

Technical Appendix 5.1

Known regionally important monuments within 5km of the proposed wind farm development

Appendix 5.1: Known regionally important monuments within 5km of the proposed wind farm development.

SMR No.	Type	Importance	Description
LDY 06:05	Rath	Regional	This site is located at a break of slope with ground falling steeply to south-southwest and fine views over lower ground. The enclosure is sub-rectangular, 28m by 27m, with a rectangular house within. It is enclosed by a ditch south-west-northeast and an inner bank. The bank is 1.5m high internally, 6m wide and circa 3m above the ditch, which is 1.4m deep and 6.5m wide. There is an entrance causeway at the southeast. The foundations of the round cornered rectangular house are 0.4m high, and 9.5m by 5.2m internally. It has an entrance at the east and two small hummocks which could be internal features. It seems to be too large for the enclosure & may post-date the rath, possibly C17th.
LDY 06:09	Rock Fortification (Giant's Sconce or Dunceithirn)	Regional	This site is located on the summit of Sconce hill with ground falling away on all sides. The flattish top of the hill is enclosed by a once substantial stone wall which has been heavily damaged. The W slope of the outcrop shows many tumbled stones and boulders, probably from the wall. The area enclosed is 52.6m by 28.5m across, and the remains of the wall are 3.5m wide and up to 1m high. There is an entrance at S, 1.5m wide and 4.8m long, formed by boulders. At the east, 5m below the main site is a fortified platform with the remains of a stone wall on its eastern edge. The wall on the eastern edge of the upper enclosure is said to have had an intra-mural chamber, but this was destroyed in the early C19th, and only a hollow remains, 9.2m long by 2.4m wide.
LDY 10:06	Rath	Regional	This site is located in a low-lying, poorly drained area with ground falling to Curl river at the north. The field in which the rath lies had been recently ploughed at the time of survey, although the platform itself had not been touched. The rath consists of a platform 33m by 32m set above field level, with an eroded perimeter bank. There is no trace of a ditch. The bank is 4m wide, 1.2m high internally and 1.5-1.7m externally. The interior is quite damp and may have been rigged in the

			past. There is much stone visible in the eroded bank and several gaps, but none are clearly original.
LDY 10:07	Cairn and Enclosure	Regional	This site is located on a level terrace on the W slope of a hill with excellent views southwest, west and northwest. The site consists of a circular perimeter of large boulders, enclosing an area 18m by 20m. The bank/wall is 3m wide and up to 0.5m high, with a possible entrance at the east, 2.8m wide. The outer edge of the perimeter is less well defined, with some tumbled stone. At the centre is a slightly raised area of smaller stones 0.4m high and 5m in diameter, with a second possible feature south of the entrance against the bank, 4m in diameter. The site seems more likely to be some form of a cairn surrounded by an enclosing bank of earth & stone, rather than a rath or cashel.
LDY 10:10	Counterscarp rath	Regional	On a natural local eminence with ground falling steeply to the Curly water at S & to E & W. The natural feature has been scarped to create a circular enclosure, 25m x 24m diam., with evidence of a perimeter bank, ditch & counterscarp bank. The site survives best at E where a ramped entrance crosses the ditch, but elsewhere the inner bank seems to fade into a berm. Stone visible in the bank may represent an original revetment & the causeway may also have been revetted. At E, the inner bank is 5m wide, 0.25m high internally & 1.75-2m above the ditch, which is 3m wide & 0.3m below the counterscarp bank. This, in turn, is 3m wide where present. The ramp at E is 2.5m wide.

LDY 10:11	Rath	Regional	This site consists of a large circular enclosure, 31m by 30m, set on the S slopes of Keady Mountain, with excellent views south, east and west. The site lies within a forested area. The rath platform is enclosed by a bank and wide outer ditch. It is built on a steep north-south slope. The interior slopes to south, and the ditch and bank dimensions vary in relation this slope. There is some revetting visible in the bank, which is 7m wide, 1.5m high internally and 3m above the ditch, which at the north, is 4m wide and 1.5m deep. To the south, the ditch becomes shallower & fades away. There are several gaps in the bank, one at the north 1m wide and a second at the northeast 3m wide. The original entrance however, seems to be at S, where the ditch is absent.
LDY 10:14	Sweat House	Regional	This sweat house is located approximately half a mile east of Lady O'Cahan's Bridge, built against the side of the hill on the south bank of Curly Burn. It is built of rough, unmortared stones, in a beehive shape, with a lintelled entrance at ground level. The roof is almost intact, but most of the E side of the structure has collapsed. The rest remains stable. The structure measures c.1.3m high, c.1.4m long and c.1.1m broad.
LDY 10:16	Wedge Tomb (Well Glass Spring)	Regional	This site is located on a rocky area, close to gorse and scrub on a very prominent S-facing slope. The wedge tomb consists of a facade 5.4m across of five stones with a central horizontal sill stone facing southwest. The chamber immediately behind the facade has largely collapsed but further towards the rear of the cairn a capstone 1.5m by 1.4m is still in situ. The surviving cairn is 5.7m southwest-northeast by 5.2m southeast-northwest, but it has been extensively robbed. It was excavated in the 1930s and found to have three chambers. The first contained no burials, but sherds of Beaker pottery and a flint scraper. The second contained more pottery and the remains of at least six adults, a child of circa 12 and an infant. The third contained pot shreds, charcoal and some bones.

Technical Appendix 5.2

Known locally archaeological monuments within 5km of the proposed wind farm development.

Appendix 5.2: locally Known archaeological monuments within 5km of the proposed wind farm development.

NISMR No.	Type	Importance	NISMR Description
LDY 06:04	Enclosure	Local	This site is located on quite steeply sloping ground which rises to a hill at northwest and falls to a stream valley at southeast. There are excellent views east and over lower ground to southeast and north. There is no ditch visible and the only evidence for a monument is a localised flattening in the general slope which could represent an eroded platform. This measures approximately 22m by 30m and is about 0.4m high.
LDY 06:06	Two Standing Stones	Local	Located on S-facing upland pasture, this site consists of two large upright stones, orientated northwest-southeast, 2.2m apart. The north stone is 1.5m high, measuring 0.85m wide by 0.75m thick and the south stone is 1.7m high, measuring 0.98m by 0.75m. There is no visible evidence that the two stones are part of a megalithic tomb although PSAMNI refers to a scatter of smaller stones around the two large ones.
LDY 06:07	Round Cairn	Local	This site is located on southwest facing upland pasture. It consists of a partly turfed-over round cairn with rounded stones up to 0.6m across exposed in the centre. The cairn is 15.7m by 14m across and about 1.7m high. A short length of stone wall has been built across the cairn east-west to serve as a sheep shelter. A hollow in the cairn on the north side has provided the stones.
LDY 06:08	Round Cairn	Local	Located on a prominent hilltop surrounded by maturing forest but with the site and immediate surroundings left unplanted. There is a good view east-northeast over coastal lowland and to a panorama of other summits elsewhere. The site consists of a roughly circular cairn, 16m by 17m and up to 1.5m high, made up of moderate sized stones, but extensively dug into and robbed out from east right through to the centre. Some stone has also spilled off around the edges.

NISMR No.	Type	Importance	NISMR Description
LDY 06:16	Round Cairn	Local	This site is located on south-southeast sloping upland pasture. This cairn is largely turfed over, but stones are exposed in a small central area 3m across. The cairn is 8.6m by 8.8m across and 1.3m high. The stones seem to have been robbed out. There is a small upright stone about 0.6m high standing 17m northwest of the cairn, but it may not be associated with it.
LDY 06:17	Round Cairn	Local	This site is located on S-facing upland pasture. This cairn is 4.1m by 4.4m across and 0.75m high. It is turfed over and has possibly been extensively robbed for stone for the dry stone walls nearby.
LDY 06:18	Round Cairn	Local	Located on south-southwest-facing upland pasture, this is a neat round cairn of loose round stones, up to 0.6m across. The cairn is 8.8m by 8.4m across and 1.4m high. There are traces of a length of wall on the top of the cairn, perhaps a sheep shelter like on another cairn, LDY 06:07, and a disturbed area on the north side of the cairn seems to have provided the stones for it.
LDY 06:20	Cairn	Local	This cairn is close to, but separate from the pair of standing stones LDY 06:06. It consists of an irregular rough scatter of quite large rounded boulders and earth, 10.5m by 18m across. This may not be an antiquity.
LDY 06:21	Round Cairn	Local	Located on south-sloping land, this is a round cairn, 14m by 14.7m across and about 1.5m high, partly turfed over around the edges and very disturbed in the centre, with many hollows, especially at east and southeast. Rabbits have added to the disturbance. The cairn sits on a slight rise on the hill slope

NISMR No.	Type	Importance	NISMR Description
LDY 06:22	Round Cairn	Local	Located on south-facing upland pasture, the remains of this cairn are 10.6m by 9.7m across and 0.4m high. The cairn is very ruined and difficult to measure. It is largely turfed over, but a few stones are visible on the surface. It sits on a slight rise on the slope. A standing stone, LDY 06:40, stands 1.75m north of the cairn.
LDY 06:26	Round Cairn	Local	This site is located high up on Stradreagh, with excellent views all round. The ground falls from the rocky knoll on which the site stands to S. The site is a disturbed, but still visible, round cairn, with the perimeter most clear at S. The centre is much more disturbed with hollows and a recent small cairn super-imposed. The cairn is 13.2m by 12.7m across and 1.5m high. A field wall crosses close to the site and has also caused disturbance.
LDY 06:30	Landscape Feature	Local	A small sub-circular enclosure set in grass field northwest of Springwell forest, on ground sloping to northeast. The enclosure consists of a dry stone wall enclosing a platform 14.5m by 18.5m with several large trees and stumps set inside. There is no ditch. Overall it gives the impression of an estate enclosure/tree ring and not an archaeological feature. The wall is a maximum of 1.25m high.
LDY 06:31	Hut Site	Local	Located on a southeast-facing hillslope, this is a booley site with hut foundations, associated banks and lynchets. There are three huts north of a stream, all rectangular. The east site is 4.7m by 3.4m across with walls 0.7m thick. The middle hut is 6.5m west of the first and is 3.3m by 5.6m, with walls 0.7m thick. The west hut is 13m west of the second and is 3.3m by 5.6m with walls 0.7m thick. On the south side of the stream is another rectangular foundation, 4m by 3.6m, with walls again 0.7m thick. There is a fifth hut site nearby, also rectangular, 5.7m by 4.2m. There are numerous ruined stony banks in the vicinity, largely obscured by vegetation, which may well be associated with the huts.

NISMR No.	Type	Importance	NISMR Description
LDY 06:32	Possible Hut Site	Local	Located on southeast-facing upland pasture, this site consists of a rough pile of stone about 3m across, with two areas of loose scattered stones, one 9m in diameter and the other 8m by 7m across. These seem more likely to be booley sites than cairns.
LDY 06:33	Round Cairn	Local	This site is located on gently sloping, southeast-facing upland, on a slight local eminence. This is a very ruined cairn, possibly robbed for the booley settlement nearby (LDY 06:32). It is 13.5m by 14m across and 0.75m high. The surface of the cairn is very uneven with loose stone lying around.
LDY 06:34	Hut Site	Local	This site is located on a level area of land between two streams. It consists of a small sub-rectangular foundation of a double faced stone wall, with rounded corners, 6.3m long by 4m wide, with a small annex on the SE end, 2.8m wide. There is an entrance on the SW side, face with a flat upright stone on each side. A few stony banks in the area may be associated with the site, but some could be more recent.
LDY 06:35	Four Cairns	Local	This site is located on a level area of upland on an otherwise south facing hillside. It consists of two cairns and two mounds of stone, largely turfed over, which may be part of a single long cairn, or could be two separate monuments. The W mound is oval, 6m by 5m across and 1.2m high. At its east end, two large blocks of stone about 10m high could conceivably be part of a chamber. The east mound is more elongated, 8m by 4.4m and 0.8m high. It is poorly defined on the north side with some earth-fast stones around the S which could be a kerb. The two other cairns are close by, one 3m to northwest, 4m by 3.8m across and 0.7m high, and the other 10m to north, 3m by 3.5m across and 0.6m high.

NISMR No.	Type	Importance	NISMR Description
LDY 06:36	Round Cairn	Local	Located on the edge of a level patch of upland grazing on an otherwise south facing slope, this is a small, neat, round cairn, turfed over, 34m due south of LDY 06:35. It is 4.2m by 4m across and 0.6m high. To north-northeast are two standing stones, about 4m from the centre of the cairn. The west stone is 0.40m by 0.55m and about 0.2m high (it may have fallen) and the east stone is 0.8m by 0.3m and 0.65m high.
LDY 06:37	Ring Bank and Cairn	Local	Located on level ground in upland pasture on an otherwise south facing slope, this is a small cairn of stones, turfed over, measuring 6m by 3.2m across and 0.4m high. It includes some large stones around the edge, but these do not form a consistent kerb. It is 3m due north of a ring cairn, which consists of a circular bank 1.6m wide and 0.3-0.6m high, enclosing an area 9.2m by 9.3m diameter, with an entrance at southeast, 1.4m wide, marked by two large stones. Slightly east of the centre is a small mound of stones and earth 1.5m in diameter, and 0.3m high.
LDY 06:38	Possible Cairn	Local	This site is located on a slight eminence on a gentle south sloping upland area. It is a very dubious site, but in view of the scatter of stones and the position, it may be a cairn. Nothing now remains of the site, but the road nearby could have removed all the stones. The area of the site is roughly 9m by 14m across.
LDY 06:39	Stone Scatter, Possible Cairn	Local	This site consists of an amorphous scatter of stones in forming a roughly circular area, with a possible kerb on the SE side. The site is too disturbed to measure.
LDY 06:40	Standing Stone	Local	This site is located in a slight hollow on otherwise well drained, south facing upland pasture. The stone stands 17.5m from a cairn, LDY 06:22. It is triangular in shape and 0.7m high.

NISMR No.	Type	Importance	NISMR Description
LDY 06:43	Cup and Ring Marked Stone	Local	This site is located in a coarse reed and grass field with a slight fall to north. A cairn, LDY 06:08, is visible on higher ground to north. The cup and ring mark stone was recorded here by J. Marshall, and cannot now be located.
LDY 06:44	Hut site	Local	This site is located in an area planted with young conifers with ground falling to southeast. It was noted on an aerial photograph as a small circular enclosure, roughly 12m in diameter. On the ground, it is visible as a roughly circular, grass grown ring, 12.4m by 11.3m across, possibly representing a house or small enclosure. The ring shows as a slightly raised feature with no obvious entrance. Stone lies below the grass and it seems likely that this represents a circular wall rather than a bank. The wall is 2.7m wide, 0.75m high internally and 0.6m externally.
LDY 06:53	Long Cairn (unlocated)	Local	This site is described in the OS memoirs as "2 long graves locally called Giant's Graves...raised of soil & small stones, some of which stones appear on the surface. They lie E & W & near the base of Ballyhanna Mt., one 125yds N of the other. Those graves were explored in 2 different places in 1806...in hopes of getting hidden treasure, but nothing of interest found". No further details available at present.
LDY 06:54	Cairn (Unlocated)	Local	This site is recorded in the OS memoirs as "a small hill, locally called the Ree...considered a very gentle place. It is also believed to have been formed by the Danes...There was a large quantity of stones round its base and on its surface, but the greater part of those stones had been removed from time to time to build houses. The hill measures 28yds by 24yds". The site cannot now be located. No further details available at present.

NISMR No.	Type	Importance	NISMR Description
LDY 06:55	Standing Stone (Unlocated)	Local	This site is recorded in the OS memoirs as "Murchys Stone is a standing stone in the townland of Stradreagh... This stone stands in a sloping position and measures 5ft in height, 8ft in length and 2'6" in thickness." No further details available at present.
LDY 06:56	Souterrain (Unlocated)	Local	This site is recorded in the OS memoirs as "a cave...now 50 years closed". No further details available at present.
LDY 06:57	Enclosure (Unlocated)	Local	This site is described in the OS memoirs as "the ruins of a Danish fort. The parapet is totally demolished and nothing of it remains at present on the premises but three moderate sized stones that formerly stood on the parapet ... this fort was circular, 46yds in diameter." No further details available at present.
LDY 06:58	Souterrain (Unlocated)	Local	This souterrain is described in the OS memoirs as "The mouth is on a level with the ground, is 1ft high and 1'6" broad. Its extent cannot at present be ascertained as it is choked up with stones but its architecture is exactly similar to all others in this country, the side walls being formed of stones without cement and covered with long flags stretched across them." No further details available at present.

SMR No.	Type	Importance	Description
LDY 06:59	Cairn/Megalithic Tomb (Unlocated)	Local	This site is described in the OS memoirs as "There stands at present...an ancient grave 7 and a half ft long, 5'9" broad and about 1ft high. There is a stone sunk at the head of the grave 53" long, 34" high and 6" thick. There are two other stones of inferior size sunk along the side of the top, covered with small stones and now grown over with soil..." No further details available at present.
LDY 06:60	Enclosure (Unlocated)	Local	This site is recorded in the OS memoirs as "Largantea Fort is on William Shannon's farm and 100yds from the house. This fort is of stone as is the wall and is 48ft in diameter and very rough". No further details available at present.
LDY 06:64	Battle Site	Local	The Annals of the Four Masters record a battle in 628 A.D. between the Cenel Eoghain & the Ulaid & Ciannachta, with the Cenel Eoghain winning. The Annals also record a 2nd battle here in 681 between the same groups, with the same result.
LDY 07:84	Standing Stone	Local	The OS Memoirs state that this standing stone was located in the holding of Jacob Hunter, and locally called the "Grey Stone". Its location is not known, and the only known standing stone in the area is the Dunalis Standing Stone Ldy 7:55, in Formullan townland, and located to the E of the house known as "The Pass". The OS Memoirs record the "Grey Stone" as being "4 ft high, 2 ft 10 inches broad and 2 1/2 ft thick". This site is not shown on either the 1853 or 1954 editions of the OS 6-inch maps.

NISMR No.	Type	Importance	NISMR Description
LDY 10:02	Encampment	Local	Located on the crest of a ridge running north-south, with excellent views all round, very little of this site survives above ground level. This is a commanding position over the surrounding land. A strip of darker grass in the SW corner of the field seems to mark out a roughly rectangular area 25m by 55-60m, which could be the remains of the fortification. According to the OS field notes, the site was traditionally held to be a Roman encampment, in the form of a parallelogram, 90yds by 40yds. The site is marked on the 2nd edition OS 6"map as "site of Old Encampment" with a dotted rectangle.
LDY 10:03	Enclosure	Local	Nothing would appear to survive of this site, which is marked "fort" on the 1st edition OS 6"map, nor is there any trace of the lime kiln noted in the OS memoirs as being next to it. The area is improved grassland with buildings to west and excellent views to south, west and northwest.
LDY 10:04	Enclosure	Local	Very little appears to have survived of this site, which was marked "fort" on the 1st edition OS 6"map. There is a level area of ground in the field which could be the last remains of this site. It is set on a south facing hillslope with good views south-southwest. An old drystone wall cuts through the site at southeast. The level area is about 30m in diameter and there is no trace of a bank, ditch or any internal features.
LDY 10:05	Enclosure	Local	This site is located in grassland next to a small stream with good views to south, but blocked by higher land elsewhere. Little, if anything survives of this site, which is marked "fort" on the 1st edition OS 6"map. According to the OS memoirs, it was mostly destroyed and under crop. Remains of an almost semi-circular ridge may be part of the site and a hint of a circular platform can be seen when viewed from southeast, 0.3-0.5m high. This arc of higher ground can be traced for some 50m. It is possible that this is a natural ridge and not archaeological.

NISMR No.	Type	Importance	NISMR Description
LDY 10:08	Rath	Local	This rath is one of a pair with LDY 10:09. The sites were excavated in 1964 in advance of a drainage scheme. Presently no trace remains of the sites. The raths were set close together with extensive views all round.
LDY 10:09	Rath	Local	This rath was one of a pair with LDY 10:08. The raths were excavated in advance of a drainage scheme in 1964. There are now no visible traces of either rath, on an area of improved grassland with excellent views all round.
LDY 10:12	Holy Well	Local	This holy well lies south of a now ruined farm, used for cattle sheds and storage. The well is a spring which emerges from a steep east-west slope. There is no sign of a surrounding enclosure or other Early Christian feature. At the well is a large oak tree. The well itself has a modern concrete cover and sill. According to the OS memoirs, the well was famous "for the cure of leprosy and other bodily diseases". The well was inhabited by two trout, whose appearance to the afflicted was thought to guarantee a cure - if the fish did not appear, a cure was unlikely. One of the trout was caught and eaten by a local man "and after the eating of it he lost his eyesight immediately and remained stone blind during the remainder of his life"
LDY 10:15	2 Stone Circles (Unlocated)	Local	This site is described in PSAMNI as two stone circles. One is a ring of small stones 72ft in diameter, on a hill at the east edge of a deep gully, with a raised mound of soil in the centre, possibly a grave. The other is 100yd east of the first on another hill. It consists of nine small stones, the remains of a ring 18ft in diameter. Four stones outside it may be part of an outer ring. A hammer stone was found at the time of inspection. These circles cannot now be located.

NISMR No.	Type	Importance	NISMR Description
LDY 10:17	Round Cairn	Local	<p>This site is located on gently sloping S-facing improved pasture, enclosed by dry stone walls. It is a badly robbed round cairn 19.2m in diameter. It stands circa 1.2m high, with the central area hollowed out. A large capstone measuring 1.3m by 2.15m is visible in the centre. north of the large stone is a small, circular dry-stone wall enclosure, 5m in diameter, with no entrance, possibly built to protect a small tree growing in the centre. To the south there are four larger stones set along the edge of the cairn, probably the remains of a kerb south and an area of loose stones lies south of cairn. Some modern clearance stone have been piled on the cairn. It is 300yds E of a wedge tomb, LDY 010:016.</p>
LDY 10:18	Megalithic Complex (Unlocated)	Local	<p>This site consists of stone circles with a cist burial and an associated chambered grave, excavated in 1945 by A. McL. May. There was an inner and outer circle of stones, with a maximum diameter of 20ft, with the cist slightly S of centre and a cairn set at its east=southeast edge. The cairn was oval 21ft by 16ft with a central polygonal chamber. The site cannot now be located.</p>
LDY 10:19	Burial Mound	Local	<p>This site, which was excavated by McL.May, was 30yds SW of a stone circle and chambered grave, LDY 10:18. The site consisted of a mound 70ft in diameter with a burial in a pit on top, E of the centre. In the pit was an urn with fragments of a cremation, stratified 4" above a food vessel.</p>

NISMR No.	Type	Importance	NISMR Description
LDY 10:20	Multi-Period Occupation Site	Local	<p>This site is located on a hillock at the east side of a ravine with excellent views to the north. It is composed of a central mound which may have been excavated by McL.May in the 1940s as there is a trench visible. The mound is 13m in diameter and on average 1m high above a surrounding berm 6.5m wide. On the edge of the berm sits a low, stony bank 0.2m high internally and 0.5m externally. McL.May's excavation uncovered two paved hearths with circa two hundred sherds of decorated Neolithic pottery and worked flints, including end scrapers, hollow scrapers and knives. There were also some Late Mesolithic Bann Flake type flints found at the site. There were also sherds of Beaker type pottery found.</p>
LDY 10:21	Field System	Local	<p>Located on gently sloping ground with the Curly river in a valley to northwest and good views northeast and southwest along the valley, this complex of field banks and groups of huts extends uphill for 900m and across the hill for circa 800m. One group of huts lies between the 600' & 700' contours and is enclosed by a low bank. The second group lies between the 800' & 900' contours and is closely associated with a field bank. Five field banks have been noted straggling across the hillside & they are all generally parallel to each other. Three portions of field fence run down-hill, occasionally running in to the cross-hill banks at right angles.</p>
LDY 10:22	Field System	Local	<p>This is a complex of field boundaries. No further details are available at present on the SMR.</p>
LDY 10:23	A.P. Site (Circular Enclosure)		<p>This site appeared on aerial photographs as the remains of a bank ring with an entrance gap at NE. The ring was complete by a vague cropmark which shows a small ditch surrounding the bank inside and outside, circa 60m in diameter. The feature is set in an area of damp grassland, skirted to S by a small stream and with good views all round. There are no visible remains of the feature on the ground.</p>

NISMR No.	Type	Importance	NISMR Description
LDY 10:24	A.P. Site (Circular Cropmark)	Local	This site appeared on aerial photographs as a circular feature circa 25m in diameter cut through by linear features. On the ground, the site is difficult to interpret but is possibly an enclosure. It is cut through by a modern trench at S and the interior is sloping with large grassed over rocks, boulders and natural tussocks. Patches of bank with low, wetter iris covered external trench can be seen in places. The bank is quite inconsistent, but elevated bank-like stretches form a roughly circular enclosure with a small gap on west.
LDY 10:25	A.P. Site (Circular Enclosure)	Local	This site showed up on aerial photographs as a pale cropmark defining a banked enclosure circa 30m, bisected by an old field boundary. There are no visible remains of the site on the ground, though it would be a good location for a rath.
LDY 10:26	A.P. Site (Circular Enclosure and field banks)	Local	This site appeared on APs as a faint pale cropmark of a banked enclosure c.20m in diam., beside a stream. 100m N of this were cropmarks of 2 slightly converging field boundaries c90m long running approx. E-W, but these looked relatively modern. On the ground, there is no trace of the old field banks. The site of the circular enclosure is very level beside the stream. No archaeological features could be seen. Grid refs: Enclosure C7268 2135; Field banks C7267 2175
LDY 10:27	A.P. Site (Cropmark)	Local	This site appears on aerial photographs as a faint, dark cropmark, almost circular, circa 10-12m in diameter on the lower slopes of Keady Mountain. There are no visible traces of this feature on the ground. The approximate location is a patch of thistles. This may not be an antiquity.
LDY 10:28	A.P. Site (Enclosure)	Local	This site appeared on aerial photographs as a faint cropmark of a roughly circular banked enclosure circa 45m in diameter. This is a good site location. The cropmark lies on level ground, beyond which land rises to north towards Keady Mountain. No archaeological features are visible on the ground.

NISMR No.	Type	Importance	NISMR Description
LDY 10:29	A.P. Site (Circular Cropmark)	Local	This site appeared on aerial photographs as a faint pale cropmark of a small banked, circular enclosure circa 20m in diameter. This cropmark lies in a very wet boggy field. It has recently been used as rough grazing land. There are one or two very slight dips in the field, but no trace of any discernible banks or ditches. There are some drier areas in the field. It is possible that an enclosure may have existed here, but also possible that the cropmark is due to differential drainage.
LDY 10:30	A.P. Site (Circular Cropmark)	Local	This site appeared on aerial photographs as a cropmark defined by a dark outline, a possible enclosure circa 15m in diameter. A dark linear feature ran east-northeast/west-southwest just north of the possible enclosure. The field in which the cropmarks are located rises steeply to west and the ground levels out beyond the east field boundary. There are some natural rises and hollows in the location of the cropmark. Approximately mid-way across the field, water runs out from a pipe into a stream and this may explain the linear feature. No trace of the enclosure could be found.
LDY 10:32	Urn Burials in possible barrow (Unlocated)	Local	There does not appear to be any local knowledge of this site where, according to the OS memoirs "four crocks full of bones & earth were discovered" in 1834. From the description given of these pots they would appear to be the remains of Bronze Age urn burials, possibly in a large barrow (hence the suggestion that this was a fort). The site can not now be located.

NISMR No.	Type	Importance	NISMR Description
LDY 10:34	Urn Burials in Cist (Unlocated)	Local	This site is recorded in the OS memoirs as "In 1778 there were two earthen urns discovered in a sandy hill locally called the Needling Nowl...They contained bones and ashes; one of them was carved. They were enclosed in a stone building, the top of which was level with the ground." The site cannot now be located and there is no local tradition of urns being found here. Much of the townland is now under conifers, owned by Forest Service.
LDY 10:35	Souterrain (Unlocated)	Local	This site is recorded in the OS memoirs as "a cave...15 yards long and 4ft wide at the mouth...the stones of the building have fallen in. The mouth has been closed for five years and is now covered with soil". A local farmer recalled his school master had told them of a cave in this townland some 40/50 years ago, but he did not know where it was. Other farmers also knew of this tradition, but not where the souterrain is located.
LDY 10:36	Enclosure (Unlocated)	Local	This site is recorded in the OS memoirs as "an oblong space of ground...locally said to be the ruins of a Danish fort. It stands 1-3ft higher than the field...The space occupied by...a cluster of bushes is 20yds in length and 12 yds in breadth". There is now no local knowledge of this site and it remains unlocated.
LDY 10:37	Standing Stone (Unlocated)	Local	This standing stone, recorded in the OS memoirs as "8 and a half ft long, 2ft broad and 2'2" thick" which was tumbled in 1804, could not be located. Much of this townland appears to be owned by Forest Service and is covered in conifer plantations.
LDY 10:38	Urn Burials (Unlocated)	Local	This site is recorded in the OS memoirs as "a small green hill...local tradition says that at some former period there was a number of earthen crocks containing bones and ashes got at some depth under the surface of the above hill.". The hill could not be located and the tradition of the urns no longer survives. Much of the townland is covered by conifer plantations.

NISMR No.	Type	Importance	NISMR Description
LDY 10:39	Enclosure (Unlocated)	Local	This site was recorded in the OS memoirs as "nothing remains of the fort of earth...but an old hawthorn commonly called the Fairy Bush..." A branch of the bush was cut down by a local man "...after which his property wasted away himself died of a lingering disease. The people are still afraid to destroy this bush which is the only remnant of this fort". There is now no local knowledge of a fort or fairy thorn in the area, and the site, which has probably been destroyed, remains unlocated.
LDY 10:40	Sweat House (Unlocated)	Local	The only sweat house known to local people is the one in Dunbeg (LDY 010:016), and although several people commented that there could have been one in Bolea, they did not know where it could be located. The OS memoirs record a "rude vapour bath...in Bolea...beside the Curly. The cavern was first heated by fire and the individuals then placed among the warm stones". The site remains unlocated.
LDY 10:41	Enclosure (Unlocated)	Local	This site is recorded in the OS memoirs as "the ruins of a Danish fort...The parapet was composed of soil and is at present demolished, except about 42yds which stands circa 2ft high. This fort...was a circular shape, 44yds in diameter. It seems as if there is a building of some description in the interior...there is 23ft of the foundation of a wall...2ft broad and 1ft high". There is now no local knowledge of this site, and it remains unlocated.
LDY 10:42	Enclosure (Unlocated)	Local	There does not appear to be any local knowledge of this site which is recorded in the OS memoirs as being destroyed in 1830 and further destroyed in 1832. A number of metal artefacts, including "an ancient sword" and "pike heads" were supposed to have been uncovered. The site was at most 31ft in diameter, which seems rather small to be a rath.

NISMR No.	Type	Importance	NISMR Description
LDY 10:43	Cairn and Standing Stone	Local	<p>This site is described in the OS memoirs as "a large cairn of stones 5'6" high, 50ft long and 21ft broad, called the Leck Stone...On the summit of the cairn there is a large stone 8ft long, 1'8" broad and 4'6" thick. E of this stone there lies two others of inferior size and there are several stones sunk into the ground round the base of the cairn, three of which are 3ft higher than the surface of the field.". Part of this site may still survive. In the northeast corner of a field is a large stone which is alleged to be the Leck Stone. It is 2m long, 1m wide and 0.75m high. It is on a S facing slope of Keady Mountain, with good views south, west and northwest, and a stream 2m to east.</p>
LDY 10:44	Cairn and Possible Stone Circle	Local	<p>This site is set on the summit of Keady Mountain with excellent views all round. It was described in the OS memoirs as "a sepulchral circle of stones" surrounding a cairn. There does not appear to be any remains of the stone circle, but the cairn still survives. It appears as an elongated mound, orientated northeast-southwest, circa 30m north-south by 15m east-west. It survives to a height of just under 2m at northeast, but circa 1m elsewhere.</p>
LDY 10:45	Standing Stone	Local	<p>This massive boulder looks more like a glacial erratic than an archaeological monument. It is presently resting on the S bank of the Curly River. It is approximately 2.25m high and 4.5-5m wide on its broadest side, which corresponds to the measurements given in the OS memoir. The holes described in the memoirs where people had tried to take millstones from this large stone are clearly visible on its N side.</p>

NISMR No.	Type	Importance	NISMR Description
LDY 10:47	Enclosure	Local	A farmer who owns land close to the possible location of this site spoke of a large mound of clay, circa 50yds across, that was levelled using a digger 5-10 years ago. This may have been the site recorded in the OS memoirs as one of two levelled forts in the townland, which was 50yd in diameter. The farmer pointed out a level platform circa 30m north of the site. This is just under a quarter of a circle and there are the possible remains of a bank, at most 0.25m high and 3.5-4m wide. This encloses a level area which is 0.5m higher than the ground at outside it. It is cut by a road to northwest and by a field boundary to E.
LDY 10:48	Souterrain	Local	Although nothing is now visible of this souterrain, its location is known by the present owners of the house recorded in the OS memoirs as "a cave at William Johnston's back door". They noted that when the foundations of the house were being reinforced in the 1940s, a series of 'tunnels' of drystone construction were noted. The largest of these would appear to have run for approximately 30m or more in an east-west direction and most of their length is still preserved beneath the ground. It is presently covered by a house, farmyard and outbuildings.
LDY 10:50	Well	Local	A local farmer pointed out this well which, from its location, would appear to be that recorded in the OS memoirs as "a spring called the Holy Well or Mary's Well and is so called after an old woman named Mary Gilbraith who used to frequent the well". The farmer knows it as The Caul Well, as the spring water is noted for always being very cold. It is circular, circa 2m diameter and circa 0.5m deep. It is 2m from the river to W where the overflow from the well drains away.
LDY 10:51	Battle site	Local	The OS memoirs record this as the site of a battle between the McQuillans of Dunluce & the O'Cahans

NISMR No.	Type	Importance	NISMR Description
LDY 10:53	Tower House	Local	A crenellated tower house is designated 'The Lady Whits House Unforfeited' in the Down Survey parish map of Drumcross, located within 'The 3qr Gleab of Gortnegarne', which is now two adjoining townlands - Gortgran and Glebe. The Civil Survey indicates that these were See lands in the 17th century, but there is no historical identification of the 'Lady Whit' forthcoming. There are no visible remains.

Technical Appendix 5.3

Known industrial heritage sites within 5km of the Development

Appendix 5.3: Known industrial heritage record assets within 5km of the proposed wind farm development.

IHR No.	Site Type	Townland	Description
1387	Flax Holes	Stradreagh	This site is recorded as “Flax holes” on the 1832 map, but it is not shown on any of the subsequent editions.
1388	Bridge	Largantea	This site is identified as a bridge carrying the road from Coleraine to Limavady over unnamed upland stream. It is shown but undesignated on the 1832 map. It is recorded as “Largantea Br.” on the subsequent editions of 1853, 1907 and 1923.
1465	Reservoir	Drumalief	This site is recorded on 1907 map as “Reservoir (Limavady UD Waterworks) Londonderry”. It is shown and recorded on the 1923 map as the same.
1466	Flax Hole	Killybready	This site is recorded as “Flax hole” on the 1831 map, but it is not shown on any of the subsequent editions.
1467	Bridge	Gortcobies / Largantea	The site is recorded as “Lady O’Cahans Bridge” on the 1831 map. It is shown and recorded on the subsequent editions of 1853, 1907 and 1923 as the same.

IHR No.	Site Type	Townland	Description
1468	Two Mills (One a Flax Mill)	Bolea	This site is identified a mill complex, made up of four different elements. The first (1468.1) is identified as a mill. It is shown and recorded as "Mill" on the 1831 map. It is recorded as "Flax Mill" on the 1853 map, as "Flax Mill (disused)" on the 1907 edition and as "Flax Mill" on the 1923 edition. The second site (1468.2) is identified as a mill. It is shown and recorded as "Mill" on the 1831 map. It is recorded as "Mill (in ruins)" on the 1853 edition. It does not appear on any subsequent editions. The third site (1468.3) is identified as a mill stream. It is shown and recorded as "Mill Stream" on the 1831 map. It is shown but undesignated on the 1853 map. It is recorded as "Millrace" on the 1907 and 1923 editions. The fourth site (1468.4) is identified as a mill pond. It is shown but undesignated on the 1831 map. It is recorded as "Mill Pond" on the 1853 edition. It is shown on the 1907 map, but undesignated. It is recorded as "Mill Pond" on the 1923 edition.
1469	Bridge	Bolea / Killybready	This site is identified as a bridge, carrying road over the Curly River. It is shown and recorded on the 1831 map as "Broken Bridge". It is shown but undesignated on the subsequent editions of 1853, 1907 and 1923.
1470	Flax Mill	Carrydoo	The site is identified as a flax mill complex and is made up of two different elements. The first (1470.1) is identified as a flax mill. It is shown and recorded as "Flax Mill" on the 1831 map, and on the subsequent edition in 1853. It does not appear on the 1907 or 1923 editions. The second site (1470.2) is identified as a millrace. It is not clearly obvious on the 1831 map, however it is shown but undesignated on the 1853 edition. It does not appear on any subsequent editions.
1471	Brick and Tile Works	Derrymore	This site is recorded as "Derrymore Brick & Tile Works" on the 1907 map. It is shown and recorded on the 1923 map as "Derrymore Brick & Tile Works & Clay Pit".
1472	Brickfield	Largyreagh	This site is shown and recorded as "Brick" on the 1831 map.

IHR No.	Site Type	Townland	Description
1473	Brickfield	Cahery	This site is shown and recorded as “Brick” on the 1831 map.
1474	Brickfield	Cahery	This site is shown and recorded as “Brick” on the 1831 map.
1475	Reservoir	Glenkee	This site is shown and recorded as “Reservoir (covered)” on the 1907 map, and the subsequent 1923 edition.

Technical Appendix 5.4

Known Historic buildings within 5km of the Development

Appendix 5.4: historic building register assets within 5km of the proposed wind farm development.

HBR No.	Address	Grade	Description
02/08/25	St Loury's Well Wellhill Ballycrum	Record Only	N/A
02/11/08	Mullane House 65 Bolea Road Limavady	Record Only	N/A
02/11/16	Derramore Presbyterian Church 52 Bolea Road Limavady	Record Only	N/A
02/11/17	Former Thatched Cottage Stradreagh Limavady	Record Only	N/A
02/11/18	The Lodge Largantea Limavady	Record Only	N/A

02/11/019	67 Windyhill Road, Drumalief, Limavady	B2	A good example of a two room vernacular direct entry cottage, beautifully situated in a depression at a bend of a river. The subdivision of the main rooms is an interesting hybrid of the type. With the exception of the concrete floors and the upper room fireplace, all the original fittings are well preserved including the door stop from a broken horse shoe iron.
02/11/020	77 Bolea Road Bolea Limavady	B2	A rustic style late 18th century small school building of one classroom, formerly thatched, later supported by Kildare Street Society, now a dwelling house. A quaint vernacular style building nestling with its gable into the side of the road.
02/11/21	Dirtagh Bridge Windyhill Road Limavady	Record Only	N/A
02/11/22	Terrydoo Bridge Terrydoo Road Limavady	Record Only	N/A
02/11/23	Drumramer School Terrydoo Road Limavady	Record Only	N/A
02/11/26	7 Bishop's Road Lisnagrib Limavady	Record Only	N/A
02/11/27	Former Presbyterian Manse 54 Bolea Road, Limavady	Record Only	N/A

02/11/32	Keady Quarries Keady Road Largyreagh Keady Mountain Limavady	Record Only	N/A
02/11/33	121 Windyhill Road Limavady	Record Only	N/A
02/11/35	17 Terrydoo Road Drumramer Limavady	Record Only	N/A
02/11/41	House and Out-Houses 91 Broad Road Limavady	Record Only	N/A
03/13/008	Formoyle Parish Church, 16 Formoyle Road, Coleraine	B+	An unusual example of a small, freestanding early Victorian, hall-type stone church, which was constructed circa 1843 by the Clothworkers Company and is located in a historic rural farmland setting. Whilst modest in scale and proportion, this remote parish church is embellished with decorative Gothic-Revival detailing, which significantly elevates the architectural interest. This serves to highlight the ambitious intentions, which were envisioned for this church during the time of construction. Although the building is now rarely used, the character and fabric of the interior, exterior and setting have remained largely unaltered.

Technical Appendix 5.5

Known defence heritage sites within 5km of the Development

Appendix 5.5: Defence heritage assets within 5km of the proposed wind farm development.

DHR No	Name	Type	Details
70:105	Limavady Airfield	Barracks	Barrack block used to accommodate sergeants. It was formerly a Laing hut, made of a wooden frame and plasterboard covered in felt sheeting to weatherproof.
70:103	Limavady Airfield	Barracks	Barrack block used to accommodate sergeants. It was formerly a Laing hut, made of a wooden frame and plasterboard covered in felt sheeting to weatherproof.
70:104	Limavady Airfield	Barracks	Barrack block used to accommodate sergeants. It was formerly a Laing hut, made of a wooden frame and plasterboard covered in felt sheeting to weatherproof.
70:110	Limavady Airfield	Picket Hut	A small brick structure to provide shelter to units on guard duty at the site. A record would be kept of who entered and left the site.
70:101	Limavady Airfield	Barracks	Barrack block used to accommodate sergeants. It was formerly a Laing hut, made of a wooden frame and plasterboard covered in felt sheeting to weatherproof.
70:102	Limavady Airfield	Barracks	Barrack block used to accommodate sergeants. It was formerly a Laing hut, made of a wooden frame and plasterboard covered in felt sheeting to weatherproof.
70:108	Limavady Airfield	Latrines	Provided toilet facilities for airmen.
70:106	Limavady Airfield	Air raid shelter	Low-level shelter of brick construction to provide emergency shelter in the event of an air attack. It is semi-sunk to provide an additional level of protection. A brick blast wall protects the entrance.
70:109	Limavady Airfield	Latrines	Provided toilet facilities for airmen.

70:111	Limavady Airfield	Latrines	Provided toilet facilities for airmen.
70:107	Limavady Airfield	Air raid shelter	Low-level shelter of brick construction to provide emergency shelter in the event of an air attack. It is semi-sunk to provide an additional level of protection. A brick blast wall protects the entrance.
70:132	Limavady Airfield	Latrines	Provided toilet facilities for airmen.
70:151	Limavady Airfield	Dispersed living site	Living site for personnel. Had 15 structures, mostly barracks with ablutions, latrines and air raid shelters.
70:121	Limavady Airfield	Fuel compound	Site used for the storage of fuel, likely coal to feed heating stoves throughout camp.
70:148	Limavady Airfield	Barracks	Barrack block used to accommodate sergeants. It was formerly a Laing hut, made of a wooden frame and plasterboard covered in felt sheeting to weatherproof.
70:126	Limavady Airfield	Latrines	Provided toilet facilities for airmen.
70:122	Limavady Airfield	Air raid shelter	Low-level shelter of brick construction to provide emergency shelter in the event of an air attack. It is semi-sunk to provide an additional level of protection. A brick blast wall protects the entrance.
70:124	Limavady Airfield	Picket Hut	A small brick structure to provide shelter to units on guard duty at the site. A record would be kept of who entered and left the site.
70:123	Limavady Airfield	Barracks	Barrack block used to accommodate sergeants. It was formerly a Laing hut, made of a wooden frame and plasterboard covered in felt sheeting to weatherproof.

70:133	Limavady Airfield	Barracks	Barrack block used to accommodate sergeants. It was formerly a Laing hut, made of a wooden frame and plasterboard covered in felt sheeting to weatherproof.
70:125	Limavady Airfield	Latrines	Provided toilet facilities for airmen.
70:154	Limavady Airfield	Dispersed living site	Living site for personnel. Had 14 structures, mostly barracks with ablutions, latrines and air raid shelters.
70:127	Limavady Airfield	Latrines	Provided toilet facilities for airmen.
70:112	Limavady Airfield	Latrines	Provided toilet facilities for airmen.
70:113	Limavady Airfield	Barracks	Barrack block used to accommodate sergeants. It was formerly a Laing hut, made of a wooden frame and plasterboard covered in felt sheeting to weatherproof.
70:114	Limavady Airfield	Air raid shelter	Low-level shelter of brick construction to provide emergency shelter in the event of an air attack. It is semi-sunk to provide an additional level of protection. A brick blast wall protects the entrance.
70:115	Limavady Airfield	Barracks	Barrack block used to accommodate sergeants. It was formerly a Laing hut, made of a wooden frame and plasterboard covered in felt sheeting to weatherproof.
70:116	Limavady Airfield	Latrines	Provided toilet facilities for airmen.
70:117	Limavady Airfield	Latrines	Provided toilet facilities for airmen.
70:118	Limavady Airfield	Air raid shelter	Low-level shelter of brick construction to provide emergency shelter in the event of an air attack. It is semi-sunk to provide an additional level of protection. A brick blast wall protects the entrance.
70:119	Limavady Airfield	Latrines	Provided toilet facilities for airmen.
70:120	Limavady Airfield	Picket Hut	A small brick structure to provide shelter to units on guard duty at the site. A record would be kept of who entered and left the site.
70:152	Limavady Airfield	Dispersed living site	Living site for personnel. Had 15 structures, mostly barracks with ablutions, latrines and air raid shelters.

Technical Appendix 5.6

Department for Communities: Historic Environment Division publication:
'Guidance on Setting and the Historic Environment'



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Historic Environment Division

Guidance on Setting and the Historic Environment

February 2018



Historic Environment Division's Aim

“Supporting and sustaining vibrant communities and a strong economy through realising the significant, ongoing value of our historic environment”

Our historic environment provides authentic and attractive places, which increase our pride, character and identity, which can lead to improved wellbeing and community engagement, and increased prosperity through tourism, investment, skills, regeneration and creativity. In short, our heritage is about People, Place, Partnership and Prosperity.

Historic Environment Division works in collaboration with a very wide range of individuals and organisations in the public, private and third sectors to ensure that, together, we record, protect, conserve and promote our heritage in ways which support and sustain our economy and our communities. We provide expertise and skills, seeking to improve the understanding, caring for and appreciation of our heritage, and to ensure a suitable balance between respecting a rich past and building a successful future.

Cover Image: Castle Ward, Co. Down.

Parks, Gardens and Demesnes of Special Historic Interest make a valuable contribution to the quality and character of our countryside. The designed landscape at Castle Ward incorporates listed buildings and historic monuments, and displays the transition from formal to informal layouts during the 18th and 19th centuries, set against the backdrop of Strangford Lough.

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Executive Summary

Northern Ireland's archaeological sites and monuments and listed buildings are an essential part of our historic environment. They form a unique record of our shared heritage, representing over nine thousand years of human activity and achievement, and contribute in many ways to our understanding of the past and the present.

They add to the quality of our lives by helping sustain and enhance the sense of local distinctiveness which is such an important aspect of the character and appearance of our cities, towns, villages, countryside and landscape. In helping to evoke and understand the past they can also play an increasing role in attracting tourism, aiding in the creation of jobs and growing the economy.

The setting of heritage assets is inseparably and intrinsically linked to their physical remains and to their significance.

This document sets out guidance on how DfC Historic Environment Division (HED) develops advice to local councils, heritage consultants, and others on planning applications and land-use change that may have an impact upon the settings of heritage assets and related designations such as Areas of Significant Archaeological Interest (ASAs) and Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes.

The guidance includes a definition of setting, identifies those key aspects of setting which can contribute to the significance of a heritage asset, and outlines a three-stage process for assessing the impacts of change upon setting.

It is hoped that the content of this document will assist planning authorities and applicants, heritage consultants and other stakeholders achieve a consistent approach when considering setting and the historic environment in Northern Ireland.

This document was produced by HED in consultation with a range of stakeholders in the historic environment sector in Northern Ireland. Particular feedback and assistance was provided by the following organisations:

Historic Buildings Council
Historic Monuments Council
Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
The Institute of Historic Building Conservation
Royal Society of Ulster Architects
Conservation Committee



Devenish Island, Co. Fermanagh. The attractive lakeland setting of this early medieval ecclesiastical site, widely recognised as a tourism attraction and iconic site for Northern Ireland, is very sensitive to change.

1. Introduction

For the purposes of this guidance document archaeological sites and monuments, listed buildings and related heritage sites and designations are collectively referred to as heritage assets. The concept of a heritage asset embraces both the physical remains and the setting in which they occur. Thus, the preservation of a heritage asset necessarily includes the retention of an appropriate setting.

The desirability of preserving any heritage asset – whether statutorily protected or otherwise – and its setting is a material consideration in determining planning applications. The main policy framework for the protection of heritage assets in the planning process in Northern Ireland is set out in Planning Policy Statement 6 (PPS 6) Planning, Archaeology and the Built Heritage¹. Planning applications will be assessed by planning authorities on the individual merits of each case.



Cloghfin, Islandmagee, Co. Antrim. A listed thatched cottage which sits comfortably within a rural coastal setting.

The decision-making process, in which HED is a statutory consultee, takes into account all relevant planning policies and material considerations, including the intrinsic importance of the heritage asset in question, as well as its potential uses for amenity, tourism and education purposes, and weighs these against other factors, such as the need for – and the benefits of – the proposed development.

¹ Local Development Plans are currently being prepared by Councils, in line with the Strategic Planning Policy Statement for Northern Ireland (SPPS), which will replace PPS 6 once adopted.

2. The Setting of Heritage Assets

2.1 Definition of Setting

The term 'setting' applies to the physical space that is part of – and contributes to – the significance and distinctive character of a heritage asset, and through which the asset may be seen, experienced, understood and enjoyed.

2.2 Significance, Distinctive Character and Context

Heritage assets derive their significance and distinctive character from a range of factors, cultural traditions and meanings, many of which will comprise aspects of their setting. These factors may include perceived social, spiritual, historic, artistic, aesthetic, natural, scientific or other cultural values. They may also derive significance and distinctive character from physical, visual, spiritual and other cultural contexts and relationships, for example with other assets or the surrounding historic, natural or urban environment. These relationships can result from planned acts, spiritual beliefs, historical events, or through a cumulative process of use and cultural traditions over time.

The significance and distinctive character of a heritage asset is embodied in the physical fabric of the asset, as well as in its use, meanings, associations and relationships with other assets, places and objects. Our understanding of significance may change over time as a result of new information and research, or as a result of use and community values.

The context of a heritage asset can describe any relationship, both perceived and designed, between the asset and other heritage assets.



Belfast City Hall, Co. Antrim. This listed building dominates the streetscape of Belfast city centre. Part of its setting is viewed here along Donegall Place, which contains a number of other listed buildings. The setting extends well beyond the actual grounds of the City Hall.

2.3 The Extent of Setting

The settings of heritage assets are assessed on the individual merits of each case. This process will take into account various factors including inter-relationships with other buildings, structures, sites and monuments, the original purpose and use of the heritage asset, the level of survival and the nature of the surrounding area. Setting can extend beyond the visual envelope of a heritage asset and transcend the curtilage of buildings and modern property boundaries.

2.3.1 Setting is a Dynamic Concept

Setting cannot always be definitively and permanently described as a spatially bounded area associated with a set distance from any specific heritage asset. Setting may change as the heritage asset and the surrounding area continuously evolve over time, or as the heritage asset becomes better understood. It is HED's role to advise and manage this change, in order that it does not occur in an adverse manner and that the significance of an asset is



Tullaghoge, Co. Tyrone. The setting of this early medieval royal rath – on a prominent hilltop with reciprocal views over the surrounding landscape – was crucial to its development and later use as the inauguration site of the O’Neills.

retained. In some cases HED may consult its statutory advisory councils on matters relating to the setting(s) of statutorily protected assets.

2.3.2 Setting is a Cumulative Concept

Historic landscapes and areas – such as ASAs, battlefields, Conservation Areas, Areas of Townscape Character and Historic Parks, Gardens, and Demesnes – can include many heritage assets with both discrete and overlapping settings, as well as having an overall setting of their own. Individual heritage assets may have group value as part of a complex of related assets in the surrounding area. Where an asset has limited or no ancillary land (for example a listed building in an urban context such as a terrace) its setting may include a number of other properties, both listed and non-listed, or even a whole street. Inappropriate changes to the setting

of one asset may affect the integrity of the setting of others nearby.

2.3.3 Setting and Curtilage

Curtilage may be a component of the settings of certain heritage assets, particularly listed buildings. Curtilage is not legally defined in planning policy, but the extent of curtilage can be described as the consideration of ownership (past and present) around heritage assets. Setting often extends beyond property boundaries, fences, walls, hedges or other ‘curtilage’ structures.

In addition, setting is not defined by ‘pink wash’ indicators; these were used on ‘First Survey’ listing maps, associated with heritage buildings and structures, to indicate to planners the immediate area around a listed structure which should be especially considered in any development

proposals. Current listing maps can indicate much wider ‘pink wash’ areas, but equally these should not be regarded as a definitive indication of setting, and have no statutory or legal basis.

2.4 Aspects of Setting

The settings of all heritage assets are sensitive to change. Impacts upon the settings of listed buildings, sites and monuments in State Care, scheduled sites and monuments, and other sites and monuments which would merit scheduling or listing, require particular consideration. Settings can be complex and multi-faceted – any assessment of the setting of a heritage asset should include, as a minimum, consideration of the following aspects, although other, often intangible aspects such as ambience, may also be considered:

2.4.1 Physical

Physical aspects of setting include: man-made structures; historic streetscapes; historic buildings and building groups; designed landscapes; airspace, coastlines and seascapes; topography, natural features and interactions with the natural and historic environment; rivers and route-ways within the surrounding area of the heritage asset or used in association with it.

2.4.2 Visual

Visual aspects of setting include a variety of views of, across, or including the heritage asset; views of the surrounding area from or through the heritage asset; and views along route-ways, or towards designed vistas such as borrowed landscape, planting, or built features. These may incorporate views towards and the settings of numerous other heritage assets.



Tynan Village Cross, Co. Armagh. This early medieval high cross is associated with a once major ecclesiastical site. The cross has been moved from its original location resulting in changes to its setting.

Heritage assets do not need to be visually prominent to have a setting and some heritage assets will have an experienced setting which extends beyond the area of visibility. The experience of related aspects of an asset’s setting, for example elements of a designed landscape, need not be visually connected or visible at the same time.

The experience of an asset’s setting is not wholly visual, but may include a site’s ambience, sense of remoteness, tranquillity or removal from the modern world.

2.4.3 Functional

Functional aspects of setting include the aesthetic, architectural, commemorative, historical, social, spiritual, symbolic, technological, traditional knowledge and/or other tangible or intangible values associated with human activity. These may include designed or perceived interactions with the natural environment or with other heritage assets in the surrounding landscape.

3. Considering Setting, Development and Land-Use Change

There are three key stages in considering the impact of a proposed development or land-use change on the setting of a heritage asset:

- **Stage 1:** identify the heritage assets that might be affected.
- **Stage 2:** define the setting by establishing how the surroundings contribute to the significance of the heritage assets in the ways they are understood, appreciated and experienced.
- **Stage 3:** assess how any change would impact upon that setting.



Beaghmore stone circle and alignment complex, Co. Tyrone. This Bronze Age ceremonial complex of 7 stone circles, 12 cairns and 10 stone alignments is a monument in State Care and sits within an Area of Significant Archaeological Interest. Far-reaching views to the surrounding landscape, which retains a remote and unimproved character, and to other sites and monuments, contribute to the significance of this regionally important site.

3.1 Stage 1: Identify the Heritage Assets

An initial desk-based assessment of existing historic environment records and other sources of information should be used to gather baseline information. Accurate assessment of setting must also include a site visit(s). The baseline information should identify all the potentially affected heritage assets and their settings, including information on listed buildings; archaeological sites and monuments; historic landscapes; battlefields; industrial heritage; parks, gardens and designed landscapes; ASAs; world heritage sites; conservation areas; and designated wrecks.

3.2 Stage 2: Define and Analyse Setting

Understanding the setting of a heritage asset is essential to appreciating its significance and the process of analysing setting should include an understanding of the history, evolution and character of an asset's surroundings. Heritage assets have a setting whether they are above ground or below ground and also whether they are publically accessible or not. Setting can incorporate many things. The following are examples of issues that should be considered in any analysis:

- the contribution of the surrounding area to our ability to appreciate and understand the heritage asset;
- any changes to the surrounding area over time and how this affects how the asset is experienced;
- the location of the heritage asset in relation to other, not necessarily contemporary, assets;
- key vistas to, from and across the heritage asset and its setting, including interactions with other heritage assets and natural features in the surrounding landscape;



Wellbrook Beetling Mill, Co. Tyrone. How industrial heritage sites such as this listed mill have been incorporated into the contemporary landscape is important when considering setting. The settings of industrial heritage sites are likely to have altered significantly over time.

- the contribution of the heritage asset to our ability to appreciate and understand its surroundings, for example as a local landmark;
- historic, artistic or community traditions or values associated with a heritage asset.

Heritage assets both contribute to and gain significance from the character of the Northern Irish landscape. Landscape character assessment is a useful tool in the analysis of setting and specific guidance on the key landscape character areas in Northern Ireland and their sensitivities to change may be found in the Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment (2000) and the Northern Ireland Regional Landscape Character Assessment (2015), both commissioned by the Northern Ireland Environment Agency.

3.3 Stage 3: Assess Change

Consideration must be given to whether a proposed development can be integrated sensitively within, or whether a proposed use is compatible with, the setting of the heritage asset. Depending on the nature of the heritage asset, relatively small changes in the wider landscape or surroundings may affect its setting.



Narrow Water Castle, Co. Down. This 16th-century castle sits at a crossing point on the Newry River close to where it enters Carlingford Lough. The well-known tourist views of the site are an important aspect of the castle's setting and cultural significance.

An understanding of the impact of the proposed change upon setting should not be confined to whether key views to and from the heritage asset are interrupted, but should also assess whether the proposed change would dominate or detract in a way that affects our ability to understand, appreciate, experience and enjoy the heritage asset. When assessing the impact of change on setting it is important, among other factors, to include analysis of:

- the visual impact of the proposed change relative to the scale of the heritage asset and the key attributes of its setting;
- the presence, extent, character and scale of the existing man-made structures within the surroundings of the heritage asset, and how the proposed development compares to this;
- the individual and cumulative effects of the proposed change. Sometimes relatively small changes, or a series of small changes, can have a major impact upon our ability to appreciate and understand heritage assets;
- the ability of the setting of the heritage asset to absorb new development without eroding its key characteristics;

- the effect of the proposed change on qualities of the existing setting, such as sense of remoteness, evocation of the past or specific events, interactions with the surrounding area and other assets, sense of place, cultural identity and spiritual responses.

A range of tools may be employed in defining and assessing changes to setting, for example historic landscape analysis using Geographical Information Systems (GIS), which may include viewshed analysis, digital terrain models and data acquired from LiDAR survey to help contextualise the landscape setting of an asset. Photomontages can be particularly useful in assessing the potential visual impacts of development proposals upon setting.

The ICOMOS document **Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties** (2011), while focussing on World Heritage Sites, contains useful guidance on assessment methodologies which may be applied to any heritage asset.

A non-exhaustive list of suggested factors for consideration as part of any assessment is included in Appendix A.

4. Outcomes

The HED document [‘Consultation Guide May 2016 – A guide to consulting on development management applications’](#) provides information regarding different types of planning applications and recommended levels of supporting information expected by HED in our role at a statutory consultee. This may include Design and Access Statements, Contextual Elevations, Archaeological Impact Assessments and Historic Fabric Assessments. Pre-application Discussions (PADs) are recommended for large-scale, prominent or complex proposals and those which may affect the relationship between significant or multiple heritage assets and their settings.

Certain types of development require an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). Assessment of the potential impacts of development upon the setting of a heritage asset or multiple assets will normally be necessary as part of the EIA, or as part of a stand-alone Archaeological Impact Assessment.

Where an assessment indicates that there will be an adverse effect upon the setting of a heritage asset or area, in the first instance options to minimise or avoid the impact should be considered early in the design process. Effective ways to mitigate impacts upon setting include careful consideration of siting, layout and design. The use of sympathetic materials and finishes, or the retention and augmentation of existing vegetation, may also help avoid or reduce adverse impacts upon setting.



Dunluce Castle, Co. Antrim. This late medieval fortification enjoys a spectacular coastal setting. The surrounding landscape contains below-ground remains of past settlement associated with the castle. These buried remains are part of the castle's setting, but also have a setting in their own right.

The assessment of the setting of heritage assets is normally undertaken by archaeologists, conservation accredited architects and other specialist consultants. It is important that related reports are comprehensive in their assessment and written in a form accessible to the general public, as the information is likely to be available to decision makers and the wider public alike.

Establishing a definition of setting, what constitutes an impact upon setting, and how to measure it can be the subject of considerable professional debate. If you have a proposed development that may affect the setting of a heritage asset you can contact HED's Heritage Development & Change Branch for guidance in the first instance.

HED recognises that the analysis of setting, and the policy context for its consideration in the planning process in Northern Ireland, continues to evolve. Consequently it is intended that this guidance document will be subject to review after a period of three years.

Appendix A

Assessing Potential Impacts upon the Setting of Heritage Assets

The following is a non-exhaustive list of factors to consider when assessing the potential impacts of development upon the setting of a heritage asset:

Location and siting of development

- Proximity to asset
- Extent of development
- Position in relation to landform
- Position in relation to other built development
- Degree to which location will physically or visually impact upon or isolate the asset
- Position in relation to key views to, from and across the asset

Other effects of the development

- Change to built surroundings and spaces
- Change to skyline
- Change to general character (e.g. suburbanising or industrialising)
- Lighting effects and 'light spill'
- Changes to public access, use or amenity

- Changes to archaeological context, soil chemistry or hydrology
- Changes to land use, land cover, tree cover
- Changes to communications, accessibility, permeability

The form and appearance of the development

- Prominence, dominance or conspicuousness
- Competition with or distraction from the asset
- Dimensions, scale and massing
- Proportions
- Visual permeability (extent to which it can be seen through)
- Materials (texture, colour, reflectiveness etc.)
- Architectural style or design
- Introduction of movement or activity
- Seasonal changes

Appendix B

Setting Guidance in International Charters and Conventions

The importance of conserving and protecting the setting of heritage assets is recognised in a number of international conventions and charters. Conventions are normally international treaties. Once the United Kingdom has ratified a convention it has obligations to implement its requirements. Charters are statements of internationally recognised best practice that should be taken as guidance.

Conventions

Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (**Granada Convention**), 1985.

European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (**Valletta Convention**), 1992.

European Landscape Convention (**Florence Convention**), 2000.

Charters

The International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (**Venice Charter**), 1964.

ICOMOS Declaration on the Conservation of the Setting of Heritage Structures, Sites and Areas. (**Xi'an Declaration**), 2005.

New Zealand ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Heritage Value. 2010.

The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance (**Burra Charter**), 2013.

The Preservation of Historic Gardens (**Florence Charter**), 1981.

Other Regional Guidance

The Setting of Heritage Assets. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3. Historic England, 2015.

Managing Change in the Historic Environment. Setting. Historic Environment Scotland, 2016.



“Supporting and sustaining vibrant communities and a strong economy through realising the significant, ongoing value of our historic environment”

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This guidance document aims to assist planning authorities and applicants, heritage consultants and other stakeholders achieve a consistent approach when considering setting and the historic environment in Northern Ireland. This guide does not attempt to provide a detailed account of the legislation and policy that underpin planning matters in Northern Ireland, and is not intended to be a source of definitive legal advice. Responsibility

for planning matters rests with local councils and DfI. Reference should be made to the actual legislation referred to in this document and if any discrepancy or conflict exists between this guide and legislation, the provisions of the legislation will prevail. Further information can be obtained from the Department for Communities website: <https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk>