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Archaeology & Cultural Heritage

Ballygilbert wind farm, Mid and East Antrim, Northern Ireland
Cultural Heritage Baseline Assessment
May 2020

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Report

Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

Site

Ballygilbert wind farm, Mid and East Antrim, Northern Ireland

Clients

Renewable Energy Systems

Date

May 2020

Planning Authority

Mid and East Antrim Borough Council

Site Centred At

NW 48317 65794

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Contents

Executive Summary

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Aims, Objectives & Methodology
- 3.0 Statutory and Planning Policy Framework
- 4.0 Archaeological Baseline, Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures
- 5.0 Cultural Heritage Baseline and Potential Indirect Effects
- 6.0 Summary and Conclusions

Sources Consulted

Appendix 1 – Assessment of indirect effects to heritage assets in the wider study area

Appendix 2 – Designated heritage assets that do not required detailed assessment

List of Illustrations

- Figure 1:** Site Location Map
- Figure 2:** Designated Assets within 5km of the Site Boundary with ZTV
- Figure 3:** Heritage Assets within 2km of the Site Boundary
- Figure 4:** OSNI 1832-1846 Map
- Figure 5:** OSNI 1846-1862 Map
- Figure 6:** OSNI 1900-1907 Map
- Figure 7:** OSNI 1957-1986 Map

List of Plates

- Plate 1** Looking east towards tomb (ANT: 029:019) from Feystown Road
- Plate 2** Looking SW towards tomb (ANT 029:019)
- Plate 3** Looking ENE along alignment of wedge tomb ANT 035:002
- Plate 4** Looking S at northern outer walling of wedge tomb ANT 035:002
- Plate 5** Looking east towards triple rampart which forms the western boundary of Knockdhu Fort (ANT 035:005)
- Plate 6** Looking south along the Ulster Way towards Knockdhu in the distance; on a clear day the ramparts are just visible even at a distance
- Plate 7** Looking SSE towards cairn (ANT 035:053) with Knockdhu promontory in background
- Plate 8** Looking SSE towards Feystown Church from graveyard
- Plate 9** Second edition OS Survey Map showing ruin of earlier Feystown Church together with nearby buildings which are no longer present (scale 1:5,500 at A4)
- Plate 10** Satellite image of ruined Feystown Church and nearby structures, which are still discernible in satellite images (scale 1:5,500 at A4)

Timescales Used in This Report

Prehistoric

Mesolithic	7,000 – 4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 – 2,500 BC
Bronze Age	2,500 – 500 BC
Iron Age	500 BC – 500 AD

Historic

Early Medieval	500 – 1100 AD
Medieval	1100 – 1600 AD
Post Medieval	1600 – 1901 AD
Modern	1901 – Present Day

Executive Summary

This cultural heritage baseline assessment considers the Ballygilbert Proposed Wind Farm, Antrim, Northern Ireland (Fig. 1). The purpose of the assessment is to provide a baseline appraisal to inform a forthcoming Environmental Statement.

This assessment has provided a comprehensive assessment of the potential indirect impacts the proposed development could have on the significance of designated heritage assets in the wider area due to changes to their settings. This has comprised a staged assessment process, consisting of a detailed consideration of 156 designated built and archaeological heritage assets in the wider area around the study site, followed by the detailed assessment of 55 designated heritage assets provided in Appendix 1. This process has found that in most cases, the degree of effect which would result from the proposed development would be no more than slight, and in all but two no more than minor adverse.

The assessment of designated heritage assets provided in Appendix 1 highlighted a number of assets that required more detailed assessment due either to their proximity to the proposed development, their sensitivity, or the complexity of the issues surrounding their assessment which meant that they would benefit from fuller assessment. A total of eight such assets were identified, as follows:

- ANT 029:019 – Giant’s Tomb scheduled monument
- ANT 030:004 – Standing Stone scheduled monument
- ANT 035:002 – Giant’s Grave scheduled monument
- ANT 035:005 – Knockdhu Fort
- ANT 035:053 – Cairn on Scawt Hill
- Knockdhu Area of Significant Archaeological Interest (ASAI)
- HB06/02/084 – RC Feystown Church
- AN/033 – Glenarm Registered Park

Due to their proximity to the proposed development, and the scale of the proposed development, the cairn on Scawt Hill, and the Standing Stone on the Ulster Way would be subject to moderate adverse degrees of effect, due to the loss of perceived prominence that would result from the proposed development. However, in both cases, the proposed development would not result in the loss of archaeological information, nor would it prevent understanding or appreciation of their archaeological and historic interest. As such, it is considered that the significance of the effects would be moderate adverse. This is considered to be a significant effect, but it is at the lowest end of the scale of possible significant effects. This relatively low level of significant effect, which is also medium term and reversible, should be capable of being made acceptable, provided sufficient benefits flow from the proposed development, and be made to accord with policy.

The remaining designated heritage assets would be subject to no more than a minor adverse effect, and are therefore the impacts of the proposed development are unlikely to result in significant effects in relation to these remaining assets. In all cases, the effects are medium term and reversible, and in no instance would the proposed development directly affect a key aspect of the significance of any of these assets. However, due to the sensitivity of the assets in question, it is recommended that all eight of the assets assessed in full detail in this report should be assessed within the ES cultural heritage chapter. These, relatively low levels of effect should also be capable of being made acceptable, provided sufficient benefits flow from the proposed development. The remaining assets already assessed in detail in Appendix do not require additional assessment within the ES chapter, as the effect of the proposed development on them would not lead to significant effects.

A review of the available evidence has confirmed that the study site is unlikely to contain the buried archaeological remains of settlement activity from any period reviewed, which is a reflection of the exposed nature of the study site, which would have been an unfavourable location for settlement on a permanent basis. The study site is, however, located in a prehistoric landscape with a number of funerary and potential ritual remains of interest, and there are recorded non-designated buried remains of a cairn and potential oval enclosure within the study site. These remains, and the potential for as yet undiscovered buried remains of interest, have been considered and it is concluded that they are likely to be of no more than of local interest.

The proposed development comprises a wind farm, with 14 turbines measuring up to 149m in height. These turbines will be set on foundations measuring 30m by 30m in area. The turbines will be accessed using a modest track, which will make use of existing routes. There will also be additional construction phase impacts during the erection of the turbines, to stabilise them, and transport the turbine parts to the study site and put them into place, any compound which is constructed. The development would be sparsely distributed throughout the study site, with a low below ground impact relative to the area. There will also be a cable route leading from the turbines to connect them to the grid. The cable route trench would make use of existing road routes and would usually measure approximately 1m wide by 1m in depth.

These activities have the potential to result in the localised removal of any archaeological remains which may be present where any impact is planned. Given the potential for the presence of as yet undiscovered buried remains of local/low interest, these impacts could result in a Minor to a Moderate significance of effect, depending on the nature of the remains in question (see Table 3).

In response to this risk, the proposed turbine locations, access road routes, construction activities and cable route have been placed to avoid all known archaeological heritage assets, and their immediate vicinity. In this way, there would be no physical loss or harm to known buried archaeological remains within the study site.

It is possible that additional, as yet unknown remains may be present within the planned areas of impact, which could be impacted. In response, a programme of archaeological works can be implemented ahead of the development to detect and record any remains prior to any impact. The recording of archaeological remains serves to realise the research value of those remains, and enhance understanding and appreciation of the more significant remains in the wider area which would not be affected. While this benefit does not undo or fully outweigh the loss of any remains, it would serve to partially compensate for the loss, and would reduce any residual significance of effect to minor adverse to slight adverse.

Such a programme of works could be secured as a condition to planning consent and implemented ahead of development.

In conclusion, the potential effects of the proposed development on the historic environment around the study site have been assessed, and it has been found that, with the benefit of imbedded mitigation measures, and some additional measures secured via planning condition, it would be possible to implement the proposed development in accordance with the requirements set out in policy RE1 of PPS 18 and paragraph 6.224 of the SPPS.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This cultural heritage baseline assessment considers land at Ballygilbert Wind Farm, Mid and East Antrim, Northern Ireland (Figure 1). It has been researched and prepared by Orion Heritage on behalf of Renewable Energy Systems. The site (hereinafter referred to as the “Study Site”) is located at grid reference NW 48317 65794. It has been prepared to provide:
- A baseline appraisal of the archaeological and cultural heritage resources located within the study site, and in the surrounding area, which may be affected by the proposed development,
 - An assessment of the potential effect the proposed development would have on the significance of the identified cultural heritage resources, and
 - A consideration of any required mitigation measures and residual effects.
- 1.2 This assessment will form the baseline for a forthcoming Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter on the historic environment, in support of the proposed development, and will identify any significant environmental effects that should be assessed with the ES.
- 1.3 In accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2017), the assessment draws together available information on designated and non-designated heritage assets, topographic and land-use information so as to establish the potential for non-designated archaeological assets within the study site. The assessment includes the results of a site survey, an examination of published and unpublished records, and charts historic land-use through a map regression exercise. The assessment also considers the setting of heritage assets, and provides an assessment of how their settings contribute to their significance.
- 1.4 The assessment enables relevant parties to assess the significance of heritage/ archaeological assets on and close to the study site and considers the potential for hitherto undiscovered archaeological assets, thus enabling potential impacts on assets to be identified along with the need for design, civil engineering or archaeological solutions. It also provides an understanding of any constraints to development of the study site due to the presence of nearby heritage assets, and provides an assessment of the potential impact development would have on the significance of heritage assets and also provides design responses that would serve to reduce that impact in line with local and national policy.
- 1.5 The study area used in this assessment is a 5km radius from the boundary of the study site (Figures 2 and 3), which is the scope of assessment agreed with the NIEA during pre-application discussions.

The Proposed Development

- 1.6 The proposed development comprises a wind farm, with up to 14 turbines measuring to a max of 149.9m in height, to be placed across the study site. These turbines will be set on foundations measuring 30m by 30m in area.
- 1.7 The turbines will be accessed using a modest track, which will make use of existing routes where possible. There will also be additional construction phase impacts during the erection of the turbines, to stabilise them, and transport the turbine parts to the study site and put them into place, any compound which is constructed.
- 1.8 The development would be sparsely distributed throughout the study site, with a low below ground impact relative to the area. Full details of the proposed development are provided under a separate cover.

Location, Topography and Geology

- 1.9 The study site is located approximately 2.5km to the northwest of Cairncastle, in land to the east of the Feystown Road (see Figure 1). The topography of the study site is that of two hills with steep east and west facing slopes, with a height above ordnance datum (aOD) of approximately 238m in the west, rising to 362m in the eastern portion before falling to 321m at the eastern boundary.
- 1.10 The underlying geology of the study site comprises unnamed extrusive rocks of the Paleogene – Mafic Lava and Mafic Tuff. No superficial deposits were recorded at the time of writing (BGS geology of Britain viewer 2020).

2.0 Aims, Objectives & Methodology

Introduction

2.1 The principal aims of the desk-based assessment is to:

- Gain an understanding of the archaeological potential of the study site;
- Provide a baseline appraisal of the archaeological and cultural heritage resources located within the study site, and in the surrounding area, which may be affected by the proposed development,
- Identify any archaeological and built heritage constraints to the development of the study site; and to
- Assess the likely impact of the proposed development, including a consideration of any mitigation measures and residual effects.

2.2 The results of the archaeological desk-based assessment will inform an archaeological strategy for further on-site assessment and formulation of a mitigation strategy, as appropriate to the archaeological potential of the study site.

2.3 This cultural heritage baseline assessment conforms to the requirements of current regional and local planning policy set out in section 3, below, and it has been designed in accordance with current best archaeological practice, standards and guidelines, including:

- Code of Conduct (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists [CIfA] [revised edition] 2014); and
- Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (CIfA January 2017).
- Guidance on Setting and the Historic Environment (2018 Historic Environment Division of the Department for Communities of Northern Ireland).

2.4 It is noted that the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists defines desk-based assessment as:

“a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.”

2.5 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard for desk-based assessment states that:

“Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of conduct and other relevant regulations of CIfA. In a development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so) and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.”

Methodology for assessment of archaeological potential

2.6 The archaeological desk-based assessment will include:

- Map regression based on Ordnance Survey maps and tithe/enclosure maps and apportionments;
- Examination of material currently held in the Historic Environment Record of Northern Ireland (HERoNI), for the study site and for a 2km search radius from the study site boundary;
- Consultation of the schedule of ancient monuments and lists of listed buildings and other designated heritage assets held by the Historic Environment Division of the Department for Communities of Northern Ireland;
- Site inspection; and
- The results of previous archaeological surveys and investigations where available and relevant.

2.7 The report will also include a consideration of available aerial photography for the study site, if relevant to the assessment of potential.

Methodology for assessment of setting

2.8 This assessment will consider the potential effects of development within the study site on the significance of heritage assets, through effects to their settings. This will include any heritage assets within the study site, and those in the surrounding area, whose setting may be affected.

2.9 Heritage assets and potential impacts will be assessed using best practice, including that set out in the HED's Guidance on Setting and the Historic Environment (2018 HED). This defines setting as:

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.

2.10 The guidance goes on to set out a three stage process for the assessment of the setting of heritage assets, and of development impacts to the significance of heritage assets through changes to their setting:

- 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.

2.11 As part of stage 1, set out above, the heritage assets which require assessment have been selected with reference to the heritage data for the study site and surrounding area provided by the HED and held by the Northern Ireland Environment Agency. A search radius of 5km from the study site boundary was used to establish which heritage assets required assessment for impacts, which is usually sufficient to ensure all assets which require consideration are properly assessed.

2.12 Section 5 of this assessment will describe the heritage assets which may be affected by the proposed development and will assess the relationship of the study site to those assets.

2.13 Not all designated heritage assets within this radius will require full assessment for impacts; where a designated heritage asset has been excluded, a clear justification will be provided, for example if the asset is sufficiently far, and well screened from the study site.

Also, not all assets will require the same level of assessment; more complex and/or significant assets which may be subject to a higher level of impact will require more detailed consideration than those of less significance, or which are not highly affected by the proposed development.

Methodology for the assessment of impacts

- 2.14 The assessment of the overall impact of the proposed wind farm on the significance of heritage assets is evaluated by taking into account both the heritage significance of the heritage asset and the magnitude of the predicted effect on that significance. As is set out in policy in relation to the determination of renewable energy developments with regard to effects to heritage assets (SPPS paragraph 6.224 and PPS 18 policy RE1; see section 3 below for details), it is important to understand whether a development would result in an unacceptable adverse impact on the significance of built heritage interests. To understand whether an effect to a heritage asset is unacceptable, it is necessary to understand the degree of effect a development would have on the significance of a heritage asset, as well as of the level of importance of the heritage asset in question.

Significance of heritage assets

- 2.15 The importance or value of cultural heritage resources is set out in Table 1 below, in order to inform this process.

Table 1: Criteria for appraisal of level of importance of heritage assets	
Importance / value	Description
Very High	- World Heritage Sites
High	- Scheduled Monuments and archaeological sites of demonstrable schedulable quality & importance; - Protected Wreck Sites - Listed buildings graded A and B+ - Designated registered parks and gardens - Registered Historic Landscapes of high interest - Conservation Areas
Medium	- Local Authority designated sites and their settings; - Listed buildings graded B; - Undesignated sites of demonstrable regional importance
Low	- Sites with specific and substantial importance to local interest groups; - Sites whose importance is limited by poor preservation and poor survival of contextual associations.
No importance	- Sites with no surviving archaeological or historical component.

Assessment of effects

- 2.16 To ensure the planning balance is appropriately informed, as required by the planning policy discussed in paragraph 2.14, where an adverse effect is identified, it will be categorised as either Major Adverse, Moderate Adverse, Minor Adverse or Slight Adverse. Where effects would not be adverse these will be categorised as either Negligible or as resulting in no change. This spectrum of effects is summarised in Table 2, below, along with brief descriptions of the terms used.

2.17 Assessments of the level of effect on the significance of heritage assets is based upon the extent to which factors that contribute to the significance of the assets would be affected by the proposed development. This process is not quantitative but relies upon professional judgement at each step. However, the factors considered in informing these judgments and in arriving at the various rankings of value and magnitudes of impacts are observable facts (i.e. numbers of assets, spatial relationships, designations, impacts).

Table 2: Criteria for appraisal of degree of adverse effect on heritage assets	
Level of effect	Description
Major Adverse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Total or substantial loss of the significance of a heritage asset. - Harm to a heritage asset through effects to its setting, such that the significance of the asset would be totally lost or substantially reduced (e.g. the significance of a designated heritage asset would be reduced to such a degree that its designation would be questionable; the significance of an undesignated heritage asset would be reduced to such a degree that its categorisation as a heritage asset would be questionable).
Moderate Adverse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Moderate harm to a heritage asset, such that the asset's significance would be materially affected/considerably devalued, but not totally or substantially lost.
Minor Adverse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low level of harm to the significance of a heritage asset. - This could include the removal of fabric that forms part of the heritage asset, but that is not integral to its significance (e.g. the demolition of later extensions/additions of little intrinsic value). - Some harm to the heritage asset's setting, but not to the degree that would result in a meaningful devaluation of its significance.
Slight Adverse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A slight effect to the significance of a heritage asset. - An example would be limited disturbance of an archaeological asset, but which does not actually damage the archaeological interest of the asset in any way. - A limited degree of effect through changes to setting, but the degree of effect would not be readily discernible, or meaningfully affect appreciation.
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A change to a heritage asset or its setting that involves no loss of significance or any harm.
No Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No change to a heritage asset or its setting.

Zone of Theoretical Visibility

2.18 This assessment has been informed by a model Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) for the surrounding area. The site visit confirmed that the ZTV model produced for the study site represents a "safe" representation of potential intervisibility, with several areas indicated as tentatively intervisible, which in practice were well screened.

Impacts other than visual

- 2.19 The proposed wind farm would not produce noise or light pollution, or generate increased traffic, or other effects which could adversely affect these assets in a way unrelated to visibility. Therefore, where these assets fall outside the ZTV it is considered that the proposed development would not affect their significance.

Photos

- 2.20 A Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) has also been produced for the study site, in conjunction with this assessment. Any viewpoints taken as part of the LVIA used to illustrate effects within this assessment are cross referenced using the same viewpoint numbers as in the LVIA.
- 2.21 A series of Heritage View Points (HVPs) have also been produced, to provide additional input to the views provided in the LVIA. The HVPs have been agreed with the NIEA during the consultation process and are numbers HVP1 through HVP6. The HVPs are provided under a separate cover due to the size of the file, and should be read in conjunction with this assessment.

Understanding the significance of adverse effects

- 2.22 Due to the higher protection provided to heritage assets of higher importance, the significance of an adverse effect to the planning balance will vary depending on the importance of the asset in question (as defined in Table 1, above), as well as the level of adverse effect identified (as defined in Table 2). Table 3, below, takes into account these two factors to define the significance of any identified adverse effect.

Level of Importance (Table 1)	Degree of adverse effect (Table 2)				
	Major	Moderate	Minor	Slight	Negligible
Very High	Very Large	Large	Moderate / Large	Minor	Negligible
High	Large	Moderate / Large	Moderate / Minor	Minor	Negligible
Medium	Moderate / Large	Moderate / Minor	Minor	Slight	Negligible
Low	Moderate / Minor	Minor	Slight	Negligible	Negligible

- 2.23 The categories of significance of effect defined in Table 3, above, have been devised with reference to best practice as set out in ICOMOS Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties (ICOMOS 2011) as well as the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges volume 11 (Standards for Highways).
- 2.24 The categories of significance of effect are not meant to be proscriptive, but are rather meant to allow the professional judgement of the assessor to be articulated clearly and consistently across different types of effects to heritage assets of varying nature, quality and significance, allowing for nuance where necessary. In recognition of this, where there are two options within a category of significance of effect, the assessor will provide evidence for one or the other of the options. For example, if an asset of high importance is subject to a moderate degree of adverse effect, the significance of that effect may be Moderate or Large, depending on the nature of the effect and of the asset in question.

Ultimately, the most appropriate categorisation of the significance of effect must be chosen, using professional judgement which is informed by a thorough understanding of the significance of the heritage asset and the nature of the effect.

- 2.25 Where the significance of effect is assessed as being Moderate or higher, this is considered to be a significant effect as referred to in the Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017.

3.0 Statutory and Planning Policy Framework

Legislation

- 3.1 The Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) Order 1995 protects the fabric of Scheduled Monuments, but does not afford statutory protection to their settings. Relevant policies relating to the protection of the setting of scheduled monuments are contained within national and local development plans and are set out below.
- 3.2 The Planning (Northern Ireland) Order 1991 sets out provisions relevant to the protection of listed buildings and conservation areas and their setting. The following sections are relevant to the study site.
- 3.3 Section 45 states that:

In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, and in considering whether to grant listed building consent for any works, the Department shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses

Regional Planning Policy

Planning Policy Statements (PPS)

- 3.4 In March 1999 the Planning Service (an agency within the Department of the Environment for Northern Ireland) published Planning Policy Statement 6 (PPS 6), 'Planning, Archaeology and the Built Heritage'.
- 3.5 Planning Policy Statements set out the policies of the DoE on particular aspects of land use planning and apply to the whole of Northern Ireland. Their contents will be taken into account in preparing development plans and are a material consideration in determining individual planning applications and appeals.
- 3.6 PPS 6 sets out the DoE's planning policies for the protection and conservation of archaeological remains and built heritage.
- 3.7 Section 3 of PPS 6 relates to archaeological sites and monuments and provides guidance for property owners, developers, their professional advisors and others on the preservation and investigation of archaeological remains.
- 3.8 The Department's relevant policies on this topic are set out below:

Policy BH1 – The preservation of archaeological remains of regional importance and their settings.

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

Policy BH2 – The protection of archaeological remains of local importance and their settings.

Development proposals which would adversely affect archaeological sites or monuments which are of local importance or their settings will only be permitted where the

department considers the importance of the proposed development or other material considerations outweigh the value of the remains in question.

Policy BH3 – Archaeological Assessment and Evaluation

Where the impact of a development proposal on important archaeological remains is unclear, or the relative importance of such remains is uncertain, the department will normally require developers to provide further information in the form of an archaeological assessment or an archaeological evaluation. Where such information is requested but not made available the department will normally refuse planning permission.

Policy BH4 – Archaeological Mitigation

Where it is decided to grant planning permission for development which will affect sites known to contain archaeological remains, the department will impose conditions to ensure that appropriate measures are taken for the identification and mitigation of the archaeological impacts of the development, including where appropriate the completion of a licensed excavation and recording of remains before development commences.

Policy BH6 - The Protection of Parks, Gardens and Demesnes of Special Historic Interest

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

Policy BH11 - Development Affecting the Setting of a Listed Building

The department will not normally permit development which would adversely affect the setting of a listed building. Development proposals will normally only be considered appropriate where all the following criteria are met:

- The detailed design respects the listed building in terms of scale, height, massing and alignment;
- The works proposed make use of traditional or sympathetic building materials and techniques which respect those found on the building; and
- The nature of the use proposed respects the character of the setting of the building.

3.9 PPS 6 also includes policy statements on Northern Ireland's World Heritage Sites. However, this topic is not relevant to the scope of this particular assessment.

3.10 Planning policy relating to renewable energy is set out in PPS 18: Renewable Energy. The relevant policies are presented below.

3.11 Policy RE 1: Renewable Energy Development states:

Development that generates energy from renewable resources will be permitted provided the proposal, and any associated buildings and infrastructure, will not result in an unacceptable adverse impact on:

[...]

(c) Biodiversity, nature conservation or built heritage interests;

[...]

Where any project is likely to result in unavoidable damage during its installation, operation or decommissioning, the application will need to indicate how this will be minimised and mitigated, including details of any proposed compensatory measures, such as a habitat management plan or the creation of a new habitat. This matter will need to be agreed before planning permission is granted.

The wider environmental, economic and social benefits of all proposals for renewable energy projects are material considerations that will be given significant weight in determining whether planning permission should be granted.

The publication best practice guidance to planning policy statement 18 'renewable energy' will be taken into account in assessing proposals.

Strategic Planning Policy Statement for Northern Ireland (SPPS)

- 3.12 The SPPS is a statement of the Department's policy on important planning matters that should be addressed across Northern Ireland (SPPS paragraph 1.3). Paragraph 1.5 of the SPPS notes that the provisions within the SPPS apply to the whole of Northern Ireland and must be taken into account in the preparation of Local Development Plans, and are also a material consideration in all planning applications and appeals.
- 3.13 All local councils in Northern Ireland are in the process of developing new local plans which conform with the SPPS. Once these are all completed and adopted, they, together with the SPPS, will replace the Planning Policy Statements, which will be cancelled (SPPS paragraph 1.9).
- 3.14 Paragraphs 1.10 to 1.12 of the SPPS set out that until the adoption of the new local plans by the eleven local councils in Northern Ireland, the existing adopted local plans and Planning Policy Statements will continue to apply alongside the SPPS. However, where a policy within an existing local plan or PPS conflicts with that set out in the SPPS, the policy in the SPPS should be accorded greater weight in the decision making process (SPPS paragraph 1.12).
- 3.15 SPPS policy in relation to archaeology and built heritage is set out in paragraphs 6.1 to 6.30 of the SPPS. It sets out the aim of the SPPS in relation to archaeology and built heritage in paragraph 6.3:

The planning system has a key role in the stewardship of our archaeological and built heritage. The aim of the SPPS in relation to Archaeology and Built Heritage is to manage change in positive ways so as to safeguard that which society regards as significant whilst facilitating development that will contribute to the ongoing preservation, conservation and enhancement of these assets.

- 3.16 Paragraph 6.4 sets out the regional strategic objectives for archaeology and built heritage as 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.
- 3.17 The SPPS goes on to set out policy in relation to the determination of planning applications in relation to different types of archaeological and built heritage assets in

paragraphs 6.6 through 6.25. Key elements of the policies set out in this section are reproduced below for ease of reference:

World Heritage Sites

- 6.6 *Development that would adversely affect the Outstanding Universal Value of a World Heritage Site (WHS) or the integrity of its setting must not be permitted unless there are overriding exceptional circumstances.*

Archaeology

- 6.8 *Archaeological remains of regional importance include monuments in State Care, scheduled monuments and Areas of Significant Archaeological Interest (ASAI). Such sites (or constituent parts of them) benefit from statutory protection. Development which would adversely affect such sites or the integrity of their settings must only be permitted in exceptional circumstances. The scheduling programme is an ongoing process and there are archaeological remains of regional importance yet to be scheduled. In order to make sure that the most up to date information is taken into account when determining applications, this policy approach should also apply to such sites which, whilst not scheduled presently, would otherwise merit such statutory protection.*
- 6.9 *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.*
- 6.10 *Planning authorities should seek all necessary information from applicants in making well informed planning judgements, particularly where the impact of a development proposal on archaeological remains is unclear, or the relative significance of such remains is uncertain. Should an applicant fail to provide a suitable assessment or evaluation on request, the planning authority should adopt a precautionary approach and refuse planning permission.*
- 6.11 *Where a planning authority is minded to grant planning permission for development which will affect sites known or likely to contain archaeological remains, it should ensure that appropriate measures are taken for the identification and mitigation of the archaeological impacts of the development. Where appropriate, this may involve the preservation of remains in situ, or a licensed excavation, recording examination and archiving of the archaeology by way of planning conditions.*

Listed Buildings

- 6.12 *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 is important therefore that development proposals impacting upon such buildings and their settings are assessed, paying due regard to these considerations, as well as the rarity of the type of structure and any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.*
- 6.13 *Development involving a change of use and / or works of extension / alteration may be permitted, particularly where this will secure the ongoing viability and upkeep of the building. It is important that such development respects the essential character and architectural or historic interest of the building and its*

setting, and that features of special interest remain intact and unimpaired. Proposals should be based on a clear understanding of the importance of the building/place/heritage asset, and should support the best viable use that is compatible with the fabric, setting and character of the building. Applicants should justify their proposals, and show why alteration or demolition of a listed building is desirable or necessary.

Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes

- 6.16 *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.*

Conservation Areas

- 6.18 *In managing development within a designated Conservation Area the guiding principle is to afford special regard to the desirability of enhancing its 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. Accordingly, there will be a general presumption against the grant of planning permission for development or conservation area consent for demolition of unlisted buildings, where proposals would conflict with this principle. This general presumption should only be relaxed in exceptional circumstances where it is considered to be outweighed by other material considerations grounded in the public interest. In the interests of protecting the setting of designated Conservation Areas, new development in proximity needs to be carefully managed so as to ensure it respects its overall character and appearance. Important views in and out of the Conservation Area should be retained.*

Areas of Townscape Character (ATC)

- 6.21 *In managing development within ATCs designated through the LDPs process, the council should only permit new development where this will maintain or enhance the overall character of the area and respect its built form.*

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

- 6.24 *The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset such as an unlisted vernacular building, or historic building of local importance should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset. Councils may wish to bring forward bespoke local policies for such buildings.*

Enabling Development

- 6.25 *Enabling Development is a development proposal that is contrary to established planning policy and in its own right would not be permitted. Such a proposal may however be allowed where it will secure the long term future of a significant place and will not materially harm its heritage value or setting. Enabling development typically seeks to subsidise the cost of maintenance, major repair, conversion to the optimum viable use of a significant place where this is greater than its value to its owner or market value.*

3.18 The SPPS also provides policy in relation to renewable energy developments in paragraphs 6.214 through 6.234. Paragraph 6.224 makes specific reference to how effects of renewable energy developments to the historic environment should be weighed (emphasis added for clarity):

6.224 *Development that generates energy from renewable resources will be permitted where the proposal and any associated buildings and infrastructure, will not result in an unacceptable adverse impact on the following planning considerations:*

- *public safety, human health, or residential amenity;*
- *visual amenity and landscape character;*
- *biodiversity, nature conservation or built heritage interests;*
- *local natural resources, such as air quality, water quality or quantity; and,*
- *public access to the countryside.*

Local Planning Policy

3.19 Local planning policy is provided by the Larne Area Plan 2010, until the adoption of the emerging Local Development Plan to 2030. The 2010 plan contains the following policy relating to archaeology and cultural heritage:

Policy MAN EN1

The department will protect areas of significant archaeological interest from inappropriate development.

The designation of the overall setting in which a number of individual and related monuments are located, or an area of historic landscape, as an Area of Significant Archaeological Interest, is intended to protect the individual sites or monuments and their setting from inappropriate development. An upland area containing a number of prehistoric and later archaeological sites and monuments in the townlands of Dunteige, Ballycoos, Drains Bog, Linford, Loughduff, Sallagh and Ballyhackett and known as Knockdhu, is designated as an Area of Significant Archaeological Interest. (map 1)

Policy MAN EN2

The Department will protect sites and the settings of monuments in state care or which may be taken into state care. Proposals for development in the vicinity of these monuments which would be likely to have an adverse affect on the sites or their settings will not be permitted. Particular attention will be paid to the impact of the proposal on:–

- 1) *the area of historic landscape in which the site or monument functioned*
- 2) *critical views of and from the site or monument*
- 3) *the access and public approaches to the site or monument*
- 4) *the understanding and enjoyment of the site or monument by visitors.*

Larne Borough has at present two monuments in state care, Olderfleet Castle on Curran Point, Larne, the remains of a tower house and Ballylumford Dolmen, a portal tomb.

Policy MAN EN4

The Department will protect the following historic parks, gardens and demesnes in Larne Borough:–

Garron Point, Glenarm Castle, Carnfunnock, Drumalis, Magheramorne, Red Hall, Kilwaughter.

Country Houses set in landscaped parkland or within demesnes are an important part of the landscape in Larne Borough. The Department has identified a number of these parks, gardens and demesnes which are considered to represent a significant historic and landscape resource.

Other parks, gardens and demesnes retain only some elements of their original form. In the event of development being approved within these, the co-operation of developers in arranging the evaluation and recording of particular features or landscaped areas may be sought, so that knowledge of this part of our landscape heritage is not lost.

4.0 Cultural Heritage Baseline and Potential Indirect Effects

Introduction and approach

- 4.1 There are a high number of heritage assets which require assessment within the 5km study area around the study site, however the majority of these would be subject to either negligible or slight effects, with a small number subject to higher impacts which require more detailed consideration.
- 4.2 Therefore, to ensure that the main body of this assessment is proportionate and accessible, the assessment of the potential indirect effects of the proposed development on cultural heritage assets in the surrounding area followed a staged process, as follows:
- 4.3 Firstly, the ZTV was used to determine which designated heritage assets were likely to be intervisible with the proposed development, and therefore subject to effects. Where a heritage asset and the vicinity was found to be outside of the ZTV, and sufficiently distant, it is clear that their significance would not be affected by the proposed development. As such these heritage assets were excluded from further detailed assessment, although some, such as Glenarm Castle, are discussed further in relation to broader designations which they are a part of. A list of the heritage assets outside of the ZTV is provided in Appendix 2.
- 4.4 A preliminary review was then undertaken of the remaining assets to identify any heritage assets which were modelled as being intervisible, but were in practice we screened to the degree that it was very clear that no effects would arise. Two additional listed buildings fell into this category, McCartney's Bridge (HB06/02/083, listed B2) and a milepost (HB06/02/099, listed B2) and were also therefore excluded from further assessment. These are also listed in Appendix 2.
- 4.5 The remaining assets have been subject to detailed individual assessment, which is provided in tabular form in Appendix 1. This has allowed for a consistent assessment of these heritage assets to be undertaken. Where the assessment provided in Appendix 1 has shown that the overall significance of effect of the proposed development would be minor adverse or higher, or involves additional complexity, then this is stated within the tabulated assessment, and further, more detailed assessment of the heritage asset, its significance and the effect of the proposed development on that significance is provided below. Where effects are lower, and straightforward, no further detailed assessment is needed.
- 4.6 In this way, the most detailed assessment within the body of this report has been able to be focussed on the principal designated heritage assets which may be subject to more significant effects, while ensuring that the process by which these assets have been selected is well based and supported by detailed assessment. The assets discussed below are shown in Figure 2 of this assessment.

Designated Heritage Assets requiring further assessment

- 4.7 The assessment provided in Appendix 1 found that the proposed development would have either a negligible or slight significance of effect on the majority of the heritage assets in the surrounding area. However, the assessment has highlighted a number of assets which may be subject to a higher level of effect, or which involve additional complexity or sensitivity that would benefit from more detailed assessment.
- 4.8 These assets are:
- ANT 029:019 – Giant's Tomb scheduled monument
 - ANT 030:004 – Standing Stone scheduled monument

- ANT 035:002 – Giant’s Grave scheduled monument
- ANT 035:005 – Knockdhu Fort
- ANT 035:053 – Cairn on Scawt Hill
- Knockdhu Area of Significant Archaeological Interest (ASAI)
- HB06/02/084 – RC Feystown Church
- AN/033 – Glenarm Registered Park

4.9 The above assets will be considered in more detail below, and an assessment made of the effect the proposed development would have on their significance, as well as a discussion of any mitigation responses which could be employed.

ANT 029:019 – Giant’s Grave scheduled monument

4.10 The Giant’s Grave wedge tomb is situated approximately 1km to the west of the nearest proposed turbine, and is situated in a small field under pasture. The tomb is well-preserved, with complete sides of orthostats making up the outer wall. The tomb is oriented SW to NE, with the entrance at the southern end.

4.11 Despite its preservation, the tomb is not readily appreciated from the wider area, as it is overgrown, and affected by some partial collapse (see plate 1, below).



Plate 1 – Looking east towards tomb (ANT: 029:019) from Feystown Road

4.12 However, at close range the tomb is readily discernible, including appreciation of its archaeological preservation (see plate 2, below). The tomb measures approximately 9.5 m long and 6.5 m wide at the southern end and 3.5 m wide at the northern end. It is well preserved, with a number of stones still standing and in situ. It may date to the Neolithic period, but excavations in 1870 found Bronze Age pottery, indicating that the site has been used over a long period. The tomb is situated in a small enclosed field, surrounded by hedges to the east, north and south, and farm buildings to the east, which comprises the immediate setting of the tomb. The extant hedges make the monument difficult to experience from the wider area, although it can be seen from the Feystown Road to the west, albeit not in any detail (see plate 1 above). More widely it is situated in a landscape which contains a number of archaeological remains with which it has a contextual relationship.



Plate 2 – Looking SW towards tomb (ANT 029:019)

- 4.13 The tomb is of High importance (as defined in Table 1), and as is evidenced by its designation. The importance of the tomb is primarily derived from the preservation of important archaeological remains within the scheduled monument, and the immediately surrounding area, which will contain a number of finds of archaeological interest and high research value. The preservation of the tomb also allows appreciation, at close quarters, of the original orientation of the tomb, and appreciation of the entrance at the southern end, which the tomb would have been designed to draw attention to. As such the immediate setting of the tomb contributes to its significance by providing this appreciation of its archaeological interest, and also the on-going preservation of the monument. The contextual relationship the tomb has with other monuments in the wider area is also contributes to its importance, as this has the potential to provide important insights into human activity in the early prehistoric period, although this can be difficult to appreciate on a purely visual basis. The visual relationship of the monument with the wider setting is of lesser importance, when compared to the more core aspects of its importance.
- 4.14 The proposed wind turbines would be visible in the wider area (see HVP5), and so would change the setting of the tomb. However, the turbines would not interfere with the view along the alignment of the tomb, the experience of its entrance nor affect appreciation of the archaeological and architectural interest provided by the immediate setting. Likewise, the archaeological evidence and contextual relationship the tomb has with other archaeological assets in the surrounding area would all be unaffected. On this basis the degree of effect of the proposed development on the tomb is considered slight adverse, as the turbines would be noticeable in the wider area, however they would not distract from appreciation of its archaeological interest.
- 4.15 The significance of this effect would be minor adverse, which is not considered a significant effect.

ANT: 030:004 – Standing Stone scheduled monument

- 4.16 The standing stone is mushroom-shaped, made of basalt, and measures 1.67m high by 0.8m wide and 0.9m thick. It is very weathered and stands in a circular depression

containing exposed bedrock, which has been created by sheep rubbing against the stone. The shape of the stone suggests that it has not been formed by natural processes. It is located 200m from the nearest proposed turbine.

- 4.17 The standing stone is likely to be a remnant of the prehistoric landscape, and served as a marker for routes, meetings and/or funerary activity. Such features can also contain evidence of ritual activity. The stone is situated on the Ulster Way footpath, which provides a strong appreciation of its function as a roadside marker over the centuries. There are also commanding views to the east towards the sea and Ballygally, highlighting the stone's function as a marker. The significance of the stone is primarily derived from its archaeological and historic interest, which is best appreciated along the Ulster Way, in which its preservation and function can be appreciated and understood.
- 4.18 The effect of the proposed development on the setting of the stone is shown in HVP4. The landscape to the west would be changed considerably, reducing the local prominence of the stone as a marker, although the only element of the proposed development which would be visible would comprise the turbines, with other elements of the infrastructure, such as the access track, and fencing, would be set back and screened. However, the ability to appreciate its function and key views east would be preserved, and views along the Ulster Way only moderately affected.
- 4.19 While the proposed development would not directly affect the key aspects of the significance of the stone, the proximity of the turbines would detract locally from its prominence as a marker in the landscape, which is part of its historic interest. As a result, the degree of effect would be moderate adverse.
- 4.20 Given the level of importance of the stone, the significance of this effect has the potential to be either moderate or large adverse (see Table 3). As there would be no loss of archaeological evidence or damage to the monument, no archaeological interest would be lost. Also, while the legibility of the prominence and function of the stone would be affected, they would not be prevented or impeded, and can still be appreciated readily. Furthermore, the effects of the development are also reversible in the medium term. On this basis it is considered that the significance of this effect is considered to be moderate adverse. While this is a significant effect as noted in the EIA regulations, it is the lowest level of significance effect on the spectrum of effects noted in Table 3.

ANT 035:002 – Giant's Grave scheduled monument

- 4.21 The Giant's Grave is located on a small eminence on a west facing slope approximately 1.1km to the west of the nearest proposed turbine. The wedge tomb is orientated SW to NE, and has an antechamber situated at the entrance at the south-western end of the grave (see plate 3, below), with outer walling also surviving, most notably on the northern side of the tomb (see plate 4, below). Therefore while the grave was clearly designed to look out towards the falling topography towards the west, the approach from the west towards the entrance is also important to understanding and appreciating the heritage interest of the tomb.
- 4.22 The tomb's significance is primarily derived from its archaeological and architectural interest, both of which preserve additional evidence of high research value. The setting of the tomb also contributes to its significance, by providing an appreciation of the archaeological, architectural and historic interest of the tomb. The immediate vicinity of the tomb provides the best appreciation of this interest, which is difficult to discern from further afield in the surrounding area. The views from the tomb to the west provide appreciation of the deliberate topographic positioning of the tomb to take in a prominent

prospect across a valley, while views along the alignment of the tomb to the east provide appreciation of the function and design of the tomb, reflected by the entrance.



Plate 3 – Looking ENE along alignment of wedge tomb ANT 035:002



Plate 4 – Looking S at northern outer walling of wedge tomb ANT 035:002

- 4.23 The effect of the proposed development on the setting of the stone is shown in HVP2. The proposed turbines would be visible when looking along the alignment of the tomb, with turbine 14 being close to the centre of the alignment.
- 4.24 To understand how this effect would affect the significance of the tomb, it is important to further consider how the alignment of the tomb relates to its significance. Firstly, wedge tombs are, with few exceptions, aligned NE to SW, with the opening at the south-western end, in the direction of the setting sun. In the case of the Giant's Grave, this alignment is accentuated by the local topography, which provides a commanding view across the valley

towards the south west from the tomb. While there are many theories as to the reason behind the orientation of wedge tombs, what is clear from the consistent SW to NE orientation across this class of monument, throughout the island of Ireland, is that having the entrance orientated towards the south west was of ritual significance. The tomb would likely have been covered by a cairn when it was built, and the sites and monuments record for the Giant's Grave notes that some remnants of an elongated cairn were present at the time of the field visit (date of this comment is 1940; HERoNI record reference ANT 035:002). The entrance would have been visible on the south-western side of the cairn.

- 4.25 The presence of the turbines would not affect the views from the tomb towards the setting sun to the south west. When in the setting of the tomb, the presence of the turbines may lead to momentary distraction when looking toward the entrance, however the turbines would be at some distance and would not preclude or prevent appreciation or understanding of the tomb's alignment, or of its archaeological interest. It is on this basis that it is concluded that the Proposed Development would result in a minor adverse degree of effect to the overall significance of the tomb.
- 4.26 Given the level of importance of the tomb, the significance of this effect has the potential to be either moderate or large adverse (see Table 3). As there would be no loss of archaeological evidence or damage to the monument, no archaeological interest would be lost. Also, the archaeological interest of the tomb would still be appreciated, and the understanding provided by its setting unaffected. Furthermore, the effects of the development are also reversible in the medium term. On this basis it is considered that the significance of this effect is considered to be minor adverse, which is not considered to be a significant effect.

ANT 035:005 – Knockdhu Fort

- 4.27 Knockdhu Fort comprises a promontory fort on protruding tongue of an east facing scarp of the Antrim plateau. The key surviving earthwork on the fort is a triple rampart along the western boundary of the fort, which effectively cuts off the promontory, and uses the natural topography to provide a defensive fort (see plate 5, below). There are a number of other, more subtle features present, which are not as readily discernible, and aerial photographic and lidar analysis of the fort has revealed a number of additional hut circles within the fort, highlighting the potential for the fort to contain additional archaeological evidence of high research value (McNeary 2014). The fort is located 2.2km south from the southernmost proposed turbine.



Plate 5 – Looking east towards triple rampart which forms the western boundary of Knockdhu Fort (ANT 035:005)

- 4.28 It has been speculated that the fort had both defensive as well as trade based functions. Its exposed position makes it unlikely to have been a place of permanent settlement, and it is rather more likely to have been used as a refuge in times of unrest and a regular marketplace at other times, given local evidence of prehistoric holloways and mining activity in the vicinity (Hodges 1975). The significance of the fort is primarily derived from its archaeological interest, as well as historic interest as a key feature in the locality for many centuries.
- 4.29 The best experience of the archaeological interest of the fort is close to the western boundary, near to the triple ramparts, which are well-preserved and readily appreciated at close range. The Ulster Way provides a good dynamic experience of this feature, and as such is an important part of its setting. The ramparts also allow appreciation of the fact that the fort took advantage of a natural promontory.
- 4.30 Views from within the fort provide a clear understanding of its strategic positioning and defensive capabilities, evidenced by the commanding views provided across the wider landscape, with views far along the coast and out to sea. This strategic vantage point can still be appreciated clearly today (see plate 5).
- 4.31 Views of the fort from the wider area primarily provide views of the promontory as a topographic feature, although it is possible to see the ramparts, for example from the Ulster Way on Ballycloos Hill looking south. This reinforces understanding of the prominence of the fort and its central role in local life over millennia (see plate 6).



Plate 6 – Looking south along the Ulster Way towards Knockdhu in the distance; on a clear day the ramparts are just visible even at a distance

- 4.32 The proposed turbines would be visible from the fort when looking north, and would change the context of views from the Ulster Way near to Scawt Hill. Finally the turbines would be visible when returning from the fort towards the car park. The experience of the archaeological interest of the ramparts, however, would be unaffected. The effect of the proposed development on views from the fort has been illustrated in HVP1 and also in LVIA VP3.
- 4.33 The overall effect of this change to the setting of the fort would be to temporarily distract from existing appreciation of the archaeological interest of the fort and also, to a small extent, from strategic views when looking north from the fort. However, the proposed development would not impede or preclude the understanding or appreciation of the fort's archaeological interest, which is provided by its setting. It would still be possible to see and understand the contextual relationship between the fort and the surrounding landscape, and also the other designated heritage assets present in the wider area.
- 4.34 While the proposed development would introduce a distraction to the setting of the fort, but would not preclude appreciation or understanding provided by the setting. Furthermore, no archaeological evidence from the fort would be lost. Therefore, when considering the other elements of the significance of the fort which would be unaffected, the effect of the proposed development would comprise a minor adverse degree of effect to the overall significance of the fort.
- 4.35 Due to the high significance of the fort, the significance of this degree of effect has the potential to be of Minor to Moderate. Given the fact there would be no loss of archaeological evidence or understanding, and also the medium term reversibility of the proposed development, it is considered that the significance of this effect is Minor Adverse.

ANT 035:053 - Cairn on Scawt Hill

- 4.36 This cairn is situated approximately 0.45 km to the east of the nearest proposed turbine, atop of Scawt Hill, along the Ulster Way, which affords commanding views to the north, east and west and of the Irish Sea. It comprises a low, flat-topped, grassy round cairn,

measuring approximately 17m in diameter and 0.8m in height. Its position at the summit of Scawt Hill is prominent and provides commanding and wide views across a varied landscape (see plate 7).



Plate 7 – Looking SSE towards cairn (ANT 035:053) with Knockdhu promontory in background

- 4.37 The cairn is of High importance (as defined in Table 1), as is evidenced by its designation. The importance of the cairn is primarily derived from the preservation of important archaeological remains within the monument, which will contain a number of finds of archaeological interest, including possible information of burial and ritual traditions. The prominent setting of the cairn, atop of Scawt Hill, is also a notable aspect of its importance, as is its contextual relationship with the other cairns to the north and south. This has the potential to provide notable insights into human activity in the early Prehistoric period, although this can be difficult to appreciate on a purely visual basis.
- 4.38 The immediate setting of the cairn is experienced via the Ulster Way, a footpath which runs adjacent to the cairn, and then on northwards along the high ridge. There are a number of views of the cairn from the wider area, including from other parts of the Ulster Way, and from Knockdhu Fort from the south, however it can be difficult to pinpoint this monument among natural topography from a distance. More widely it is situated in a landscape which contains a number of archaeological remains with which it has a contextual relationship, including other recorded cairns to the south within the Knockdhu ASAI (such as the scheduled cairn: ANT 035:003) and to the north (ANT 030:005).
- 4.39 The cairn is set just to the east of the summit of Scawt Hill, which provides commanding views to the east, overlooking the Irish Sea. This position provides a commanding prospect from the cairn, but also makes the cairn a prominent feature in the local landscape, which is visible from various points along the Ulster Way and elsewhere.
- 4.40 The archaeological interest of the cairn is best appreciated in the near vicinity, where its form and surviving stone elements can be seen. The more distant views also make an important contribution by providing an appreciation of the prominence of the cairn, which would have been a key motivation for its placement at this location.
- 4.41 An illustration of the effect of the proposed development on views to the west from the immediate setting of the stone is provided in HVP3. Views to the east would be

unaffected. View long views of the cairn from the surrounding area would also be affected (see HVP1).

- 4.42 The proposed turbines would be visible in views to the north, west and south, and would be dominant structures in the local landscape. They would also change views from the cairn as well as views of the cairn from the surrounding landscape. The key result of this is that the cairn would no longer be as prominent a feature in the local landscape, which would detract from its function as a prominent marker. While its legibility as a marker would not be impeded, understanding of this aspect of its past function would be affected.
- 4.43 As the cairn's prominence in the local landscape is an important aspect of its significance, the effect to the legibility of the prominence of the cairn by the proposed development would result in a moderate adverse degree of effect (Table 2).
- 4.44 Due to the high significance of the fort, the significance of this degree of effect has the potential to be of Minor to Moderate. However, as there would be no loss of archaeological evidence or damage to the monument, and appreciation of the archaeological interest would not be lost. Given this, and also the reversibility of the development in the medium term, the significance of this effect is considered to be moderate adverse.

Knockdhu Area of Significant Archaeological Interest (ASAI)

- 4.45 The Knockdhu ASAI is a designation covering a sizable area (approximately 650 ha), situated approximately 200 m to the south of the nearest proposed turbine. The ASAI is centred on a valley, the alignment of which runs close to the route of the Feystown Road, which runs roughly east-west through the centre of the ASAI, before turning north and forming the western boundary. The ASAI is dominated by the prominent hills in the east of the area, in particular the promontory hill of Knockdhu in the south-eastern part of the ASAI.
- 4.46 The ASAI contains a rich archaeological resource, representing human activity within the area for several thousand years. The remains include nine scheduled monuments (these can be seen in Figures 2 and 3):
- 035:030 – Megalith
 - 035:001 – Cross-incised boulder: Penal Altar
 - 035:002 – Wedge Tomb: Giant's Grave
 - 035:061 – Flint Quarry
 - 035:031 – Standing Stone
 - 035:003 – Round Cairn
 - 035:004 – Earthworks
 - 035:035 – Souterrain
 - 035:005 – Promontory Fort: Knockdhu
- 4.47 In addition, a scheduled multi-period settlement is situated adjacent to the western boundary of the ASAI (034:054), which comprises a 17th century settlement overlaying a Neolithic settlement, with evidence of Bronze Age and other activity as well. Also, the ASAI contains many other undesignated archaeological remains which also add to its archaeological interest. Of particular significance is the preservation of a diverse range of elements noting early activity. These encompass settlement sites, ritual/burial sites and industrial and mining within the area. The date range spans from the Neolithic to the Post-Medieval periods. There is an absence of any significant modern disturbance and, as such,

the ASAI will contain many important remains which can cast light on how land use and technology evolved over time and which have high research value.

- 4.48 The setting and experience of the ASAI is largely confined to the designated area, which is designed to include many features and their environs. Within the ASAI a number of features are visible and a key means of experiencing these is from the car park, which provides key views of the Knock Dhu Fort and the Irish Sea, and from the Ulster Way, which allows a good prospect of the Fort's ramparts in the south of the ASAI and runs past a number of features, including the scheduled earthworks and cairn in the centre of the ASAI, before climbing up the hills and moving north along the ridge. The ASAI is more difficult to experience from further afield, as the features it contains mostly comprise earthworks and megaliths which are difficult to pinpoint from a distance. The exception to this is the Knock Dhu Fort, which is topographically very prominent with many views afforded from the east, although a good view of the ramparts is mostly limited to those from the Ulster Way, looking eastwards from the west.
- 4.49 The ASAI is considered to be of High importance (as defined in Table 1), due to the number of highly graded archaeological monuments contained within the area. The importance of the ASAI is primarily derived from the significant archaeological remains it preserves. This includes the important group value these remains have, as a group of diverse features which provide evidence of early activity and have a high level of archaeological interest. The ASAI and the features therein also have a contextual relationship with many other archaeological features in the wider area, such as the Wedge Tomb to the northwest of the application site (ANT 029:019), and the cairn and standing stone to the north of the ASAI (ANT 035:053 and ANT 030:004 respectively). Views within the ASAI are also of importance, in particular in allowing appreciation of the Knock Dhu Fort's ramparts as well as its strategic position along the coast. Key views in this regard are from the small car park in the centre of the ASAI, as well as views towards the fort along the Ulster Way, and from the fort to the surrounding area.
- 4.50 The proposed turbines would be visible from a number of areas within the ASAI, including from the Ulster Way. However the proposed development would not be visible from the car park in the centre of the ASAI nor in key views out to the Irish Sea, or of the Knockdhu Fort either from the car park or the Ulster Way. It would, however, be noticeable from the Ulster Way when travelling north through the northern part of the ASAI (see LVIA VP2, VP3 and VP6 as well as HVP1). As such the key views of the Knockdhu Fort and out to the Irish Sea, would not be materially affected. The proposed development would also not affect views within the ASAI, which provide appreciation of the group value of the remains.
- 4.51 The effect of seeing the proposed development as noted above would not affect any of the key aspects of the importance of the ASAI. Specifically the proposed development would not result in any direct physical loss of any recorded archaeological remains within the ASAI, as the only infrastructure proposed within the ASAI as part of the proposed development would be the reuse and minor upgrade of the existing access track into the study site. There would therefore be no loss of evidential value or archaeological interest, and the research potential of the ASAI and the remains therein would be completely unaffected, as would appreciation of its group value.
- 4.52 Furthermore the proposed development in the distance, while noticeable, would not prevent an understanding of the strategic placement of the fort, or of the other visible features within the ASAI.
- 4.53 Therefore the effect of the proposed development would result in a change to the wider setting of the ASAI, but one which would not materially affect key aspects of its

importance or archaeological interest, or the importance of any of the various archaeological features therein. While the proposed development would not directly affect the key aspects of the significance of the ASAI, the turbines would introduce a distraction to the setting of the ASAI, but not one that would preclude the appreciation or understanding of the archaeological interest of the ASAI which is provided by its setting. When considering the other elements of the significance of the ASAI which would be unaffected, the overall result would be a minor adverse degree of effect to the significance of the ASAI.

- 4.54 The significance of this degree of effect has the potential to be of Minor to Moderate, given the high significance of the ASAI. Given the fact there would be no loss of archaeological evidence or understanding, and also the medium term reversibility of the proposed development, it is considered that the significance of this effect is Minor Adverse.

HB06/02/084 – RC Feystown Church

- 4.55 St Patrick's Church, Feystown is a relatively simple and modest undecorated single-storey structure, which is common to many Irish Catholic churches set in a rural context. The church is positioned at the south end of an informal row of five buildings on the east side of Feystown Road. These comprise, from south to north, three residential chalet bungalows, a two-storey former school building and a two-storey house. The church's long axis is aligned north-south, parallel with Feystown Road and is finished in a white-painted render with a dark slate-cladded roof.
- 4.56 The Northern Ireland Buildings Database records St Patrick's Church (HB06/02/084) as being statutorily designated at B2 on 10th May 2005. The extent of the designation comprises the Church, gates, gate piers and walling.
- 4.57 St Patrick's Church was built in 1828. The chancel and vestry extension was added in 1878, the graveyard wall was built following the graveyard's extension in 1910. The porch was constructed in 1918 and rebuilt in 1920. Major renovation works were carried out 1961-2. These included new windows, doors, floors and the addition of a bellcote at the north end of the roof apex.
- 4.58 The listing description provides the following description of the church:
- “Small, plain, single storey gabled and stuccoed R.C. church of 1828, with vestry projection and chancel of 1878 and porch of c.1920. The church (...) is surrounded by a graveyard. (...) To the N gable of the church there is a small gabled entrance porch. To both the E and W faces of the porch there is a panelled timber double door. To the gable of the porch there is a pointed arch window with relatively modern looking stained glass. The porch has a slated roof with parapet. The main N gable of the church has a high-level roundel window, also with stained glass. The W elevation of the main body of the church has five pointed arch windows with glazing as before and label moulding with decorative stops. To the far right the façade is recessed (this is actually the W face of the chancel). (...) To the far left there is a gabled vestry projection, [which] (...) has a rendered chimneystack and slated roof, the roof of the lean-to is slated also. (...) High on the S gable there is a large three-quarter statue of St Patrick as a young man by Angela, Lady Antrim [added in 1971]. The statue faces in the direction of Slemish Mountain where Patrick is believed to have worked as a shepherd whilst in captivity. (...) The entire façade is rendered and painted (white, with black at plinth level). The main roof is slated and has parapets. To the N parapet there is a bellcote with slated hipped roof and metal cross finial. (...) The surrounding graveyard contains headstones dating back to 1829. The graveyard is bounded by a low, partly harled, partly exposed rubble wall. To the W (to the roadside) is the main gateway with*

simple round, conical capped pillars and wrought iron gates. The gates, which have simple, slightly crude, spearhead decoration, are now in poor condition”.

- 4.59 The church has architectural and historic interest, as well as artistic interest from the ornamentation provided within the church and in some elements of the exterior. The church is designated at Grade B2, described by Annex C of PPS 6 as buildings of local interest which are designated on the basis of a relatively narrow range of criteria. However, to reflect the statutory protection all listed buildings receive, the building is considered to be of medium importance, as defined in Table 1.
- 4.60 The setting of the church comprises three key elements. Firstly, the graveyard adjacent to the church; secondly, the experience of the church on a short stretch of the approach along the Feystown Road, and thirdly the experience of the church from the wider area.
- 4.61 The graveyard provides a strong appreciation of the church’s architectural interest, as well as of its communal value and of the wider rural landscape setting of the church (see plate 8, below).



Plate 8 – Looking SSE towards Feystown Church from graveyard

- 4.62 The roadside setting provides appreciation of the church’s local prominence and of its contextual relationship with nearby small settlements from which it derives parishioners. The wider setting provides a limited appreciation of the buildings architectural and historic interest, as it is of modest scale, and the prominence the church enjoys is quite localised as a result of its scale.
- 4.63 The proposed development would be visible from the church and would change its setting. The turbines would be noticeable from the churchyard, but would not impede appreciation of the architectural and historic interest of the church which is provided there, nor of the rural character of the surrounding parish. The effect of the proposed development on the experience of the churchyard has been illustrated in LVIA VP9.
- 4.64 The turbines would be visible on the approach to the church on the Feystown Road, in particular from the south, where they would distract from the local prominence of the church, but again not impede appreciation of that prominence or understanding of the communal value the building has with the locality. Furthermore, the building is not

designed to be a prominent marker across a wide landscape; rather its prominence is local and relative to the parish which it serves.

- 4.65 Finally, the turbines would be visible in views of the church from the wider area, but these views provide a limited appreciation of the church's heritage values, which would not be impeded.
- 4.66 The significance of the church is primarily derived from its architectural, historic and artistic interest, as well as its contextual relationship with the surrounding parish. The proposed development would not affect any of these key elements of the church's significance. The proposed development would change the setting of the church, and would distract from the experience of the church's architectural interest in the churchyard and along the Feystown Road to a minor degree, but would not prevent or impede appreciation of those values.
- 4.67 Given this, and the fact that all other aspects of the building's significance would be unaffected, the degree of effect is assessed as Minor Adverse, with a significance of effect of Minor Adverse.

AN/033 – Glenarm Registered Park

- 4.68 Glenarm Registered Park is located an average of 2km to the west of the proposed turbines, except for the northern end of the park, which extends to Glenarm, 4.2km to the northwest of the study site (see Figure 2). The Register of Parks, Gardens and Demesne of Special Historic Interest in Northern Ireland provides an extensive description of the park, selected elements of which are provided below for ease of reference:

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 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.

[...]

- 4.69 The principle building of the park is the Grade A listed castle building, which dates to the 18th century, but has had numerous alterations throughout the 19th century. The park contains numerous historic buildings and archaeological assets of interest, which are listed below:

HB reference	Address	Date	Grade
HB06/02/001 A	Glenarm Castle	1820 - 1839	A
HB06/02/102	Former Rectory	1840 - 1859	B1
HB06/02/021	Town Lodge	1840 - 1859	B1
HB06/02/001 Q	Gardener's house at Glenarm Castle	1860 - 1879	B1
HB06/02/001 L	1 Castle Lane	1860 - 1879	B1
HB06/02/001 H	Barbican Bridge	1820 - 1839	B1
HB06/02/001 B	Former coach house, courtyard buildings and gate screen	1860 - 1879	B1
HB06/02/001 C	Greenhouse and Store at Glenarm Castle	1860 - 1879	B1
HB06/02/001 G	Barbican Lodge	1820 - 1839	B1
HB06/02/001 M	Former Bull's House	1860 - 1879	B2
HB06/02/001 O	Castle Farm	1840 - 1859	B2
HB06/02/001 N	Cottage in Glenarm Castle Estate ('Lord Antrim's Cottage')	1920 - 1939	B2
HB06/02/001 J	Ice house	1820 - 1839	B2
HB06/02/001 D	4-5 and 6 Castle Demesne	1860 - 1879	B2
HB06/02/001 E	South courtyard	1820 - 1839	B2

- 4.70 The park also contains three scheduled ancient monuments (listed below) as well as numerous non-designated buried archaeological remains.

COUNTY	SMNO	TOWNLAND	EDITED_TYP
ANT	029:009	GLEBE	Church and graveyard, 'Glore Church'.
ANT	029:014	GREAT DEER PARK	Mound
ANT	029:044	GLENARM DEMESNE	Henge

- 4.71 As such the park has high architectural, historic, archaeological and artistic interest, as has been noted in the assessment provided in Appendix 1, and is considered to be a heritage asset of High importance as defined in Table 1.
- 4.72 The park comprises an area of more formal gardens and landscaping in the north of the park, near to Glenarm Castle, and the large area of remnant deer park which occupies much of the land to the south of the castle.
- 4.73 The setting of the northern part of the park is dominated by the castle, and views of this, and between the castle and the walled garden. Key views are looking south from the southern elevation of the house, and west towards the walled garden. Views of the house from the south and west are also key, and provide appreciation of the architectural interest of the park. The southern part of the park comprises largely areas of woodland, but with pockets of open space, often with historic buildings or archaeological areas.
- 4.74 The setting of the park is largely contained within the designated area, which provides the best experience of all of the key areas of interest of the park's significance. The Munie Road, which runs along the western boundary of the park, also provides a key means of appreciating the wider deer park landscape as it runs on higher ground and, where views are not blocked by woodland, provide occasional views into the parkland which provide appreciation of the historic interest of the park.

- 4.75 The northern part of the park provides the best appreciation of the park's architectural, historic and artistic interest, as this is where the key buildings within the park are situated. The southern part of the park, and the views along the Munie Road provide a good appreciation of the historic landscape which surrounds the key buildings, and of the extent of the park, which is a reflection of the importance of the castle and its residents over the centuries.
- 4.76 The proposed turbines would not be visible from the castle, nor from the northern part of the setting of the park. The ZTV indicates that it is theoretically possible that the tips of some of the northern turbines could be intervisible with the western boundary of the walled garden, at the north-western edge of the park. However, the ZTV is a "safe" representation of the potential visibility of the turbines and does not account for slight variations in local topography or intervening hedgerows, trees or buildings. The hub height ZTV (a more reliable indicator of potential visibility at significant distances) indicates that none of the hubs would be visible at all, within this part of the park, and any views would only be of the very tips, screened by intervening landscape features within the registered park and elsewhere. Therefore the proposed development would not affect the appreciation of the key heritage values of the park which is provided by the northern part of the park.
- 4.77 The turbines would be largely screened from nearly all of the southern part of the park. However, in some locations the turbines would be visible across the valley in the distance, as has been noted in relation to the grade B1 listed 1 Castle Lane (see Appendix 1), and as is shown in LVIA VP8.
- 4.78 These occasional views of the turbines would result in some distraction from appreciation of the historic interest of the southern part of the deer park which is provided in these views. But the presence of the turbines would not prevent or impede appreciation in any way. The proposed development would not affect the architectural, historic, artistic or archaeological interest of the park, nor would it affect the experience provided by the northern part of the park, which provides the key appreciation of the park's architectural and historic interest. Furthermore, the turbines would be screened from the majority of the park, due to the presence of substantive and mature trees.
- 4.79 However, the turbines would be visible in a few places from along the Munie Road, which is an important means of appreciating the wider landscape setting and historic interest of the deer park which covered most of the park south of the main house, including in views of the grade B1 listed 1 Castle Lane.
- 4.80 These occasional views of the turbines would result in some distraction from appreciation of the historic interest of the southern part of the deer park which is provided in these views. But the presence of the turbines would not prevent or impede appreciation in any way.
- 4.81 Given this, and the fact that all other aspects of the park's significance would be unaffected, the degree of effect is assessed at Minor Adverse.
- 4.82 The significance of this degree of effect has the potential to be of Minor to Moderate, given the high significance of the park. Given the fact that the effect is limited to more peripheral elements of the park's setting, that none of the key buildings or features within park would be affected, and also the medium term reversibility of the proposed development, it is considered that the significance of this effect is Minor Adverse.

5.0 Archaeological Baseline, Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

- 5.1 This section of the assessment provides an assessment of the potential direct physical impacts the proposed development may have on buried archaeological resources. This section will first assess the potential for the study site to contain buried archaeological remains from each period based on available evidence. It will then provide an assessment of any impacts the proposed development would have, assess the significance of those impacts and set out any appropriate mitigation measures which could be deployed to reduce the significance of the effect.
- 5.2 The resources reviewed to inform the assessment of potential comprise the following:
- The Northern Ireland Sites and Monuments Record (NISMR);
 - Historic Environment Record of Northern Ireland (HERoNI);
 - Historic mapping available from record offices and the Northern Ireland Historic Map Viewer;
 - The results of previous archaeological investigations where relevant from the HERoNI and from the online database of Irish Excavation Reports (if available); and
 - A site walk over.
- 5.3 This resource has been used to provide an understanding of the heritage assets which may be affected by the proposed development. This chapter will describe the heritage assets which may be affected and assess their significance.
- 5.4 The location of the archaeological heritage assets mentioned in the text are shown on Figure 2.

Review of archaeological evidence

Prehistoric

- 5.5 As has been noted, there is an abundance of evidence of prehistoric activity in the wider study area around the proposed turbines, with evidence ranging in date from the Neolithic to the Bronze Age.
- 5.6 Neolithic and early Bronze Age evidence is present in the form of a number of megalithic tombs in the surrounding area (ANT 029:019, 030:017, 030:014, 035:002 and 035:055; see Figure 3). These are situated on the west and east facing slopes on either side of the study site, with little evidence from this period in between. Evidence of Neolithic settlement is present 2km from the southern turbines, which are also part of a scheduled monument (ANT 034:054), although these have been truncated later Post-Medieval agricultural activity.
- 5.7 Later Bronze Age evidence is present in the form of a number of cairns, including one at Scawt Hill, which is a scheduled ancient monument (ANT 035:053; 450m to the east of turbine 13) and a non-designated cairn is recorded close to Turbine 7 (ANT 030:005). This potential cairn is recorded in the HERoNI as being known from cartographic sources but with no above ground surviving remains. A further, scheduled round cairn is recorded 1.3km south of Turbine 13 (ANT 035:003) and two scheduled and well preserved barrows are present a little further the south (ANT 035:004). An undated oval enclosure is located 375m southeast of Turbine 11 (ANT 035:044), and field observation of this potential monument suggests a slight mound survives, and that small internal structures may be present, but nothing further is yet known due to a lack of intrusive investigation.
- 5.8 Prehistoric settlement activity is focussed further to the south, within the ASAI, including potential settlement sites (ANT 035:079, ANT 035:032, ANT 035:073, ANT 035:034, ANT

035:066). This evidence is located close to prehistoric flints mines and a number of areas of early field boundaries.

- 5.9 Finally, In 2008 a programme of archaeological excavation was carried out at Knockdhu promontory fort, as part of the Time Team television programme (Bennett 2008:AD1, Licence Ref.: AE/08/174). A number of trenches were excavated across the fort and numerous hut sites were identified within the interior. Carbon 14 dating evidence indicated that some activity dated to the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age, with much of the occupation evidence dated to the late Bronze Age period.
- 5.10 As has been noted already, it has been speculated that the fort had both defensive as well as trade based functions. Its exposed position makes it unlikely to have been a place of permanent settlement, and it is rather more likely to have been used as a refuge in times of unrest and a regular marketplace at other times, given local evidence of prehistoric holloways and mining activity in the vicinity (Hodges 1975).
- 5.11 The available evidence suggests that evidence of settlement activity during this period is likely to have been focussed to the south, within the more sheltered parts of the ASAI, as the study site is on an exposed position, which would have been difficult for year-round settlement. As such it is considered unlikely that the study site contains extensive evidence of settlement activity. Any remains from this period which may be present are likely to comprise the remnants of agricultural remains, or perhaps as yet undetected remnants of funerary activity such as cairns or barrows which no longer survive as standing features.

Early Medieval

- 5.12 There is no recorded evidence of early Medieval or early Christian remains either within the study site or the vicinity. The closest evidence from this period in the wider period comprises three raths recorded 1.5km SSE, SE and E of Turbine 14 (ANT 035:006, ANT 035:007, ANT 035:008) one of which (ANT 035:007) is a scheduled monument. An early Christian church and graveyard is recorded 1.33km northeast of Turbine 3, situated on the lower slopes of the hills, similar to the raths.
- 5.13 The available evidence suggests that settlement activity in the vicinity during this period was focussed to the southeast, on lower elevations nearer to the coast. As such it is unlikely that the study site contains settlement evidence of significance.

Medieval

- 5.14 There is no recorded evidence of Medieval remains either within the study site or within 1km of the study site boundary. The closest evidence from this period in the wider period comprises the site of a church and graveyard 1.8km to the east of Turbine 14, close to the coast. Medieval mottes are recorded 2.54km to the east, and 2.6km to the southeast, of Turbine 14 (ANT 035:010 and ANT 035:013 respectively). An additional motte is recorded 2km to the north of Turbine 2 (ANT 035:018) and the remains of a medieval castle are thought to be present 3.8km to the north of Turbine 1, in Glenarm (ANT 029:080).
- 5.15 The available evidence suggests that settlement activity in the vicinity during this period was focussed on lower elevations nearer to the coast. As such it is unlikely that the study site contains settlement evidence of significance. Any evidence which may be present is likely to comprise the remains of agricultural activity such as field boundaries.

Post Medieval

- 5.16 There is no recorded evidence of Post-Medieval archaeology within the study site or the near vicinity. The HERoNI contains records of potential shepherds shelters (known as

booley houses) approximately 1.85km and 2.2km south of Turbine 14 (ANT 035:080 and ANT 035:074 respectively).

- 5.17 During the Post-Medieval period cartographic evidence is available to assist in the assessment of archaeological potential, and can augment the information available in the HERoNI.
- 5.18 The first edition Ordnance Survey Maps, 1832 through 1846 are the first detailed cartographic record of the study site (Figure 4). The study site comprises open, marginal upland, which is crossed by small streams and characterised by occasional rocky outcrops. All the townland boundaries are clearly marked and the road that runs to the west of the site (north-south aligned) is partially present. Scattered structures are shown on the mapping, with the ruined chapel, presumably the predecessor to the existing RC Church at Feystown, can be seen approximately 1km to the east of the church.
- 5.19 Second edition Ordnance Survey Maps from 1841 through 1862 (Figure 5) show little change within the study site, although the ruins of the disused chapel are clearer (see plate 9 below). These remains are located approximately 700m to the west of Turbine 7 and there is as yet no record of them in the HERoNI.

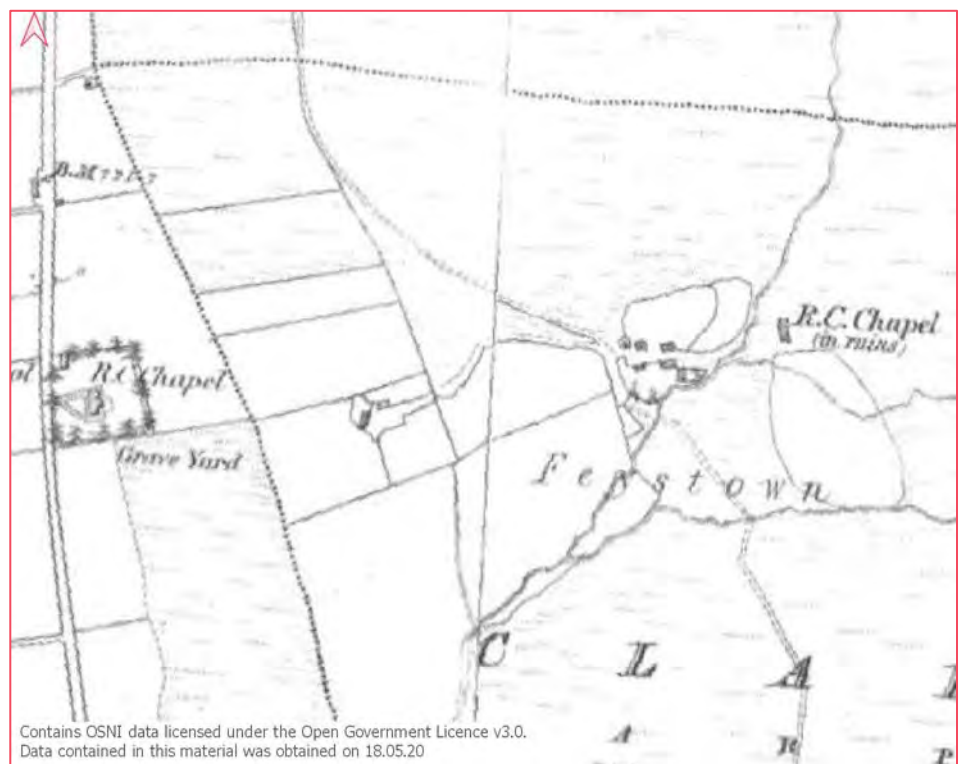


Plate 9 – Second edition OS Survey Map showing ruin of earlier Feystown Church together with nearby buildings which are no longer present (scale 1:5,500 at A4)

- 5.20 Third edition OS maps from 1900 – 1907 (Figure 6) continue to mark the ruins, with many of the other upland structures shown as being in ruins. The study site itself remains largely unchanged from this period through to the present day (see Figure 7).
- 5.21 Ruins of the 17th century church and nearby buildings seem to be the remnants of a small settlement, and a review of aerial photography on Google Earth shows a potential associated remnant field enclosure to the north of these structures which persists to the present day (see plate 10, below).



Plate 10 – Satellite image of ruined Feystown Church and nearby structures, which are still discernible in satellite images (scale 1:5,500 at A4)

- 5.22 Settlement activity during this time seems to have been focussed in small hamlets such as the one near Feystown to the west of the study site, or else along the coast to the east and south east of the study site. Available historic mapping has confirmed that the study site has remained as open land throughout the Post-Medieval period, and would have only been used as pastureland during this period. As such it is unlikely to contain buried archaeological remains of interest, with any remains present comprising the remnants of agricultural activity of relatively modest archaeological interest.

Summary of Archaeological Potential and Assessment of Significance

- 5.23 A review of the available evidence has confirmed that the study site is unlikely to contain the remains of settlement activity from any period reviewed, which is a reflection of the exposed nature of the study site, which would have been an unfavourable location for settlement on a permanent basis. The study site is, however, located in a prehistoric landscape with a number of funerary and potential ritual remains of interest, and there are recorded non-designated buried remains of a cairn and potential oval enclosure within the study site. As such, there is a known potential for the presence of these remains within the study site, and a moderate potential for similar associated remains to also be present, which are as yet undiscovered.
- 5.24 The recorded remains of the non-designated cairn (ANT 030:005) comprise buried remains only, with no surviving above ground remains. As such these remains would not meet the criteria for scheduling and are not of high significance. Present evidence suggests that these remains will be of local interest. Similarly the recorded oval enclosure to the east of the turbines (ANT 035:044) is likely to be of local interest.
- 5.25 Given the absence of evidence of recorded earthworks of high interest within the study site, despite numerous field visits and investigations in the locality over the years, it is considered that any as yet undiscovered buried remains are likely to be of local interest, and possibly of medium interest (as defined in Table 1).

Potential development impacts

- 5.26 The proposed development comprises a wind farm, with 14 turbines measuring up to 149m in height. These turbines will be set on foundations measuring 30m by 30m in area. The turbines will be accessed using a modest track, which will make use of existing routes. There will also be additional construction phase impacts during the erection of the turbines, to stabilise them, and transport the turbine parts to the study site and put them into place, any compound which is constructed. The development would be sparsely distributed throughout the study site, with a low below ground impact relative to the area.
- 5.27 There will also be a cable route leading from the turbines to connect them to the grid. The cable route trench would make use of existing road routes and would usually measure approximately 1m wide by 1m in depth.
- 5.28 These activities have the potential to result in the localised removal of any archaeological remains which may be present where any impact is planned. Given the potential for the presence of as yet undiscovered buried remains of local/low interest, these impacts could result in a Minor to a Moderate significance of effect, depending on the nature of the remains in question (see Table 3).

Mitigation Measures

Embedded mitigation

- 5.29 In response to this risk, the proposed turbine locations, access road routes, construction activities and cable route have been placed to avoid all known archaeological heritage assets, and their immediate vicinity. In this way, there would be no physical loss or harm to known buried archaeological remains within the study site.

Archaeological recording

- 5.30 It is possible that additional, as yet unknown remains may be present within the planned areas of impact, which could be impacted. In response, a programme of archaeological works can be implemented ahead of the development to detect and record any remains prior to any impact. The recording of archaeological remains serves to realise the research value of those remains, and enhance understanding and appreciation of the more significant remains in the wider area which would not be affected. While this benefit does not undo or fully outweigh the loss of any remains, it would serve to partially compensate for the loss, and would reduce any residual significance of effect to minor adverse to slight adverse.
- 5.31 Such a programme of works could be secured as a condition to planning consent and implemented ahead of development.

6.0 Summary and Conclusions

- 6.1 This cultural heritage baseline assessment considers the Ballygilbert Proposed Wind Farm, Antrim, Northern Ireland (Fig. 1). The purpose of the assessment is to provide a baseline appraisal to inform a forthcoming Environmental Statement.
- 6.2 This assessment has provided a comprehensive assessment of the potential indirect impacts the proposed development could have on the significance of designated heritage assets in the wider area due to changes to their settings. It has found that in most cases, the degree of effect which would result from the proposed development would be no more than slight, and in all but two no more than minor adverse.
- 6.3 Due to their proximity to the proposed development, and the scale of the proposed development, the cairn on Scawt Hill, and the Standing Stone on the Ulster Way would be subject to moderate adverse degrees of effect, due to the loss of perceived prominence that would result from the proposed development. However, in both cases, the proposed development would not result in the loss of archaeological information, nor would it prevent understanding or appreciation of their archaeological and historic interest. As such, it is considered that the significance of the effects would be moderate adverse. This is considered to be a significant effect, but it is at the lowest end of the scale of possible significant effects. This relatively low level of significant effect, which is also medium term and reversible, should be capable of being made acceptable, provided sufficient benefits flow from the proposed development, and be made to accord with policy.
- 6.4 The remaining designated heritage assets would be subject to no more than a minor adverse effect, and are therefore the impacts of the proposed development are unlikely to result in significant effects in relation to these remaining assets. In all cases, the effects are medium term and reversible, and in no instance would the proposed development directly affect a key aspect of the significance of any of these assets. However, due to the sensitivity of the assets in question, it is recommended that all 8 of the assets assessed in full detail in this report should be assessed within the ES cultural heritage chapter. These, relatively low levels of effect should also be capable of being made acceptable, provided sufficient benefits flow from the proposed development. The remaining assets already assessed in detail in Appendix do not require additional assessment within the ES chapter, as the effect of the proposed development on them would not lead to significant effects.
- 6.5 A review of the available evidence has confirmed that the study site is unlikely to contain the buried archaeological remains of settlement activity from any period reviewed, which is a reflection of the exposed nature of the study site, which would have been an unfavourable location for settlement on a permanent basis. The study site is, however, located in a prehistoric landscape with a number of funerary and potential ritual remains of interest, and there are recorded non-designated buried remains of a cairn and potential oval enclosure within the study site. These remains, and the potential for as yet undiscovered buried remains of interest, have been considered and it is concluded that they are likely to be of no more than of local interest.
- 6.6 The proposed development comprises a wind farm, with 14 turbines measuring up to 149m in height. These turbines will be set on foundations measuring 30m by 30m in area. The turbines will be accessed using a modest track, which will make use of existing routes. There will also be additional construction phase impacts during the erection of the turbines, to stabilise them, and transport the turbine parts to the study site and put them into place, any compound which is constructed. The development would be sparsely distributed throughout the study site, with a low below ground impact relative to the

area. There will also be a cable route leading from the turbines to connect them to the grid. The cable route trench would make use of existing road routes and would usually measure approximately 1m wide by 1m in depth.

- 6.7 These activities have the potential to result in the localised removal of any archaeological remains which may be present where any impact is planned. Given the potential for the presence of as yet undiscovered buried remains of local/low interest, these impacts could result in a Minor to a Moderate significance of effect, depending on the nature of the remains in question (see Table 3).
- 6.8 In response to this risk, the proposed turbine locations, access road routes, construction activities and cable route have been placed to avoid all known archaeological heritage assets, and their immediate vicinity. In this way, there would be no physical loss or harm to known buried archaeological remains within the study site.
- 6.9 It is possible that additional, as yet unknown remains may be present within the planned areas of impact, which could be impacted. In response, a programme of archaeological works can be implemented ahead of the development to detect and record any remains prior to any impact. The recording of archaeological remains serves to realise the research value of those remains, and enhance understanding and appreciation of the more significant remains in the wider area which would not be affected. While this benefit does not undo or fully outweigh the loss of any remains, it would serve to partially compensate for the loss, and would reduce any residual significance of effect to minor adverse to slight adverse.
- 6.10 Such a programme of works could be secured as a condition to planning consent and implemented ahead of development.
- 6.11 In conclusion, the potential effects of the proposed development on the historic environment around the study site have been assessed, and it has been found that, with the benefit of imbedded mitigation measures, and some additional measures secured via planning condition, it would be possible to implement the proposed development in accordance with the requirements set out in policy RE1 of PPS 18 and paragraph 6.224 of the SPPS.

Sources

General

The Northern Ireland Sites and Monuments Record (NISMR);
 Historic Environment Record of Northern Ireland (HERoNI);
 Northern Ireland Historic Map Viewer;
 Online database of Irish Excavation Reports (if available); and

Cartographic

OSNI 1832-1846 Map
 OSNI 1846-1862 Map
 OSNI 1900-1907 Map
 OSNI 1957-1986 Map

Websites

Archaeological Data Service – www.ads.ahds.ac.uk
 British History Online – <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/>
 British Geological Society Geology of Britain Viewer -
<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>

Bibliographic

CIfA 2014. Code of Conduct (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists [CIfA] [revised edition] 2014)
 CIfA 2017. Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment
 Department for Communities 2018. Guidance on Setting and the Historic Environment
 Department for Communities 2019. Register of Parks, Gardens and Demesne of Special Historic Interest in Northern Ireland
 Hodges, R. 1975. Knockdhu Promontory Fortress: An Interpretation of its Function in the Light of some Preliminary Fieldwork. Ulster Journal of Archaeology. Vol. 38. 1975.
 ICOMOS 2011. Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties
 McNeary, R. 2014. Lidar Investigation of Knockdhu Promontory and its Environs, County Antrim, Northern Ireland

Areas of Significant Archaeological Interest

Heritage Asset details	Assessment of significance of heritage asset		Description of effects of proposed development on elements of significance	Summary and assessment of effect and significance of effect (as set out in Tables 2 and 3)
<p>Name: Knockdhu Area of Significant Archaeological Interest (ASAI)</p> <p>Designation: SAM</p> <p>Reference: N/A</p> <p>Distance: 0.2km S from turbine 14, 0.2km W from turbine 12</p> <p>Description: The Knockdhu ASAI is a designation covering a sizable area (approximately 650 ha. The ASAI is centred on a valley, the alignment of which runs close to the route of the Feystown Road, which runs roughly east-west through the centre of the ASAI, before turning north and forming the western boundary. The ASAI is dominated by the prominent hills in the east of the area, in particular the promontory hill</p>	<p>Architectural interest:</p>	<p>Moderate, the ASAI contains a number of areas with surviving built elements from several features, such as the triple rampart at Knockdhu Fort, and the cairn and barrows in the centre of the area.</p>	<p>No effect.</p>	<p>Overall assessment of adverse effect (Table 2): Minor Adverse</p> <p>Significance of effect (Table 3): Minor Adverse</p> <p>Comments: While the proposed development would not directly affect the key aspects of the significance of the ASAI, the turbines would introduce a distraction to the setting of the ASAI, but would not preclude appreciation or understanding provided by the setting. When considering the other elements of the significance of the ASAI which would be unaffected, the overall result would be a minor adverse effect to the significance of the ASAI. The significance of this degree of effect has the potential to be of Minor to Moderate, given the high significance of the ASAI. Given the fact there would be no loss of archaeological evidence or understanding, and also the medium term reversibility of the</p>
	<p>Historic interest:</p>	<p>Moderate, both standing and buried remains provide appreciation of early cultural and lived experience, and on historic settlement in the locality through time.</p>	<p>No effect on ability to appreciate historic interest.</p>	
	<p>Archaeological interest:</p>	<p>High, preservation is good, and aerial photographic and lidar analysis shown a number of additional archaeological features in the ASAI, which will contain associated artefactual and environmental evidence of high research value.</p>	<p>No effect on archaeological evidence, or on ability to appreciate archaeological interest.</p>	
	<p>Artistic interest:</p>	<p>None known.</p>	<p>No effect.</p>	
	<p>Setting and views:</p>	<p>The setting and experience of the ASAI is largely confined to the designated area, which is designed to include many features and their environs.</p> <p>Within the ASAI a number of features are visible and a key means of experiencing these is from the car park, which provides key views of the Knock Dhu Fort and the Irish Sea, and from the Ulster Way, which allows a good prospect of the Fort's ramparts in the south of the ASAI and runs past a number of features, including the scheduled earthworks and cairn in the centre of</p>	<p>The proposed turbines would be visible from a number of areas within the ASAI, including from the Ulster Way. However the proposed development would, for the most part, not be visible from the car park in the centre of the ASAI nor in key views out to the Irish Sea, or of the Knockdhu Fort either from the car park or the Ulster Way. It would, however, be noticeable from the Ulster Way when travelling north through the northern part of the ASAI. As such the key views, of the Knockdhu Fort and out to the Irish Sea, would not be materially affected, nor would views within the ASAI, which provide appreciation of</p>	

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of Knock Dhu in the south-eastern part of the ASAI.		<p>the ASAI, before climbing up the hills and moving north along the ridge.</p> <p>The ASAI is more difficult to experience from further afield, as the features it contains mostly comprise earthworks and megaliths which are difficult to pinpoint from a distance.</p> <p>The exception to this is the Knock Dhu Fort, which is topographically very prominent with many views afforded from the east, although a good view of the ramparts is mostly limited to those from the Ulster Way, looking eastwards from the west.</p>	<p>the group value and contextual relationship of the features it contains.</p> <p>The effect of seeing the proposed development as noted above would not affect any of the key aspects of the importance of the ASAI. Specifically the proposed development would not result in any direct physical loss of archaeological remains within the ASAI. There would therefore be no loss of evidential value or archaeological interest, and the research potential of the ASAI and the remains therein would be completely unaffected.</p> <p>Furthermore the proposed development in the distance, while noticeable, would not prevent an understanding of the strategic placement of the Fort, or of the other visible features within the ASAI.</p> <p>Therefore the effect of the proposed development would result in a change to the wider setting of the ASAI, but one which would not materially affect key aspects of its importance or archaeological interest, or the importance of any of the various archaeological features therein. Also the research value and potential of these remains would be completely unaffected by the proposed development.</p>	<p>proposed development, it is considered that the significance of this effect is Minor Adverse.</p> <p>This effect is not considered a significant effect. However, given the sensitivity and proximity of the ASAI, further assessment is provided in Section 4 of the report.</p>
	Importance:	High: ASAI contains numerous Scheduled Monuments and other non-designated buried remains of archaeological interest.	The proposed development would not result in any loss to the level of importance of the monument.	

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Heritage Asset details	Assessment of significance of heritage asset		Description of effects of proposed development on elements of significance	Summary and assessment of effect and significance of effect (as set out in Tables 2 and 3)
<p>Name: Giant's Grave</p> <p>Designation: SAM</p> <p>Reference: ANT 029:019</p> <p>Distance: 1km W from nearest turbine</p> <p>Description: This tomb is quite well preserved and is orientated SW. The outer walling of individual orthostats is fairly complete at sides and rear. The gallery is divided by a sill and is filled with collapse and grassed over. One lintel survives at the back of the gallery.</p>	Architectural interest:	Moderate, earth and stone elements of original construction are still legible, with surviving structural elements despite age.	No effect on ability to appreciate architectural interest.	<p>Overall assessment of adverse effect (Table 2): Slight Adverse</p> <p>Significance of effect (Table 3): Minor Adverse</p> <p>Comments: The proposed development would not affect any of the key elements of the significance of the monument. There would be a change to the wider setting of the tomb, but not one that would interfere with understanding or appreciation of the tomb's archaeological or architectural interest to any meaningful degree. On this basis this effect is not considered to be a significant effect.</p>
	Historic interest:	Moderate, remains of tomb provide appreciation of early cultural and lived experience.	No effect on ability to appreciate historic interest.	
	Archaeological interest:	High, preservation is good, and the monument will contain additional associated artefactual and environmental evidence of high research value.	No effect on archaeological evidence, or on ability to appreciate archaeological interest.	
	Artistic interest:	None known.	No effect.	
	Setting and views:	<p>The monument is overgrown and from a distance its archaeological and architectural interest are not readily discernible.</p> <p>However, at close quarters the good preservation of the remains is evident as is its orientation, aligned SW-NE, which would have been a key part of experiencing the asset in the past as well as the present.</p>	The proposed wind turbines would be visible in the wider area (see HVP5), and so would change the setting of the tomb. However, the turbines would not interfere with the view along the alignment of the tomb, nor affect appreciation of the archaeological and architectural interest provided by the immediate setting.	
Importance:	High: Scheduled Monument.	The proposed development would not result in any loss to the level of importance of the monument.		

Heritage Asset details	Assessment of significance of heritage asset		Description of effects of proposed development on elements of significance	Summary and assessment of effect and significance of effect (as set out in Tables 2 and 3)
<p>Name: STANDING STONE</p> <p>Designation: SAM</p> <p>Reference: ANT 030:004</p> <p>Distance: 0.2km from nearest turbine</p> <p>Description: This unusual, mushroom-shaped basalt standing stone, measures 1.67m high x 0.8m wide x 0.9m thick. It is very weathered and stands in a circular depression containing exposed bedrock, which has been created by sheep rubbing against the stone. It does not seem possible to account for the shape of the stone as a result of natural processes.</p>	Architectural interest:	Moderate, the standing stone shows evidence of having been shaped.	No effect.	<p>Overall assessment of adverse effect (Table 2): Moderate Adverse</p> <p>Significance of effect (Table 3): Moderate Adverse</p> <p>Comments: While the proposed development would not directly affect the key aspects of the significance of the stone, the proximity of the turbines would detract locally from its prominence as a marker in the landscape, which is part of its historic interest. As a result, the degree of effect would be moderate adverse.</p> <p>However, as there would be no loss of archaeological evidence or damage to the monument, the fact that appreciation of the archaeological interest would not be lost and the reversibility of the development in the medium term, the significance of this effect is considered to be moderate adverse.</p> <p>This effect is considered a significant effect, but on the low end of the scale. Further assessment is provided in Section 4 of the report.</p>
	Historic interest:	Moderate, remains of the standing stone provide appreciation of early cultural and lived experience, and on historic use of Ulster Way.	No effect on ability to appreciate historic interest.	
	Archaeological interest:	High, preservation is good, and the monument will contain additional associated artefactual and environmental evidence of high research value.	No effect on archaeological evidence, or on ability to appreciate archaeological interest.	
	Artistic interest:	None known.	No effect.	
	Setting and views:	The standing stone is likely a remnant of the prehistoric landscape, and serves as a marker for routes, meetings and/or funerary activity. Such features can also contain evidence of ritual activity. The stone is situated on the Ulster Way footpath, which provides a strong appreciation of its function as a roadside marker over the centuries. There are also commanding views to the east towards the sea and Ballygally, highlighting the stone's function as a marker.	The effect of the proposed development on the setting of the stone is shown in HVP4. The landscape to the west would be changed considerably, reducing the local prominence of the stone as a marker. However, the ability to appreciate its function and key views east would be preserved, and views along the Ulster Way only moderately affected.	
	Importance:	High: Scheduled Monument.	The proposed development would not result in any loss to the level of importance of the monument.	

Heritage Asset details	Assessment of significance of heritage asset		Description of effects of proposed development on elements of significance	Summary and assessment of effect and significance of effect (as set out in Tables 2 and 3)
<p>Name: Giant's Grave</p> <p>Designation: SAM</p> <p>Reference: ANT 035:002</p> <p>Distance: 1.1km SW from nearest turbine</p> <p>Description: Situated on a little eminence on a W slope. This is a well preserved wedge tomb set within an oval cairn aligned NE-SW. An ante chamber is formed by two sidestones and a tall septal, behind which is an undifferentiated gallery with five stones on N side and five on S side. One roof slab lies fallen and overlies the septal stone. Outer walling is well preserved at N where ten substantial boulders lie almost contiguously. On S side six stones are just visible.</p>	Architectural interest:	Moderate, earth and stone elements of original construction are still legible, with surviving structural elements despite age.	No effect.	<p>Overall assessment of adverse effect (Table 2): Minor Adverse</p> <p>Significance of effect (Table 3): Minor Adverse</p> <p>Comments: While the proposed development would not directly affect the key aspects of the significance of the tomb, the proposed turbines would distract from appreciation of its heritage interest. However, the turbines would be at some distance and would not preclude or prevent appreciation or understanding of the tomb's significance. Therefore this would result in a minor adverse degree of effect to the overall significance of the stone. As there would be no loss of archaeological evidence, the fact that appreciation of the archaeological interest would not be lost and the reversibility of the development in the medium term, the significance of this effect is considered to be minor adverse.</p> <p>This effect is not considered a significant effect. However, due to the level of potential effect, further assessment is provided in Section 4 of the report.</p>
	Historic interest:	Moderate, remains of tomb provide appreciation of early cultural and lived experience.	No effect on ability to appreciate historic interest.	
	Archaeological interest:	High, preservation is good, and the monument will contain additional associated artefactual and environmental evidence of high research value.	No effect on archaeological evidence, or on ability to appreciate archaeological interest.	
	Artistic interest:	None known.	No effect.	
	Setting and views:	The wedge tomb is orientated SW to NE, and has an antechamber situated at the entrance at the south-western end of the grave. Therefore while the grave was clearly designed to look out towards the falling topography towards the west, the approach from the west towards the entrance is also important to understanding and appreciating the archaeological, architectural and historic interest of the tomb.	The effect of the proposed development on the setting of the stone is shown in HVP2. The proposed turbines would be visible when looking along the alignment of the tomb, with turbine 14 being close to the centre of the alignment. This would distract from appreciation and understanding of the archaeological, architectural and historic interest of the tomb, but would not preclude or prevent such appreciation within the immediate setting of the tomb.	
	Importance:	High: Scheduled Monument.	The proposed development would not result in any loss to the level of importance of the monument.	

Heritage Asset details	Assessment of significance of heritage asset		Description of effects of proposed development on elements of significance	Summary and assessment of effect and significance of effect (as set out in Tables 2 and 3)
<p>Name: Knock Dhu Fort</p> <p>Designation: SAM</p> <p>Reference: ANT 035:005</p> <p>Distance: 2.2km S from nearest turbine</p> <p>Description: Promontory fort on protruding tongue of E facing scarp of Antrim plateau. Entrance causeway at S end 3m wide. Possible gatehouse feature immediately to N against inner bank. Three banks, with berm between middle and outer banks visible. No ditch beyond at S visible, but at NW ditch 1.5m wide. Possible structures seen as hollows on inside face of inner bank just S of angle in townland boundary. Also several possible structures within defences at N.</p>	<p>Architectural interest:</p>	<p>Moderate, the surviving triple ramparts which enclose the promontory are surviving built elements from the construction and use of the fort.</p>	<p>No effect.</p>	<p>Overall assessment of adverse effect (Table 2): Minor Adverse</p> <p>Significance of effect (Table 3): Minor Adverse</p> <p>Comments: While the proposed development would not directly affect the key aspects of the significance of the fort, the turbines would introduce a distraction to the setting of the fort, but would not preclude appreciation or understanding provided by the setting. When considering the other elements of the significance of the fort which would be unaffected, the overall result would be a minor adverse degree of effect to the overall significance of the fort.</p> <p>The significance of this degree of effect has the potential to be of Minor to Moderate, given the high significance of the fort. Given the fact there would be no loss of archaeological evidence or understanding, and also the medium term reversibility of the proposed development, it is</p>
	<p>Historic interest:</p>	<p>Moderate, both standing and buried remains provide appreciation of early cultural and lived experience, and on historic settlement in the locality through time.</p>	<p>No effect on ability to appreciate historic interest.</p>	
	<p>Archaeological interest:</p>	<p>High, preservation is good, and in addition to the ramparts, aerial photographic and lidar analysis have shown that the interior of the fort contains a number of hut sites and will also contain additional associated artefactual and environmental evidence of high research value.</p>	<p>No effect on archaeological evidence, or on ability to appreciate archaeological interest.</p>	
	<p>Artistic interest:</p>	<p>None known.</p>	<p>No effect.</p>	
	<p>Setting and views:</p>	<p>It has been speculated that the fort had both defensive as well as trade based functions. Its exposed position makes it unlikely to have been a place of permanent settlement, and it is rather more likely to have been used as a refuge in times of unrest and a regular marketplace at other times, given local evidence of prehistoric holloways and mining activity in the vicinity (Hodges 1975).</p> <p>The best experience of the archaeological interest of the fort is close to the western boundary, near to the triple ramparts, which are well-preserved and readily appreciated at close range. The Ulster Way provides a good dynamic</p>	<p>The proposed turbines would be visible from the fort when looking north, and would change the context of views from the Ulster Way near to Scawt Hill. Finally the turbines would be visible when returning from the fort towards the car park. The experience of the archaeological interest of the ramparts, however, would be unaffected.</p> <p>The overall effect of this change to the setting of the fort would be to temporarily distract from existing appreciation of the archaeological interest of the fort and also of strategic views when looking north from the fort, but not to impede or preclude understanding or appreciation. It would still be possible to see and understand the contextual</p>	

Heritage Asset details	Assessment of significance of heritage asset		Description of effects of proposed development on elements of significance	Summary and assessment of effect and significance of effect (as set out in Tables 2 and 3)
		<p>experience of this feature, and as such is an important part of its setting. The ramparts also allow appreciation of the fact that the fort took advantage of a natural promontory.</p> <p>Views from within the fort provide understanding of its strategic positioning and defensive capabilities, evidenced by the commanding views provided across the wider landscape, with views far along the coast and out to sea. This strategic vantage point can still be appreciated clearly today.</p> <p>Views of the fort from the wider area primarily provide views of the promontory as a topographic feature, although it is possible to see the ramparts, for example from the Ulster Way on Ballycloos Hill looking south. This reinforces understanding of the prominence of the fort and its central role in local life over millennia.</p>	<p>relationship between the fort and the surrounding landscape, and also the other designated heritage assets present in the wider area.</p> <p>The overall effect to the setting would be minor adverse.</p>	<p>considered that the significance of this effect is Minor Adverse.</p> <p>This effect is not considered a significant effect. However, due to the sensitivity of the monument, further assessment is provided in Section 4 of the report.</p>
	Importance:	High: Scheduled Monument.	The proposed development would not result in any loss to the level of importance of the monument.	

Heritage Asset details	Assessment of significance of heritage asset		Description of effects of proposed development on elements of significance	Summary and assessment of effect and significance of effect (as set out in Tables 2 and 3)
<p>Name: Round Cairn: Scawt Hill</p> <p>Designation: SAM</p> <p>Reference: ANT 035:053</p> <p>Distance: 0.45km E from nearest turbine</p> <p>Description: On the summit of Scawt Hill close to the edge of an inland basalt cliff commanding views to N, E and S of the Irish Sea, Antrim coast and glens. The site stands as a low, flat topped grassy round cairn; 17.4m N/S, 16.5m E/W and 0.8m high. Top of the cairn has been robbed exposing a central rectangular basalt slab, possibly the capstone of a cist. The slab is aligned N/S and measures 1.45m x 0.88m x 0.35m thick. A bench mark and inscribed cross are recent surveying marks made on the stone.</p>	Architectural interest:	Moderate, earth and stone elements of original construction are still legible, with surviving structural elements despite age.	No effect.	<p>Overall assessment of adverse effect (Table 2): Moderate Adverse</p> <p>Significance of effect (Table 3): Moderate Adverse</p> <p>Comments: As the cairn's prominence in the local landscape is an important aspect of its significance, the effect to the legibility of the prominence of the cairn by the proposed development would result in a moderate adverse degree of effect (Table 2). However, as there would be no loss of archaeological evidence or damage to the monument, the fact that appreciation of the archaeological interest would not be lost and the reversibility of the development in the medium term, the significance of this effect is considered to be moderate adverse.</p> <p>This effect is considered a significant effect, but on the low end of the scale. Further assessment is provided in Section 4 of the report.</p>
	Historic interest:	Moderate, prominent position provides insight into past function of the cairn.	Some effect on ability to appreciate prominence.	
	Archaeological interest:	High, preservation is good, and the monument will contain additional associated artefactual and environmental evidence of high research value.	No effect on archaeological evidence, or on ability to appreciate archaeological interest.	
	Artistic interest:	None known.	No effect.	
	Setting and views:	<p>The cairn is set just to the east of the summit of Scawt Hill, which provides commanding views to the east, overlooking the Irish Sea. There are also broad views to the north, west and south.</p> <p>This position provides a commanding prospect from the cairn, but also makes the cairn a prominent feature in the local landscape, which is visible from various points along the Ulster Way and elsewhere.</p> <p>The archaeological interest of the cairn is best appreciated in the near vicinity, where its form and surviving stone elements can be seen. The more distant views also make an important contribution by providing an appreciation of the prominence of the cairn, which would have been a key motivation for its placement at this location.</p>	<p>The effect of the proposed development on the setting of the cairn is shown in HVP3.</p> <p>The proposed turbines would be visible in views to the north, west and south, and would be dominant structures in the local landscape. They would also change views from the cairn as well as views of the cairn from the surrounding landscape.</p> <p>The key result of this is that the cairn would no longer be as prominent a feature in the local landscape, which would detract from its function as a prominent marker. While its legibility as a marker would not be impeded, understanding of this aspect of its past function would be affected.</p>	
	Importance:	High: Scheduled Monument.	The proposed development would not result in any loss to the level of importance of the monument.	

Heritage Asset details	Assessment of significance of heritage asset		Description of effects of proposed development on elements of significance	Summary and assessment of effect and significance of effect (as set out in Tables 2 and 3)
<p>Name: Doonan Fort</p> <p>Designation: SAM</p> <p>Reference: ANT 029:004</p> <p>Distance: 6.2km NW</p> <p>Description: This is a large, oval mound 6m high. Base is drystone revetted with a ditch on S separated from mound by deliberate looking berm 4m wide. A small sub-rectangular annex adjoins the kerb at SW.</p>	Architectural interest:	Modest, flat platform and elements of original construction are still legible, but no complex architectural structures noted.	No effect on ability to appreciate architectural interest.	<p>Overall assessment of adverse effect (Table 2): Slight Adverse</p> <p>Significance of effect (Table 3): Minor Adverse</p> <p>Comments: The proposed development would not affect any of the key elements of the significance of the monument, and would only have a slight effect on the setting, which would not meaningfully affect appreciation. On this basis this effect is not considered to be a significant effect.</p>
	Historic interest:	Moderate, remains of Early Christian rath and motte provide appreciation of early cultural and lived experience.	No effect on ability to appreciate historic interest.	
	Archaeological interest:	High, preservation is good, and the monument will contain additional associated artefactual and environmental evidence of high research value.	No effect on archaeological evidence, or on ability to appreciate archaeological interest.	
	Artistic interest:	None known	No effect.	
	Setting and views:	The fort is well preserved and highly visible from the immediate vicinity. It is located on the west facing slope of a valley of the Glenloy River, with rising topography to the west and east. The setting of the fort comprises the experience provided by the immediately surrounding area, in particular by views from the farm track immediately to the east, and from the Carnlough Road to the west, in which the Archaeological and Architectural interest of the fort can be readily appreciated.	The proposed development would be largely screened and distant from the setting of the fort. The blade tips of 1 to 3 of the turbines may be visible in the distant backdrop in views of the fort from the east, however these would be partially screened by intervening vegetation, and would not meaningfully affect appreciation of the fort's significance.	
	Importance:	High: Scheduled Monument.	The proposed development would not result in any loss to the level of importance of the monument.	

Heritage Asset details	Assessment of significance of heritage asset		Description of effects of proposed development on elements of significance	Summary and assessment of effect and significance of effect (as set out in Tables 2 and 3)
<p>Name: Church & Graveyard: St. Patrick's, Gluare, Glore or St. Patrick of Glenarum</p> <p>Designation: SAM</p> <p>Reference: ANT 029:009</p> <p>Distance: 3.3km NW</p> <p>Description: Situated on lower slope of W side of Glenarm valley. Small, rectangular graveyard, densely used, with a featureless, rubble built church ruin, locally known as St Patrick's. No early material.</p>	<p>Architectural interest:</p>	<p>Moderate, east gable and western wall may be original and elements of original construction are still legible, but no complex architectural structures or noted.</p>	<p>No effect on ability to appreciate architectural interest.</p>	<p>Overall assessment of adverse effect (Table 2): Negligible</p> <p>Significance of effect (Table 3): Negligible</p> <p>Comments: The proposed development would not affect any of the key elements of the significance of the monument, and would not affect the experience provided by its setting. Therefore there would be a change in the approach to the monument, but this would not harm its significance. On this basis this effect is not considered to be a significant effect.</p>
	<p>Historic interest:</p>	<p>Moderate, remains of medieval church and churchyard provide appreciation of early cultural and lived experience.</p>	<p>No effect on ability to appreciate historic interest.</p>	
	<p>Archaeological interest:</p>	<p>High, preservation is good, and the monument will contain additional associated artefactual and environmental evidence of high research value.</p>	<p>No effect on archaeological evidence, or on ability to appreciate archaeological interest.</p>	
	<p>Artistic interest:</p>	<p>None known</p>	<p>No effect.</p>	
	<p>Setting and views:</p>	<p>The church and graveyard are situated in a fairly dense area of woodland and other vegetation. As such, their setting is provided primarily by the experience provided by the immediate vicinity of the church and graveyard, with no meaningful appreciation of them provided by the surrounding area. Views out from the graveyard are limited due to the vegetation.</p>	<p>The proposed development would be theoretically intervisible with the monument, however in practice it would not be visible from within the setting of the church and graveyard due to the vegetation in the immediate context. Therefore while some turbines would be visible on the approach to the monument, the experience provided by its setting would be unaffected.</p>	
	<p>Importance:</p>	<p>High: Scheduled Monument.</p>	<p>The proposed development would not result in any loss to the level of importance of the monument.</p>	

Heritage Asset details	Assessment of significance of heritage asset		Description of effects of proposed development on elements of significance	Summary and assessment of effect and significance of effect (as set out in Tables 2 and 3)
<p>Name: MOUND - raised rath</p> <p>Designation: SAM</p> <p>Reference: ANT 029:014</p> <p>Distance: 2.5km NW from nearest turbine</p> <p>Description: Set on lower slope of W side of the Glenarm valley, overlooking the Glenarm River. Comprises a large, oval mound, 3m high. The mound is very overgrown with bracken. This site is more likely to be a raised rath than a motte, given its overall dimensions and its location.</p>	<p>Architectural interest:</p>	<p>Modest, earth and stone elements of original construction are still legible, but no complex architectural structures or noted.</p>	<p>No effect on ability to appreciate architectural interest.</p>	<p>Overall assessment of adverse effect (Table 2): Negligible</p> <p>Significance of effect (Table 3): Negligible</p> <p>Comments: The proposed development would not affect any of the key elements of the significance of the monument, and would not affect the experience provided by its setting. Therefore the proposed development would not harm its significance. On this basis this effect is not considered to be a significant effect.</p>
	<p>Historic interest:</p>	<p>Moderate, remains of potential rath provide appreciation of early cultural and lived experience.</p>	<p>No effect on ability to appreciate historic interest.</p>	
	<p>Archaeological interest:</p>	<p>High, preservation is good, and the monument will contain additional associated artefactual and environmental evidence of high research value.</p>	<p>No effect on archaeological evidence, or on ability to appreciate archaeological interest.</p>	
	<p>Artistic interest:</p>	<p>None known</p>	<p>No effect.</p>	
	<p>Setting and views:</p>	<p>The monument is overgrown and surrounded by trees, which obscure views to much of the surrounding area. The vegetation prevents much appreciation of the special interest of the monument until at close quarters, although its general form is discernible. There is no meaningful experience of the monument from the wider area.</p>	<p>The proposed development would be largely screened from the setting of the monument by intervening topography. While it is theoretically possible that the tips of the blades of 1 to 3 turbines could be visible from its setting, in practice this would be screened by intervening woodland, and so would not affect the experience provided by the setting.</p>	
<p>Importance:</p>	<p>High: Scheduled Monument.</p>	<p>The proposed development would not result in any loss to the level of importance of the monument.</p>		

Heritage Asset details	Assessment of significance of heritage asset		Description of effects of proposed development on elements of significance	Summary and assessment of effect and significance of effect (as set out in Tables 2 and 3)
<p>Name: LARGE ENCLOSURE</p> <p>Designation: SAM</p> <p>Reference: ANT 029:044</p> <p>Distance: 3.6km NW from nearest turbine</p> <p>Description: Situated on flattish land on E side of Glenarm River, within Glenarm Demesne. This large enclosure survives as two concentric banks. The interior has been hollowed out.</p>	Architectural interest:	None known.	No effect.	<p>Overall assessment of adverse effect (Table 2): Negligible</p> <p>Significance of effect (Table 3): Negligible</p> <p>Comments: The proposed development would not affect any of the key elements of the significance of the monument, and would not affect the experience provided by its setting. Therefore the proposed development would not harm its significance. On this basis this effect is not considered to be a significant effect.</p>
	Historic interest:	Modest, remains of enclosure provide modest appreciation of early cultural and lived experience.	No effect on ability to appreciate historic interest.	
	Archaeological interest:	High, preservation is good, and the monument will contain additional associated artefactual and environmental evidence of high research value.	No effect on archaeological evidence, or on ability to appreciate archaeological interest.	
	Artistic interest:	None known.	No effect.	
	Setting and views:	The monument is not well preserved, and the HERoNI notes that the condition of the site comprises only traces of features. A review of aerial images confirms that any above ground remains are very slight. As such, the remains are not readily experienced from the surrounding area, unless at close range and under ideal conditions. As such, the setting of this monument is not considered to provide any meaningful understanding or appreciation of the archaeological interest of the monument.	The proposed development would not be intervisible with the monument. It may be possible to see the tips of turbine blades in the distance from the lane immediately to the west of the monument, however in practice any such views would be screened by intervening trees, and the setting of the monument provides no meaningful appreciation of its significance in any case.	
	Importance:	High: Scheduled Monument.	The proposed development would not result in any loss to the level of importance of the monument.	

Heritage Asset details	Assessment of significance of heritage asset		Description of effects of proposed development on elements of significance	Summary and assessment of effect and significance of effect (as set out in Tables 2 and 3)
<p>Name: SOLAR, BELL OF SOLAR, SALOWER</p> <p>Designation: SAM</p> <p>Reference: ANT 030:003</p> <p>Distance: 1.3km NE from nearest turbine</p> <p>Description: In improved grassland on a gradual E facing slope of a hill. All that remains of this church is a poorly defined, very slightly raised area of grass grown boulders, with the remains too indistinct to measure. No visible trace survives of the graveyard.</p>	Architectural interest:	Limited, poor survival of church building.	No effect.	<p>Overall assessment of adverse effect (Table 2): Slight Adverse</p> <p>Significance of effect (Table 3): Minor Adverse</p> <p>Comments: The proposed development would not affect any of the key elements of the significance of the monument. There would be a change to the wider setting of the church, but not one that would interfere with understanding or appreciation of the church's archaeological or architectural interest to any meaningful degree. On this basis this effect is not considered to be a significant effect.</p>
	Historic interest:	Moderate, remains of church and graveyard provide appreciation of early cultural and lived experience.	No effect on ability to appreciate historic interest.	
	Archaeological interest:	High, preservation is good, and the monument will contain additional associated artefactual and environmental evidence of high research value.	No effect on archaeological evidence, or on ability to appreciate archaeological interest.	
	Artistic interest:	None known.	No effect.	
	Setting and views:	The above ground remains of the monument are not well preserved, and the HERoNI notes that the condition of the site comprises only traces of above ground features. As such, the remains are not readily experienced from the surrounding area, unless at close range and under ideal conditions. The current setting is dominated by modern agricultural buildings. As such, the setting of this monument does not provide any meaningful understanding or appreciation of the archaeological interest of the monument.	Four of the proposed turbines would be partially visible when looking across the monument from the Dickeystown Road. However, this view provides no meaningful appreciation of the archaeological interest of the monument, and so this change would not detract from the ability to appreciate the significance of the monument from what is currently the case.	
	Importance:	High: Scheduled Monument.	The proposed development would not result in any loss to the level of importance of the monument.	

Heritage Asset details	Assessment of significance of heritage asset		Description of effects of proposed development on elements of significance	Summary and assessment of effect and significance of effect (as set out in Tables 2 and 3)
<p>Name: Court Tomb</p> <p>Designation: SAM</p> <p>Reference: ANT 030:017</p> <p>Distance: 1km E from nearest turbine</p> <p>Description: At the base of a steep rocky hill, on level ground. This is a well preserved court tomb, consisting of two chambers leading off from a tunnel shaped court, with two subsidiary chambers, either side of the gallery at the S end. The tomb is orientated N/S & is largely denuded of cairn material.</p>	Architectural interest:	Moderate, earth and stone elements of original construction are still legible, with surviving structural elements despite age.	No effect on ability to appreciate architectural interest.	<p>Overall assessment of adverse effect (Table 2): Slight Adverse</p> <p>Significance of effect (Table 3): Minor Adverse</p> <p>Comments: The proposed development would not affect any of the key elements of the significance of the monument. There would be a change to the wider setting of the tomb, but not one that would interfere with understanding or appreciation of the tomb's archaeological or architectural interest to any meaningful degree. On this basis this effect is not considered to be a significant effect.</p>
	Historic interest:	Moderate, remains of tomb provide appreciation of early cultural and lived experience.	No effect on ability to appreciate historic interest.	
	Archaeological interest:	High, preservation is good, and the monument will contain additional associated artefactual and environmental evidence of high research value.	No effect on archaeological evidence, or on ability to appreciate archaeological interest.	
	Artistic interest:	None known.	No effect.	
	Setting and views:	The monument is legible and its orientation is readily appreciated at present. The tomb is orientated NNW to SSE, and the court opening preceding the burial chamber is on the northern end. As such the key view of the tomb is looking into the court entrance, towards the burial chambers, looking south of southeast towards Ballygally, which is a commanding prospect. This view is key to appreciation of the monument's archaeological interest. The vicinity provides a good appreciation of the tomb as well.	The proposed wind turbines would be visible in the wider area, and so would change the setting of the tomb. However, the turbines would not interfere with the view toward the entrance of the tomb, nor affect appreciation of the archaeological and architectural interest provided by the immediate setting. Therefore while the turbines may be noticeable in the wider area, they would not affect how the setting contributes to the significance of the tomb.	
	Importance:	High: Scheduled Monument.	The proposed development would not result in any loss to the level of importance of the monument.	

Heritage Asset details	Assessment of significance of heritage asset		Description of effects of proposed development on elements of significance	Summary and assessment of effect and significance of effect (as set out in Tables 2 and 3)
<p>Name: C17th Cultivation & Settlement, Mesolithic/Neolithic Occupation & Bronze Age Round Cairn</p> <p>Designation: SAM</p> <p>Reference: ANT 034:054</p> <p>Distance: 1.85km SW from nearest turbine</p> <p>Description: An area W of Loughdoo Road is laid out in broad cultivation ridges. The cultivation was found to date to the 17th century and overlay Neolithic occupation which had been largely destroyed by the later cultivation. An intact bronze age round cairn was fully excavated and no longer exists.</p>	<p>Architectural interest:</p>	<p>Limited, available evidence suggests survival of any structural elements is either limited or non-existent.</p>	<p>No effect on ability to appreciate architectural interest.</p>	<p>Overall assessment of adverse effect (Table 2): Slight Adverse</p> <p>Significance of effect (Table 3): Minor Adverse</p> <p>Comments: The proposed development would not affect any of the key elements of the significance of the monument. There would be a change to the wider setting of the monument, but not one that would interfere with understanding or appreciation of the monuments archaeological or historic interest to any meaningful degree. On this basis this effect is not considered to be a significant effect.</p>
	<p>Historic interest:</p>	<p>Moderate, remains provide evidence of multi-period use of an area over millennia.</p>	<p>No effect on ability to appreciate historic interest.</p>	
	<p>Archaeological interest:</p>	<p>High/Moderate, preservation is of 17th century agricultural remains is good, but earlier remains have been largely destroyed and there is limited survival.</p>	<p>No effect on archaeological evidence, or on ability to appreciate archaeological interest.</p>	
	<p>Artistic interest:</p>	<p>None known.</p>	<p>No effect.</p>	
	<p>Setting and views:</p>	<p>The later, 17th cultivation remains of the monument survive and can be appreciated within the scheduled area, as well as from the adjacent Loughdoo Road. The earlier remains cannot be appreciated from the setting of the monument, due to their poor survival. The surrounding rural setting contributes to the appreciation of the 17th century cultivation remains by providing a context sympathetic with the monument's historic use.</p>	<p>The proposed wind turbines would be visible in the wider area, and so would change the setting of the monument. However, the turbines would not interfere with the appreciation of the archaeological and historic interest provided by the setting of the monument, and would not meaningfully detract from the rural character of the nearby fields. Therefore while the turbines may be noticeable in the wider area, they would not affect how the setting contributes to the significance of the monument.</p>	
	<p>Importance:</p>	<p>High: Scheduled Monument.</p>	<p>The proposed development would not result in any loss to the level of importance of the monument.</p>	

Heritage Asset details	Assessment of significance of heritage asset		Description of effects of proposed development on elements of significance	Summary and assessment of effect and significance of effect (as set out in Tables 2 and 3)
<p>Name: The Mass Rock, Headless Cross, Headless Cross, The Priest's Grave</p> <p>Designation: SAM</p> <p>Reference: ANT 035:001</p> <p>Distance: 1km SW from nearest turbine</p> <p>Description: Not a church site, no traditions of such. Polygonal flat topped basalt boulder 2ft 4ins high, with Latin cross on top and on N face. Very rough irregular work, may be recent (Hamlin, 1976) i.e. Penal. Confusion over name: 'The Priest's Grave' (O'Lavery) 'The Headless Cross' (OS Mem) and locally called 'The Mass Rock'.</p>	<p>Architectural interest:</p>	None known	No effect.	<p>Overall assessment of adverse effect (Table 2): Slight Adverse</p> <p>Significance of effect (Table 3): Minor Adverse</p> <p>Comments: The proposed development would not affect any of the key elements of the significance of the monument. There would be a change to the wider setting of the monument, but not one that would interfere with understanding or appreciation of the monuments archaeological or historic interest to any meaningful degree. On this basis this effect is not considered to be a significant effect.</p>
	<p>Historic interest:</p>	Moderate, stone could provide evidence of Post-Medieval values and life.	No effect on ability to appreciate historic interest.	
	<p>Archaeological interest:</p>	High, preservation of the stone is good, with inscription legible. It is unknown whether there is additional buried evidence of interest as well.	No effect on archaeological evidence, or on ability to appreciate archaeological interest.	
	<p>Artistic interest:</p>	High, inscribed cross is an example of local Post-Medieval art.	No effect.	
	<p>Setting and views:</p>	The stone is situated on the southern slope of a hill, set among pastureland. The inscribed cross is on the top and northern face of the stone. The stone is not readily discernible from the surrounding area, and appreciation of its archaeological and artistic interest is only possible at close range. The surrounding landscape therefore does not provide a means of appreciating the heritage values of the stone.	The proposed wind turbines would be visible in the wider area, and so would change the setting of the stone. However, the turbines would not interfere with the appreciation of the artistic, archaeological and historic interest provided by the immediate setting of the monument. Therefore while the turbines may be noticeable in the wider area, they would not affect how the setting contributes to the significance of the monument.	
	<p>Importance:</p>	High: Scheduled Monument.	The proposed development would not result in any loss to the level of importance of the monument.	

Heritage Asset details	Assessment of significance of heritage asset		Description of effects of proposed development on elements of significance	Summary and assessment of effect and significance of effect (as set out in Tables 2 and 3)
<p>Name: ROUND CAIRN</p> <p>Designation: SAM</p> <p>Reference: ANT 035:003</p> <p>Distance: 1.3km S from nearest turbine</p> <p>Description: Set on a pronounced eminence with a valley to W, ground falling away towards coast at E and a valley to S. Excellent views over coastal lowlands towards Knockdhu at SE. The cairn has been greatly disturbed, with most of the central core removed. Only a ring around the perimeter made up of basalt boulders remains.</p>	Architectural interest:	Limited, some remains of the ring around the perimeter survive, providing some evidence of pervious construction.	No effect on ability to appreciate architectural interest.	<p>Overall assessment of adverse effect (Table 2): Slight Adverse</p> <p>Significance of effect (Table 3): Minor Adverse</p> <p>Comments: The proposed development would not affect any of the key elements of the significance of the monument. There would be a change to the wider setting of the monument, but not one that would interfere with understanding or appreciation of the monuments archaeological or historic interest to any meaningful degree. On this basis this effect is not considered to be a significant effect.</p>
	Historic interest:	Moderate, remains of cairn provide appreciation of early cultural and lived experience.	No effect on ability to appreciate historic interest.	
	Archaeological interest:	High, preservation is good, and the monument will contain additional associated artefactual and environmental evidence of high research value.	No effect on archaeological evidence, or on ability to appreciate archaeological interest.	
	Artistic interest:	None known.	No effect.	
	Setting and views:	<p>As is noted in the description provided by the HERoNI, the cairn is set on an area of elevated ground on the south-facing side of a valley, providing commanding views to the south and east toward Knockdhu fort and the sea.</p> <p>The cairn can be experienced best within the scheduled area, and along a stretch of the Ulster Way, which runs close by and provides an experience of the surviving ring around the cairn.</p> <p>Some views of the cairn are also afforded from the Ulster Way, from the south, although the archaeological and architectural interest of the cairn is not readily appreciated at this distance.</p>	<p>The southernmost proposed wind turbine would be theoretically visible from the cairn, but in practice the turbines would be screened by intervening topography on the approach along the Ulster Way, until one was past the cairn. As such the turbines would not affect the experience of the cairn within its immediate setting.</p> <p>The turbines would be visible in the distance to the right in views from the south, along the Ulster Way, but the appreciation of the cairns heritage interest from this view is limited, and the turbines would perhaps momentarily distract, but not impede any appreciation provided in the view.</p>	
Importance:	High: Scheduled Monument.	The proposed development would not result in any loss to the level of importance of the monument.		

Heritage Asset details	Assessment of significance of heritage asset		Description of effects of proposed development on elements of significance	Summary and assessment of effect and significance of effect (as set out in Tables 2 and 3)
<p>Name: LINFORD EARTHWORKS</p> <p>Designation: SAM</p> <p>Reference: ANT 035:004</p> <p>Distance: 1.4km S from nearest turbine</p> <p>Description: These two earthworks are set immediately to W of steep slope down to coastal plain. Ground relatively flat to W, rises to N. The more northerly earthwork consists of a circular bank, internal ditch and central platform. An entrance 2.0m wide leads through the bank at E. The southerly earthwork similarly consists of a bank, internal ditch and central platform.</p>	Architectural interest:	Moderate, earthwork remains survive, providing evidence of pervious construction.	No effect on ability to appreciate architectural interest.	<p>Overall assessment of adverse effect (Table 2): Slight Adverse</p> <p>Significance of effect (Table 3): Minor Adverse</p> <p>Comments: The proposed development would not affect any of the key elements of the significance of the monument. There would be a change to the wider setting of the monument, but not one that would interfere with understanding or appreciation of the monuments archaeological or historic interest to any meaningful degree. On this basis this effect is not considered to be a significant effect.</p>
	Historic interest:	Moderate, remains of potential barrows provide appreciation of early cultural and lived experience.	No effect on ability to appreciate historic interest.	
	Archaeological interest:	High, preservation is good, and the monument will contain additional associated artefactual and environmental evidence of high research value.	No effect on archaeological evidence, or on ability to appreciate archaeological interest.	
	Artistic interest:	None known.	No effect.	
	Setting and views:	<p>As is noted in the description provided by the HERoNI, the Linford Earthworks are set on an area of elevated ground on the south-facing side of a valley, providing commanding views to the south and east toward Knockdhu fort and the sea, and have a contextual association with the scheduled cairn to the north (ANT 35:003).</p> <p>The cairn can be experienced best within the scheduled area, from the nearby carpark, and along a stretch of the Ulster Way, which runs close by and provides an experience of the surviving ring around the cairn.</p> <p>Some views of the cairn are also afforded from the Ulster Way, from the south, although the archaeological and architectural interest of the cairn is not readily appreciated at this distance.</p>	<p>The southernmost proposed wind turbine would be theoretically visible from the earthworks, but in practice the turbines would be largely screened by intervening topography from the car park and nearby footpath, until one was past the earthworks. As such the turbines would not affect the experience of the cairn within its immediate setting.</p> <p>The turbines would be visible in the distance to the right in views from the south, along the Ulster Way, but the appreciation of the cairns heritage interest from this view is limited, and the turbines would perhaps momentarily distract, but not impede any appreciation provided in the view.</p>	
Importance:	High: Scheduled Monument.	The proposed development would not result in any loss to the level of importance of the monument.		

Heritage Asset details	Assessment of significance of heritage asset		Description of effects of proposed development on elements of significance	Summary and assessment of effect and significance of effect (as set out in Tables 2 and 3)
<p>Name: Raised rath</p> <p>Designation: SAM</p> <p>Reference: ANT 035:007</p> <p>Distance: 1.7km E from nearest turbine</p> <p>Description: Set in an area of steep pasture. The site consists of a stone revetted mound with highest sides at W, N and S with a more gentle approach at SE. The stone revetment is best preserved at S-SW. Several boulders on the SE slope may be part of an entrance feature. Several more boulders lie in a hollow on the summit and may be the remains of a collapsed souterrain.</p>	<p>Architectural interest:</p>	<p>Modest, earth and stone elements of original construction are still legible, but no complex architectural structures or noted.</p>	<p>No effect on ability to appreciate architectural interest.</p>	<p>Overall assessment of adverse effect (Table 2): Slight Adverse</p> <p>Significance of effect (Table 3): Minor Adverse</p> <p>Comments: The proposed development would not affect any of the key elements of the significance of the monument. There would be a change to the wider setting of the monument, but not one that would interfere with understanding or appreciation of the monuments archaeological or historic interest to any meaningful degree. On this basis this effect is not considered to be a significant effect.</p>
	<p>Historic interest:</p>	<p>Moderate, remains of potential rath provide appreciation of early cultural and lived experience.</p>	<p>No effect on ability to appreciate historic interest.</p>	
	<p>Archaeological interest:</p>	<p>High, preservation is good, and the monument will contain additional associated artefactual and environmental evidence of high research value.</p>	<p>No effect on archaeological evidence, or on ability to appreciate archaeological interest.</p>	
	<p>Artistic interest:</p>	<p>None known</p>	<p>No effect.</p>	
	<p>Setting and views:</p>	<p>The is well preserved and survives to a considerable height, and is readily discernible in aerial imagery, and is set in a rural field.</p> <p>The field is surrounded by a number of trees, but the topography provides commanding views to the east over the sea.</p> <p>The rural setting of the rath provides a context which is sympathetic to its historic setting, and provides an experience of its substantial size (records suggest a height of up to 2m), which is evidence of the local significance of this settlement.</p> <p>The rath is also visible from the surrounding fields, but is not readily discernible from further afield due to intervening topography and vegetation.</p>	<p>The proposed development would be largely screened from the setting of the rath by intervening topography. While it is theoretically possible that the tips of the blades of 5 to 7 of the turbines could be visible from its setting, in practice this would be screened by intervening woodland, and so would not materially affect the experience provided by the setting.</p> <p>It is possible that the blade tips are visible in the distance, in particular in winter views, and the turbines would perhaps momentarily distract, but not impede any appreciation provided by the setting.</p>	
<p>Importance:</p>	<p>High: Scheduled Monument.</p>	<p>The proposed development would not result in any loss to the level of importance of the monument.</p>		

Heritage Asset details	Assessment of significance of heritage asset		Description of effects of proposed development on elements of significance	Summary and assessment of effect and significance of effect (as set out in Tables 2 and 3)
<p>Name: Church (Site of) & Graveyard: Cell Conadain</p> <p>Designation: SAM</p> <p>Reference: ANT 035:009</p> <p>Distance: 1.85km E from nearest turbine</p> <p>Description: Set on a fairly level terrace which falls away steeply on the E side and down to a small stream at S. The site lies ½ mile inland from the Irish Sea. A small rectangular outline some 11m E/W x 6m N/S is visible in the grass. It appears as a slightly raised outline representing the walls with a width of 1-1.5m. The owner heard that human bones were found many years ago. He reported the presence of a souterrain in the field to S. It had not been open in his lifetime (40 years).</p>	Architectural interest:	Limited, evidence suggests any structural elements are largely lost.	No effect.	<p>Overall assessment of adverse effect (Table 2): Negligible</p> <p>Significance of effect (Table 3): Negligible</p> <p>Comments: The proposed development would not affect any of the key elements of the significance of the monument, and would not affect the limited appreciation of the monument's archaeological interest, provided by its setting. Therefore there would be a change in the setting of the monument, but this would not harm its significance. On this basis this effect is not considered to be a significant effect.</p>
	Historic interest:	Moderate, remains of medieval church and churchyard provide appreciation of early cultural and lived experience.	No effect on ability to appreciate historic interest.	
	Archaeological interest:	High, preservation is good, and the monument will contain additional associated artefactual and environmental evidence of high research value.	No effect on archaeological evidence, or on ability to appreciate archaeological interest.	
	Artistic interest:	None known	No effect.	
	Setting and views:	<p>The remnants of the church and graveyard are situated in a pasture field surrounded by hedges and areas of woodland. The above ground remains of the monument are relatively slight, such that they are not discernible when outside of the immediate vicinity of the monument.</p> <p>The setting, comprising the area in the immediate vicinity of the monument, provides some appreciation and understanding of the archaeological interest of the monument, although this is relatively limited when considering the quality of the buried evidence.</p> <p>Therefore any setting these remains may have makes no more than a limited contribution to their significance.</p>	<p>The proposed development would be theoretically intervisible with the monument, and the general view from the area has been provided in HVP6. As can be seen in the HVP, in practice it is unlikely that the turbines would be notable due to vegetation and topography in the immediate context.</p> <p>It is possible that the blade tips may be visible in the distance, in particular in winter views, and the turbines would perhaps momentarily distract, but not impede any limited appreciation of the archaeological interest of the monument which is provided by its setting.</p> <p>Therefore while the turbines may be noticeable in the wider area, they would not affect how the setting contributes to the significance of the monument.</p>	
Importance:	High: Scheduled Monument.	The proposed development would not result in any loss to the level of importance of the monument.		

Heritage Asset details	Assessment of significance of heritage asset		Description of effects of proposed development on elements of significance	Summary and assessment of effect and significance of effect (as set out in Tables 2 and 3)
<p>Name: Motte at Ballyruther</p> <p>Designation: SAM</p> <p>Reference: ANT 035:010</p> <p>Distance: 2.4km E from nearest turbine</p> <p>Description: Situated in a very dramatic and defensive setting with a steep drop to incised stream valleys at N and W, and to the coast at E. The site consists of a mound some 16m N/S x 12m E/W x 5m high at W and with a drop of 30m at N. There is a more gentle approach from the W with a silted ditch c 5m wide x 1.5m maximum depth. There is a hollow c 2m in diameter in the centre of the summit.</p>	<p>Architectural interest:</p>	<p>Modest, earth and stone elements of original construction are still legible, but no complex architectural structures or noted.</p>	<p>No effect on ability to appreciate architectural interest.</p>	<p>Overall assessment of adverse effect (Table 2): Negligible</p> <p>Significance of effect (Table 3): Negligible</p> <p>Comments: The proposed development would not affect any of the key elements of the significance of the monument, and would not affect the limited appreciation of the monument's archaeological interest, provided by its setting. Therefore there would be a change in the approach to the monument, but this would not harm its significance. On this basis this effect is not considered to be a significant effect.</p>
	<p>Historic interest:</p>	<p>Moderate, remains of motte provide appreciation of early cultural and lived experience.</p>	<p>No effect on ability to appreciate historic interest.</p>	
	<p>Archaeological interest:</p>	<p>High, preservation is good, and the monument will contain additional associated artefactual and environmental evidence of high research value.</p>	<p>No effect on archaeological evidence, or on ability to appreciate archaeological interest.</p>	
	<p>Artistic interest:</p>	<p>None known</p>	<p>No effect.</p>	
	<p>Setting and views:</p>	<p>The remains of the motte are situated within a dense area of woodland and vegetation, which obscure the monument from the surrounding area. While the above ground remains of the monument are well-preserved, the existing vegetation prevents any meaningful appreciation of the archaeological interest of the monument in the surrounding area, except when one is within the scheduled area.</p> <p>The setting, comprising the scheduled area, provides some appreciation and understanding of the archaeological interest of the monument, where this can be discerned from the vegetation. However, there is no meaningful appreciation provided from the surrounding area.</p>	<p>The proposed development would be theoretically intervisible with the monument, however, in practice it is the turbines would not be notable due to vegetation and topography in the immediate context, nor would they affect any appreciation of the monument which is currently afforded within the scheduled area.</p> <p>Therefore while some turbines would be visible on the approach to the monument, the experience provided by its setting would be unaffected.</p>	
<p>Importance:</p>	<p>High: Scheduled Monument.</p>	<p>The proposed development would not result in any loss to the level of importance of the monument.</p>		

Heritage Asset details	Assessment of significance of heritage asset		Description of effects of proposed development on elements of significance	Summary and assessment of effect and significance of effect (as set out in Tables 2 and 3)
<p>Name: Motte: Ballyhackett Motte</p> <p>Designation: SAM</p> <p>Reference: ANT 035:013</p> <p>Distance: 2.5km SE from nearest turbine</p> <p>Description: Set at S end of a localized ridge. Good strategic position enclosed by earthwork. Monument consists of a high mound with a bank around summit at N, S and E, and central hollow. Natural ridge end forms a berm at S and SE but at N/NW/NE a ditch cuts off the more gentle approach along the ridge. The mound is eroded and shows earth and small stones. There is no sign of an attached bailey.</p>	<p>Architectural interest:</p>	<p>Modest, earth and stone elements of original construction are still legible, but no complex architectural structures or noted.</p>	<p>No effect on ability to appreciate architectural interest.</p>	<p>Overall assessment of adverse effect (Table 2): Slight Adverse</p> <p>Significance of effect (Table 3): Minor Adverse</p> <p>Comments: The proposed development would not affect any of the key elements of the significance of the monument. There would be a change to the wider setting of the monument, but not one that would interfere with understanding or appreciation of the monuments archaeological or historic interest to any meaningful degree. On this basis this effect is not considered to be a significant effect.</p>
	<p>Historic interest:</p>	<p>Moderate, remains of motte provide appreciation of early cultural and lived experience.</p>	<p>No effect on ability to appreciate historic interest.</p>	
	<p>Archaeological interest:</p>	<p>High, preservation is good, and the monument will contain additional associated artefactual and environmental evidence of high research value.</p>	<p>No effect on archaeological evidence, or on ability to appreciate archaeological interest.</p>	
	<p>Artistic interest:</p>	<p>None known</p>	<p>No effect.</p>	
	<p>Setting and views:</p>	<p>The remains of the motte are situated at a strategic position, with commanding views to the north, east and south, and views to the west towards Knockdhu. This placement of the motte provides appreciation of its defensive function.</p> <p>The motte is substantive, and the immediate vicinity provides a good appreciation of the preservation and archaeological interest of the motte.</p> <p>The motte is covered by trees, which make the archaeological interest more difficult to discern from the wider area.</p>	<p>The proposed development would be visible to the northwest from the immediate context of the motte. However, the presence of the turbines in the distance would not affect the ability to appreciate the archaeological interest of the motte which is provided by its immediate setting. Nor would they affect the ability to appreciate the strategic positioning of the motte within the landscape, or to understand the importance of the views from the motte over the surrounding landscape.</p> <p>Therefore the proposed development may temporarily distract, but would not impede or prevent appreciation of the motte which is provided by its setting.</p>	
<p>Importance:</p>	<p>High: Scheduled Monument.</p>	<p>The proposed development would not result in any loss to the level of importance of the monument.</p>		

Heritage Asset details	Assessment of significance of heritage asset		Description of effects of proposed development on elements of significance	Summary and assessment of effect and significance of effect (as set out in Tables 2 and 3)
<p>Name: Bawn and Walled Garden at Ballygally Castle</p> <p>Designation: SAM</p> <p>Reference: ANT 035:015</p> <p>Distance: 4km SE from nearest turbine</p> <p>Description: Bawn surrounding Ballygally Castle, with 4 corner towers, but the side nearest to the sea was removed when the coast road was built in the 1840's. (PSAMNI). The SAM is now incorporated in the grounds of a hotel. A "March Dyke" is present to the rear.</p>	<p>Architectural interest:</p>	<p>High, fortified walls which survived the 19th century partial demolition as a result of the construction of the coast road are well-preserved, and include a standing corner tower and wall.</p>	<p>No effect on ability to appreciate architectural interest.</p>	<p>Overall assessment of adverse effect (Table 2): Slight Adverse</p> <p>Significance of effect (Table 3): Minor Adverse</p> <p>Comments: The proposed development would not affect any of the key elements of the significance of the monument. There would be a change to the wider setting of the monument, but not one that would interfere with understanding or appreciation of the monument's architectural, archaeological or historic interest to any meaningful degree. On this basis this effect is not considered to be a significant effect.</p>
	<p>Historic interest:</p>	<p>High, the surviving remains of the bawn are part of the listed castle built in 1625 by James Shaw of Greenock.</p>	<p>No effect on ability to appreciate historic interest.</p>	
	<p>Archaeological interest:</p>	<p>Moderate, potential for buried remains has been examined in small excavations in 1996 and 2000, as well as some trenching in 2000 and 2005. In all of these investigations the only find was a cobbled courtyard surface in 1996, with other investigations revealing areas of past impact. Nonetheless, there remains potential for additional associated remains of good research value.</p>	<p>No effect on archaeological evidence, or on ability to appreciate archaeological interest.</p>	
	<p>Artistic interest:</p>	<p>None known</p>	<p>No effect.</p>	
	<p>Setting and views:</p>	<p>The scheduled remains are set behind the castle (now a hotel). The enclosed space within the bawn, and the approach along the Cairncastle Road, and a short stretch of Croft Road, to the south east, provide a good appreciation of the architectural and archaeological interest of the scheduled remains.</p>	<p>The proposed turbines would be visible in the distance on the horizon from the vicinity of the SAM (see LVIA VP18 for visualisation of this effect). The turbines would not affect the experience within the bawn, which is surrounded by mature trees and planting, providing an enclosed setting.</p> <p>The turbines may be glimpsed in some views of the bawn from the Cairncastle and Croft Roads, from the south east, but this would not be readily discernible due to the distance and partial screening in the intervening landscape.</p>	
	<p>Importance:</p>	<p>High: Scheduled Monument.</p>	<p>The proposed development would not result in any loss to the level of importance of the monument.</p>	

Heritage Asset details	Assessment of significance of heritage asset		Description of effects of proposed development on elements of significance	Summary and assessment of effect and significance of effect (as set out in Tables 2 and 3)
<p>Name: Motte: Ballyhackett Motte</p> <p>Designation: SAM</p> <p>Reference: ANT 035:018</p> <p>Distance: 5.5km SE from nearest turbine</p> <p>Description: On an eminence in good pasture, extensive views to E over the Irish Sea. Flat topped earthen mound. The steep sides are scarred here and there by slope-slump revealing a light soil mixed with chalk. The mound is surrounded by a wide but shallow ditch. Height 4.5m. Summit diams: N-S 13m. W-E 12m. Base diams: N-S 25.5m W-E 26m. Width of ditch 6.2m. Depth of ditch 0.3m.</p>	Architectural interest:	Modest, earth elements of original construction are still legible, but no complex architectural structures or noted.	No effect on ability to appreciate architectural interest.	<p>Overall assessment of adverse effect (Table 2): Negligible</p> <p>Significance of effect (Table 3): Negligible</p> <p>Comments: The proposed development would not affect any of the key elements of the significance of the monument. There would be a very small change to the wider setting of the monument, but not one that would affect understanding or appreciation of the monument's archaeological or historic interest. On this basis this effect is not considered to be a significant effect.</p>
	Historic interest:	Moderate, remains of motte provide appreciation of early cultural and lived experience.	No effect on ability to appreciate historic interest.	
	Archaeological interest:	High, preservation is good, and the monument will contain additional associated artefactual and environmental evidence of high research value.	No effect on archaeological evidence, or on ability to appreciate archaeological interest.	
	Artistic interest:	None known	No effect.	
	Setting and views:	<p>The remains of the motte are situated at a strategic position, with commanding views to east over the Irish Sea. This placement of the motte provides appreciation of its defensive function.</p> <p>The motte is substantive, and the immediate vicinity provides a good appreciation of the preservation and archaeological interest of the motte.</p> <p>The motte is on elevated ground and is also visible from slightly further afield, and good views of it are afforded from the west, on the Old Glenarm Road, although these can be partially obscured by intervening vegetation, especially in Spring and Summer months. These longer views provide appreciation of the strategic placement of the motte in the landscape.</p>	<p>The proposed development is unlikely to be intervisible with the motte and its immediate context due to the presence of Chaine's Wood to the northwest of the motte, which would largely screen the turbines from view.</p> <p>The proposed development would also not interfere with views of the motte from the west, nor with the ability to appreciate the archaeological and historic interest provided by the setting of the motte.</p>	
Importance:	High: Scheduled Monument.	The proposed development would not result in any loss to the level of importance of the monument.		

Heritage Asset details	Assessment of significance of heritage asset		Description of effects of proposed development on elements of significance	Summary and assessment of effect and significance of effect (as set out in Tables 2 and 3)
<p>Name: Motte: Killyglen</p> <p>Designation: SAM</p> <p>Reference: ANT 035:022</p> <p>Distance: 6.3km SSE from nearest turbine</p> <p>Description: Set in a typical location on a flattish ridge end with ground falling to a stream at S and lower ground at E. Remains consist of a damaged mound cut through E-W, eroded sides and a silted but visible ditch. The trench cut through the centre is approximately 8m wide x 2m deep. Stonework is visible on the upper slopes at N and S. Ditch - 0.9m below exterior & 11-12m wide; Motte - summit 15m N/S x 11m E/W; overall diam. 27m E/W; height 5m APs show possible bailey to E and large oval enclosure around entire site.</p>	<p>Architectural interest:</p>	<p>Modest, earth elements of original construction are still legible, but no complex architectural structures or noted.</p>	<p>No effect on ability to appreciate architectural interest.</p>	<p>Overall assessment of adverse effect (Table 2): Negligible</p> <p>Significance of effect (Table 3): Negligible</p> <p>Comments: The proposed development would not affect any of the key elements of the significance of the monument. There would be a very small change to the wider setting of the monument, but not one that would affect understanding or appreciation of the monument's archaeological or historic interest. On this basis this effect is not considered to be a significant effect.</p>
	<p>Historic interest:</p>	<p>Moderate, remains of motte provide appreciation of early cultural and lived experience.</p>	<p>No effect on ability to appreciate historic interest.</p>	
	<p>Archaeological interest:</p>	<p>High, preservation is good, despite moderate damage by a trench dug before the 1920s through the motte, and the monument will contain additional associated artefactual and environmental evidence of high research value.</p>	<p>No effect on archaeological evidence, or on ability to appreciate archaeological interest.</p>	
	<p>Artistic interest:</p>	<p>None known</p>	<p>No effect.</p>	
	<p>Setting and views:</p>	<p>The remains of the motte are situated on level ground near to a stream.</p> <p>The motte is substantive, and the immediate vicinity as we as views from the Ballymullock Road, adjacent, provide a good appreciation of the preservation and archaeological interest of the motte.</p> <p>The motte is also visible from slightly further afield, and some views of it are afforded from the south, on the Ballymullock Road, although these are partially obscured by intervening vegetation, especially in Spring and Summer months.</p> <p>The motte also has a contextual relationship with the nearby church and graveyard, although the exact nature of their relationship is not yet clear.</p>	<p>While it is theoretically possible that the proposed turbines would be intervisible with the motte, in practice they are unlikely to be readily discernible due to the presence of intervening vegetation and other landscape features over a considerable distance.</p> <p>The proposed development would also not interfere with views of the motte from the surrounding area, nor with the ability to appreciate the archaeological and historic interest provided by the setting of the motte.</p> <p>Therefore the proposed development would not affect the appreciation of the archaeological interest of the motte provided by its setting.</p>	
<p>Importance:</p>	<p>High: Scheduled Monument.</p>	<p>The proposed development would not result in any loss to the level of importance of the monument.</p>		

Heritage Asset details	Assessment of significance of heritage asset		Description of effects of proposed development on elements of significance	Summary and assessment of effect and significance of effect (as set out in Tables 2 and 3)
<p>Name: Medieval Church & Graveyard: St John of Kilglan, Rector of Kilglan & Old Graveyard</p> <p>Designation: SAM</p> <p>Reference: ANT 035:023</p> <p>Distance: 6.15km SSE from nearest turbine</p> <p>Description: Set on flattish ground which falls gently to a stream valley at S and to E. Monument consists of a low rubble walled rectangular structure 18.7m E/W x 7.6m N/S with a 1.7m wide gap in the S probably indicating a doorway. Walls are most clear at S and W. The interior is boulder strewn and overgrown with nettles and trees. It is markedly lower than exterior. The ruins lie within a squared enclosure formed by an earthen bank.</p>	<p>Architectural interest:</p>	<p>Modest, evidence of some surviving structural elements, but no complex architectural structures or noted.</p>	<p>No effect on ability to appreciate architectural interest.</p>	<p>Overall assessment of adverse effect (Table 2): Negligible</p> <p>Significance of effect (Table 3): Negligible</p> <p>Comments: The proposed development would not affect any of the key elements of the significance of the monument, and would not affect the limited appreciation of the monument's archaeological interest, provided by its setting. Therefore there would be a small change in the setting of the monument, but this would not harm its significance. On this basis this effect is not considered to be a significant effect.</p>
	<p>Historic interest:</p>	<p>Moderate, remains of medieval church and churchyard provide appreciation of early cultural and lived experience.</p>	<p>No effect on ability to appreciate historic interest.</p>	
	<p>Archaeological interest:</p>	<p>High, preservation is good, and the monument will contain additional associated artefactual and environmental evidence of high research value.</p>	<p>No effect on archaeological evidence, or on ability to appreciate archaeological interest.</p>	
	<p>Artistic interest:</p>	<p>None known</p>	<p>No effect.</p>	
	<p>Setting and views:</p>	<p>The remnants of the church and graveyard are situated in a pasture field surrounded by hedges and areas of woodland. The above ground remains of the monument are relatively slight, such that they are not discernible when outside of the immediate vicinity of the monument.</p> <p>The setting, comprising the area in the immediate vicinity of the monument, provides some appreciation and understanding of the archaeological interest of the monument, although this is relatively limited when considering the quality of the buried evidence.</p> <p>Therefore any setting these remains is limited to the immediate vicinity and makes a modest contribution to their significance.</p>	<p>The proposed development would be theoretically intervisible with the monument. However, in practice it is unlikely that the turbines would be notable due to vegetation and topography in the immediate context.</p> <p>It is possible that the blade tips may be visible in the distance, in particular in winter views, and the turbines would perhaps momentarily distract, but not impede any limited appreciation of the archaeological interest of the monument which is provided by its setting.</p> <p>Therefore while the turbines may be noticeable in the wider area, they would not affect how the setting contributes to the significance of the church and graveyard.</p>	
<p>Importance:</p>	<p>High: Scheduled Monument.</p>	<p>The proposed development would not result in any loss to the level of importance of the monument.</p>		

Heritage Asset details	Assessment of significance of heritage asset		Description of effects of proposed development on elements of significance	Summary and assessment of effect and significance of effect (as set out in Tables 2 and 3)
<p>Name: Standing Stone</p> <p>Designation: SAM</p> <p>Reference: ANT 035:026</p> <p>Distance: 4.5km S from nearest turbine</p> <p>Description: An impressive single standing stone 2m high occupying high ground and commanding an extensive view over Larne. The stone is not set on the summit of the hill, but stands on E edge of the moorland plateau. It is up to 0.9m in diameter, but tapers towards top. There has been some erosion around the base of the stone, but not so much as to threaten the stability of the stone to any great extent.</p>	<p>Architectural interest:</p>	<p>Modest, surviving structural elements, but no complex architectural structures or noted.</p>	<p>No effect on ability to appreciate architectural interest.</p>	<p>Overall assessment of adverse effect (Table 2): Negligible</p> <p>Significance of effect (Table 3): Negligible</p> <p>Comments: The proposed development would not affect any of the key elements of the significance of the monument, and would not affect the limited appreciation of the monument's archaeological interest, provided by its setting. Therefore there would be a small change in the setting of the monument, but this would not harm its significance.</p> <p>On this basis this effect is not considered to be a significant effect.</p>
	<p>Historic interest:</p>	<p>Moderate, standing stone provides appreciation of early use of landscape and demarcation of space.</p>	<p>No effect on ability to appreciate historic interest.</p>	
	<p>Archaeological interest:</p>	<p>High, preservation is good, and the monument will contain additional associated artefactual and environmental evidence of high research value.</p>	<p>No effect on archaeological evidence, or on ability to appreciate archaeological interest.</p>	
	<p>Artistic interest:</p>	<p>None known</p>	<p>No effect.</p>	
	<p>Setting and views:</p>	<p>The standing stone is set on the eastern edge of a high moorland plateau, and overlooks an extensive prospect eastwards across Larne.</p> <p>This strategic position in the landscape suggests that the stone is a significant marker in the landscape, marking out routeways, territories or even nearby funerary activity.</p> <p>There is also a good experience of the stone from the nearby Mullaghsandall Road, in which its local prominence and strategic positioning can be appreciated.</p>	<p>It is theoretically possible that the tips of 2 to 3 of the turbines could be visible from the stone when looking north. However, in practice it is unlikely that the turbines would be notable due to intervening vegetation and topography in the immediate context.</p> <p>Furthermore, any glimpses of the turbines would not affect the key views from the stone to the east over Larne, nor appreciation of the stone from the surrounding area.</p> <p>Therefore while the turbines may be noticeable in the wider area, they would not affect how the setting contributes to the significance of the stone.</p>	
<p>Importance:</p>	<p>High: Scheduled Monument.</p>	<p>The proposed development would not result in any loss to the level of importance of the monument.</p>		

Heritage Asset details	Assessment of significance of heritage asset		Description of effects of proposed development on elements of significance	Summary and assessment of effect and significance of effect (as set out in Tables 2 and 3)
<p>Name: Megalith Tomb; possible Court Tomb</p> <p>Designation: SAM</p> <p>Reference: ANT 035:030</p> <p>Distance: 0.8km w from nearest turbine</p> <p>Description: Set in rough pasture on a localized eminence. Monument consists of a ruinous long cairn c 19m long x 12m across E (front) end x 6m wide at W, with a trace of revetment 0.5m high. Several large stones visible although not in situ. Remains suggest a ruined entrance to E, with one portal stone at N with displaced capstone resting on it. Two sidestones apparently in situ at N. Long cairn and few stones in situ suggest that this is a ruined court tomb.</p>	Architectural interest:	Modest, earth and stone elements of original construction are still present, but legibility has been reduced by past impacts.	No effect on ability to appreciate architectural interest.	<p>Overall assessment of adverse effect (Table 2): Slight Adverse</p> <p>Significance of effect (Table 3): Minor Adverse</p> <p>Comments: The proposed development would not affect any of the key elements of the significance of the monument. There would be a change to the wider setting of the tomb, but not one that would interfere with understanding or appreciation of the tomb's archaeological or architectural interest to any meaningful degree. On this basis this effect is not considered to be a significant effect.</p>
	Historic interest:	Moderate, remains of tomb provide appreciation of early cultural and lived experience.	No effect on ability to appreciate historic interest.	
	Archaeological interest:	High, preservation is good, and the monument will contain additional associated artefactual and environmental evidence of high research value.	No effect on archaeological evidence, or on ability to appreciate archaeological interest.	
	Artistic interest:	None known.	No effect.	
	Setting and views:	<p>The monument is legible and its orientation can be appreciated at present. The tomb is orientated E to W, and the HERoNI suggests that the opening to the tomb was on the eastern side, where a chamber was present, which narrows to the west.</p> <p>As such the key view of the tomb is looking into the "court" entrance, towards the burial chambers, looking west, which is a commanding prospect across the valley. The placement of the tomb, on an elevated area on the west facing slope of Craigy Hill, lends weight to the key view being westwards.</p> <p>This view is key to appreciation of the monument's archaeological interest. The vicinity provides a good appreciation of the tomb's archaeological interest as well.</p>	The proposed wind turbines would be visible in the wider area, and so would change the setting of the tomb. However, the turbines would not interfere with the view toward the entrance of the tomb, nor affect appreciation of the archaeological and architectural interest provided by the immediate setting. Therefore while the turbines may be noticeable in the wider area, they would not affect how the setting contributes to the significance of the tomb.	
Importance:	High: Scheduled Monument.	The proposed development would not result in any loss to the level of importance of the monument.		

Heritage Asset details	Assessment of significance of heritage asset		Description of effects of proposed development on elements of significance	Summary and assessment of effect and significance of effect (as set out in Tables 2 and 3)
<p>Name: Standing Stone</p> <p>Designation: SAM</p> <p>Reference: ANT 035:031</p> <p>Distance: 1.3km SW from nearest turbine</p> <p>Description: The 'monument' consists of a massive basalt block set on high ground. Area is rough sheep grazing terrain. The stone measures 2m high x 1.9m N/S x 0.85m E/W. There must be some doubt if this is an antiquity. It appears very large and natural looking.</p>	Architectural interest:	None known.	No effect.	<p>Overall assessment of adverse effect (Table 2): Slight adverse</p> <p>Significance of effect (Table 3): Minor Adverse</p> <p>Comments: The proposed development would not affect any of the key elements of the significance of the monument, and would not affect appreciation of the monument's archaeological interest, provided by its setting. Therefore there would be a change in the setting of the monument, but this would not harm its significance. On this basis this effect is not considered to be a significant effect.</p>
	Historic interest:	Moderate/unknown, "standing stone" may provide appreciation of early use of landscape and demarcation of space.	No effect on ability to appreciate historic interest.	
	Archaeological interest:	High/unknown, preservation is good, and the monument will contain additional associated artefactual and environmental evidence of high research value.	No effect on archaeological evidence, or on ability to appreciate archaeological interest.	
	Artistic interest:	None known.	No effect.	
	Setting and views:	<p>The standing stone is set on the south-western facing slope of a hill, with commanding views to the west, southwest and south.</p> <p>While there is some doubt expressed in the HERoNI about the origin of the stone, it is interesting that it is located close to a series of potential and known holloways to the south within the ASAI (Hodges 1975), and may have served as a marker even if naturally occurring rather than deliberately erected.</p> <p>The stone is locally prominent, and is visible from the near vicinity.</p>	<p>The tops of proposed wind turbines would be visible in the wider area to the north of the stone, and so would change the setting of the stone.</p> <p>However, the turbines would not interfere with the views towards the south, southwest and west from the stone, nor affect appreciation of the archaeological and architectural interest provided by its immediate setting.</p> <p>Therefore while the turbines may be noticeable in the wider area, they would not materially affect how the setting contributes to the significance of the stone.</p>	
	Importance:	High: Scheduled Monument (although there is some question as to whether it is a natural formation or deliberately erected).	The proposed development would not result in any loss to the level of importance of the monument.	

Heritage Asset details	Assessment of significance of heritage asset		Description of effects of proposed development on elements of significance	Summary and assessment of effect and significance of effect (as set out in Tables 2 and 3)
<p>Name: Souterrain near Knockdhu</p> <p>Designation: SAM</p> <p>Reference: ANT 035:035</p> <p>Distance: 2.5km SE from nearest turbine</p> <p>Description: Set at the base of a steep rock face. Souterrain at present is entered from W side of a field wall but original entrance is more likely to have been on E side of the wall. Orientated largely E/W with chamber at W and two passages lead off - one swings towards N with 2nd chamber and possible 3rd linked by narrower creeps - other apparently SW/NE alignment but very narrow creep and obstructions visible.</p>	Architectural interest:	Modest, surviving structural elements, but no complex architectural structures or noted.	No effect on ability to appreciate architectural interest.	<p>Overall assessment of adverse effect (Table 2): Negligible</p> <p>Significance of effect (Table 3): Negligible</p> <p>Comments: The proposed development would not affect any of the key elements of the significance of the monument, and would not affect the limited appreciation of the monument's archaeological interest, provided by its setting, and would not harm its significance.</p> <p>On this basis this effect is not considered to be a significant effect.</p>
	Historic interest:	Moderate, remains of souterrain provide appreciation of early cultural and lived experience.	No effect on ability to appreciate historic interest.	
	Archaeological interest:	High, preservation is good, and the monument will contain additional associated artefactual and environmental evidence of high research value.	No effect on archaeological evidence, or on ability to appreciate archaeological interest.	
	Artistic interest:	None known.	No effect.	
	Setting and views:	<p>The souterrain is a below ground structure with very limited features visible above ground, in this case limited to one, and perhaps a second entrance, which would consist of a modest hole in the ground. The setting of this feature, therefore, is limited to the experience provided by the immediate vicinity of the entrances, and that which is provided within the souterrain itself.</p> <p>Finally, the souterrain will have functioned as a storage area, and perhaps refuge for settlers in the vicinity through its history, and has a contextual connection with historic settlement in the area, a link which can be appreciated with views towards Knockdhu from the entrance.</p>	<p>The proposed development would be largely screened from the entrances to the souterrain by intervening topography and vegetation.</p> <p>As such the proposed development would not affect the setting of the souterrain, nor the appreciation of the archaeological interest it provides.</p>	
Importance:	High: Scheduled Monument.	The proposed development would not result in any loss to the level of importance of the monument.		

Heritage Asset details	Assessment of significance of heritage asset		Description of effects of proposed development on elements of significance	Summary and assessment of effect and significance of effect (as set out in Tables 2 and 3)
<p>Name: Chambered Tomb: Cloghogan</p> <p>Designation: SAM</p> <p>Reference: ANT 035:036</p> <p>Distance: 1.1km E from nearest turbine</p> <p>Description: Situated on gently sloping ground below steep hill to W with extensive views over Ballygalley Bay. Scotland visible on good days to E. Beside a deserted stone cottage in corner of field system. This is a single chambered structure (probably a portal tomb) orientated to N. Now used as a pigsty. E side: one portal and two sidestones. W side: one portal and two sidestones. No visible backstone - may have been buried by drystone wall.</p>	Architectural interest:	Moderate, earth and stone elements of original construction are still legible, with surviving structural elements despite age.	No effect on ability to appreciate architectural interest.	<p>Overall assessment of adverse effect (Table 2): Slight Adverse</p> <p>Significance of effect (Table 3): Minor Adverse</p> <p>Comments: The proposed development would not affect any of the key elements of the significance of the monument. There would be a change to the wider setting of the tomb, but not one that would interfere with understanding or appreciation of the tomb's archaeological or architectural interest to any meaningful degree. On this basis this effect is not considered to be a significant effect.</p>
	Historic interest:	Moderate, remains of tomb provide appreciation of early cultural and lived experience.	No effect on ability to appreciate historic interest.	
	Archaeological interest:	High, preservation is good, and the monument will contain additional associated artefactual and environmental evidence of high research value.	No effect on archaeological evidence, or on ability to appreciate archaeological interest.	
	Artistic interest:	None known.	No effect.	
	Setting and views:	<p>The monument is legible and its orientation is readily appreciated at present. The tomb is orientated NNW to SSE, and the opening the northern end.</p> <p>Portal tombs are generally designed to attract attention towards the entrance. As such the key view of the tomb is looking into the entrance, towards the chamber, looking south of southeast towards Ballygally, which is a commanding prospect.</p> <p>This view is key to appreciation of the monument's archaeological interest. The vicinity provides a good appreciation of the archaeological interest of the tomb as well.</p>	<p>The ZTV suggests that theoretically 1 to 3 of the proposed turbines would be visible in the wider area from the vicinity of the tomb, and so the proposed development would change the setting of the tomb.</p> <p>However, the turbines would not interfere with the view toward the entrance of the tomb, nor affect appreciation of the archaeological and architectural interest provided by the immediate setting. Furthermore, given the presence of intervening vegetation in the near vicinity of the tomb, any limited views of the turbines would be partially screened.</p> <p>Therefore while the turbines may be noticeable in the wider area, they would not affect how the setting contributes to the significance of the tomb.</p>	
Importance:	High: Scheduled Monument.	The proposed development would not result in any loss to the level of importance of the monument.		

Heritage Asset details	Assessment of significance of heritage asset		Description of effects of proposed development on elements of significance	Summary and assessment of effect and significance of effect (as set out in Tables 2 and 3)
<p>Name: Prehistoric Flint Quarry</p> <p>Designation: SAM</p> <p>Reference: ANT 035:061</p> <p>Distance: 1.1km S from nearest turbine</p> <p>Description: This site was discovered by M.MacDonagh & P.Logue in the late 1990s. It is a flint quarry & finds suggest that it dates to the prehistoric period. The site consists of a seam of flint nodules deliberately exposed in a small cliff with spoil heaps on the edge of the working area and 2 large scatters of waste flakes flanking the area on each site.</p>	Architectural interest:	No known architectural interest.	No effect on ability to appreciate architectural interest.	<p>Overall assessment of adverse effect (Table 2): No Impact</p> <p>Significance of effect (Table 3): No effect</p> <p>Comments: The proposed development would not affect any of the key elements of the significance of the monument, nor change the setting of the monument. On this basis this effect is not considered to be a significant effect.</p>
	Historic interest:	Moderate, remains of quarry provide appreciation of early cultural and lived experience.	No effect on ability to appreciate historic interest.	
	Archaeological interest:	High, preservation is good, and the monument will contain additional associated artefactual and environmental evidence of high research value.	No effect on archaeological evidence, or on ability to appreciate archaeological interest.	
	Artistic interest:	None known.	No effect.	
	Setting and views:	The quarry is visible at close quarters, where the flint seam may be appreciated and artefacts found. The site of the quarry is in the context of other prehistoric features in the area, and has a strong contextual relationship with them. The monument is difficult to discern from the wider area, however.	The flint mine is outside of the ZTV for the proposed development as is the immediate vicinity of the monument. Therefore, it would not affect appreciation of the monuments archaeological interest, that is provided by its immediate setting.	
Importance:	High: Scheduled Monument.	The proposed development would not result in any loss to the level of importance of the monument.		

Heritage Asset details	Assessment of significance of heritage asset		Description of effects of proposed development on elements of significance	Summary and assessment of effect and significance of effect (as set out in Tables 2 and 3)
<p>Name: Mounds (2) and Neolithic & Bronze Age Pottery and Flint Scatters</p> <p>Designation: SAM</p> <p>Reference: ANT 035:061</p> <p>Distance: 6.5km S from nearest turbine</p> <p>Description: This site consists of 2 low, roughly circular mounds, both approx. 9m in diam. & 0.8m high, located a few metres apart. No clear archaeological features were noted, however in Feb. 2005 the field was ploughed and pottery and flint was discovered. The sherds were mostly good quality Neolithic pottery, some decorated, and several areas of pottery concentration and struck and worked flints were noted, including two very fine barbed & tanged arrowheads.</p>	<p>Architectural interest:</p>	<p>Modest, surviving structural elements, but no complex architectural structures or noted.</p>	<p>No effect on ability to appreciate architectural interest.</p>	<p>Overall assessment of adverse effect (Table 2): Negligible</p> <p>Significance of effect (Table 3): Negligible</p> <p>Comments: The proposed development would not affect any of the key elements of the significance of the monument, and would not affect the limited appreciation of the monument's archaeological interest, provided by its setting, and would not harm its significance. On this basis this effect is not considered to be a significant effect.</p>
	<p>Historic interest:</p>	<p>Moderate, remains of quarry provide appreciation of early cultural and lived experience.</p>	<p>No effect on ability to appreciate historic interest.</p>	
	<p>Archaeological interest:</p>	<p>High, preservation is good, and the monument will contain additional associated artefactual and environmental evidence of high research value.</p>	<p>No effect on archaeological evidence, or on ability to appreciate archaeological interest.</p>	
	<p>Artistic interest:</p>	<p>None known.</p>	<p>No effect.</p>	
	<p>Setting and views:</p>	<p>The mounds are slight and the remaining archaeological interest of this monument is buried and not discernible from its setting. The setting comprises the experience provided within the immediate context of the monument, with limited appreciation afforded from the surrounding area. The setting provides a limited appreciation of the archaeological interest of the remains.</p>	<p>The monument is projected to be intervisible with the monument, however in practice the proposed development would be screened by intervening vegetation and would not be noticeable. As such it would not interfere with the limited appreciation of the monument's archaeological interest which is provided by its setting.</p>	
	<p>Importance:</p>	<p>High: Scheduled Monument.</p>	<p>The proposed development would not result in any loss to the level of importance of the monument.</p>	

Heritage Asset details	Assessment of significance of heritage asset		Description of effects of proposed development on elements of significance	Summary and assessment of effect and significance of effect (as set out in Tables 2 and 3)
<p>Name: Ballygally Castle</p> <p>Designation: Graded A</p> <p>Reference: HB06/03/011</p> <p>Distance: 4km SE from nearest turbine</p> <p>Description: A 17th century tower house in Scottish style standing in a now incomplete bawn on a coastal site, with later additions, comprising modern hotel accommodation, attached to one side. It consists of a high tower house of four storeys, laid out on an L-shaped plan, the main rectangle having a square projection which contains the stair and entrance.</p>	<p>Architectural interest:</p>	<p>A. Style D. Plan Form E. Spatial Organisation H-. Alterations detracting from building I. Quality and survival of Interior J. Setting (from list description).</p>	<p>No effect on ability to appreciate architectural interest.</p>	<p>Overall assessment of adverse effect (Table 2): Slight Adverse</p> <p>Significance of effect (Table 3): Minor Adverse</p> <p>Comments: The proposed development would not affect any of the key elements of the significance of the building, and would only have a slight effect on the setting, which would not meaningfully affect appreciation. On this basis this effect is not considered to be a significant effect.</p>
	<p>Historic interest:</p>	<p>V. Authorship W. Northern Ireland/International Interest Z. Rarity (from list description).</p>	<p>No effect on ability to appreciate historic interest.</p>	
	<p>Archaeological interest:</p>	<p>High, adjacent scheduled area will contain localised associated remains of high research value.</p>	<p>No effect on archaeological evidence, or on ability to appreciate archaeological interest.</p>	
	<p>Artistic interest:</p>	<p>None known</p>	<p>No effect.</p>	
	<p>Setting and views:</p>	<p>The castle's setting is noted in the list description as a key part of its significance: <i>As well as being our only complete example of a Scottish style tower house, and a very rare instance of 17th century building which remains in active use in Northern Ireland, Ballygally Castle is one of Northern Ireland's best known landmarks, and the most notable architectural feature on the famous Antrim Coast Road.</i></p> <p>The prominence of the building can be seen in LVIA VP 18, and the building is also prominent in views along the coastal road.</p>	<p>An illustration of the effect of the proposed development on the setting of the castle is provided in LVIA viewpoint 18, which shows the castle on the coast, with the turbines visible in the distance to the right. The turbines would be visible in a number of views along the coastal road together with the castle building.</p> <p>The proposed wind turbines would be visible in the wider area, and so would change the setting of the castle. However, the turbines would not detract from the building's prominent position on the coastline as seen in VP 18, as they would be to the far right of the view and quite distant. Likewise, they would be noticeable, but not distracting in other views in the area.</p> <p>Therefore, the proposed development may be noticeable, but would not detract from the contribution the setting makes to the significance of the castle.</p>	
<p>Importance:</p>	<p>High: Grade A listed building.</p>	<p>The proposed development would not result in any loss to the level of importance of the building.</p>		

Heritage Asset details	Assessment of significance of heritage asset		Description of effects of proposed development on elements of significance	Summary and assessment of effect and significance of effect (as set out in Tables 2 and 3)
<p>Name: House at 53 Deerpark Road.</p> <p>Designation: Graded B+</p> <p>Reference: HB06/02/082</p> <p>Distance: 4.2km W from nearest turbine</p> <p>Description: Two storey vernacular farm house of c.1840s-50s, with projecting gabled single storey porch and a long (attached) lean-to outbuilding. The house, which is now largely abandoned, forms part of a group of farm buildings at the end of a long (170m) farm lane, to the W side of the Deerpark Road, roughly 5 miles S of Glenarm. The front elevation faces approximately N and is roughly symmetrical.</p>	<p>Architectural interest:</p>	<p>A. Style B. Proportion C. Ornamentation D. Plan Form E. Spatial Organisation H-. Alterations detracting from building I. Quality and survival of Interior J. Setting (from list description).</p>	<p>No effect on ability to appreciate architectural interest.</p>	<p>Overall assessment of adverse effect (Table 2): Slight Adverse</p> <p>Significance of effect (Table 3): Minor Adverse</p> <p>Comments: The proposed development would not affect any of the key elements of the significance of the building, and would only have a slight effect on the setting, which would not meaningfully affect appreciation. On this basis this effect is not considered to be a significant effect.</p>
	<p>Historic interest:</p>	<p>Z. Rarity X. Local Interest (from list description).</p>	<p>No effect on ability to appreciate historic interest.</p>	
	<p>Archaeological interest:</p>	<p>Modest, vicinity of the house may have some buried remains which add to understanding of the significance of the house.</p>	<p>No effect on archaeological evidence, or on ability to appreciate archaeological interest.</p>	
	<p>Artistic interest:</p>	<p>None known</p>	<p>No effect.</p>	
	<p>Setting and views:</p>	<p>The list description notes that the farmhouse is situated with a group of farm buildings within a farmstead, which comprises the immediate setting of the farmhouse. The farmstead is surrounded by rural fields.</p> <p>The immediate setting provides the best experience of the farmhouses' architectural interest, and the group value it has with the nearby farm buildings.</p> <p>The wider area provides a more limited experience of the farmhouse's special interest, but provides a rural setting which is sympathetic to its historic function.</p>	<p>The proposed development would be potentially visible in the distance from the immediate setting of the farmhouse. However, the farmhouse is surrounded by farm buildings, and there are also several buildings and areas of vegetation in the intervening landscape, such that they are unlikely to be particularly noticeable. Furthermore the key frontage of the farmhouse is north facing, and views and appreciation of this would be unaffected by the turbines. Finally, the proposed development would not affect the appreciation of the farmhouse provided by the wider rural setting</p> <p>Therefore, the proposed development may be noticeable, but would not detract from the contribution the setting makes to the significance of the farmhouse.</p>	
<p>Importance:</p>	<p>High: Grade B+ listed building.</p>	<p>The proposed development would not result in any loss to the level of importance of the building.</p>		

Heritage Asset details	Assessment of significance of heritage asset		Description of effects of proposed development on elements of significance	Summary and assessment of effect and significance of effect (as set out in Tables 2 and 3)
<p>Name: 179 Coast Road.</p> <p>Designation: Graded B1</p> <p>Reference: HB06/03/003</p> <p>Distance: 5.7km SE from nearest turbine</p> <p>Description: A one and a half storey gate lodge of asymmetrical plan in Tudor Revival style, built of squared random rubble blackstone, with ashlar quoins and moulded dressings in sandstone. Main entrance faces south. South elevation comprises a single storey gabled block with a projecting gabled porch to the left, with a cross-gabled two-storey block to the right, with a recent single storey hipped extension to the extreme right hand end.</p>	Architectural interest:	A. Style C. Ornamentation J. Setting (from list description).	No effect on ability to appreciate architectural interest.	<p>Overall assessment of adverse effect (Table 2): No Impact</p> <p>Significance of effect (Table 3): No effect</p> <p>Comments: The proposed development would not affect any of the key elements of the significance of the building, nor change the setting of the building. On this basis this effect is not considered to be a significant effect.</p>
	Historic interest:	X. Local Interest (from list description).	No effect on ability to appreciate historic interest.	
	Archaeological interest:	None known	No effect on archaeological evidence, or on ability to appreciate archaeological interest.	
	Artistic interest:	None known	No effect.	
	Setting and views:	<p>The list description provides an assessment of the setting of the building as follows:</p> <p><i>SETTING: The building stands in a rural area on the seaward side of the Coast Road which skirts the shoreline. It stands in its own small garden, with its boundaries formed by hedges. There is a small white painted wooden pedestrian gate to the front boundary and a large wooden vehicular gate to a driveway at the rear.</i></p> <p>The setting of the building comprises the experience of its architectural and historic interest provided within the grounds of the building, as well as on the approach along the coastal road, which is adjacent.</p>	<p>The ZTV shows that the building would potentially be intervisible with the proposed development, however, in practice the turbines would be screened by intervening trees and other vegetation.</p> <p>Therefore the proposed development would not affect the setting of the house.</p>	
Importance:	Medium: Grade B1 listed building.	The proposed development would not result in any loss to the level of importance of the building.		

Heritage Asset details	Assessment of significance of heritage asset		Description of effects of proposed development on elements of significance	Summary and assessment of effect and significance of effect (as set out in Tables 2 and 3)
<p>Name: Ice House at Carnfunnock Country Park.</p> <p>Designation: Graded B1</p> <p>Reference: HB06/03/005</p> <p>Distance: 5.13km SE from nearest turbine</p> <p>Description: A circular structure with domical roof, built of basalt rubble and assorted other stones, with red brick used in the segmental-arched entrance and for the vault of the roof. Partly built into the slope of the hill, there are weeds growing on the roof at present where some of the outer stone and mortar covering is missing and the brickwork has been revealed.</p>	Architectural interest:	E. Spatial Organisation F. Structural System I. Quality and survival of Interior J. Setting (from list description).	No effect on ability to appreciate architectural interest.	<p>Overall assessment of adverse effect (Table 2): Slight Adverse</p> <p>Significance of effect (Table 3): Slight Adverse</p> <p>Comments: The proposed development would not affect any of the key elements of the significance of the building, and would only have a slight effect on the setting, which would not meaningfully affect appreciation. On this basis this effect is not considered to be a significant effect.</p>
	Historic interest:	X. Local Interest Z. Rarity (from list description).	No effect on ability to appreciate historic interest.	
	Archaeological interest:	None known	No effect on archaeological evidence, or on ability to appreciate archaeological interest.	
	Artistic interest:	None known	No effect.	
	Setting and views:	<p>The list description provides an assessment of the setting of the building as follows:</p> <p><i>SETTING: The building stands in a very rural location, within the grounds of a country park. It is situated on an elevated site, set into the slope of a grassy hill with mature trees in the immediate vicinity. Approached by the tarmac path of the country park and marked by a signboard.</i></p> <p>The setting of the building comprises the experience of its architectural and historic interest provided within the grounds of the park.</p>	<p>The ZTV shows that the building would potentially be intervisible with the proposed development. However, in practice the turbines would be screened by trees in the vicinity of the Ice House and would not be readily discernible. Therefore the proposed development would not affect the appreciation of the Ice House's architectural and historic interest provided by its setting.</p>	
Importance:	Medium: Grade B1 listed building.	The proposed development would not result in any loss to the level of importance of the building.		

Heritage Asset details	Assessment of significance of heritage asset		Description of effects of proposed development on elements of significance	Summary and assessment of effect and significance of effect (as set out in Tables 2 and 3)
<p>Name: St Patrick's C of I Church Carncastle Larne Co Antrim.</p> <p>Designation: Graded B1</p> <p>Reference: HB06/03/016</p> <p>Distance: 3.25km SE from nearest turbine</p> <p>Description: A church consisting of nave, chancel and western tower which contains the entrance, with a projecting vestry off the nave and a modern school room off the tower, both on the north side. Main entrance, in the tower, faces south. South elevation comprises a nave with an entrance tower set back to the left and a chancel set back to the right.</p>	<p>Architectural interest:</p>	<p>A. Style D. Plan Form H-. Alterations detracting from building I. Quality and survival of Interior J. Setting (from list description).</p>	<p>No effect on ability to appreciate architectural interest.</p>	<p>Overall assessment of adverse effect (Table 2): Slight Adverse</p> <p>Significance of effect (Table 3): Slight Adverse</p> <p>Comments: The proposed development would not affect any of the key elements of the significance of the building, and would only have a slight effect on the setting, which would not meaningfully affect appreciation. On this basis this effect is not considered to be a significant effect.</p>
	<p>Historic interest:</p>	<p>V. Authorship X. Local Interest Y. Social, Cultural or Economic Importance (from list description).</p>	<p>No effect on ability to appreciate historic interest.</p>	
	<p>Archaeological interest:</p>	<p>Modest, there is evidence of a predecessor church which dates to the 17th century, and remnants may be present in the vicinity of the church.</p>	<p>No effect on archaeological evidence, or on ability to appreciate archaeological interest.</p>	
	<p>Artistic interest:</p>	<p>None known</p>	<p>No effect.</p>	
	<p>Setting and views:</p>	<p>The list description provides an assessment of the setting of the building as follows: <i>SETTING: The church stands in a rural setting, in its own churchyard which also contains the ruined walls of its 17th century predecessor. There is a substantial rubble stone boundary wall to the main road, with a set of modern iron gates, but other boundary walling is either insubstantial or in a state of partial collapse held up only with the aid of later buttresses.</i></p> <p>The setting of the church comprises the experience of its architectural and historic interest provided within the churchyard, as well as longer views along the Ballymullock Road, which provide appreciation of its architectural merit and local prominence, as well as its rural setting.</p>	<p>The proposed turbines would be visible in the distance in the backdrop in some views of the church from the Ballymullock Road, as well as from some areas of the churchyard.</p> <p>However, the turbines would be at some distance, and would be partially screened by intervening trees, meaning that they would be potentially noticeable, but not distracting in these views.</p> <p>As such, the presence of the turbines in the wider area would not affect the local prominence of the church, nor appreciation of its architectural and historic interest, or group value with the monuments in the churchyard.</p>	
<p>Importance:</p>	<p>Medium: Grade B1 listed building.</p>	<p>The proposed development would not result in any loss to the level of importance of the building.</p>		

Heritage Asset details	Assessment of significance of heritage asset		Description of effects of proposed development on elements of significance	Summary and assessment of effect and significance of effect (as set out in Tables 2 and 3)
<p>Name: Wheyburn, 10 Weyburn Road Ballygalley Larne.</p> <p>Designation: Graded B1</p> <p>Reference: HB06/03/017</p> <p>Distance: 3.6km SE from nearest turbine</p> <p>Description: A two-storey three-bay house with attics and basement, dating to the late 18th/ early 19th century. Main entrance faces east. East elevation symmetrical with recessed central bay with curved head containing entrance and a window over. Walls of stone, rendered with dry dash of crushed stones, with some smooth cement render patching and some stonework revealed. Cement rendered quoins to extremities and around recess.</p>	Architectural interest:	A. Style B. Proportion C. Ornamentation D. Plan Form E. Spatial Organisation J. Setting (from list description).	No effect on ability to appreciate architectural interest.	<p>Overall assessment of adverse effect (Table 2): Slight Adverse</p> <p>Significance of effect (Table 3): Slight Adverse</p> <p>Comments: The proposed development would not affect any of the key elements of the significance of the building, and would only have a slight effect on the setting, which would not meaningfully affect appreciation. On this basis this effect is not considered to be a significant effect.</p>
	Historic interest:	Z. Rarity X. Local Interest (from list description).	No effect on ability to appreciate historic interest.	
	Archaeological interest:	None known.	No effect on archaeological evidence, or on ability to appreciate archaeological interest.	
	Artistic interest:	None known	No effect.	
	Setting and views:	<p>The list description provides an assessment of the setting of the building as follows:</p> <p><i>SETTING: The building stands in a rural area surrounded by farmland, set well back from the road and hidden from view among trees at the end of a long lane. There are outbuildings to its rear and a wide open meadow to its front. Outbuildings are of rubble stone, with some modern materials introduced, and exhibit no features of special interest. Gate piers of no special interest.</i></p> <p>As is noted in the list description, the main elevation of the house faces east, overlooking the Irish Sea, with a formal garden and open meadow in the view. There are outbuildings located on the approach from the west, as well as planting which obscures views in that direction and also any experience of the special interest of the house from the west.</p>	<p>The proposed development would be potentially visible in the distance from the immediate setting of the house. However, in practice, the house is surrounded by farm buildings and vegetation on the west side, between the turbines and the house, such that they are unlikely to be particularly noticeable. Furthermore the key frontage of the farmhouse faces east, with key views over the Irish Sea, and views and appreciation of this would be unaffected by the turbines. Finally, the proposed development would not affect the appreciation of the farmhouse provided by the wider rural setting.</p> <p>Therefore, the proposed development may be noticeable, but would not affect the contribution the setting makes to the significance of the farmhouse.</p>	
Importance:	Medium: Grade B1 listed building.	The proposed development would not result in any loss to the level of importance of the building.		

Heritage Asset details	Assessment of significance of heritage asset		Description of effects of proposed development on elements of significance	Summary and assessment of effect and significance of effect (as set out in Tables 2 and 3)
<p>Name: Former Rectory.</p> <p>Designation: Graded B1</p> <p>Reference: HB06/02/102</p> <p>Distance: 3.3km NW from nearest turbine</p> <p>Description: Large two storey former rectory house probably originally dating from the early to mid-18th century, but which assumed its 'Irish Tudor' appearance in 1858 when it was enlarged and half dormer gables, paired windows, drip mouldings with label stops etc added. The property is situated on sloping ground to the E of Munie Road, roughly 2 miles SW of Glenarm. The front elevation faces roughly N and is asymmetrical.</p>	<p>Architectural interest:</p>	<p>A. Style B. Proportion C. Ornamentation D. Plan Form E. Spatial Organisation H+. Alterations enhancing the building I. Quality and survival of Interior J. Setting K. Group value (from list description).</p>	<p>No effect on ability to appreciate architectural interest.</p>	<p>Overall assessment of adverse effect (Table 2): Slight Adverse</p> <p>Significance of effect (Table 3): Slight Adverse</p> <p>Comments: The proposed development would not affect any of the key elements of the significance of the building, and would only have a slight effect on the setting, which would not meaningfully affect appreciation. On this basis this effect is not considered to be a significant effect.</p>
	<p>Historic interest:</p>	<p>X. Local Interest (from list description).</p>	<p>No effect on ability to appreciate historic interest.</p>	
	<p>Archaeological interest:</p>	<p>None known.</p>	<p>No effect on archaeological evidence, or on ability to appreciate archaeological interest.</p>	
	<p>Artistic interest:</p>	<p>None known</p>	<p>No effect.</p>	
	<p>Setting and views:</p>	<p>The setting of the rectory comprises the experience provided by the grounds of the house, which provide an appreciation of its architectural merit and historic interest.</p> <p>As is noted in the list description, the main elevation of the house faces north, facing the approach to the house, which takes a winding route, designed to reveal the north facing elevation, which is the principle elevation of the building.</p> <p>The surrounding area is wooded, with some areas of woodland nearby.</p>	<p>The proposed development would be potentially visible in the distance from the immediate setting of the house, including on the left on the approach to north-facing elevation.</p> <p>However, the turbines would be distant and partially screened by intervening woodland. While they would be potentially noticeable, they would not distract from the experience of the house's special interest.</p> <p>Therefore, the proposed development may be noticeable, but would not affect the contribution the setting makes to the significance of the rectory.</p>	
<p>Importance:</p>	<p>Medium: Grade B1 listed building.</p>	<p>The proposed development would not result in any loss to the level of importance of the building.</p>		

Heritage Asset details	Assessment of significance of heritage asset		Description of effects of proposed development on elements of significance	Summary and assessment of effect and significance of effect (as set out in Tables 2 and 3)
<p>Name: 1 Castle Lane Glenarm Demesne.</p> <p>Designation: Graded B1</p> <p>Reference: HB06/02/001 L</p> <p>Distance: 3.9km NW from nearest turbine</p> <p>Description: Picturesque, two storey gabled gamekeeper's lodge of 1875 in basalt rubble with painted dressings and a small gabled porch. The house is sited on the far W of Glenarm Demesne, just to the E of Munie Road. The front (E) elevation is symmetrical.</p>	Architectural interest:	A. Style B. Proportion C. Ornamentation I. Quality and survival of Interior J. Setting K. Group value (from list description).	No effect on ability to appreciate architectural interest.	<p>Overall assessment of adverse effect (Table 2): Minor Adverse</p> <p>Significance of effect (Table 3): Minor Adverse</p>
	Historic interest:	X. Local Interest (from list description).	No effect on ability to appreciate historic interest.	
	Archaeological interest:	None known.	No effect on archaeological evidence, or on ability to appreciate archaeological interest.	<p>Comments: The proposed development would not affect any of the key elements of the significance of the building, and would only have a minor effect on the setting, which would affect appreciation to a small degree. All other aspects of the building's significance would be unaffected. On this basis this effect is not considered to be a significant effect.</p>
	Artistic interest:	None known	No effect.	
	Setting and views:	<p>As is noted in the list description, the main elevation of the house faces east, across the valley and pasture land toward woodland on the opposite side of the valley.</p> <p>Views of the lodge are provided on the approach to the lodge from the east, as well as on the Munie Road to the west, which provides a good prospect of the lodge in its immediate setting.</p>	<p>The proposed development would be visible in the distance from the immediate setting of the house, including in views from the Munie Road. It is likely that only the upper sweep of the blades would be visible.</p> <p>While the turbines would not affect the approach to the lodge from the east, nor the experience of the lodge provided by its immediate setting, their presence in the backdrop in views from the west would lead to a low level of distraction from appreciation of the lodges architectural interest.</p> <p>The distraction introduced by the turbines would be minor, and would not impede appreciation of the lodge's special interest or group value.</p>	
Importance:	Medium: Grade B1 listed building.	The proposed development would not result in any loss to the level of importance of the building.		

Heritage Asset details	Assessment of significance of heritage asset		Description of effects of proposed development on elements of significance	Summary and assessment of effect and significance of effect (as set out in Tables 2 and 3)
<p>Name: Greenhouse and Store.</p> <p>Designation: Graded B1</p> <p>Reference: HB06/02/001 C</p> <p>Distance: 4.2km NW from nearest turbine</p> <p>Description: A long single storey lean-to greenhouse, with a long unbroken row of rubble-built stores / sheds to its rear. The stores may be mid 19th century, but though a green house existed on this site in the 1830s, the present greenhouse structure is the result of a major 1990's restoration. The buildings are set on the N side of the walled garden at Glenarm Castle, to the NW of the Castle itself.</p>	<p>Architectural interest:</p>	<p>A. Style B. Proportion H-. Alterations detracting from building J. Setting K. Group value (from list description).</p>	<p>No effect on ability to appreciate architectural interest.</p>	<p>Overall assessment of adverse effect (Table 2): Negligible</p> <p>Significance of effect (Table 3): Negligible</p> <p>Comments: The proposed development would not affect any of the key elements of the significance of the building, and would not affect the appreciation of the building's heritage interest, provided by its setting, and would not harm its significance. On this basis this effect is not considered to be a significant effect.</p>
	<p>Historic interest:</p>	<p>X. Local Interest (from list description).</p>	<p>No effect on ability to appreciate historic interest.</p>	
	<p>Archaeological interest:</p>	<p>None known.</p>	<p>No effect on archaeological evidence, or on ability to appreciate archaeological interest.</p>	
	<p>Artistic interest:</p>	<p>None known</p>	<p>No effect.</p>	
	<p>Setting and views:</p>	<p>The setting of the greenhouse and store is provided by the walled garden, within the grounds of Glenarm Castle. There are a number of views of the greenhouse within the gardens, which provide appreciation of its architectural merit and historic function.</p> <p>The greenhouse also has group value with the adjacent gardener's house, and the registered park it is situated in.</p>	<p>The ZTV indicates that it is theoretically possible that the tips of some of the northern turbines could be intervisible with the western boundary of the walled garden. However, the ZTV is a "safe" representation of the potential visibility of the turbines and does not account for slight variations in local topography or intervening hedgerows, trees or buildings. The hub height ZTV (a more reliable indicator of potential visibility at significant distances) indicates that none of the hubs would be visible at all, and any views would only be of the very tips, screened by intervening landscape features within the registered park and elsewhere.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that the turbines would not affect the setting of the building, provided by the walled garden.</p>	
	<p>Importance:</p>	<p>Medium: Grade B1 listed building.</p>	<p>The proposed development would not result in any loss to the level of importance of the building.</p>	

Heritage Asset details	Assessment of significance of heritage asset		Description of effects of proposed development on elements of significance	Summary and assessment of effect and significance of effect (as set out in Tables 2 and 3)
<p>Name: Gardener's house at Glenarm Castle.</p> <p>Designation: Graded B1</p> <p>Reference: HB06/02/001 Q</p> <p>Distance: 4.2km NW from nearest turbine</p> <p>Description: Small, plain, two storey rendered house of c.1875, (formerly the residence for the Glenarm estate gardener) set on the N side of the walled garden at Glenarm Castle, to the NW of the Castle itself. The house is a small two storey gabled building, (with large rear return), which has been built against the N wall of the walled garden.</p>	Architectural interest:	A. Style B. Proportion H-. Alterations detracting from building J. Setting K. Group value (from list description).	No effect on ability to appreciate architectural interest.	<p>Overall assessment of adverse effect (Table 2): Negligible</p> <p>Significance of effect (Table 3): Negligible</p> <p>Comments: The proposed development would not affect any of the key elements of the significance of the building, and would not affect the appreciation of the building's heritage interest, provided by its setting, and would not harm its significance. On this basis this effect is not considered to be a significant effect.</p>
	Historic interest:	X. Local Interest (from list description).	No effect on ability to appreciate historic interest.	
	Archaeological interest:	None known.	No effect on archaeological evidence, or on ability to appreciate archaeological interest.	
	Artistic interest:	None known	No effect.	
	Setting and views:	<p>The setting of the house is provided by the walled garden, within the grounds of Glenarm Castle, and the land to the north of the garden, in which the house is situated and which provides an experience of the north gable.</p> <p>These views provide appreciation of its architectural merit and historic function.</p> <p>The house also has group value with the adjacent greenhouse, and the registered park it is situated in.</p>	<p>The ZTV indicates that it is theoretically possible that the tips of some of the northern turbines could be intervisible with the western boundary of the walled garden, which comprises part of the setting of the house. However, the ZTV is a "safe" representation of the potential visibility of the turbines and does not account for slight variations in local topography or intervening hedgerows, trees or buildings. The hub height ZTV (a more reliable indicator of potential visibility at significant distances) indicates that none of the hubs would be visible at all, and any views would only be of the very tips, screened by intervening landscape features within the registered park and elsewhere.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that the turbines would not affect the setting of the building, provided by the walled garden.</p>	
Importance:	Medium: Grade B1 listed building.	The proposed development would not result in any loss to the level of importance of the building.		

Heritage Asset details	Assessment of significance of heritage asset		Description of effects of proposed development on elements of significance	Summary and assessment of effect and significance of effect (as set out in Tables 2 and 3)
<p>Name: Feystown RC Church.</p> <p>Designation: Graded B2</p> <p>Reference: HB06/02/084</p> <p>Distance: 1.15km W from nearest turbine</p> <p>Description: Small, plain, single storey gabled and stuccoed RC church of 1828, with vestry projection and chancel of 1878 and porch of c.1920. The church, which serves an overwhelmingly rural parish, is set in on a slight rise to the east of Feystown Road, roughly 4 miles S of Glenarm and is surrounded by a graveyard. It replaced an earlier smaller church of 1810, which originally stood roughly half a mile to the east.</p>	Architectural interest:	A. Style B. Proportion C. Ornamentation H+. Alterations enhancing the building (from list description).	No effect on ability to appreciate architectural interest.	<p>Overall assessment of adverse effect (Table 2): Minor Adverse</p> <p>Significance of effect (Table 3): Minor Adverse</p> <p>Comments: The significance of the church is primarily derived from its architectural, historic and artistic interest, as well as its communal value; that is, its contextual relationship with the surrounding parish which it serves. The proposed development would not affect any of these key elements of the church's significance. The proposed development would change the setting of the church, and would distract from the experience of the church's architectural interest in the churchyard and along the Feystown Road to a minor degree, but would not prevent or impede appreciation of those values. Given this, and the fact that all other aspects of the building's significance would be unaffected, the significance of effect is assessed at Minor Adverse. This effect is not considered to be a significant effect, however, due to the proximity of the church to the proposed development it is considered further in section 4.</p>
	Historic interest:	X. Local Interest (from list description).	No effect on ability to appreciate historic interest.	
	Archaeological interest:	None known.	No effect.	
	Artistic interest:	Moderate, the list entry notes that the church has ornamentation, and there are artistic elements both on the exterior and interior of the church.	No effect on ability to appreciate artistic interest.	
	Setting and views:	<p>The setting of the church comprises three key elements. Firstly, the graveyard adjacent to the church; secondly, the experience of the church on a short stretch of the approach along the Feystown Road, and thirdly the experience of the church from the wider area.</p> <p>The graveyard provides a strong appreciation of the church's architectural interest, as well as of its communal value and of the wider rural landscape setting of the church.</p> <p>The roadside setting provides appreciation of the church's local prominence and of its contextual relationship with nearby small settlements from which it derives parishioners.</p> <p>The wider setting provides a limited appreciation of the buildings architectural and historic interest, as it is of modest scale.</p>	<p>The proposed development would be visible from the church and would change its setting. The turbines would be noticeable from the churchyard, but would not impede appreciation of the architectural and historic interest of the church which is provided there, nor of the rural character of the surrounding parish.</p> <p>The turbines would be visible on the approach to the church on the Feystown Road, in particular from the south, where they would distract from the local prominence of the church, but again not impede appreciation of that prominence or understanding of the communal value the building has with the locality.</p> <p>Finally, the turbines would be visible in views of the church from the wider area, but these views provide a limited appreciation of the church's heritage values, which would not be impeded.</p>	
Importance:	Medium: Grade B2 listed building.	The proposed development would not result in any loss to the level of importance of the building.		

Heritage Asset details	Assessment of significance of heritage asset		Description of effects of proposed development on elements of significance	Summary and assessment of effect and significance of effect (as set out in Tables 2 and 3)
<p>Name: Milepost Munie Road Munie south.</p> <p>Designation: Graded B2</p> <p>Reference: HB06/02/100</p> <p>Distance: 3.8km W from nearest turbine</p> <p>Description: Cast iron triangular milepost of perhaps c.1830s set on the N side of Munie Road, roughly 3¼ miles SW of Glenarm. The faces of the milepost are painted in the usual manner, with black legend against a white background. The W face reads 'Glenarm 2½ [Irish] miles' and the E face 'Ballymena 14'. The top face has broken off.</p>	Architectural interest:	A. Style C. Ornamentation J. Setting (from list description).	No effect on ability to appreciate architectural interest.	<p>Overall assessment of adverse effect (Table 2): Negligible</p> <p>Significance of effect (Table 3): Negligible</p> <p>Comments: The proposed development would not affect any of the key elements of the significance of the milestone, and would not affect the appreciation of the milestone's heritage interest, provided by its setting, and would not harm its significance.</p> <p>On this basis this effect is not considered to be a significant effect.</p>
	Historic interest:	X. Local Interest Z. Rarity (from list description).	No effect on ability to appreciate historic interest.	
	Archaeological interest:	None known.	No effect.	
	Artistic interest:	None known	No effect.	
	Setting and views:	The milestone is small and is only notable at close range on the roadside. Its setting is focussed on the roadside, from which its historic function and historic interest can be appreciated.	<p>The proposed turbines would be visible in the distance in the immediate setting of the milestone. However, the presence of the proposed development would not affect appreciation of the milestones historic function, nor understanding of its relationship to the roadside.</p> <p>As such while the turbines would be visible in the wider landscape in the distance, they would not affect how the setting of the milestone contributes to its significance.</p>	
	Importance:	Medium: Grade B2 listed building.	The proposed development would not result in any loss to the level of importance of the building.	

Heritage Asset details	Assessment of significance of heritage asset		Description of effects of proposed development on elements of significance	Summary and assessment of effect and significance of effect (as set out in Tables 2 and 3)
<p>Name: Nos. 1 – 5 Coastguard Cottages (given the group value of the cottages, they are assessed together).</p> <p>Designation: Graded B2</p> <p>Reference: HB06/03/010 A through E</p> <p>Distance: 4.2km SE from nearest turbine</p> <p>Description: An attractive mid-Victorian group of coast guard cottages which retains its original character and most of its original features on its entrance front. Built in 1873, to the design of the architect William Gray of Belfast.</p> <p>All five buildings comprise a single-storey cottage, in red brick with sandstone dressings, in a mixed Victorian style, laid out on an L-shaped plan with a projecting porch in the angle with the front return to the left, built as part of a terrace.</p>	<p>Architectural interest:</p>	<p>A. Style C. Ornamentation H-. Alterations detracting from building K. Group value (list description for all five cottages is the same).</p>	<p>No effect on ability to appreciate architectural interest.</p>	<p>Overall assessment of adverse effect (Table 2): Negligible</p> <p>Significance of effect (Table 3): Negligible</p> <p>Comments: The proposed development would not affect any of the key elements of the significance of the cottages, and would not affect the appreciation of the cottages' heritage interest, provided by their setting, and would not harm their significance.</p> <p>On this basis this effect is not considered to be a significant effect.</p>
	<p>Historic interest:</p>	<p>X. Local Interest V. Authorship Z. Rarity (list description for all five cottages is the same).</p>	<p>No effect on ability to appreciate historic interest.</p>	
	<p>Archaeological interest:</p>	<p>None known.</p>	<p>No effect.</p>	
	<p>Artistic interest:</p>	<p>None known</p>	<p>No effect.</p>	
	<p>Setting and views:</p>	<p>The list description provides the following description of the setting of the buildings (the description is the same for all five entries):</p> <p><i>SETTING: The house is one of a terrace formed by four other similar cottages and one two-storey house, all set back a short distance from the main road and facing the sea. Communal area, part gravelled and part grassed, to the front, with low stone front boundary wall of rubble basalt with a short return to the south-east boundary plus a concrete block wall extending around that side and along behind the rear boundary.</i></p> <p>The key part of the setting of the cottages comprises the experience of them along the coastal road, in which their architectural interest and group value can best be appreciated, together with their contextual relationship to the sea, opposite.</p> <p>The wider area provides only a limited appreciation of their heritage interest.</p>	<p>The proposed development would be visible in the distance in views of the cottages on the coastal road. However, the presence of the turbines in the distance would not interfere, or distract from, with the experience of the cottage's architectural interest and group value, or relationship with the coast, which is provided along the coastal road, nor would it affect the ability to appreciate those values.</p> <p>Therefore, the proposed development may be noticeable in the distance, but would not affect the contribution the setting makes to the significance of the cottages.</p>	
<p>Importance:</p>	<p>Medium: Grade B2 listed buildings.</p>	<p>The proposed development would not result in any loss to the level of importance of the building.</p>		

Heritage Asset details	Assessment of significance of heritage asset		Description of effects of proposed development on elements of significance	Summary and assessment of effect and significance of effect (as set out in Tables 2 and 3)
<p>Name: Fountain Opposite junction of Carncastle and Coast Roads Ballygalley.</p> <p>Designation: Graded B2</p> <p>Reference: HB06/03/033</p> <p>Distance: 4.1km SE from nearest turbine</p> <p>Description: A fountain with a plain shaped fluted column and fluted cap with an acorn finial. It is inscribed 'Glenfield' at the base of the column. It is located on the seaward side of the Coast Road opposite the junction with the Carncastle Road.</p>	<p>Architectural interest:</p>	<p>A. Style B. Proportion C. Ornamentation J. Setting K. Group value (from list description).</p>	<p>No effect on ability to appreciate architectural interest.</p>	<p>Overall assessment of adverse effect (Table 2): Negligible</p> <p>Significance of effect (Table 3): Negligible</p> <p>Comments: The proposed development would not affect any of the key elements of the significance of the fountain, and would not affect the appreciation of the fountain's heritage interest, provided by its setting, and would not harm its significance. On this basis this effect is not considered to be a significant effect.</p>
	<p>Historic interest:</p>	<p>Y. Social, Cultural or Economic Importance X. Local Interest (from list description).</p>	<p>No effect on ability to appreciate historic interest.</p>	
	<p>Archaeological interest:</p>	<p>None known.</p>	<p>No effect.</p>	
	<p>Artistic interest:</p>	<p>Modest, the list entry notes that the fountain has ornamentation, and will therefore reflect some local artistic value from the era.</p>	<p>No effect on ability to appreciate artistic interest.</p>	
	<p>Setting and views:</p>	<p>The fountain is small and is only notable at close range on the roadside. Its setting is focussed on the roadside, from which its historic function and historic interest can be appreciated.</p> <p>It has group value with the listed cottages and castle opposite, as well as the pump opposite 316 Coast Road.</p>	<p>The proposed turbines would be visible in the distance in the immediate setting of the fountain. However, the presence of the proposed development would not affect appreciation of the fountain's historic function or group value.</p> <p>As such while the turbines would be visible in the wider landscape in the distance, they would not affect how the setting of the fountain contributes to its significance.</p>	
	<p>Importance:</p>	<p>Medium: Grade B2 listed building.</p>	<p>The proposed development would not result in any loss to the level of importance of the building.</p>	

Heritage Asset details	Assessment of significance of heritage asset		Description of effects of proposed development on elements of significance	Summary and assessment of effect and significance of effect (as set out in Tables 2 and 3)
<p>Name: Bridge near Millvale Croft Road Ballygalley.</p> <p>Designation: Graded B2</p> <p>Reference: HB06/03/027</p> <p>Distance: 4.3km SE from nearest turbine</p> <p>Description: A single arched masonry bridge carrying a road over a stream, built of snecked blackstone rubble with rock-faced cut voussoirs to the segmental arch, and a rock-faced platband at carriageway level. Parapets and abutments are returned square at the extremities, and the sandstone copings to the parapets have been let into the stone below in three places on either side. The copings are feather-edged and are raised at the ends to accommodate the extra width of masonry at the returns.</p>	Architectural interest:	A. Style B. Proportion C. Ornamentation D. Plan Form F. Structural System J. Setting (from list description).	No effect on ability to appreciate architectural interest.	<p>Overall assessment of adverse effect (Table 2): Negligible</p> <p>Significance of effect (Table 3): Negligible</p> <p>Comments: The proposed development would not affect the setting or significance of the bridge, due to the presence of screening present in the intervening landscape. On this basis this effect is not considered to be a significant effect.</p>
	Historic interest:	X. Local Interest (from list description).	No effect on ability to appreciate historic interest.	
	Archaeological interest:	Limited; there may be some buried remains nearby associated with the construction of the bridge, however these would be fragmentary and of limited value.	No effect.	
	Artistic interest:	None known	No effect.	
	Setting and views:	<p>The list description provides the following description of the setting of the bridge:</p> <p><i>SETTING: The bridge is located in a rural area, on the edge of a hamlet, in a leafy setting surrounded by trees.</i></p> <p>As is noted in the list description, the bridge is surrounded by trees, meaning appreciation of its architectural and historic interest is limited to the experience when crossing the bridge, and also some partial views looking north from a parallel crossing on Milvale, to the south.</p>	<p>The ZTV suggests that the proposed development would be intervisible with the bridge, however in practice the bridge is completely screened by trees present in the immediate vicinity of the bridge.</p> <p>Furthermore, the approach to the bridge on both sides is orientated NE to SW, with the approach from the NE screened on either side by a tall hedge and housing. As a result the proposed turbines would not be visible in either approach.</p>	
	Importance:	Medium: Grade B2 listed building.	The proposed development would not result in any loss to the level of importance of the building.	

Heritage Asset details	Assessment of significance of heritage asset		Description of effects of proposed development on elements of significance	Summary and assessment of effect and significance of effect (as set out in Tables 2 and 3)
<p>Name: Pump situated opposite 316 Coast Road Ballygalley.</p> <p>Designation: Graded B2</p> <p>Reference: HB06/03/035</p> <p>Distance: 3.6km SE from nearest turbine</p> <p>Description: A fountain with a plian shaped fluted column and fluted cap and an acorn finial. It is of the standard Glenfield and Kennedy type.</p>	Architectural interest:	A. Style B. Proportion C. Ornamentation J. Setting K. Group value (from list description).	No effect on ability to appreciate architectural interest.	<p>Overall assessment of adverse effect (Table 2): Negligible</p> <p>Significance of effect (Table 3): Negligible</p> <p>Comments: The proposed development would not affect any of the key elements of the significance of the pump, and would not affect the appreciation of the pump's heritage interest, provided by its setting, and would not harm its significance. On this basis this effect is not considered to be a significant effect.</p>
	Historic interest:	Y. Social, Cultural or Economic Importance X. Local Interest (from list description).	No effect on ability to appreciate historic interest.	
	Archaeological interest:	None known.	No effect.	
	Artistic interest:	Modest, the list entry notes that the pump has ornamentation, and will therefore reflect some local artistic value from the era.	No effect on ability to appreciate artistic interest.	
	Setting and views:	<p>The pump is small and is only notable at close range on the roadside. Its setting is focussed on the roadside, from which its historic function and historic interest can be appreciated.</p> <p>It has group value with the listed fountain opposite the junction of Carncastle and Coast Road.</p>	<p>The proposed turbines would be visible in the distance in the immediate setting of the fountain. However, the presence of the proposed development would not affect appreciation of the pump's historic function or group value.</p> <p>As such while the turbines would be visible in the wider landscape in the distance, they would not affect how the setting of the pump contributes to its significance.</p>	
	Importance:	Medium: Grade B2 listed building.	The proposed development would not result in any loss to the level of importance of the building.	

Heritage Asset details	Assessment of significance of heritage asset		Description of effects of proposed development on elements of significance	Summary and assessment of effect and significance of effect (as set out in Tables 2 and 3)
<p>Name: Glenarm Castle</p> <p>Designation: Registered site</p> <p>Reference: AN/033</p> <p>Distance: 3.8km NW and 1.8km W from nearest turbines</p> <p>Description: Extensive demesne following Glenarm River to sea. Picturesque site below heavily wooded slopes. Present house from 1750 incorporating 1603 house. Lawns to parkland with mature trees. Late 19th-c formal gardens on north side gone. Lime tunnel. Beech walk. Arboretum. W/gdn cultivated with lawns and shrubs from 1950s; glasshouse, bothies and garden house. Barbican gate and bridge 1825. Deer park. Gate lodge. Forest planting DANI (FS). Public access. House private.</p>	<p>Architectural interest:</p>	<p>High; the park contains numerous historic buildings of high architectural interest, including the grade A listed castle.</p>	<p>No effect on ability to appreciate architectural interest.</p>	<p>Overall assessment of adverse effect (Table 2): Minor Adverse</p>
	<p>Historic interest:</p>	<p>High; the park is the site of battles and events of historical significance, and of known individuals.</p>	<p>No effect on ability to appreciate historic interest.</p>	<p>Significance of effect (Table 3): Minor Adverse</p>
	<p>Archaeological interest:</p>	<p>High; the park has a number of known areas of archaeological interest, including three scheduled monuments.</p>	<p>No effect on ability to appreciate archaeological interest, nor on physical remains.</p>	<p>Comments: The proposed development would not affect the architectural, historic, artistic or archaeological interest of the park, nor would it affect the experience provided by the northern part of the park, which provides the key appreciation of the park's architectural and historic interest.</p>
	<p>Artistic interest:</p>	<p>High; 18th century house was depicted in panoramic oil paintings dating to the 1770s, as well as by John Nixon in c. 1785 and Milton (published 1793) (from Register of Parks, Gardens and Demesne of Special Historic Interest in Northern Ireland)</p>	<p>No effect on ability to appreciate artistic interest.</p>	<p>Furthermore, the turbines would be screened from the majority of the park, due to the presence of substantive and mature trees.</p>
	<p>Setting and views:</p>	<p>The park comprises an area of more formal gardens and landscaping in the north of the park, near to Glenarm Castle, and the large area of remnant deer park which occupies much of the land to the south of the castle.</p> <p>The setting of the northern part of the park is dominated by the castle, and views of this, and between the castle and the walled garden. Key views are looking south from the southern elevation of the house, and west towards the walled garden. Views of the house from the south and west are also key, and provide appreciation of the architectural interest of the park.</p> <p>The southern part of the park comprises largely areas of woodland, but with pockets of open space, often with historic buildings or archaeological areas.</p>	<p>The proposed turbines would not be visible from the castle, nor from the northern part of the setting of the park. The ZTV indicates that it is theoretically possible that the tips of some of the northern turbines could be intervisible with the western boundary of the walled garden, at the north-western edge of the park. However, the ZTV is a "safe" representation of the potential visibility of the turbines and does not account for slight variations in local topography or intervening hedgerows, trees or buildings. The hub height ZTV (a more reliable indicator of potential visibility at significant distances) indicates that none of the hubs would be visible at all, within this part of the park, and any views would only be of the very tips, screened by intervening landscape features within the registered park and elsewhere.</p>	<p>However, the turbines would be visible in a few places from along the Munie Road, which is an important means of appreciating the wider landscape setting and historic interest of the deer park which covered most of the park south of the main house, including in views of the grade B1 listed 1 Castle Lane.</p> <p>These occasional views of the turbines would result in some distraction from appreciation of the historic interest of the southern part</p>

Heritage Asset details	Assessment of significance of heritage asset		Description of effects of proposed development on elements of significance	Summary and assessment of effect and significance of effect (as set out in Tables 2 and 3)
		<p>The setting of the park is largely contained within the designated area, which provides the best experience of all of the key areas of interest of the park's significance. The Munie Road, which runs along the western boundary of the park, also provides a key means of appreciating the wider deer park landscape as it runs on higher ground and, where views are not blocked by woodland, provide occasional views into the parkland which provide appreciation of the historic interest of the park.</p> <p>The northern part of the park provides the best appreciation of the park's architectural, historic and artistic interest, as this is where the key buildings within the park are situated. The southern part of the park, and the views along the Munie Road provide a good appreciation of the historic landscape which surrounds the key buildings, and of the extent of the park, which is a reflection of the importance of the castle and its residents over the centuries.</p>	<p>As such the proposed development would not affect the appreciation of the key heritage values of the park which is provided by the northern part of the park.</p> <p>The turbines would be largely screened from nearly all of the southern part of the park. However, in some locations the turbines would be visible across the valley in the distance, as has been noted in relation to the grade B1 listed 1 Castle Lane (HB06/02/001 L), and as is shown in LVIA VP8.</p> <p>These occasional views of the turbines would result in some distraction from appreciation of the historic interest of the southern part of the deer park which is provided in these views. But the presence of the turbines would not prevent or impede appreciation in any way.</p>	<p>of the deer park which is provided in these views. But the presence of the turbines would not prevent or impede appreciation in any way.</p> <p>Given this, and the fact that all other aspects of the park's significance would be unaffected, the degree of effect is assessed at Minor Adverse.</p> <p>The significance of this degree of effect has the potential to be of Minor to Moderate, given the high significance of the park. Given the fact that the effect is limited to more peripheral elements of the park's setting, that none of the key buildings or features within park would be affected, and also the medium term reversibility of the proposed development, it is considered that the significance of this effect is Minor Adverse.</p> <p>This effect is not considered to be a significant effect, however, due to the sensitivity of the park, it is considered further in section 4.</p>
	Importance:	High: Registered site with high architectural, historic, archaeological and artistic interest.	The proposed development would not result in any loss to the level of importance of the park.	

Heritage Asset details	Assessment of significance of heritage asset		Description of effects of proposed development on elements of significance	Summary and assessment of effect and significance of effect (as set out in Tables 2 and 3)
<p>Name: Carfunnock Country Park</p> <p>Designation: Registered site</p> <p>Reference: AN/136</p> <p>Distance: 4.6km SE from nearest turbine</p> <p>Description: 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). This is also evidenced by a double shelter belt of mature trees to the west, which protect fields and contain a path among the trees to the high ground to a look-out. The Ice House (Listed HB 06/03/005) is nearby. Walls and gates are also listed (HB 06/03/004). The site overlooks the sea to the east on rising ground, affording fine views.</p>	<p>Architectural interest:</p>	<p>Medium; the park contains two listed buildings, two graded B1 (the Ice House and gate lodges) and one B2 (walls and gate).</p>	<p>No effect on ability to appreciate architectural interest.</p>	<p>Overall assessment of adverse effect (Table 2): Negligible</p> <p>Significance of effect (Table 3): Negligible</p> <p>Comments: The proposed development would not affect any of the key elements of the significance of the park, and would not affect the appreciation of the park's heritage interest, provided by its setting, and would not harm its significance. On this basis this effect is not considered to be a significant effect.</p>
	<p>Historic interest:</p>	<p>Moderate; the park is a remnant of 19th century landscaping and provides appreciation of past lived culture.</p>	<p>No effect on ability to appreciate historic interest.</p>	
	<p>Archaeological interest:</p>	<p>Limited; the park has no recorded monuments, but may contain limited remains of 19th century structures which no longer survive as standing buildings.</p>	<p>No effect on ability to appreciate archaeological interest, nor on physical remains.</p>	
	<p>Artistic interest:</p>	<p>None recorded.</p>	<p>No effect on ability to appreciate artistic interest.</p>	
	<p>Setting and views:</p>	<p>As is noted in the list description, the park occupies the east facing slope of a hill, with a belt of trees (Chaine's Wood) along the western boundary of the park.</p> <p>Paths within the park lead to a look out point on the eastern side of the wood, on high ground, providing commanding views over the Irish Sea looking east.</p> <p>The setting of the park largely comprises the experience within the designated area, in which the key historic buildings can be appreciated, as can the views from the lookout point to the east. The coastal road, along the eastern boundary of the park, also provides appreciation of the former entrance to the park, hinting at the previous main building, which is now lost.</p>	<p>The tree belt along the western boundary of the park, combined with the topography along this boundary, combine to prevent any view of the proposed turbines from within the park. The proposed development would not affect the key views east from the high ground in the park, nor would it affect appreciation of the architectural and historic interest which is provided within the park.</p> <p>It may be possible to glimpse the turbines in winter views by going to the westernmost edge of the park, however even in the westernmost path, any views would be heavily screened, and it is unlikely that it would be possible to see the turbines without first leaving the designated area.</p>	
<p>Importance:</p>	<p>Medium: Registered site with medium architectural and historic interest.</p>	<p>The proposed development would not result in any loss to the level of importance of the park.</p>		

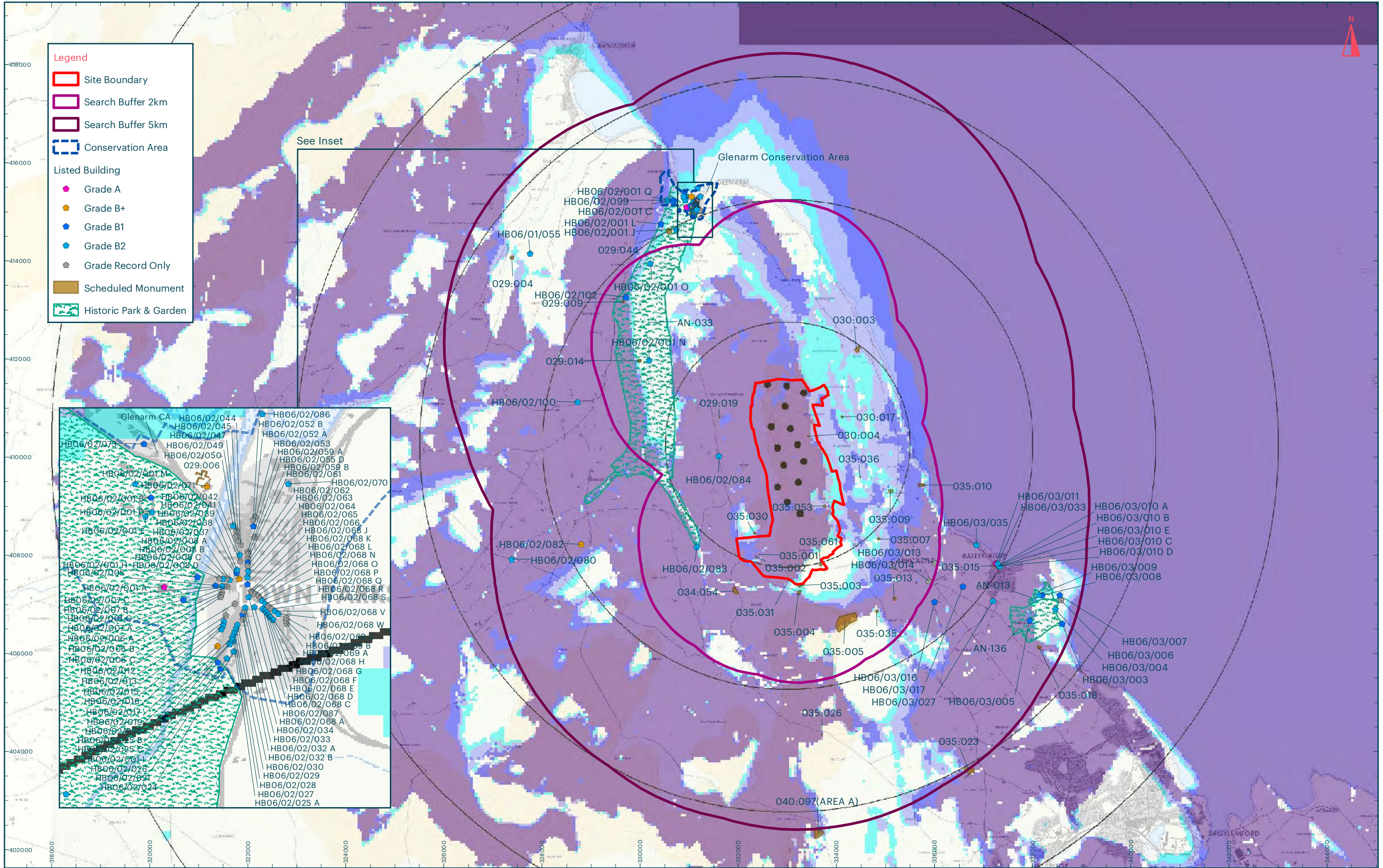
Heritage Asset details	Assessment of significance of heritage asset		Description of effects of proposed development on elements of significance	Summary and assessment of effect and significance of effect (as set out in Tables 2 and 3)
<p>Name: Glenarm Conservation Area</p> <p>Designation: Conservation Area (CA)</p> <p>Reference: N/A</p> <p>Distance: 3.75km NW from nearest turbine</p> <p>Description: Designated as a CA in 1978, the CA includes the historic core of the village, the harbour area and the extensive Glenarm Castle and its extensive and impressive gardens and parkland.</p>	Architectural interest:	High; the CA contains a number of listed buildings of high architectural merit, including the grade A listed Glenarm Castle.	No effect on ability to appreciate architectural interest.	<p>Overall assessment of adverse effect (Table 2): Negligible</p> <p>Significance of effect (Table 3): Negligible</p> <p>Comments: The proposed development would not affect any of the key elements of the significance of the CA, and would not affect the appreciation of the CA's heritage interest, provided by its setting, and would not harm its significance.</p> <p>On this basis this effect is not considered to be a significant effect.</p>
	Historic interest:	High; the CA overlaps with the registered park, which is the site of battles and events of historical significance, and of known individuals.	No effect on ability to appreciate historic interest.	
	Archaeological interest:	High; the CA overlaps with the registered park, which has a number of known areas of archaeological.	No effect on ability to appreciate archaeological interest, nor on physical remains.	
	Artistic interest:	Moderate; the CA shares some of the artistic interest of the park, but this is more focussed on the park than the CA.	No effect on ability to appreciate artistic interest.	
	Setting and views:	<p>The CA is less extensive than the park, and includes the northernmost part of the park, and the setting of the CA largely comprises the experience provided within the designated area.</p> <p>As is noted in the description, the harbour area, the historic core of the settlement, and the vicinity of the Castle are the key areas of interest within the CA. The coastal road provides the best experience of the harbour, while the historic core is experienced via Toberwine and Altmore Streets, which provide appreciation of the historic buildings which line this route. The setting of the northern part of the park is provided within the designed grounds of this part of the park, but the approach to the park over the bridge at Castle Street is also key.</p>	<p>The ZTV suggests that it is theoretically possible that the proposed turbines may be visible from within the CA, along the costal road to the harbour.</p> <p>However, this view was assessed in the LVIA (VP15), and it has been found that in practice any view of the turbines would be so small that, when taking account of the intervening landscape features not accounted for in the model and the distance, the proposed development would not affect this experience.</p>	
	Importance:	High: Conservation Area with High Architectural, Historic and Archaeological interest.	The proposed development would not result in any loss to the level of importance of the CA.	

Appendix 2 – Designated heritage assets that do not required detailed assessment

Asset Reference	Name/address	Designation
<i>Listed buildings completely outside of ZTV</i>		
HB06/03/009	Stables at Cairndhu	B2
HB06/02/087	Telephone Kiosk	B2
HB06/02/086	Glenarm Harbour	B2
HB06/02/001 M	Former Bull's House	B2
HB06/03/004	184 Coast Road	B2
HB06/02/069 C	9 Mark Street	Record Only
HB06/02/069 B	7 Mark Street	Record Only
HB06/02/071	St Patricks ((C of I) parish church	B+
HB06/02/070	Church of the Immaculate Conception (RC)	B2
HB06/02/073	Non-subscribing Presbyterian Church	B1
HB06/02/068 P	14 The Vennel	B2
HB06/02/068 O	10 The Vennel	Record Only
HB06/02/068 R	18 The Vennel	Record Only
HB06/02/068 Q	16 The Vennel	B2
HB06/02/068 V	24 The Vennel	B2
HB06/02/068 S	20-22 The Vennel	Record Only
HB06/02/069 A	5 Mark Street	Record Only
HB06/02/068 W	26-28 The Vennel	B2
HB06/02/068 F	17 Vennel Street (The Vennel)	B2
HB06/02/068 E	15 Vennel Street (The Vennel)	B2
HB06/02/068 H	21-23 Vennel Street (The Vennel)	B2
HB06/02/068 G	19 Vennel Street (The Vennel)	B2
HB06/02/068 K	4 The Vennel	Record Only
HB06/02/068 J	2 The Vennel	Record Only
HB06/02/068 N	8 The Vennel	Record Only
HB06/02/068 L	6 The Vennel	Record Only
HB06/02/063	52 Toberwine Street	Record Only
HB06/02/062	50 Toberwine Street	B1
HB06/02/065	56 Toberwine Street	B2
HB06/02/064	Former Antrim Arms Hotel	B2
HB06/02/068 A	1-3 The Vennel	B2
HB06/02/066	62 Toberwine Street	B1
HB06/02/068 D	13 Vennel Street (The Vennel)	B2
HB06/02/068 C	11 Vennel Street (The Vennel)	B2
HB06/02/052 A	Masonic Hall and Walling	Record Only
HB06/02/050	'The Coast Road Inn' public house	B2
HB06/02/053	10-12 Toberwine Street	B1
HB06/02/052 B	4-8 Toberwine Street	Record Only
HB06/02/059 A	40 Toberwine Street	Record Only
HB06/02/055 D	26 Toberwine Street	Record Only
HB06/02/061	48 Toberwine Street	Record Only
HB06/02/059 B	42 Toberwine Street	Record Only

Asset Reference	Name/address	Designation
HB06/02/039	35-37 Toberwine Street	B2
HB06/02/038	39-41 Toberwine Street	B1
HB06/02/042	27 Toberwine Street	B2
HB06/02/041	29-31 Toberwine Street	Record Only
HB06/02/045	19 Toberwine Street	Record Only
HB06/02/044	21-23 Toberwine Street	Record Only
HB06/02/049	5-7 Toberwine Street	Record Only
HB06/02/047	13-15 Toberwine Street	Record Only
HB06/02/029	20 Altmore Street	B2
HB06/02/028	22 Altmore Street	B2
HB06/02/032 A	10 Altmore Street	B1
HB06/02/030	16-18 Altmore Street	B2
HB06/02/033	8 Altmore Street	Record Only
HB06/02/032 B	10a Altmore Street	Record Only
HB06/02/037	Former court house (now Glenarm Baptist Church)	B+
HB06/02/034	6 Altmore Street	B2
HB06/02/023	36 Altmore Street	B2
HB06/02/021	Town Lodge	B1
HB06/02/025 A	28 Altmore Street	B2
HB06/02/024	Presbyterian Church	B2
HB06/02/025 C	32 Altmore Street	B2
HB06/02/025 B	30 Altmore Street	B2
HB06/02/027	24 Altmore Street	B2
HB06/02/026	26 Altmore Street	B2
HB06/02/008 D	13-15 Castle Street	Record Only
HB06/02/008 C	11 Castle Street	B2
HB06/02/013	15 Altmore Street	Record Only
HB06/02/012	9-13 Altmore Street	Record Only
HB06/02/016	21 Altmore Street	B2
HB06/02/015	19 Altmore Street	B2
HB06/02/019	27-29 Altmore Street	B+
HB06/02/017	23 Altmore Street	B2
HB06/02/006 B	20 Lower Castle Street	Record Only
HB06/02/006 A	18 Lower Castle Street	Record Only
HB06/02/007 A	12 Castle Street	Record Only
HB06/02/006 C	22 Lower Castle Street	Record Only
HB06/02/007 C	16 Castle Street	B2
HB06/02/007 B	14 Castle Street	Record Only
HB06/02/008 B	9 Castle Street	Record Only
HB06/02/008 A	7 Castle Street	B2
HB06/02/001 I	Gate at town lodge	B1
HB06/02/001 H	Barbican Bridge	B1
HB06/02/001 J	Ice house	B2
HB06/02/001 O	Castle Farm	B2
HB06/02/001 N	Cottage in Glenarm Castle Estate ('Lord Antrim's Cottage')	B2
HB06/02/005	Former primary school	B1

Asset Reference	Name/address	Designation
HB06/02/001 G	Barbican Lodge	B1
HB06/01/055	House near No 156 Ballymena Road	B2
HB06/02/001 A	Glenarm Castle	A
HB06/02/080	Owencloghy Bridge	B2
HB06/02/001 B	Former coach house, courtyard buildings and gate screen	B1
HB06/02/001 E	South courtyard	B2
HB06/02/001 D	4-5 and 6 Castle Demesne	B2
HB06/03/006	Boat House at Tweeds Port	Record Only
HB06/03/008	Cairndhu	B1
HB06/03/007	186 Coast Road,	B1
<i>Listed buildings within ZTV but which are in practice completely screened</i>		
HB06/02/083	McCartney's Bridge	B2
HB06/02/099	Milepost	B2
<i>SAMs completely outside of ZTV</i>		
ANT 029:006	Franciscan Friary	SAM

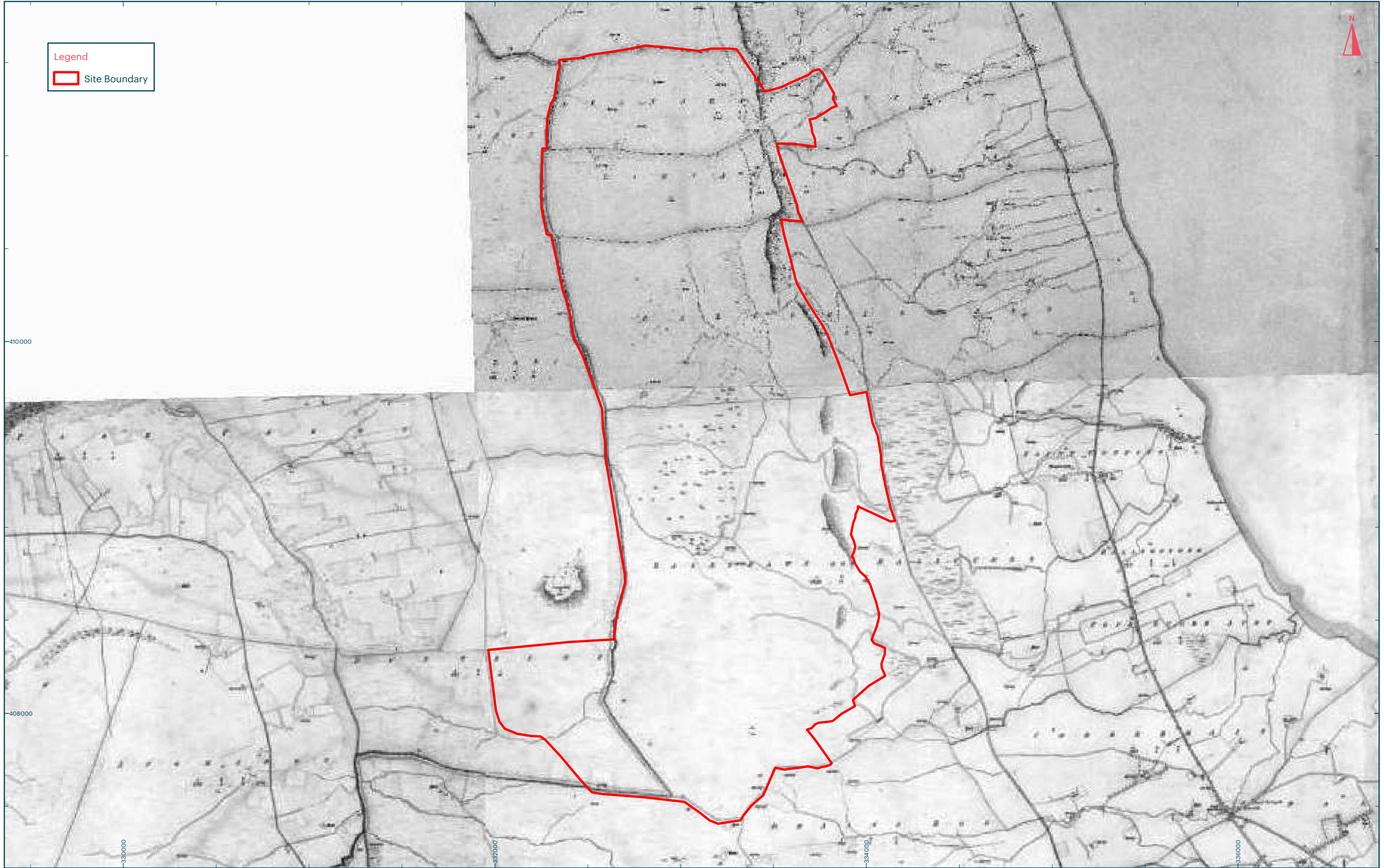


Title:
Figure 2: Designated Assets within 5km of the Site Boundary with ZTV

Address:
Ballygilbert Wind Farm, Northern Ireland

Scale at A3: 1:70,000





Title:
Figure 4: OSNI 1832-1846 Map
Address:
Ballygilbert Wind Farm, Northern Ireland

Scale at A3: 1:18,500
0 500m

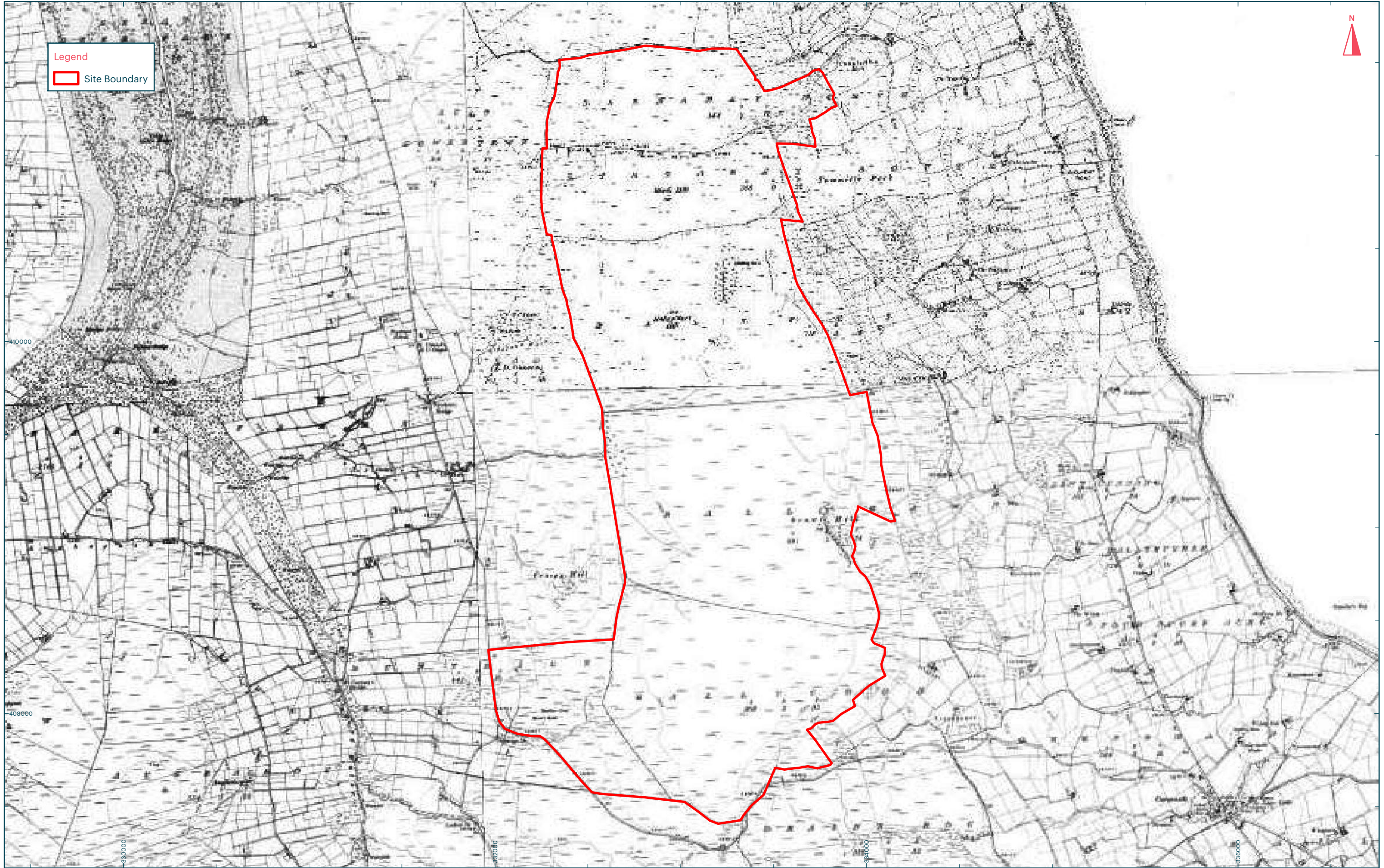




Title:
Figure 5: OSNI 1846-1862 Map
Address:
Ballygilbert Wind Farm, Northern Ireland

Scale at A3: 1:18,500
0 500m

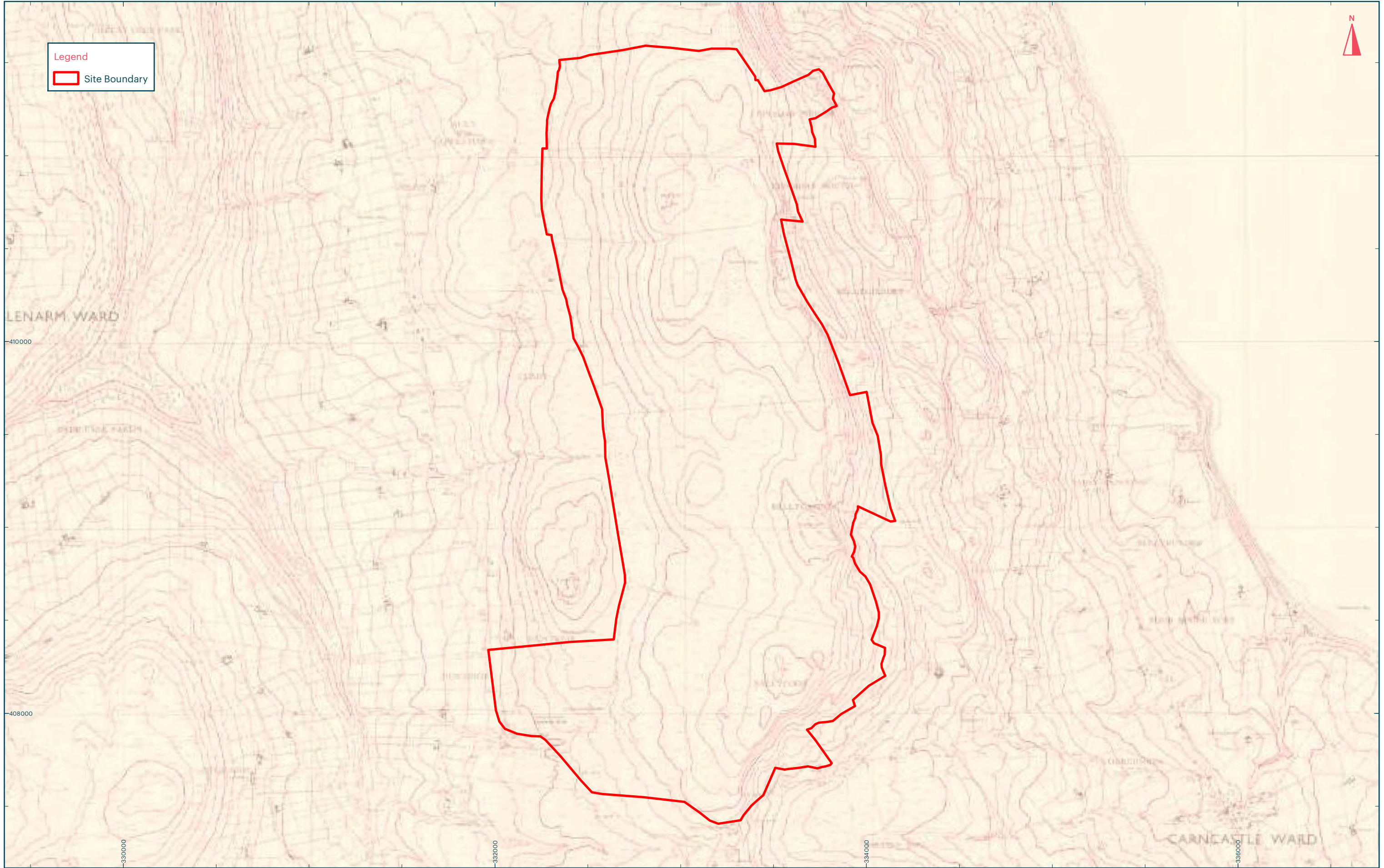




Title:
Figure 6: OSNI 1900-1907 Map
Address:
Ballygilbert Wind Farm, Northern Ireland

Scale at A3: 1:18,500
0 500m





Title:
Figure 7: OSNI 1957-1986 Map
Address:
Ballygilbert Wind Farm, Northern Ireland

Scale at A3: 1:18,500
0 500m



