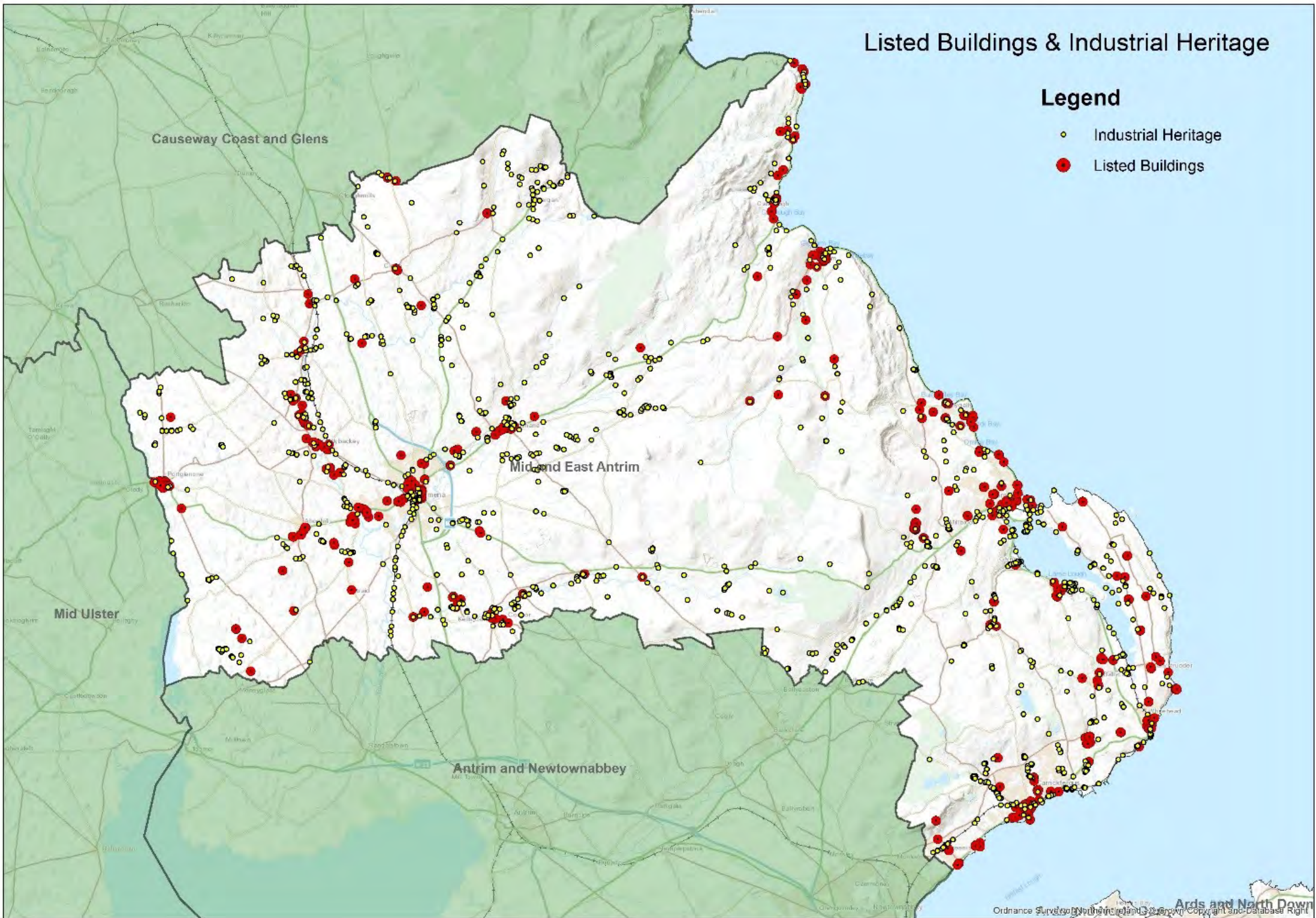
HB06/03/007	Larne	186 Coast Road, Cairndhu, Ballygalley, Larne, Co Antrim, Bt40 2qg	Gates / Screens / Lodges
HB06/03/008	Larne	Cairndhu Ballygalley Larne, Co Antrim	Hospital Building
HB06/03/009	Larne	Stables At Cairndhu Ballygalley Larne Co Antrim	Outbuildings
HB06/03/021	Larne	Lodge At Hillmount 357 Old Glenarm Road Drains Carncastle Larne, Co Antrim BT40 2LG	Gates/ Screens/ Lodges
HB06/04/007	Larne	Graveyard At Ballykeel Low Road Islandmagee Larne Co Antrim	Graveyard
HB06/05/013 C	Larne	Farm Buildings At Red Hall Ballycarry Larne Co Antrim	Farm Buildings
HB06/05/013 D	Larne	Mill At Red Hall Ballycarry Larne Co Antrim	Mill
HB06/05/013 F	Larne	Garden Turret At Red Hall Ballycarry Larne Co Antrim	Garden Features
HB06/07/002	Larne	Ice House Kilwaughter Castle Larne Co Antrim	Ice House
HB06/07/003	Larne	Kilwaughter Castle Kilwaughter Larne Co Antrim	Country House
HB06/07/004 B	Larne	Farm Buildings At Kilwaughter Castle Kilwaughter Larne Co Antrim	Farm Buildings
HB06/07/004 C	Larne	Walled Garden At 16 Drumnadonaghy Road Kilwaughter Larne Co Antrim	Walled Garden Structure
HB06/08/007	Larne	Lime Kilns Behind 111 & 113 Glenarm Road Larne Co Antrim BT40 1EE	Rural Industry
HB06/10/003	Larne	Moyle Hospital Gloucester Avenue Larne Co Antrim	Office
HB06/11/007	Larne	Lime Kilns Greenland Road Larne Co Antrim	Rural Industry
HB06/12/017	Larne	Bank of Ireland 43-47 Main Street Larne Co Antrim BT40 1JE	Bank
HB06/15/001	Larne	Ballyloran House Ballyhampton Road Ballyloran Larne Co Antrim Bt40 2st	House
HB06/01/004	Larne	St John's School, Bay Road Carnlough Ballymena Co Antrim	Hall
HB06/01/015 B	Larne	Lime Kiln, Herbert Street, Carnlough, Ballymena Co Antrim	Rural Industry

Appendix F – Listed Buildings

Listed Buildings & Industrial Heritage

Legend

- Industrial Heritage
- Listed Buildings



Appendix G - Description of Conservation Areas

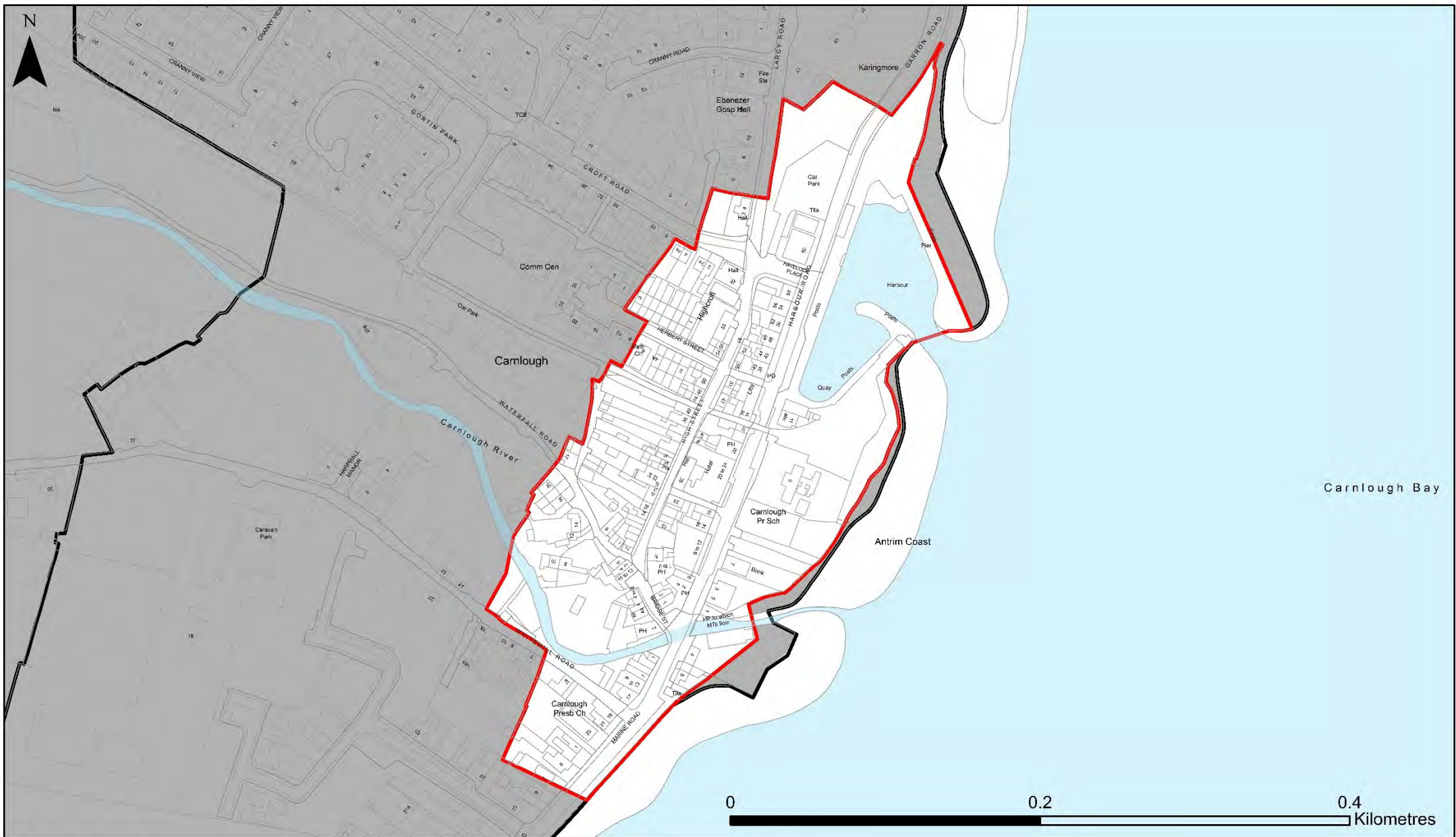
The characteristic building form of **Carnlough** consists of two storey houses having plastered walls and dark slate roofs with chimneys in the gable ends. The dwellings are tightly packed behind the harbour overlooking narrow streets and their attraction is collective, deriving not so much from individual buildings, which do not always display my special merit, but more their compact grouping and their overall scale and proportion in relation to the street pattern.

The townscape character of **Carrickfergus** is derived from a number of elements which fuse together to give the town a unique appearance and sense of place. Some of these elements have an obvious importance. For example the individual architectural quality and historic significance of many of the buildings is recognised by resident and visitor alike .However, the distinguishing quality of the built form extends beyond the more elaborate civic buildings and includes the simple attractive forms of the street terraces which characterise the town centre, Moreover it is the layout and arrangement of these buildings and terraces within the town walls which provides a unique pattern to the local townscape.

Glenarm, is very clearly defined, and consists of terraces of houses having plastered wall and dark slate roofs with gabled ends. The attraction of the village is collective and derives not so much of individual buildings, although a considerable number of them display distinctive architectural merit but more from the compact grouping of the buildings, their scale, massing and proportions in relation to the street pattern. The composition of houses in steeply rising terraces in The Vennal provides a contrast of character to the remainder of the village but remains compatible to the elevational treatment and finishes used.

Gracehill village plan is based on a simple grid-like pattern with the long axis consisting of two parallel streets with pleasant views of the River Maine's water meadows and the distant Galgorm Castle plantation. Gracehill was built as a planned settlement and is in essence a 'one-period' village, somewhat deficient in historical layers and architectural periods usual in other 'typical Ulster' settlements. Buildings incorporate a limited palette of materials and design elements. The characteristic built form within the area is of simple, rectangular, gable-ended and well-proportioned two-storey buildings, with regular bays of sash-windows, lined and stacked in a formal and symmetrical manner. There are also a number of single, one-and-a-half, and three-storey buildings. The differing heights of buildings along the street frontages form a roofscape which contributes positively to the visual interest of the area. Buildings are detached, semi-detached or in short terraces, either opening onto the back edge of the pavement or with short front gardens.

Whitehead, until the latter years of the 19th century, consisted principally of a corn mill and clachan of cottages bearing that name, setback from the sea on the valley side between the promontories known as the White and Black Heads. On the seafront was a coast guard station and the ruined Castle Chichester and the Manor House.

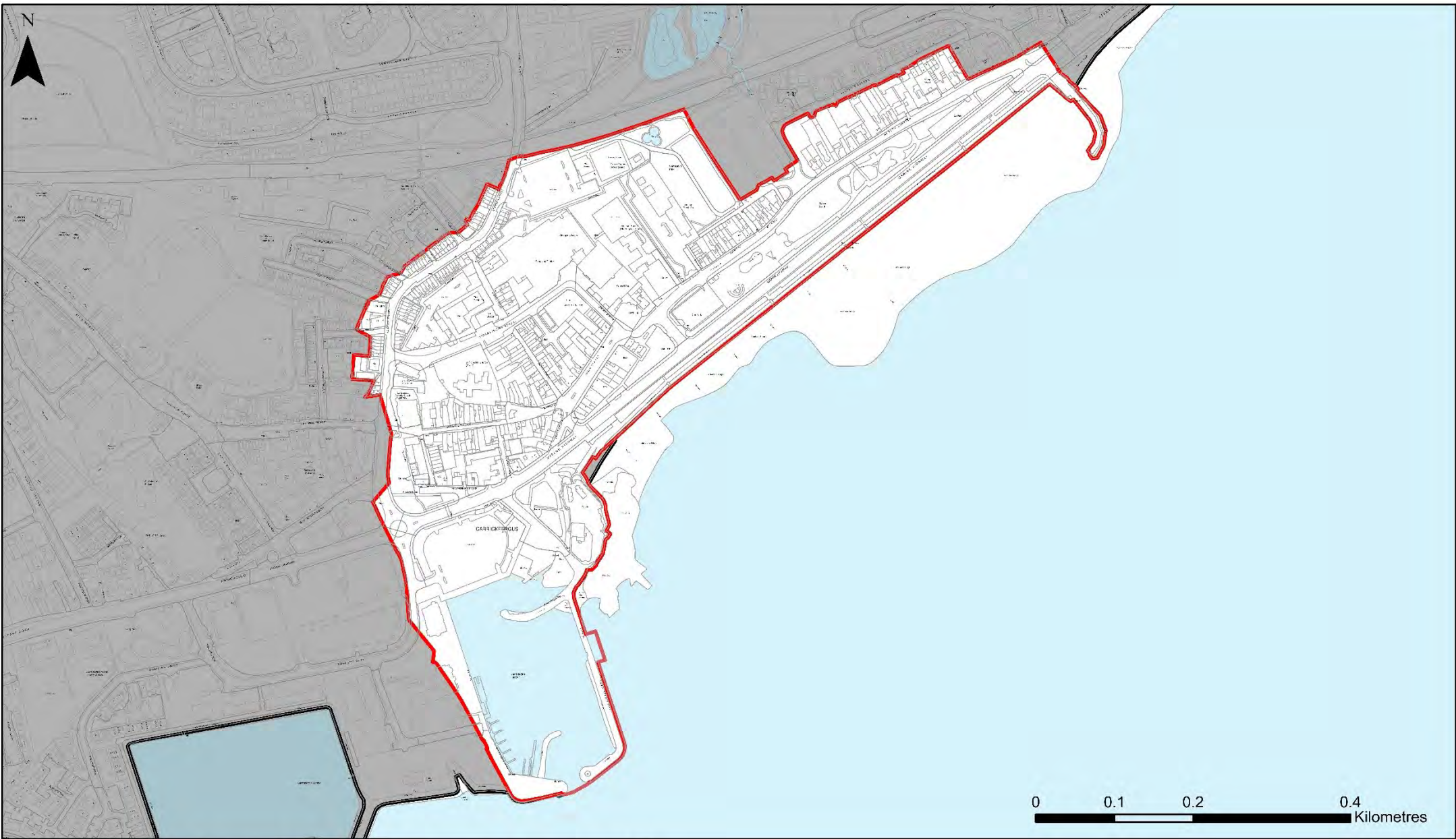


Mid and East Antrim Borough Council Local Development Plan 2030

Carlough Conservation Area

- Conservation Area
- Settlement Development Limit

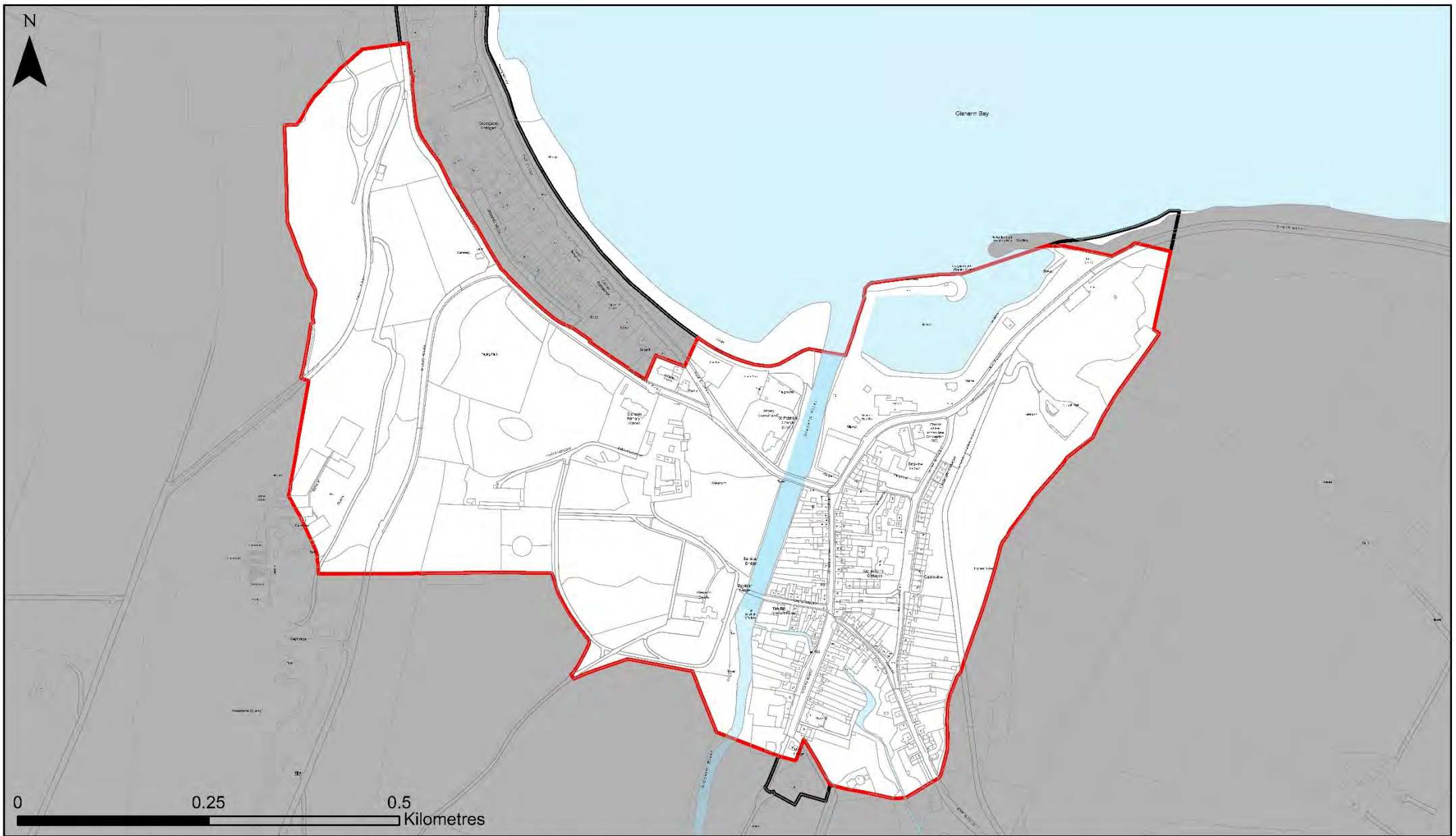
This material is based upon Crown Copyright and is reproduced with the permission of Land & Property Services under delegated authority from the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown Copyright and Database Rights. Authority Licence No: CS & LA 156



Mid and East Antrim Borough Council Local Development Plan 2030

Carrickfergus Conservation Area

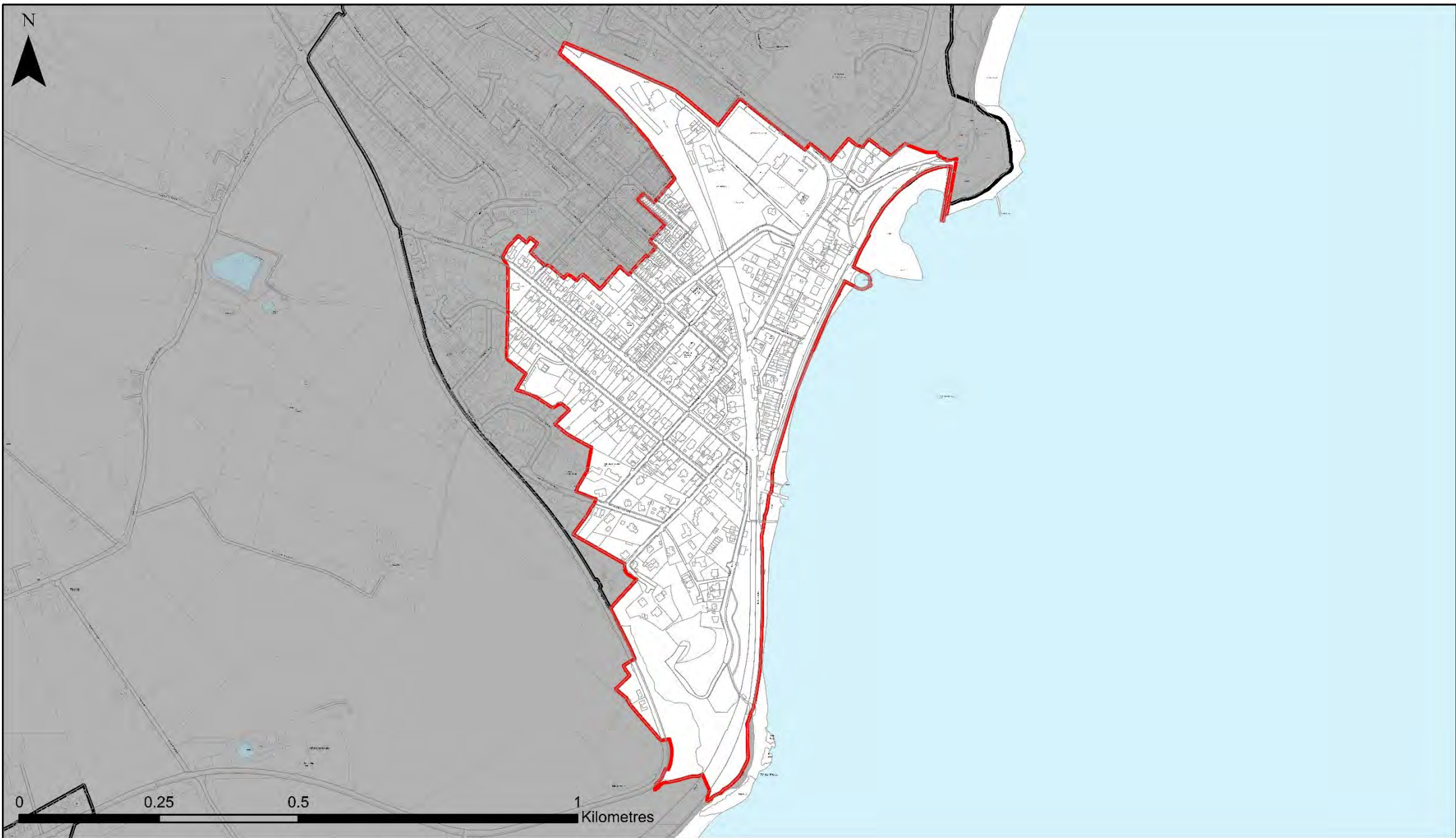
-  Conservation Area
-  Settlement Development Limit



Mid and East Antrim Borough Council Local Development Plan 2030

Glenarm Conservation Area

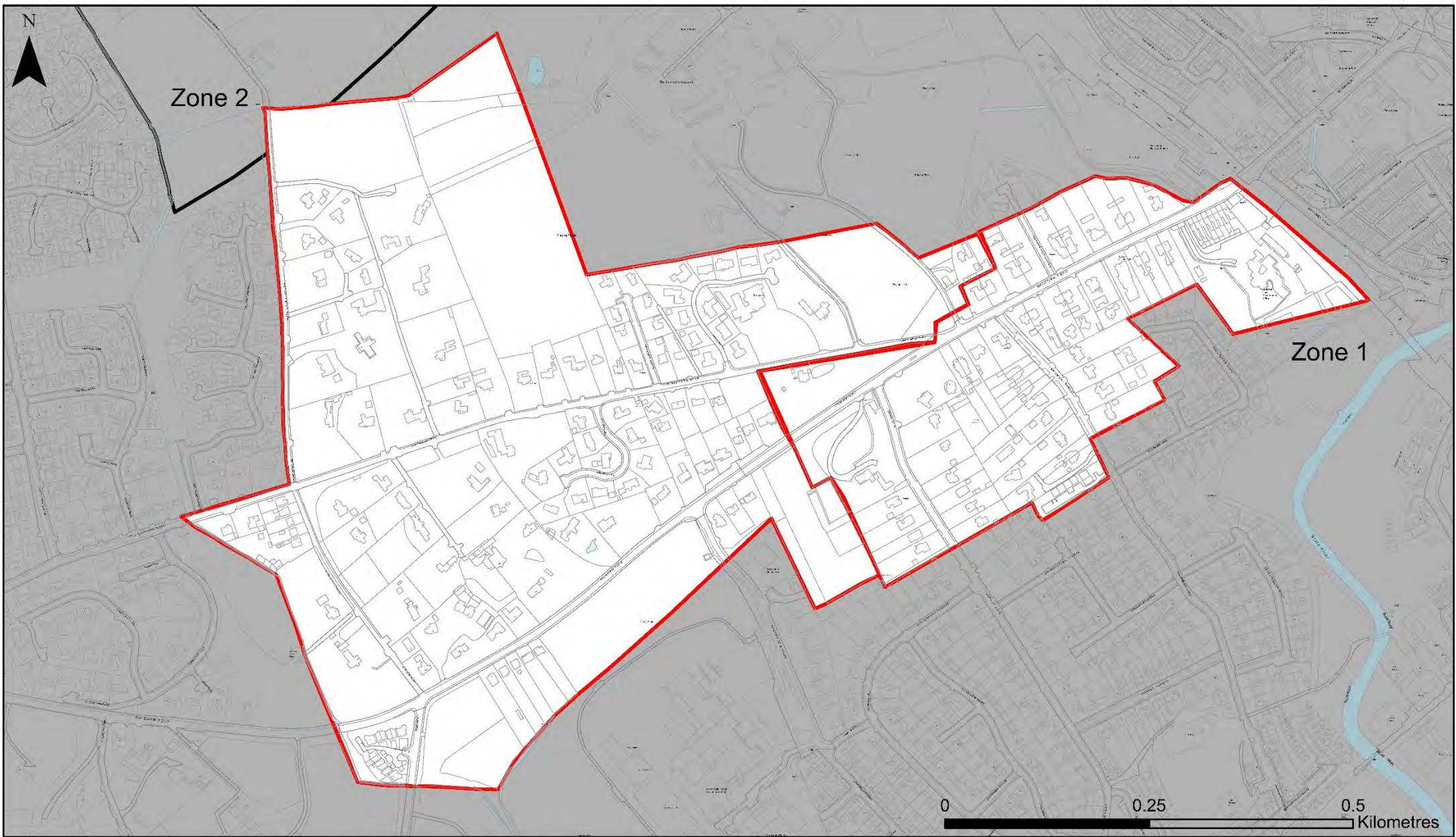
- Conservation Area
- Settlement Development Limit



Mid and East Antrim Borough Council Local Development Plan 2030


Whitehead Conservation Area

-  Conservation Area
-  Settlement Development Limit

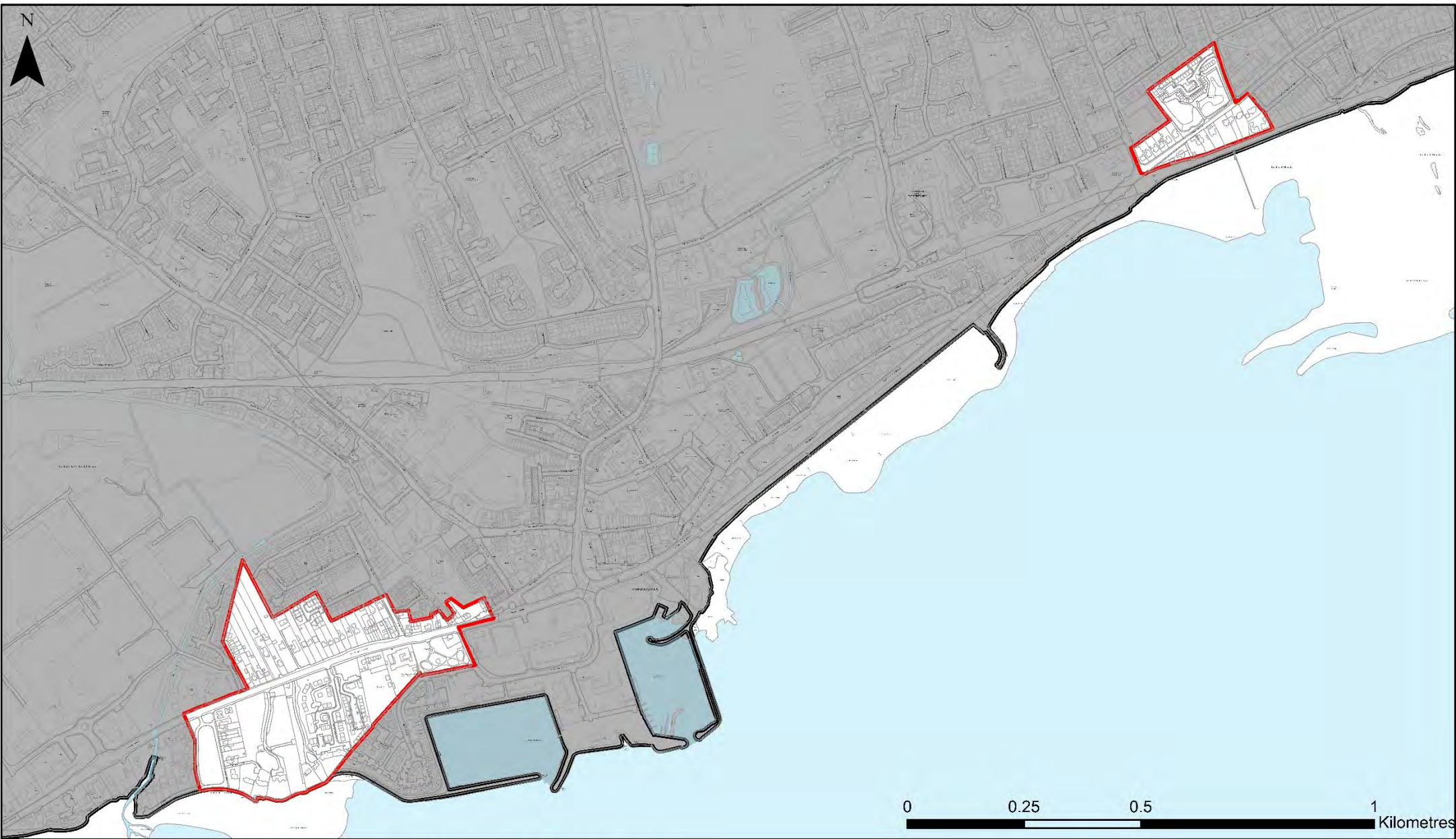


Mid and East Antrim Borough Council Local Development Plan 2030

Ballymena Areas of Townscape Character



-  Area of Townscape Character
-  Settlement Development Limit

This material is based upon Crown Copyright and is reproduced with the permission of Land & Property Services under delegated authority from the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown Copyright and Database Rights. Authority Licence No: CS & LA 156

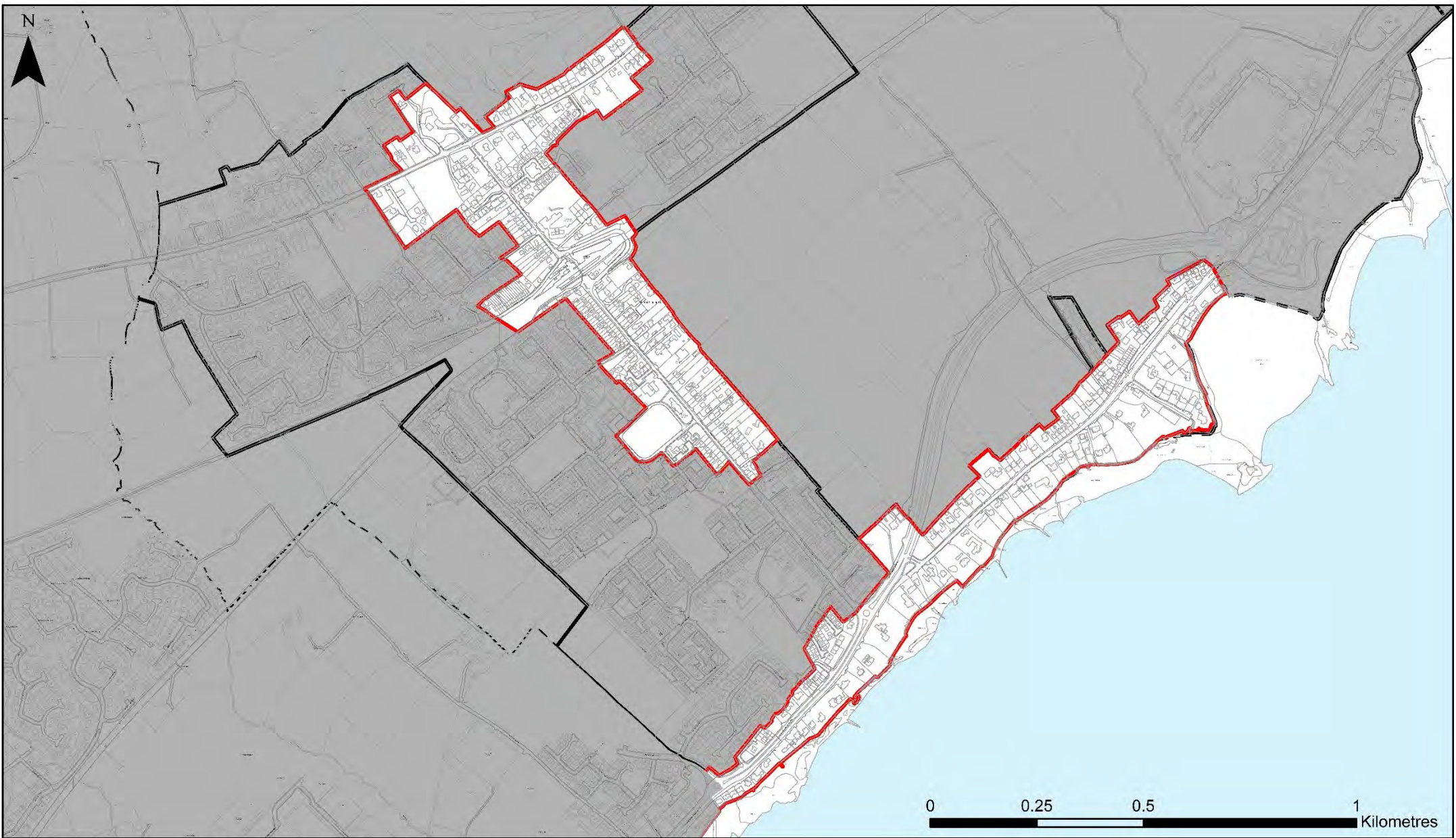


Mid and East Antrim Borough Council Local Development Plan 2030

Carrickfergus Areas of Townscape Character


-  Area of Townscape Character
-  Settlement Development Limit

This material is based upon Crown Copyright and is reproduced with the permission of Land & Property Services under delegated authority from the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown Copyright and Database Rights. Authority Licence No: CS & LA 156



Mid and East Antrim Borough Council Local Development Plan 2030

Greenisland Areas of Townscape Character

 Area of Townscape Character

 Settlement Development Limit

This material is based upon Crown Copyright and is reproduced with the permission of Land & Property Services under delegated authority from the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown Copyright and Database Rights. Authority Licence No. CS & LA 156

Register of Parks, Gardens and Demesne of Special Historic Interest in Northern Ireland

List of entries by new (post 2015) local council areas

PREFACE

The parks and garden texts of this Register were first drafted in 2004 and have been subject to subsequent periodic revisions. With the 2015 re-organisation of council areas and the gradual introduction of new local area plans, these text entries are currently in the process of a major update, with entries being re-drafted and expanded. As of 22nd July 2019 this process is still ongoing. Readers should also note that a designation policy is being redrafted by the Historic Environment Division (DfC) and will be published in due course.

THE PRINCIPLES

The Register of Parks, Gardens and Demesnes of Special Historic Interest has been established to identify those sites that can be considered of exceptional importance within the Northern Ireland. The inclusion of sites has been carried out in a consistent way across the Province and is based upon a clear set of criteria and on an appreciation of the character of Ulster's gardens and designed landscapes. As our appreciation and knowledge of our landscape heritage is constantly evolving and improving, it should be recognised that the identification of further sites for inclusion on the Register will be an ongoing process. Indeed, inevitably, every generation will have its own appreciation of its heritage and the value it may wish to place upon it.

CRITERIA

None of the criteria should be considered as mutually exclusive categories. For sites to be included in the Register of Parks, Gardens and Demesne of Special Historic Interest, they would be expected to score well against these criteria:

- a. The integrity of the site's design
- b. The historic interest and importance of the site, including age and associations.
- c. The horticultural/arboricultural interest and importance of the site
- d. The architectural interest of buildings and structures on the site
- e. The archaeological interest and importance of the site
- f. The nature conservation/scientific interest of the site.
- g. The aesthetic and scenic quality and importance of the site
- h. The site's contribution to local landscape character
- i. The surviving condition of the site today
- j. The high recreational or educational potential of the site

DELINEATION ON THE MAPS

Demarcation on the maps of designed landscapes and smaller domestic gardens have been established with the help of definitions contained in Article Four the Florence Charter. We have been guided by the site's plan, its topography, its structural and decorative elements, its water features, both running and still, and the vegetation, including its species, proportions, colour schemes, spacing and respective heights. The demarcated boundaries of these parks, gardens and demesnes of Special historic Interest are included on the Department for Communities Historic Environment Map Viewer

<https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/services/historic-environment-map-viewer>

AREA PLAN – MID AND EAST ANTRIM 09

CAIRNDHU, County Antrim (SUPPLEMENTARY SITE – AP MID AND EAST ANTRIM 09) AN/013 Cairndhu was built as a summer residence in 1875 (Listed HB 06/03/007) on a beautiful site overlooking the sea, which hitherto had a small amount of planting around a former smaller house called Sea View. The trees that now form an effective shelter belt date from the late 19th century. The site benefited initially from the shelter belts of the adjoining property, Carncastle Lodge (Carnfunnock Country Park). These adjacent sites are now both administered by Larne Borough Council. Gardens developed round the house with steeply terraced lawns. The grounds rise on a steep slope from sea level, east to west. The productive gardens were to the west side of the house at the most elevated level. Vestiges of these remain and some dilapidated glass houses. There are good specimens of mature trees, shrub planting and lawns. The northern end is now a golf course. Other estate buildings (Listed HB 6/03/006, 007 and 009).

CARNFUNNOCK COUNTRY PARK, County Antrim (REGISTERED SITE – AP MID AND EAST ANTRIM 09) AN/136

This demesne was originally created around Carncastle Lodge, a mid-19th century house which no longer exists but evidence of its style remains in the two ornate Listed gate lodges (Listed HB 6/03/003). There is also evidence in the landscape as there is a double shelter belt of mature trees. These protect grazing fields and there is a path among the trees to the highest ground where there is a look-out today and in former times there was a summer house. The Ice House (Listed HB 06/03/005) is in the same area. Walls and gates are also Listed (HB 06/03/004). The site overlooks the sea to the east on rising ground, affording fine views. It was purchased by Larne Borough Council in 1957 and has been developed as a public amenity since that time. The walled garden was refurbished in 1990 and is fully planted up to a contemporary style. The theme of a 'Time Garden' is followed both in the planting and with differing gnomonic designs displayed on the walls or free-standing to catch the sun. A hornbeam maze was planted in the shape of Northern Ireland for the Year of the Maze in 1991. Public amenity.

CASTLE DOBBS, County Antrim (REGISTERED SITE – AP MID AND EAST ANTRIM 09) AN/014

The demesne was established in the 16th century. The present house dates from 1730 (Listed HB 22/13/001) and stands in a splendid position overlooking Belfast Lough and the County Down shore. There is remaining evidence of the formal gardens for the 17th century house, which is now in ruins adjacent to the later house. The present layout is in relation to the 18th century house and takes the form of a landscape park, with a lake, bridge and cascade. The whole demesne contains fine mature trees in shelter belts, parkland, woodland and avenues. There are informal glenside walks, recent planting by the lake and ornamental areas near the house. One walled garden is no longer cultivated but another, to the west of the house is fully maintained and the potting sheds are still in use. A remaining glasshouse backs onto these. The design of this garden was created to commemorate the 300th anniversary of Arthur Dobb's birth in 1689. Arthur Dobbs was a plantsman and is noted for recognition of *Dionaea muscipula* (Venus fly-trap) whilst governor of North Carolina. The site has been in the continuous care of one family and there is good documentary evidence as to its development. There have been successful adaptations through the years to suit the style of the times. Two late 19th century gate lodges remain but two from earlier in the century have gone. SMR: ANT 47:16 two circular raths, 47:17 enclosure, 47:46? souterrain, 53:1 fortification, 53:2 enclosure? tree ring. Private.

CHAIINE PARK, County Antrim (REGISTERED SITE – AP MID AND EAST ANTRIM 09) AN/029

The park is correctly described as, "... a pretty pleasure garden ..." in the Borough of Larne *Official Guide*. It lies on a steep slope going down towards the sea, facing east. The land was donated to the people of Larne in the 1920s and the design and layout date from that time. The site has meandering paths with steps, bedding and seats. There are shelters, grassed areas and streams leading to a pond. Between Chain Park and the adjacent Town Park is an enclosure SMR: ANT 35:19 surrounded by railings of 1885 (Listed HB 06/08/006). Public amenity.

CLEGGAN LODGE, County Antrim (SUPPLEMENTARY SITE – AP MID AND EAST ANTRIM 09) AN/121 Originally a shooting lodge for Shane's Castle, the site, lying 4.5 miles (6.8km) north-east of Broughshane, is known to have been in existence in 1777. An OSM entry for 1835 records that it was, '... surrounded by extensive plantations chiefly consisting of fir and larch and extends over about 200 acres.' Fraser described it in 1838 as, '... the beautiful hunting seat of Earl O'Neill's.' Extensive landscaping and tree planting was carried out, presumably as shelter and cover. The present house (Listed HB 07/05/006) was built in 1830 and renovated in the 1920s in a fine elevated site with views of Slemish. A ha-ha separates the house from parkland. There are good mature trees in the parkland and in woodland. A considerable area was once ornamentally planted. A lake is drained at present. A pond, Fisher's Pond, was added sometime before 1857 and a rockery made in the glen by the present owners grandfather post-1927. These features are partially maintained in that paths are kept clear. A cultivated and productive garden is kept at the house in immaculate order, including herbaceous borders, a hot house and frames. This present garden is post-1927. One of two gate lodges survive. SMR: ANT 28:9 mound, 28:19, 11 and 12 enclosures/tree rings? 28:26 sweatouse?/souterrain, 28:49 enclosure, 28:50 mound, 28:51 barrow. Private.

CRAIGDUN, County Antrim (SUPPLEMENTARY SITE – AP MID AND EAST ANTRIM 09) AN/018

The grounds are associated in the past with the early 17th century Craigs Castle, 1.8 miles (3km) north-west of Cullybackey. The present Scottish Baronial House, sometimes known as Craigdun Castle was built in 1867 (Listed HB 07/02/009). There are fine mature trees in the shelter belts and parkland, including exotics. A champion parkland sycamore has a circumference of 11m at the base. The walled garden is adjacent to the house and has a circular pavilion, with a conical slated roof, in one corner. This building and the walling of the garden are included in the listing, as is the gate screen. There was a noted garden in the walled garden until the 1970s. The space is no longer cultivated. The big house was latterly renamed when it became an institution. A new house on the site was built for the owners in 1960 and named Craigdun. Private.

DRUMALIS, County Antrim (REGISTERED SITE – AP MID AND EAST ANTRIM 09) AN/024

The gardens at Drumalis were developed round the house of 1872 (Listed HB 06/08/005). The site shows as barren on the OS map of 1858, which is not surprising as it is an elevated and exposed spot on a headland with sea on the eastern side. Shelter belts of trees planted around the house have been successful in protecting the gardens, which retains many original features and is a good example of a late Victorian layout. The house is surrounded by lawns, embanked by balustrading on the western and southern sides. The latter is terraced with good stone work and hedges. Terraces lead to southern sloping lawns where there is a rose garden. The original iron pergolas and supports survive. There is a recently restored rockery, probably once a fernery and a pond. An extension for the convent was built in the grounds c.1960, land was sold in the 1930s and recently more was lost by compulsory purchase, all of which reduced the area of the gardens. As it is a convent it would be impossible to maintain the gardens in their original state but the grounds are well kept. The attractive gate lodge on the Glenarm Road is listed (HB 06/08/004). There is an extensive walled garden to the north of the house, which is rented out for use as a nursery garden. Vestiges of an orchard exist to the east of the walled garden. Drumalis is the Convent of the Cross and Passion and is privately owned.

DRUMNASOLE, County Antrim (REGISTERED SITE – AP MID AND EAST ANTRIM 09) AN/025

Demesne of about 230 acres (93ha) enclosing a late Regency classical house of c.1816-18 about 2 miles (3.5K) north of Carnlough and just south of Garron Tower on the east Antrim coast. It occupies largely undulating ground between the Coast Road (built 1832-42) and the dramatic steep wooded escarpment of the Garron Plateau on the west, extending over part of four townlands, Drumnasole, Burnside, Newtown and Ballyvelligan. Formerly part of the extensive estates of the Earls of Antrim from at least the late 16th century, the earliest house here, which lay close to the present mansion, appears to have dated to the early 18th century when (in 1707) the property was leased by Randall MacDonnell (1680-1721), 4th Earl of Antrim, to John Donaldson. His family retained possession until 1772 when the 'mansion house' as well as a stable, barn, malt kiln, brew house, orchard, kitchen garden and

plantations of ash, fir and sycamore were placed on the market. The property was held by Francis Shaw of Ballyclare from 1775-1801 and subsequently sold to an East India Company merchant, Francis Turnly (1765-1845) in 1808. His first action was to build a school house (Listed HB 06/01/023) in 1810 on the old Largy Road, which prior to the building of the Antrim Coast Road in 1832-42 was the east boundary of what was then a small demesne of about 65 acres (26ha). He began the new mansion around 1816 and the following year, when the house was still being built, it was described by the Rev. Richard Stewart Dobbs and being 'most commodious and excellent, 63 feet square'. Built for a reputed £7,000, it is a two-storey cube-like classical house faced in basalt with sandstone quoins (Listed HB 06/01/025). Much of the present planting around the house belongs to this era, though the deciduous woodland on the Garron escarpment to the west is earlier, possibly of medieval origin. In the 1830s the house was described as being 'beautifully situated on a gently sloping ground at the base of a precipitous and wooded hill and in the midst of considerable plantations', which over a decade later was echoed by another traveller who remarked on the 'sequestered dell, surrounded by perpendicular precipices, embosomed in the midst of thriving plantations' that he stated had been put down by Turnly. Following the completion of the Coast Road in the 1840s the parkland was expanded east with new plantings flanking the road and the Black Burn River on the south. Following the closure of the Old Largy Road, a new gate lodge was added on the south-east side of the demesne (Listed HB 06/01/023) by an unknown architect for Francis John Seymour Turnly (1862-1934); this was built in the Picturesque style with wave and foil bargeboards and hipknobs; it is flanked by a gate screen with four square cast iron piers, a pair of central carriage gates and a double-curved screen railing each side. Archaeological sites in the demesne include a flint-knapping site (SMR: 7-Ant 025/030), a fortification site (SMR: 7-Ant 025/031) and field systems on the Garron Plateau (SMR:7-Ant 025/029). Access private.

GARRON TOWER, County Antrim (SUPPLEMENTARY SITE – AP MID AND EAST ANTRIM 09) AN/031 Garron Tower was built between 1848 and 50 (Listed HB 06/01/027) as a summer residence for the Londonderry family. The position is spectacular, on a plateau above the Co Antrim coast. There is some natural shelter on the west side from steeply rising ground and this has been clothed with trees. Formerly the ornamental and productive gardens were to the west, somewhat protected from sea breezes by the house which stood facing south amidst severe lawns decorated with urns. Trees cover the area below the plateau, which drops sharply to the sea. The grounds are adapted for school use and cultivated areas have disappeared. There are notable specimens of *Eucalyptus globulus*, planted in 1857. Promontory fort SMR: ANT 20:3. St MacNissi's Grammar School.

GLEBE HOUSE, County Antrim (SUPPLEMENTARY SITE – AP MID AND EAST ANTRIM 09) AN/032 Ahoghill Glebe House was built in 1815 and the OS map of 1835 shows surrounding trees had been planted to give good shelter at the elevated site. The OSM bears this out in 1835 as it mentions, '... there is some young planting about the house.' This shelter is largely extant today. Presumably the gardens were conventional during the years until the late 1940s, when Lady O'Neill of the Maine created a notable ornamental and productive garden, with good plants set out to advantage in compartments. There are herbaceous borders, a woodland garden where rhododendrons were a speciality and an arboretum planted by Lord O'Neill. Much of the planting from this era remains. The gate lodge was added c.1840. Private.

GLENARM CASTLE, County Antrim (REGISTERED SITE – AP MID AND EAST ANTRIM 09) AN/033

A remarkable demesne, noted for its great beauty and large extent, occupies much of the lower reaches of the picturesque valley of the Glenarm River, extending some five miles from the sea and about half a mile wide. The original castle, built by the Bysets in the 13th century, was broken down in 1597 and a new castle (HB 7/2/1) was begun by Sir Randal 'Arranach' MacDonnell, later 1st Earl of Antrim, from c.1603 on the opposite bank of the river, away from the village. The building was enlarged into a double pile house in 1636, but in 1642 'Lord Antrim's pleasant house' was destroyed by invading Scots armies. It remained a gutted ruin for over a century, but the demesne continued to be used by the family, particularly during the hunting season. Around the 1660s Alexander, later the 3rd Earl of Antrim, added a wing to the ruined house to accommodate the family, while at this period created two enclosed deer parks, namely the Small Deer Park and the Grand Deer Park, the latter occupying much of the present demesne and large enough to accommodate deer hunting. In 1682 a 'handsome stone bridge' was erected over the river to carry the public road (HB 7/2/4) and a year later Richard Dobbs visited Glenarm and noted the glen was 'clad with underwood' and the village contained 'all thatched houses, except the earl of Antrim's, the Church and one more'. In the 1740s Alexander, the 5th earl, then living at Ballymagarry, near Dunluce, carried out improvements at Glenarm, including tree planting, the building of a 'horse course', a stable for race horses, a

hexagonal gazebo lying close to the river and a grotto 'in which there are a great number of fine & curious Shells, & many of the pinna, which are found off the north east point of Ireland'. In 1750 Ballymagarry was burnt 'by the carelessness of servants' and the fifth Earl resolved to move to Glenarm. An engineer from Cumbria, Christopher Myers, was engaged to rebuild the house, the old walls of which were 'entire and for the most part sound' in 1740. The house was refashioned in 1756 with a fusion of Baroque and Palladian styles, its front fenestration being punctured by rows of Venetian windows and joined by curving colonnades to pavilions with pyramidal roof (that closest to the river contained a banqueting house). The new house and its surrounding demesne were depicted on two panoramic oil paintings of c.1770, presently in the house. At this time the formal demesne extended up the hillside, while around the building lay a network of walled courts and gardens. These included a circular grass sweep in front of the house with a 'statue of Hercules of esteemed workmanship' in the centre [as described by Milton] and a walled garden to the north of the house with espaliers on the walls and a glasshouse in the centre. A number of houses of the village, including a mill, still occupied an area south of the house, while the public road crossed over the 1682 bridge and around the house to Ballymena. In 1775 Randal, the 6th earl, succeeded to the property, and although he spent most of his time in Dublin, started creating a landscape park to the south of the house, complete with a cottage orné (the Rustic Cottage), and carried out alterations to the house roof, castellating the rere parapets and altering the upper front windows. These changes to the house were depicted by James Nixon (c.1785) and by Milton (published 1793), the latter described the demesne as then consisting 'of several hundred acres of meadow well improved. The Flower, Fruit and Kitchen Gardens have suitable Hot Houses and are near a mile in circumference ... The house from the rear commands a fine view of the sea ... the front looks to the glen or Great Park, 13 miles extremely romantic and beautiful; consisting of woods, and broken rock; with several waterfalls, and salmon leaps, formed by a large serpentine river, winding through the grounds, its banks adorned with various evergreens, myrtles and the arbutus, or strawberry tree, almost continuously in blossom...'. In 1803-07 a programme of modernisation was carried out on the house by Anne Katherine, Countess of Antrim; she gothicised the lower windows, altered the interior, remodelled the wing, and removed the pavilions and colonnades. At the same time the leases of the remaining village houses were bought up and the landscape park allowed to extend up to the house windows.

However, this period also witnessed extensive tree felling in the Great Deer Park, presumably in support of the war effort. In 1823-24 and c.1831-2 Richard Morrison remodelled the exterior of the main house, transforming it into a romantic neo-Jacobean residence with a forest of lofty cupolas, gilded vanes, tall chimneys and finials. Morrison also designed the barbican gate, completed in 1825 (HB 7/2/3), together with its associated river walls and towers, behind which was planted a fine beech walk. Morrison also added buildings to the demesne, notably a gate lodge and The Deer Park Cottage, subsequently remodelled. The present walled kitchen garden was added in the 1820s complete with its potting houses; the adjacent frame yard was added in the 1840s and the gardener's house in the 1850s. It was around this time that a lean-to glasshouses was built, later rebuilt c.1870. Also during the 1840s or early 1850s the lawn area immediately north of the house, once occupied by the old 18th century kitchen garden, was transformed with a network of radiating paths and numerous flower beds. The house was burnt in 1929, later rebuilt by Imrie and Angell of London, while in 1967 a fire destroyed the wing of the house, much of which was subsequently reconstructed in much reduced form by Donald Insall. Since 1993 the property has been in ownership of Randal McDonnell, Viscount Dunluce, son of the 14th earl of Antrim; he has embarked on improvements to the house and parkland, including the walled garden, which is now open to the public in the summer months and boasts a tea room. The Barbican gate lodge has recently been restored by Landmark Trust and is used as a holiday house. Much of the Deer park is now administered by DAERA (Forest Service). SMR: ANT 29:7 medieval church site, 29:14 motte or raised rath, 29:15 McDonnell's private burial ground (not an antiquity), 29:17 enclosure, 29:18 fort, 29:44 and 45 cropmark, 29:49 circle made by yews in walled garden (not an antiquity), & 29:55 circle made by a pond in the walled garden (not an antiquity). Privately owned.

HILLMOUNT, County Antrim (REGISTERED SITE – AP MID AND EAST ANTRIM 09) AN/008

The house was built in the mid-18th century (Listed HB 07/02/004) as a mill owners house, north-west of Cullybackey. A lime avenue sweeps to the entrance, past fields and a modest artificial lake. The lake shores were planted from 1960 with many shrubs and herbaceous plants, which also form a pleasant and decorative vista from the house. A shelter belt of mature beech, oak and Scots pine give a background to the view. The making of the present garden is recorded in, *In an Irish Garden*, by Sybil Connolly and Helen Dillon. There is also a cultivated productive garden that was created in the same era. The part walled garden is grassed as it is no longer in use, having been the centre of the gardens until the present owners altered the layout. Private.

KILWAUGHTER CASTLE, County Antrim (SUPPLEMENTARY SITE – AP MID AND EAST ANTRIM 09) AN/046

Early 19th century parkland, possibly the work of the landscape gardener John Sutherland, provides setting for the now ruinous house (Listed HB 06/07/003). Designed before 1803 by John Nash in his romantic castle style, for Edward Jones Agnew, a leading Belfast merchant. The building incorporates a Scottish style plantation house of c.1622, built by Patrick Agnew, whose sister-in-law lived at the very similar nearby Ballygalley Castle. The *Ordnance Survey Memoirs* of 1835, noted date 1566 was inscribed on a piece of iron on an oak door exiting at that time and it is known that the place had a Norman origin, for remains of a motte exist nearby. The 18th century house was set in a formal landscape with a straight approach avenue aligned on the front door. The parkland of c.1810 has had its extensive shelter belts depleted and many parkland trees have been lost. The artificial lake, created as a result of massive damming, is in danger of silting up. The walled garden, in separate ownership from the greater part of the park, is partly cultivated. Ice house near the lake. Main entrance gates designed by Nash, c.1807, but the lodge, c.1835, is possibly by Millar and Nelson; it is a picturesque cottage with bargeboards and latticed windows. The big house was occupied by the army in 1940 and in 1951 became a roofless ruin. SMR: ANT 40:5 motte, 40:7 enclosure, 40:8 Plantation House incorporated into house, 40:31 church site in graveyard and 40:46 fort. Privately owned.

MAGHERAMORNE HOUSE (HOTEL), Co. Antrim (REGISTERED SITE – AP MID AND EAST ANTRIM 09) AN/109

The present house on the site was built in the 1880s and replaces an earlier house of 1817 called Ballylig House. It is Listed (HB 06/05/017) as is the lodge (Listed HB 06/05/016 – dated 1881) and outbuildings (Listed HB 06/05/023 also dated 1881). There is evidence of planting from both eras but the layout of the grounds is essentially in the style of the late 19th century, though there has been further upgrading in the 1930s. The house is set on a fine site in a declivity with views to the north-east over Larne Lough. The ground rises steeply to the west and south and there are two glens immediately behind the house which are planted with trees and have paths and bridges to give ornamental walks up through the glens. The streams level out to the immediate east of the house and there are woodland walks in this area. There is a maintained formal terrace garden to the north-east of the house with a stone fountain. The avenue is of lime and a small area of parkland between this and the road contains mature trees. The site is a hotel and as such the public have access to the gardens which are well kept to enhance the building and the glen sidewalks can be enjoyed by visitors. The grounds have been adapted to a low maintenance regime whilst retaining the bare bones of a late Victorian layout. Mound SMR: ANT 41:41. Hotel.

PEOPLE'S PARK, BALLYMENA, Co. Antrim (REGISTERED SITE – AP MID AND EAST ANTRIM 09) AN/152 The land for the park was donated in 1870 by Sir Shafto Adair. He financed and planned the landscaping, which took six months. The park is a good example of a public park of that era, which includes maximum variety of areas, through the device of using twisting paths on the undulating ground and strategic planting. There are stout stone walls, round the park (with modern realignment in places) and a shelter belt of Scots pine on the sides of the prevailing winds. The lake, the 'Park Dam' was made from an artificially dammed mill pond. Half was later drained to make a flat area for games. There is a statue, known as the 'Big Woman in the Park' (Listed HB 07/18/010) of 1872 on top of a hill. 'Todd's Hill' and a notable cast iron drinking fountain of 1909 (Listed HB 07/18/009). Many changes have taken place over the years, such as the introduction of tennis courts, a children's playground, paths and the making and selling off the bowling-green. Plans for refurbishment of the park were drawn up in 1997, as former assets had become obsolete or worn out. The individual additions have not so far imposed on the original concept of the park. The park keepers lodge was designed and built by Sir Shafto in 1870 (Listed HB 07/18/008). Public access, Ballymena Borough Council.

PORTGLENONE HOUSE, County Antrim (SUPPLEMENTARY SITE – AP MID AND EAST ANTRIM 09) AN/058

The house (Listed HB 07/06/010) was built in 1823 for Bishop Alexander and is set in parkland by the River Bann. An earlier house in the vicinity is recorded in the OSM of 1835 and trees were retained, '...some very fine copper beeches, yews and cypresses ...' from the former establishment. The present house is now part of a Cistercian Abbey, which also has further buildings added from 1962 in the grounds. This includes the Our Lady of Bethlehem Abbey (Listed HB 07/06/040), which was built in 1948 to the designs of Patrick Murray. Part of the gardens are private to the monks (the walled garden); parts are ornamental grounds for the Abbey and parts are cultivated for organic vegetables. There are mature trees in the remnants of former parkland, an ice house, the Bishop's Well and two 19th century gate lodges. Within the walls, part of the demesne is administered by DAERA as a forest, which

was planted from the 1950s. There is public access and paths are laid out. In a glade in the forest there is a commemorative plot to Augustine Henry, who was reputedly born nearby. It was laid out in 1969 with examples of some of the plants that he discovered or introduced from the Far East. The plot has been hard to maintain due to theft. SMR: LDY 31:32 Bishop's Well, 31:33 Holy Well, 31:34 Lady's Well, 31:35 mound, 31:36 fortification. Site partly private, partly abbey, partly DAERA (Forest Service) where there is public access.

RANDOM COTTAGE, County Antrim (SUPPLEMENTARY SITE – AP MID AND EAST ANTRIM 09) AN/153 The garden, 2 miles (3.3km) was south-east of Ballymena, was created from 1954 around the house of the same date. There are compartments with mixed planting of interesting plants set out amongst eye catching artefacts. The fruit and vegetable garden is enclosed by a hedge. An arboretum was established in 1988. Trees came from the Slieve Donard Nursery, latterly from Mid-Ulster Nursery, Seaford and Mallet Court, Taunton. Private.

RED HALL, County Antrim (REGISTERED SITE - AP MID AND EAST ANTRIM 09) AN/071

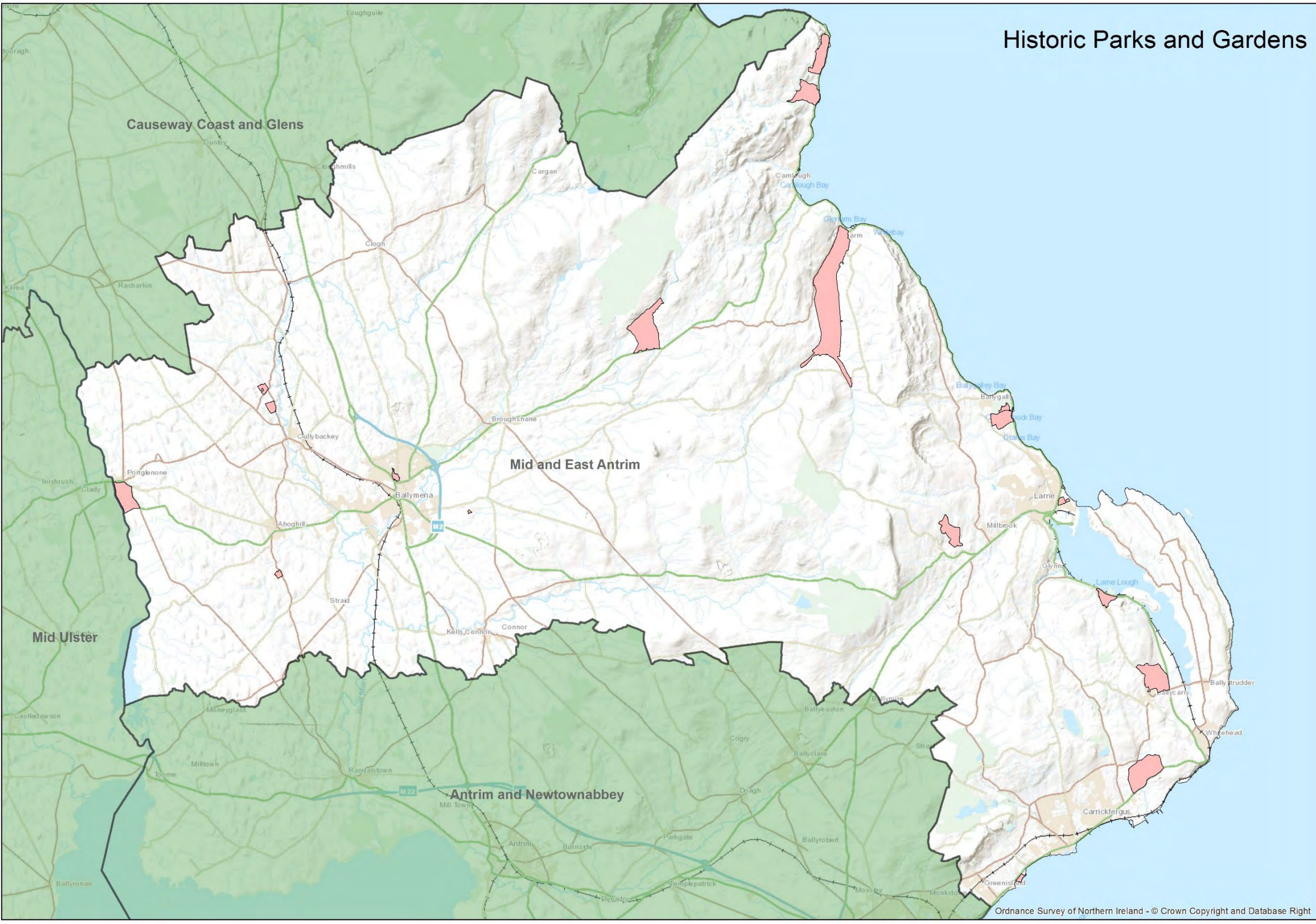
The wooded demesne at Red Hall is laid out on an axial plan typical of sites dating from the 17th century. The majority of such sites were subsequently altered during passing generations but the grounds at Red Hall remain little altered in plan. The house (Listed HB 06/05/013) enlarged from its 1627 origins stands at the apex of straight avenues leading from north to south and from east to west. There is an oak avenue, a lime avenue leading to the church of 1848 and a late 19th century avenue of Wellingtonia (the latter is in addition to the axial plan mentioned above). There has been continuous tree planting in the demesne including less formal areas around a glen and waterfall. Atkinson, in *Ireland Exhibited to England* (1823) remarks on the beauties of the lawn and forest. The *Ordnance Survey Memoirs* of 1839 states that, "About 50 acres are under ornamental plantings and shrubberies. Besides these are numerous judiciously disposed belts and clumps of plantings, which not only show to advantage beautifully diversified surfaces of the demesne, but exceedingly heighten the effect of the rich scenery of Larne Lough." The demesne, on ground rising to the west from the lough, still enhances the area today. Terraced lawns at the house are reminiscent of the Victorian era. The walled garden is close to the house and is part cultivated with fruit trees. There is a stone building, possibly built as a summer house. The lodge on the Larne Road and a tower are listed (Listed HB 06/05/011 and HB 06/05/012). SMR: ANT 47:4 Tower House 17th century, 47:5 enclosure, 47:6 motte, 47:7 enclosure, 47:8 site of medieval church and graveyard, 47:27 battle site, 47:28 'pin well' and 47:47 enclosure.

House private.

SEA PARK OR SEAPARK HOUSE, Co. Antrim (SUPPLEMENTARY SITE – AP MID AND EAST ANTRIM 09) AN/016

Sea Park is a lough shore house south-west of Carrickfergus dating from 1804 (Listed HB 22/07/011) with lawns sweeping down to the water with a very good aspect. There is a boat house and a bathing house at the shore. Mature trees give the house necessary shelter, though no ornamental planting remains. The *Ordnance Survey Memoirs* of 1839 commented on 16 acres of, "... prettily ornamented grounds..." and planting. The walled garden is cultivated and at present is used by Carrickfergus Borough Council. It contains the remains of a glazed grotto, which was photographed by R J Welch (date unknown). Recently institutional, the site is now privately owned.

Historic Parks and Gardens



Appendix J - Known Ship Wrecks

Name	Date Lost	Type	Depth	Condition
HMS Jewel	18/05/1941	Steam drifter (British)	4m	Wreck dispersed, practically nothing remains
Harrington	13/01/1916	Steam coaster	6m	Scattered wreckage; obstruction, foul ground
Graphic	03/06/1923		2m	
Unknown		Unknown small wreck	79m	15.2m long anomaly
Unknown		Aircraft	78m	Broken up
Unknown		Unknown wreck	76m	CMA: Upstanding MBES mound/anomaly
Unknown		Unknown stranded wreck	-1m	
Unknown		Unknown stranded wreck	-1m	
Unknown		Unknown stranded wreck	-1m	
Unknown		Unknown wreck	109m	Largely intact, scour pits
Unknown		Unknown stranded wreck	-1m	
Unknown		Unknown submarine	40m	
Ulrica	07/01/1897	4 mast square rigger	10m	Scattered wreckage. Imaged on 1998 SSS
UB 85	30/04/1918	Submarine (German)	92m	Wreck is 45.7m long, broken + bent
Troutpool	20/07/1940	Steamship (British)	15-10.4m	Scattered wreckage
Tiberia	26/02/1918	Steamship (British)	57m	Upright+intact (13m high). Bridge collapsed, masts upright. Scour pits
Thrush	11/04/1917 (1937?)	Salvage steamer	10m	Wreckage scattered c. 50m from shore
Teanua	??/??/1976	Schooner	2-5m	2m high wooden wreck
Sumatra	03/11/1882	Square rigger	18m	2m high
State of Louisiana (bow section)	24/12/1878	3 mast steamer	6m	6m high, in 3 sections - bow, bridge, stern
Solway Queen (poss.)	02/04/1918	Steamship (British)	124m	Largely intact wreck, 50m anomaly
Sea Empress (debris)		Ship's hull plating	28m	Anomaly: 7m long, 2.5m wide, 2m high
Rose II	23/04/1917	Requisitioned steam trawler (British)	25-16.4m	Upright (6m high) + mainly intact, except bow (collapsed)
Raylight	04/08/1975	Motor vessel (British)	18m	
Princess Victoria (poss.)		Poss. wreckage	120m	May be wreckage from 'PRINCESS VICTORIA'
Princess Victoria	31/01/1953	RO/RO passenger ferry (British)	81m	Intact + on its side. 91.4m long anomaly w. scour pits

Peridot	25/11/1905	Steamship (British)	10m	Badly broken up. Bow section 20m W Skernaghan Pt, stern section + boilers 10m E of Skernaghan Pt
Overton	07/09/1955	vessel	40-16m	badly broken up
Oregon I	04/01/1945	Motor-ship	8m	Scattered, wedged into rocky gullies
Norseman	19/12/1916	Steam coaster	15m	2m high, badly broken up
Normanby Hall	08/10/1965	Motor coaster	10m	Badly broken up
Vera Louise	09/04/2001	Motor fishing vessel (British)	126m	Upstanding anomaly/mound
Unknown		Unknown wreck	8m	removed between 1968-1971
Unknown		Unknown wreck	6m	salvaged and removed Dec. 1928
Unknown		Unknown wreck	140m	
Unknown		Unknown wreck	6m	Completely broken
Unknown		Unknown stranded wreck	-1m	A few ribs are visible sticking out of the sand
Unknown		Unknown stranded wreck	-1m	A few ribs visible sticking out of the sand
Unknown		Unknown small wreck	96m	Small intact wreck, 27m long anomaly
Unknown	01/07/1960	Aircraft	9m	Incomplete, possibly completely gone
Unknown		Unknown small wreck	121m	Wreck appears intact, 24.4m long anomaly
Unknown	07/11/1781	Large smuggling cutter	15m	Scattered wood and iron plating
Unknown	16th C		??	2 bronze cannons lifted in 1985
Unknown		Remains of sunken jetty/pier	-1m	Piles still visible
Betsey/Bessy	??1814?			
Mermaid	1854	Wooden wreck		Crockery and wreckage scatted, lots washed into Chapel Bay
Unknown		Metal wreck		
Unknown		Metal wreck		
Theresa Jane				Wreckage & crockery scattered in gully
Enterprize (poss)		Slaver (if Enterprize)	5m	Partly buried by sand in gully, broken up. Winch, mast knees visible
Unknown		Wooden wreck	10m	Poss partly buried by sand within gully
Unknown		Wooden wreck	5m	Wooden structure w. brass pins visible
Woods	??/03/1827	Brig	24m	
Unknown		Wreck	139m	The wreck appears to be mostly intact and is approximately 70m in length, 12m wide and is 13 metres proud of the seafloor. The
Unknown		Sailing vessel		intact; good condition. L. c. 9m; white hull? cruising shoal keel and skeg hung rudder
Santa Lucia	01/11/1940			Obstruction, foul ground
Bellatrix	01/10/2009		4.7m	Dangerous wreck
State of Louisiana (stern section)	24/12/1878	3 mast steamer	6m	6m high, in 3 sections - bow, bridge, stern
Albia (prob.)	28/09/1929	Tramp Steamer	64m	

Ardglass			133	
Argyle (poss.)	01/04/1918			
Alamance (prob.)	05/02/1918		135	
HMS Thrush	11/04/1917	Redbreast-class first class gunboat		
George	20/12/1876	Brig	5m	Scattered wreckage
Fredanja	01/01/1942	Motor coaster (Dutch)	23-11m	4m high, upside down, in two
Ferric	15/01/1905	Steam collier	8-0m	2m high, badly broken up
Eveleen	07/11/1942		10m	Wreck removed Nov 1943
Eureka VI	21/10/1975	Bucket dredger (Netherlands)	8m	Refloated Nov 1975, dry docked in Belfast
David Abdreus	24/11/1992	Motor tug (British)	6m	Sank within Barnett's Dock, Belfast
Dalriada	26/04/1910	Steam collier	5-15m	3m high
City of Lucknow	09/02/1861	Iron full rigged ship (British)	3m	Upstanding anomaly
Chirripo	28/12/1917	Armed steamship (British)	24m	Largely intact, 12m high, propellor removed
Castle Island	09/11/1923	Coal boat (British)	5m	Wreck is completely broken up
Black Diamond	28/05/1892	Steam collier	7m	2.5m high, badly broken up
Bessie		Unknown	1m	
Berbice	01/01/1827	4 mast rigger	5m	Scattered wreckage
Azure		Motor fishing vessel (British?)	35m	
Annagher	11/12/1937	Steamship (British)	15-7m	Scattered wreckage
Alcedo	??/01/1892	Steam coaster	7m	2.5m high, badly broken up
Albia (poss.)	28/09/1929	Spanish tramp steamer	10m	5m high, upright.
Ailsa	26/02/1892	Steamship (British)	1-5m	Badly broken up, part of wreck is onshore
Unknown	??/03/1798	Large American trader	15m	Scattered wreckage
Maria	03/07/1882	Barquentine	15m	Scattered wreckage
M J Craig (prob.)	13/09/1918	Steamship (British)	136m	Anomaly = 42.6m long, 9m high
Lagan	31/03/1946	3 mast steamer (British)	27-30m	largely intact (5m high), lying on port side with anchor and cable deployed
Karanan	20/01/1942	Motor cargo vessel (Dutch)	43-34m	Wreck is largely intact (9m high) but collapsing
Housatonic	03/01/1908	Steam tanker (British)	50m	Scattered wreckage lying against E and NE side of Russell rock; stern at 35m and bow at 7m

APPENDIX K Evolution of relevant draft Plan Strategy policy Historic Environment

PPS 1: General Principles	SPPS	POP Recommendation/Comment	POP Responses and Post Consultation Consideration	Final Wording for Draft Plan Strategy
<p>Paragraph 3 - The public interest requires that all development is carried out in a way that would not cause demonstrable harm to interests of acknowledged importance.</p>	<p>Under the SPPS, the guiding principle for planning authorities in determining planning applications is that sustainable development should be permitted, having regard to the development plan and all other material considerations, unless the proposed development will cause demonstrable harm to interests of acknowledged importance.</p> <p>The SPPS provides five core planning principles as well as strategic policy under 16 overarching subject matters. Across these principles and policies there are a number objectives such as good design and protecting amenity that apply to all development types.</p>	<p>It was recognised in the POP that there were a number of overlapping criteria across the various policies therefore it was suggested that these may be included within a General Policy in order to prevent duplication.</p> <p>It is recommended that consideration is given to bringing forward a General Policy in the LDP Plan Strategy.</p>	<p>No definitive comments received either for or against the inclusion of a General Policy.</p> <p>Post consultation consideration It is recommended that consideration is given to bringing forward a General Policy in the LDP Plan Strategy.</p>	<p>Policy GP1: General Policy for all Development</p> <p>New policy wording developed following the amalgamation of general policy criteria from across a number of existing policies such as PPS 3 AMP 1 and AMP 6, PPS 4 PED 9, PPS 7 QD1, PPS 16 TSM 7, PPS21 CTY 13, 14 &15, PPS 18 RE 2 as well as policies DES 2 and DES 10 in the PSRNI. The policy also takes account of planning principles included within PPS 12 and PPS 13.</p> <p>The proposed General Policy seeks to ensure that all development (except minor proposals) is sustainable, accords with the LDP and will not result in demonstrable harm to interests of acknowledged importance. This policy also provides operational policy for specific forms of development e.g. schools, which are not specifically catered for through other subject policies.</p> <p>The General policy sets out criteria under five headings that all development (except minor proposals) must meet, where relevant. Development within the countryside must also meet a number of additional criteria which are particularly relevant to the rural context.</p> <p>Councillor & PMT Comments Some of the original policy criteria have been amended to take account of comments raised through Councillor workshops and meetings with consultees. However, this engagement did not change the overall shape or thrust of the General Policy.</p>

PPS 6: Planning Archaeology and the Built Heritage	SPPS	POP Recommendation/Comment	POP Responses and Post Consultation Consideration (see Chapter 9)	Final Wording for Draft Plan Strategy
<p>Policy BH 1: The preservation of Archaeological Remains of Regional Importance and their Setting</p> <p>States that development proposals that would adversely affect such sites of regional importance or the integrity of their settings will not be permitted unless there are exceptional circumstances. The policy does not define what is likely to constitute 'exceptional circumstances'.</p>	<p>Paragraph 6.9 of SPPS accords with Policy BH 1 in that it states that development which would adversely affect such sites or the integrity of their settings must only be permitted in exceptional circumstances. Again, there is no guidance on what is likely to constitute 'exceptional circumstances'.</p>	<p>Policy BH 1 appears to be working well and there is no evidence to suggest that it needs to be substantially amended.</p> <p>Key Issue 26 deals with the protection of regionally significant archaeological remains. The Preferred Option would allow for the designation of Specific Areas of Constraint (with regard to specific types of development) within existing or proposed Areas of Significant Archaeological Interest.</p> <p>It is recommended that the wording of Policy BH 1 is brought forward in the LDP Plan Strategy with potential amendments to recognise any spatial designation of Areas of Constraint that may be introduced through the LDP.</p> <p>Consideration will also be given to providing some guidance on 'exceptional circumstances' for example whether 'exceptional circumstances' should relate only to 'regionally significant proposals'.</p>	<p>Strong support from statutory consultees and public respondents. HED stated that as these sites are designated as being of regional importance (NI wide) exceptional circumstances for development should only apply when the proposed development has similar importance, i.e. for NI as a whole. They welcomed the potential identification of Areas of Constraint around the Knockdhu ASAI in order to protect the wider setting of the historic landscape there, and seek clarification as to how this designation would be brought forward and what criteria would be used.</p> <p>HMC recommended that further discussion is needed to provide protection through the designation of Specific Areas of Constraint. The forthcoming guidance on Setting and the Historic Environment by HED should be referenced in developing policy criteria in these areas.</p> <p>Comments received from statutory consultees and public respondents are set out under Key Issue 26.</p> <p>Post consultation consideration Bring forward POP recommendation.</p>	<p>Policy HE1 Archaeological Remains and their Settings</p> <p>This policy is an amalgamation of policies BH1 – BH4. The policy intent of BH1 – BH4 has been carried forward with minor amendments to the wording.</p> <p>Specific reference is made within the J&A to the ASAI at Knockdhu. The ASAI now falls within the boundary of the proposed Area of Constraint on High Structures – Countryside Strategy CS3.</p> <p>Councillor & PMT Comments</p> <p>Clarification was requested at the Councillor Workshop as to what constitutes an 'exceptional circumstance' and if it could be made clear within the policy. Additional policy wording brought forward which states that the development has to be of 'overriding regional importance'.</p> <p>Following comments from HED regarding aligning the policy wording to more closely reflect the SPPS and the text contained in BH1 – BH4, redrafted policy wording was added to Policy HE1 to ensure it now aligns with the SPPS and PPS6.</p> <p>HED also suggested that bespoke policy be created to protect the ASAI. As this ASAI also falls within the boundary of an Area of Constraint on Mineral Development, an Area of Constraint on High Structures and the AONB Policy area, it is considered that there is sufficient policy protection.</p>

<p>Policy BH 2: The Protection of Archaeological Remains of Local Importance and their Setting</p>	<p>SPPS (para 6.9) accords with Policy BH 2 in that it states that development proposals which would adversely affect archaeological remains of local importance or their settings should only be permitted where the planning authority considers that the need for the proposed development or other material considerations outweigh the value of the remains and/or their settings.</p>	<p>Policy BH 2 appears to be working well and there is no evidence to suggest that it needs to be substantially amended.</p>	<p>HMC noted that the forthcoming guidance on Setting and the Historic Environment by HED should be referenced in developing policy criteria in these areas.</p>	<p>This policy is accounted for in new HE1 Policy above.</p>
<p>States that development proposals which would adversely affect archaeological sites or monuments which are of local importance (or their settings) will only be permitted where the planning authority considers that the proposed development outweighs the value of the remains.</p>	<p>In addition, the SPPS recommends a Plan-led approach to the identification of Areas of Archaeological Potential (AAP) within settlement limits where, on the basis of current knowledge archaeological remains may be encountered. The intention is to provide more certainty for prospective developers.</p>	<p>It is recommended that the wording of Policy BH 2 is brought forward in the LDP Plan Strategy with amendments to recognise any spatial designation of existing or new AAPs that may be introduced through the LDP.</p>	<p>Post consultation consideration Bring forward POP recommendation.</p>	
<p>Policy BH 3: Archaeological Assessment and Evaluation</p>	<p>Paragraph 6.10 of SPPS accords with Policy BH 3 – retains the presumption of refusal if the requested information is not submitted.</p>	<p>Policy BH 3 appears to be working well and there is no evidence to suggest that it needs to be amended.</p>	<p>No comments received from statutory consultees or public respondents to this policy.</p>	<p>This policy is accounted for in new HE1 Policy above.</p>
<p>Requires that in circumstances where it is uncertain what impact a development will have or where the relative importance of the remains is unknown, developers will normally be requested to provide an archaeological assessment or evaluation.</p>		<p>It is recommended that the wording of Policy BH 3 is brought forward in the LDP Plan Strategy.</p>	<p>Post consultation consideration Bring forward POP recommendation.</p>	
<p>Policy BH 4: Archaeological Mitigation</p>	<p>Paragraph 6.11 of SPPS generally accords with Policy BH 4 but does not refer specifically to the use of planning conditions but instead refers to ‘appropriate measures’ being taken.</p>	<p>Policy BH 4 appears to be working well and there is no evidence to suggest that it needs to be amended.</p>	<p>No comments received from statutory consultees or public respondents to this policy.</p>	<p>This policy is accounted for in new HE1 Policy above.</p>
<p>Stipulates that if permission is granted for a development that will affect sites known to have archaeological remains, then conditions will be attached to ensure that appropriate measures are taken for the identification and mitigation of the archaeological impacts of the development.</p>		<p>It is recommended that the wording of Policy BH 4 is brought forward in the LDP Plan Strategy.</p>	<p>Post consultation consideration Bring forward POP recommendation.</p>	
<p>Policy BH 5: The Protection of World Heritage Sites</p>	<p>SPPS refers to World Heritage Sites in paragraph 6.29.</p>	<p>As there are no designated World Heritage Sites within our Borough it is recommended that this policy is not brought forward through the LDP.</p>	<p>HED and HMC acknowledged that whilst there are presently no World Heritage sites in the District, should any be designated in the</p>	<p>Policy not carried forward. Any potential designations in the future can be addressed at Plan Review Stage.</p>

			<p>future, appropriate policy in line with this would require to be developed. HMC noted that there is nothing to gain from dropping BH 5 and that it might be useful in the context of potential future policy designations. In this regard they referred to Gracehill, west of Ballymena, which is the only complete Moravian Church settlement in Ireland.</p> <p>Post consultation consideration Bring forward POP recommendation.</p>	
<p>Policy BH 6: The Protection of Parks, Gardens and Demesnes of Special Historic Interest</p> <p>This policy offers protection for historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes and 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.</p>	<p>SPPS generally accords with Policy BH 6 in that it states that planning permission should not be granted for development that would lead to the loss of, or cause harm to, the overall character, principal components or setting of Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes.</p>	<p>Policy BH 6 appears to be working well and there is no evidence to suggest that it needs to be substantially amended.</p> <p>It is recommended that the wording of Policy BH 6 is brought forward in the LDP Plan Strategy with potential amendments to recognise any spatial designation of Specific Areas of Constraint that may be introduced through the LDP.</p> <p>It is also recommended that the wording 'will not normally' within Policy BH 6 be removed and replaced 'should not' in order to be more in keeping with the language of the SPPS.</p>	<p>HED welcomes the recommendation to retain the policies from PPS 6 as separate entities and acknowledge their modification to reflect the legislative changes introduced through the Planning Act (NI) 2011 and the new strategic policy context of the SPPS.</p> <p>Post consultation consideration Bring forward POP recommendation.</p>	<p>Policy wording largely brought forward with amendments to include criteria requiring that;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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; and (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. <p>Development proposals are required to meet General Policy and accord with other provisions of the LDP</p>
<p>Policy BH 7: Change of Use of a Listed Building</p> <p>Policy BH7 - The Department will normally permit the change of use of a listed building where this secures its upkeep and survival and the character and architectural or historic interest of the building would be preserved or enhanced.</p>	<p>SPPS accords with Policies BH 7 and BH 8 in that development involving a change of use and/or works or extension/alteration may be permitted, particularly where this will secure the ongoing viability and upkeep of the building.</p>	<p>Policies BH 7 and BH 8 appear to be working well and there is no evidence to suggest that they need to be substantially amended.</p>	<p>HED welcomes the recommendation to retain the policies from PPS 6 as separate entities and acknowledge their modification to reflect the legislative changes introduced through the Planning Act (NI) 2011 and the new strategic policy context of the SPPS.</p>	<p>Policy HE3 Listed Buildings Change of Use or Extension/Alteration or Conversion of a Listed Building</p> <p>This policy is an amalgamation of polices BH7 and BH8.</p> <p>Policy wording largely brought forward with amendments to include an additional criterion requiring that;</p>

	<p>Such development should respect the essential character and architectural or historic interest of the building and its setting, and features of special interest should remain intact and unimpaired.</p> <p>Proposals should be based on a clear understanding of the importance of the building/place/heritage asset, and support the best viable use that is compatible with the fabric, setting and character of the building.</p>	<p>It is recommended that the wording of Policy BH 7 and BH 8 is brought forward in the LDP Plan Strategy but make reference to the requirement for a Design and Access Statement as part of any proposal.</p> <p>It is also recommended that the word 'normally' within Policy BH 8 be removed and replaced with 'should' in order to be more in keeping with the language used in the SPPS.</p>	<p>Post consultation consideration Bring forward POP recommendation.</p>	<p>(a) in the case of extensions, they shall be subservient to the existing building(s) with regard to height, scale, form, proportion and massing.</p> <p>Development proposals are required to meet General Policy and accord with other provisions of the LDP.</p> <p>Councillor & PMT Comments Following comments from HED additional wording from the SPPS now included within the opening statement to Policy HE3: "All works to a listed building must ensure that the essential character and special architectural and/or historic interest is protected, conserved, and where possible enhanced"</p> <p>Para 6.7 of PPS6 - in principle the aim should be to identify the best viable use that is compatible with the fabric, setting and character of the building and it should be noted that this may not necessarily be the most profitable use) was added to the final J&A text.</p> <p>In relation to the requirement for the submission of a Design and Access Statement it was decided in consultation with Development Management that this wording was considered more appropriate – "All applications should be supported by sufficient information to allow the impact of the proposal and its potential to secure the ongoing retention and upkeep of the listed building to be assessed. The amount and detail of information required will depend on the nature and significance of the building and the level of intervention proposed".</p>
<p>Policy BH 8: Extension or Alteration of a Listed Building</p>				<p>This policy is accounted for in Policy HE3 above.</p>

<p>Sets out the criteria to enable the assessment of development proposals for the extension or alteration of a listed building – it stipulates that the Planning Authority will normally only grant consent to proposals for the extension or alteration of a listed building where all the following criteria are met:</p> <p>(a) the essential character of the building and its setting are retained and its features of special interest remain intact and unimpaired;</p> <p>(b) the works proposed make use of traditional and/or sympathetic building materials and techniques which match or are in keeping with those found on the building; and</p> <p>(c) the architectural details (e.g. doors, gutters, windows) match or are in keeping with the building.</p>				
<p>Policy BH 9: The Control of Advertisement on a Listed Building</p> <p>States that advertisement consent will normally only be granted for consent for advertisements or signs on a listed building where these are carefully designed and located to respect the architectural form and detailing of the building.</p>	<p>Paragraph 6.14 of SPPS generally accords with Policy BH 9 in that it states that advertisement consent should only be forthcoming where these are carefully designed and located to respect the architectural form and detailing of the building, and also meet the requirements of strategic policy on the Control of Outdoor Advertisements.</p>	<p>Policy BH 9 appears to be working well and there is no evidence to suggest that it needs to be substantially amended.</p> <p><i>It is recommended that the word 'normally' be removed and replaced with 'should' in order to be more in keeping with the language used in the SPPS.</i></p>	<p>HED welcomes the recommendation to retain the policies from PPS 6 as separate entities and acknowledge their modification to reflect the legislative changes introduced through the Planning Act (NI) 2011 and the new strategic policy context of the SPPS.</p> <p>Post consultation consideration Bring forward POP recommendation. Give consideration to the simplification and integration of all policies relating to advertisements into a single Advertisement Policy.</p>	<p>This policy is accounted for in Policy AD1.</p>
<p>Policy BH 10: Demolition of a Listed Building</p> <p>Sets out a general presumption in favour of retaining listed buildings and seeks to prevent the demolition of a listed building unless there are exceptional</p>	<p>SPPS accords with Policy BH 10 in that it stipulates that the total demolition or demolition of any significant part of a listed building must not be permitted unless there are exceptional reasons as to why it cannot be retained in its original or reasonably modified form. Where consent is given this will</p>	<p>Policy BH 10 appears to be working well and there is no evidence to suggest that it needs to be substantially amended.</p>	<p>HED welcomes the recommendation to retain the policies from PPS 6 as separate entities and acknowledge their modification to reflect the legislative changes introduced through the Planning Act (NI) 2011 and the new strategic policy</p>	<p>Policy HE 04 – Listed Buildings - Demolition of a Listed Building</p> <p>Policy wording largely brought forward with amendments to include additional policy test requiring the submission of comprehensive evidence to demonstrate that every effort has been made to retain the listed building.</p>

<p>reasons why the building cannot be retained in its original or in a reasonably modified form. Where, exceptionally, listed building consent is granted for demolition this will normally be conditional on prior agreement for the redevelopment of the site and appropriate arrangements for recording the building before its demolition.</p>	<p>normally be conditional on prior agreement for the redevelopment of the site and appropriate arrangements put in place to enable the recording of the building prior to demolition.</p>	<p>It is recommended that the wording of Policy BH 10 is brought forward in the LDP Plan Strategy with an amendment that stipulates that any structural information/report submitted as part of any case for demolition be to a specified minimum standard as agreed by the Council.</p>	<p>context of the SPPS.</p> <p>Post consultation consideration Bring forward POP recommendation.</p>	<p>Councillor & PMT Comments HED suggested that additional test be included within the J&A in relation to the structural issues arising from neglect. New wording has been inserted at para 10.1.35 addressing this.</p> <p>HED recommended that policy text referring to the inclusion of items related to the economic justification for demolition be removed – this wording has been removed from the final policy text.</p> <p>Additional text has been added to the J&A requiring that reports submitted for consideration on the integrity of the building, including structural integrity, must be submitted by suitably experienced engineers, architects or building surveyors.</p>
<p>Policy BH 11: Development affecting the Setting of a Listed Building</p> <p>Sets out the policy criteria to enable the consideration of applications which may affect the setting of a listed building. It 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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 (c) building materials and techniques which respect those found on the building; and (d) the nature of the use proposed 	<p>SPPS does not have specific policy wording directly relating to the impact of proposed development on the setting of a listed building – it makes passing reference in paragraph 6.12 and 6.13 but would be considered to accord with Policy BH 11.</p>	<p>Policy BH 11 is working well and there is no evidence to suggest that it needs to be amended.</p> <p><i>It is recommended that the wording of Policy BH 11 is brought forward in the LDP Plan Strategy.</i></p>	<p>HED welcomes the recommendation to retain the policies from PPS 6 as separate entities and acknowledge their modification to reflect the legislative changes introduced through the Planning Act (NI) 2011 and the new strategic policy context of the SPPS.</p> <p>HED commented that the term ‘setting’ applies to anything in the physical space that is part of, has an impact on, or contributes to the significance and distinctive character of a historic asset, or through association with the site, or how the asset may be seen, understood or experienced.</p> <p>Post consultation consideration Discuss the definition of ‘setting’ with HED before bringing forward POP recommendation.</p>	<p>Policy HE5 Development affecting the Setting of a Listed Building</p> <p>Policy wording largely brought forward with amendments to include additional criterion relating to the protection of key public views.</p> <p>Development proposals are required to meet General Policy and accord with other provisions of the LDP.</p> <p>Councillor & PMT Comments As per the suggestion of HED additional text was included within the J&A to provide some clarity to the meaning of the policy in terms of ‘setting’. The word ‘curtilage’ has been removed and replaced with ‘setting’.</p>

<p>respects the character of the setting of the building.</p>				
<p>Policy BH 12: New development in a Conservation Area</p> <p>Stipulates that permission will normally only be granted approval for new buildings, alterations, extensions and changes of use in, or which impact on the setting of, a conservation area where all the criteria (a) to (g) are met.</p> <p>Criterion (a) requires that the development preserves or enhances the character and appearance of the area.</p>	<p>SPPS amends criterion (a) of Policy BH 12 to take account of legislative change introduced by Section 104 of the Planning Act 2011.</p> <p>Accordingly, in managing new development within a designated Conservation Area the amended guiding principle is to afford special regard to the desirability of ‘enhancing the character or appearance where an opportunity to do so exists’, or to ‘preserve its character or appearance where an opportunity to enhance does not arise’.</p> <p>There will be a presumption against the granting of planning permission for development where proposals would conflict with this principle.</p>	<p>The Conservation Area policy within the SPPS places a greater emphasis on new development that will ‘enhance’ the character of the area.</p> <p>Only where an opportunity to enhance does not exist should the lesser test of ‘preserving’ be considered. There is now a requirement to amend this policy to reflect the change in the policy slant.</p> <p><i>It is recommended that Policy BH 12 is brought forward in the LDP Plan Strategy and amended to reflect the SPPS as indicated.</i></p>	<p>HED welcomes the recommendation to retain the policies from PPS 6 as separate entities and acknowledge their modification to reflect the legislative changes introduced through the Planning Act (NI) 2011 and the new strategic policy context of the SPPS.</p> <p>Post consultation consideration Bring forward POP recommendation.</p>	<p>Policy HE6 Conservation Areas</p> <p>Policy HE6 is an amalgamation of policies BH12 and BH14. The general intent of these policies has been carried forward through to Policy HE6.</p> <p>Criterion (a) has been amended to reflect the policy test required under SPPS 6.18. An additional assessment criterion in relation to new build or replacement buildings has been brought forward with regards plot layout and site density.</p> <p>Additional assessment criteria have been introduced in relation to alterations, extensions and change of use proposals.</p> <p>The intent of Policy BH14 has been carried forward with additional policy text indicating that where it is determined that the building makes a positive material contribution Policy HE4 will apply.</p> <p>Councillor & PMT Comments Recommended by HED the following text to ensure alignment with the SPPS now included in Policy: “enhancing its character and only where an opportunity to enhance does not exist should the lesser test of preserving be applied.” HED also suggested that the term ‘setting’ be included in criterion (b) This has been done.</p> <p>Additional wording recommended by HED has been added to the J&A in relation to demolition whereby the onus is on the applicant to provide evidence that the building makes no material contribution to the character or appearance of the area.</p>
<p>Policy BH 13: The control of advertisements in a Conservation Area</p>			<p>HED welcomes the recommendation to retain the policies from PPS 6 as separate entities and acknowledge their modification to reflect the legislative changes introduced</p>	<p>This policy is accounted for in Policy AD1.</p>

<p>Requires that any consent for the display of advertisements in or close to a conservation area does not adversely affect the character, appearance or setting of the area or be detrimental to public safety.</p>	<p>SPPS generally accords with Policy BH 13 in that the consent for the display of an advertisement in or close to a Conservation Area should only be granted where it would not adversely affect the overall character, appearance or setting of the area.</p> <p>SPPS also states that it may be appropriate to bring forward policies within LDP for the control of outdoor advertisements, tailored to local circumstances but any policy must be compatible with other policies set out within the SPPS.</p>	<p>Policy BH 13 appears to be working well, but it has become apparent that there are some issues relating to the display of certain types of advertisements within conservation areas which benefit from 'deemed consent'.</p> <p>It is recommended that the wording of Policy BH 13 is brought forward in the LDP Plan Strategy but consideration given to the introduction of specific policy wording relating to the control of flashing, scrolling, animated, intermittent or moving digital signage.</p> <p>Any separate strategic policy on Advertisement in the form of an Advertisement Strategy should take account of the special architectural or historic interest of conservation areas.</p>	<p>through the Planning Act (NI) 2011 and the new strategic policy context of the SPPS.</p> <p>The majority of statutory consultees and public respondents were supportive of the introduction of specific policy wording relating to the control of flashing, scrolling, animated, intermittent or moving digital signage. One respondent noted that care should be taken relating to interactive displays which enable the appropriate enjoyment of the area. Translink advised caution in the wording of this policy to ensure that passenger information signage at bus stops are not precluded. Both HED and HMC were supportive of the suggested policy amendment. It was also suggested that consideration be given to the introduction of 'protection of amenity' within BH 13 to ensure adequate protection from potential light nuisance.</p> <p>Post consultation consideration Bring forward POP recommendation. We will consider all comments in bringing forward any policy amendments. We will give consideration to the simplification and integration of all policies relating to advertisements into a single Advertisement Policy.</p>	
--	---	--	--	--

<p>Policy BH 14: Demolition in a Conservation Area</p> <p>Policy BH14 will normally only permit the demolition of an unlisted building in a conservation area where the building makes no material contribution to the character and appearance of the area. Where conservation area consent for demolition is granted this will normally be conditional on prior agreement for the redevelopment of the site and appropriate arrangements for recording the building before its demolition.</p>	<p>SPPS amends criterion (a) of Policy BH 14 to take account of legislative change introduced by Section 104 of the Planning Act 2011. Accordingly, in managing demolition within a designated Conservation Area the amended guiding principle is to afford special regard to the desirability of ‘enhancing the character or appearance where an opportunity to do so exists’, or to ‘preserve its character or appearance where an opportunity to enhance does not arise’.</p> <p>There will be a presumption against the granting of planning permission for demolition where proposals would conflict with this principle.</p>	<p>The Conservation Area policy within the SPPS places a greater emphasis on ‘enhancing’ the character of the area. There will be a general presumption against the grant of conservation area consent for demolition of unlisted buildings, where proposals would conflict with this principle. Only where an opportunity to enhance does not exist should the lesser test of ‘preserving’ be considered. There is now a requirement to amend this policy to reflect the change in the policy slant.</p> <p>It is recommended that Policy BH 14 is brought forward in the LDP Plan Strategy and amended to reflect the SPPS as indicated.</p>	<p>HED welcomes the recommendation to retain the policies from PPS 6 as separate entities and acknowledge their modification to reflect the legislative changes introduced through the Planning Act (NI) 2011 and the new strategic policy context of the SPPS.</p> <p>Post consultation consideration Bring forward POP recommendation.</p>	<p>This policy is accounted for in Policy HE6.</p>
<p>Policy BH 15: The Re-use of Non-Listed Vernacular Buildings</p> <p>Policy BH 15 sets out the criteria in relation to the re-use of non-listed vernacular buildings – planning permission will normally only be granted for the sympathetic conversion of non-listed vernacular buildings to other appropriate uses where this would secure their upkeep and retention. In the countryside conversion to residential use will normally only be considered appropriate where the building to be converted is an important element in the landscape and of local architectural merit or historic interest</p>	<p>SPPS generally accords with Policy BH 15, but widens the scope of the policy to refer to ‘non-designated heritage assets’. Such assets include not only vernacular buildings, but also historic buildings of local importance.</p> <p>The SPPS also goes beyond the ‘re-use’ of the assets, by requiring the planning authority, to consider the impact of any application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset.</p> <p>The SPPS does not provide any specific criteria but does suggest that it may be prudent to bring forward bespoke policies in the LDP for such buildings.</p>	<p>Whilst Policy BH 15 seems to be working well, it is recommended that the policy is revised and updated to take account of the following factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the language and wider scope of the SPPS; ▪ the need to incorporate sections of policy outlined in PPS 21 relating to Replacement Dwellings in the Countryside (Policy CTY 3) and the Conversion and Re-use of Existing Buildings in the Countryside (Policy CTY 4) insofar as they relate to non-listed vernacular dwellings and buildings; ▪ potential relaxation of the criteria (d) of Policy BH 15 which sets out a presumption against extending such buildings. It is thought that this criterion could hinder the delivery of the intent of the policy which is to secure the long term re-use of non-listed vernacular buildings. 	<p>HED welcomes the recommendation to retain the policies from PPS 6 as separate entities and acknowledge their modification to reflect the legislative changes introduced through the Planning Act (NI) 2011 and the new strategic policy context of the SPPS.</p> <p>HED acknowledged non-listed vernacular properties may lend themselves for use for a variety of class types (dwellings and others). In addition, they state that the conservation and reuse of vacant historic buildings should be heritage led to safeguard the property and its setting from inappropriate interventions. HED advocates councils identifying historic buildings of local importance in their area and referred to recently published guidance on the topic “Historic Buildings of Local Importance, A Guide to their Identification and Protection – May 2017”.</p>	<p>Policy HE8 Non-listed Locally Important Building or Vernacular Building</p> <p>Policy HE8 relates to Non-listed Locally Important or Vernacular Buildings. This policy still retains the intent of BH15 in that there is a presumption in favour of the sympathetic conversion or re-use of these types of buildings. However BH15 criterion (d) indicated that normally no new extensions should be allowed. This was considered to be overly restrictive and is now omitted from HE 8, but policy criterion (b) ensures that any proposed extension is subservient to the existing or adjacent buildings.</p> <p>Policy wording relating to the Replacement of Non-listed Vernacular Dwellings has been introduced which both signposts to Policy HOU9 Replacement Dwellings and also stipulates that the existing dwelling must be retained and incorporated into the layout of the overall development.</p> <p>However, overall there is some concern regarding the application of this policy as it relies heavily on the identification of these non-designated heritage assets. Footnote 11 of the SPPS states - ‘A historic building of local importance, is a building, structure or feature, whilst not statutory listed, has been identified by the Council as an</p>

			<p>In regard to extensions, HED suggested that any amended policy should require such a proposal to be subservient to the parent building and respect the essential character and architectural and historic interest of the parent building and its setting.'</p> <p>Post consultation consideration Review policy with HED and Dfl in the context of its workability (refer to Key Issue 28 in this report).</p>	<p>important part of their heritage, due to its local architectural or historic significance.'</p> <p>From a Council perspective there are resources and skills implications in identifying these heritage assets. Accordingly, Council will continue to liaise with HED on this issue. In the meantime the policy will be applied to proposals that come forward on a case by case basis.</p>
PPS 6 Addendum: Areas of Townscape Character	SPPS	POP Recommendation/Comment	POP Responses and Post Consultation Consideration (see Chapter 9)	Final Wording for Draft Plan Strategy
<p>Policy ATC 1: Demolition Control in an Area of Townscape Character</p> <p>States that there is a presumption in favour of retention where it is determined that the building makes a positive contribution to the character of the ATC. Demolition will normally only be allowed if it is considered that the building makes no material contribution. Where permission for demolition is granted this will normally be conditional on prior agreement for the redevelopment of the site.</p>	<p>SPPS accords with ATC 1 in that the demolition of an unlisted building in an ATC should only be permitted where the building makes no material contribution to the distinctive character of the area and subject to appropriate arrangements for the redevelopment of the site.</p>	<p>Policy ATC 1 is working well and there is no evidence to suggest that it needs to be substantially amended.</p> <p>It is recommended that the wording of Policy ATC 1 is brought forward in the LDP Plan Strategy and amended to reflect the language of the SPPS (e.g. in regard to the replacement of the term 'normally').</p>	<p>No comments received from statutory consultees or public respondents to this policy.</p> <p>Post consultation consideration Bring forward POP recommendation.</p>	<p>This policy is accounted for in new HE7 Policy</p>
<p>Policy ATC 2: New Development in an Area of Townscape Character</p> <p>States that development will only be permitted where it is considered to either maintain or enhance the overall character of the area. Existing trees, archaeological or other landscape features which contribute to the distinctive character of the area are to be protected and integrated in a suitable manner into the design and layout of the development.</p>	<p>SPPS carries through the general thrust of Policy ATC 2 in paragraph 6.21 which states that in managing development within ATCs designated through the LDP process, new development should only be permitted where this will maintain or enhance the overall character of the area and respect its built form.</p>	<p>Policy ATC 2 is working well and there is no evidence to suggest that it needs to be amended.</p> <p>It is recommended that the wording of Policy ATC 2 is brought forward in the LDP Plan Strategy.</p>	<p>One respondent suggested that the policy approach relating to, ATC/AVC together with requirements for good design and place making are sufficiently robust to protect built heritage features of importance.</p> <p>HED stated that in managing development within existing ATC's or any new proposed ATC's, designated through the LDP process the historic environment baseline evidence should be used to inform potential mitigation</p>	<p>Policy HE7 Areas of Townscape Character</p> <p>Policy HE7 is an amalgamation of Policies ATC1 and ATC2 with additional criteria added similar to those included within Conservation Area Policy HE 6.</p> <p>In relation to Demolition in ATCs additional policy wording is included to now make it explicitly clear that in cases where it is determined that an unlisted building makes a material contribution to the character of the ATC then the same criteria as contained within Policy HE 6 as it relates to demolition within a Conservation Area will be applied.</p>

			<p>measures such as designations or key site requirements</p> <p>Post consultation consideration Bring forward POP recommendation.</p>	<p>The rationale for including these additional 'tests' is to ensure that the overriding character of the ATC is protected and if possible enhanced.</p> <p>Councillor & PMT Comments Additional wording recommended by HED has been added to the J&A in relation to demolition whereby the onus is on the applicant to provide evidence that the building makes no material contribution to the character or appearance of the area</p>
<p>Policy ATC 3: The Control of Advertisements in an Area of Townscape Character</p> <p>States that consent will only be granted for the display of an advertisement in an Area of Townscape Character where:</p> <p>(a) it maintains the overall character and appearance of the area; and</p> <p>(b) it does not prejudice public safety.</p>	<p>SPPS paragraph 6.23 accords with Policy ATC 3.</p>	<p>Policy ATC 3 is working well and there is no evidence to suggest that it needs to be substantially amended.</p> <p>It is recommended that the thrust of Policy ATC 3 is brought forward in the LDP Plan Strategy but consideration should be given to the introduction of specific policy wording relating to the control of flashing, scrolling, animated, intermittent or moving digital signage within ATCs.</p> <p>Any separate strategic policy on Advertisement in the form of an Advertisement Strategy should take account of the special architectural or historic interest of ATCs.</p>	<p>No comments received from statutory consultees or public respondents to this policy.</p> <p>Post consultation consideration Bring forward POP recommendation. We will consider comments made in regard to the control of advertisement in Conservation Areas in bringing forward any amendment to this policy. We will also give consideration to the simplification and integration of all policies relating to advertisements into a single Advertisement Policy.</p>	<p>This policy is accounted for in new AD1 Policy.</p>

PPS 17: Control of Outdoor Advertisements	SPPS	POP Recommendation/Comment	POP Responses and Post Consultation Consideration (see Chapter 9)	Final Wording for Draft Plan Strategy
<p>Policy AD 1: Amenity and Public Safety</p> <p>Sets out regional planning policy and guidance relating to the display of outdoor advertisements. There are 2 main policy objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> it respects amenity, when assessed in the context of the general characteristics of the locality; and it does not prejudice public 	<p>SPPS accords with Policy AD 1. The general thrust of the policy approach as set out in the SPPS is to ensure that outdoor advertisements contribute positively to a quality environment and do not prejudice public safety.</p> <p>Paragraphs 6.58, 6.59 and 6.60 make reference to the need to ensure that advertisements do not detract from the unique qualities and amenity of the countryside nor diminish our archaeology or built heritage.</p>	<p>Policy AD 1 is working well and there is no evidence to suggest that it needs to be substantially amended.</p> <p>It is recommended that the wording of Policy AD 1 is brought forward in the LDP Plan Strategy but Council should consider the introduction of specific policy wording relating to the control of flashing, scrolling, animated, intermittent or moving digital signage within conservation areas and ATCs.</p> <p>Ensure that the Strategic</p>	<p>No comments received from statutory consultees or public respondents to this policy.</p> <p>Post consultation consideration Bring forward POP recommendation but give consideration to the simplification and integration of all policies relating to advertisements in to a single Advertisement Policy.</p>	<p>Policy AD1 The Control of Advertisements</p> <p>Policy AD1 is an amalgamation of policies AD1, BH9, BH13 and ATC3. The general intent of these policies has been carried forward through to Policy AD1 with additional assessment criteria relating to Digital Advertising Screens.</p> <p>Councillor & PMT Comments Councillors were supportive of the policy approach and welcomed the inclusion of specific policy relating to digital signage. HED had concerns regarding the 'grouping' of these policies and the implications relating to the hierarchy and nuance differences</p>

<p>safety.</p> <p>PPS 17 should be read in conjunction with policies BH 9, BH 13, and ATC 3 of PPS 6.</p>		<p>Advertisement policy conforms with and does not conflict with any retained advertisement policy for the historic environment.</p>		<p>between the designation types and requested the following text to be included;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Listed Building – advertisements are to be carefully designed and located to respect its architectural detail and form. (b) Conservation Area – advertisements are not to adversely affect the overall character, appearance or setting. (c) ATC - advertisements are to maintain the overall character and appearance.
---	--	--	--	---

<p>PPS 23: Enabling Development for the Conservation of Significant Places</p>	<p>SPPS</p>	<p>POP Recommendation/Comment</p>	<p>POP Responses and Post Consultation Consideration (see Chapter 9)</p>	<p>Final Wording for Draft Plan Strategy</p>
<p>Policy ED 1: Enabling Development</p> <p>This policy seeks to provide flexibility to depart from normal planning policy, in order to accommodate unforeseen imaginative development proposals that are for the long term public benefit. The policy relates to significant places, defined as any part of the historic environment that has heritage value.</p> <p>Under this policy proposals involving enabling development relating to the re-use, restoration</p>	<p>The SPPS (para 6.25, 6.26) re-iterates the introductory text to PPS 23 which emphasises the intention and objectives of the policy.</p> <p>SPPS (para 6.27) states that Council's may bring forward LDP policies to provide for flexibility to accommodate unforeseen imaginative development proposals which are clearly in the public interest.</p>	<p>Policy ED 1 appears to be working well and there is no evidence to suggest that it needs to be amended.</p> <p><i>It is recommended that the wording of Policy ED 1 is brought forward in the LDP Plan Strategy.</i></p>	<p>No comments received from statutory consultees or public respondents to this policy.</p> <p>Post consultation consideration Bring forward POP recommendation.</p>	<p>Policy HE9 Enabling Development for the Conservation of Heritage Assets</p> <p>The wording of HE9 is carried forward from ED1 with no changes save from replacing 'Significant Places' with 'Heritage Assets'.</p> <p>Councillor & PMT comments HED had advised that paragraphs 4.2, 4.6 and 4.7 from the J&A of ED1 be included, this additional text has been carried forwarded into the J&A of HE9.</p>

or refurbishment of significant places will only be permitted where a set of criteria are met. Best Practice Guidance should be used to assess proposals. Planning conditions or a planning agreement are used, as appropriate, to secure the associated public benefit.

New SFA1: Strategic Focus Areas

BMAP 2015 includes design policies Town Centres. Within designated Character Areas in town centres, proposals are required to be in general accordance with the urban design criteria in the District Proposals. The Policy does not apply within the designated Protected Housing Areas in the Town Centres.

Urban Design Criteria (Policy CS31) was developed for Carrickfergus Town Centre and aims to achieve greater physical and visual connections in the Town Centre, strengthen the character, protect the urban form and restore the waterfront and castle as the key focal points of the town centre. A Town Wall policy (Policy CS32) aims to further the conservation and protection of the historic town wall.

The SPPS states that, "Place-making is a people centred approach to the planning, design and stewardship of new developments and public spaces." The SPPS also states that, "Key to successful place-making is identifying the assets of a particular place as well as developing a vision for its future potential."

The SPPS directs planning authorities to consider positive ways in which to improve the linkages between good places (i.e. design) and the management and maintenance of those spaces (i.e. stewardship). The SPPS states that planning authorities must ensure that, where relevant, the planning process takes account of the 10 qualities of urban stewardship and design set out in the "Living Places: Urban Stewardship and Design Guide" for Northern Ireland.

The POP recognised that there are some areas of larger settlements that are highly significant for creating a positive image for MEA and that such spaces represent unique opportunities for positive place-making. The POP set out that these spaces may benefit from being designated within areas with a spatial framework with bespoke design criteria – Strategic Focus Areas (SFA).

The POP recommended, where appropriate, identifying and designating SFAs within settlements and developing bespoke design criteria for these designated areas.

Generally, there was support from both statutory consultees and the public for identifying and designating SFAs. Statutory Consultees welcomed this place-making approach and it's emphasise on a collaborative approach. HED indicated that a number of historic settlements would benefit from the identification and designation of SFAs and RSPB and NIEA suggested that this approach offered an opportunity to include biodiversity considerations within any bespoke design criteria.

A number of suggestions were put forward as to what places/spaces could be considered for inclusion within a SFA designation.

Post Consultation Consideration
Bring forward POP recommendation to, where appropriate, identify and designate SFAs within settlements and to develop bespoke design criteria for these designated areas. Consideration will be given to the areas suggested for SFA consideration.

SFA1: Strategic Focus Areas

New policy wording developed.

In order to support good place-making in key areas of the larger settlements, the Local Policies Plan will designate SFAs. The overall aim of a SFA is to support the successful and sustainable development of discrete urban areas that are strategically important for our Borough, in regard to sustainable tourism and economic growth and their heritage and unique amenity value.

The Local Policies Plan will set out a bespoke Spatial Framework and objectives for each designated SFA that will support the Council's strategic vision for that area. The spatial framework will be supported by planning guidance that will seek to manage development so as to meet the place-making objectives and this guidance will take account of identified key features.

Councillor Comments

No changes further to Councillor consultation.



**Mid & East
Antrim**
Borough Council

Local Development Plan Team
County Hall
182 Galgorm Road
Ballymena
BT42 1QF

Tel: 0300 124 5000
planning@midandeantrim.gov.uk

www.midandeantrim.gov.uk/planning