

Historic Monuments Council



3RD REPORT

2012 - 2019

OGL

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Foreword

This report is the third to be produced by the Historic Monuments Council. It follows the format of the second report, which covered the 2009-2012 term of the Council.

The foundations of the Historic Monuments Council (HMC) can be found in the work and ethos of the Ancient Monuments Advisory Council 1926-1970. The Historic Monuments Council was first established under the provisions of the Historic Monuments Act (Northern Ireland) 1971.

The authority of HMC is currently derived from the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) Order 1995. The role of the Council is to advise the Department for Communities on matters relating to the exercise of the Department's powers and responsibilities under the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects Order (HMAO).

The period covered by this HMC report has been one of considerable change and challenge for the protection, conservation, investigation and interpretation of historic monuments, archaeological sites and their settings and archaeological objects in Northern Ireland. The economic recession saw a considerable reduction in Government budgets and resourcing. This was accompanied by the re-organisation of Departments, including the

formation of a Department for Communities (DfC). With the disappearance of the Department of the Environment (DOE) statutory functions under the HMAO were transferred to DfC. Under the Reform of Public Administration Programme there have also been major changes in local government, with the establishment of eleven district councils, with devolved planning responsibilities.

Within the Department for Communities (DfC) statutory responsibility for the historic environment of Northern Ireland rests with Historic Environment Division (HED). This Division emerged under Departmental re-organisation from the Built Heritage Directorate, Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA), DOE. The Built Heritage Directorate, NIEA was and now HED is the Departmental sponsor branch for HMC. On behalf of HMC it is a pleasure to thank Leo O'Reilly, Permanent Secretary of both DOE and DfC over this term of HMC, the Director of Built Heritage, NIEA, Michael Coulter and the Director of Historic Environment Division, DfC Iain Greenway for their support. HMC is very grateful to Dr John O'Keeffe and Rhonda Robinson, HED who acted as liaison

officers for HMC and provided very valuable professional advice and support. The work of HMC involves contact with staff across HED (and formerly Built Heritage, NIEA) and Council is grateful to all for their support. It is a pleasure to thank the staff who served in the Secretariat, their work is essential for the work and success of the Council.

Finally and most importantly I would like to acknowledge and thank all the members who

served on HMC over the last seven years for their input, counsel, time and commitment. With their support it has been a pleasure and honour to serve as Chairman of the Council for the period 2012-2019.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Gabriel Cooney'. The signature is written in a cursive style with a horizontal line underneath the name. A vertical line extends downwards from the end of the signature, ending in a small arrowhead pointing to the right.

Professor Gabriel Cooney

Historic Monuments Council Members 2012-19

**Professor Gabriel Cooney
(Chairman)**

Mr Henry Bell

Mrs Lesley Black

Mr Cormac Bourke

Mr Nick Brannon

Mr Malachy Conway

Mr Tim Cunningham

Mr William Darby

Ms Kate Laverty

Dr Suzanne Lyle

Dr Philip MacDonald

Mr John McGillan

Ms Ann-Marie McStoker

Ms Christina O'Regan

Mr Stephen Russell

Mr Robert Wilson

Mrs Sarah Witchell



HMC – Stormont, December 2016: Meeting with Minister for Communities, Mr Paul Givan MLA, with Secretariat and HED staff, Photo: Department for Communities



HMC - Causeway Exchange, Belfast, July 2017: With Permanent Secretary of the Department for Communities, Mr Leo O'Reilly and HED staff, July 2017, Photo: HED

1. The Role and Work of the Historic Monuments Council

1.1 The Role of Council

1.1.1 Statutory Role

The Council advises the Department for Communities on matters relating to the exercise of the Department's powers under the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) Order 1995, namely the protection, preservation, conservation, investigation and recording of historic monuments, archaeological sites and landscapes and their settings, archaeological objects and such matters as the Department may refer to it.

In practice the Council advises the Department on:

- Policy and guidelines
- Scheduling and de-scheduling of historic monuments
- Significant proposals relating to Monuments in State Care
- Designation of Areas of Significant Archaeological Interest (ASAI)s by district councils
- General state of preservation and conservation of historic monuments, archaeological objects and the associated records and archives

- Planning and development issues affecting Historic Monuments, their settings and historic landscapes
- Other matters relation to the preservation of Historic Monuments as may be referred to it.

This report focuses on the term of office of Council that ran from 1 February 2012 to 31 January 2019.

1.1.2 Vision and underlying principles for programme of work of Council

The programme of work of the Council over the period 2012-19 was based on the position of HMC as a statutory advisory council established under the terms of the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) Order 1995.

The HMC provides the Department for Communities, and previously the Department of the Environment (and Ministers of those Departments) with sound evidence-based advice. The Council has a wide range of expertise and experience which is the basis for the provision of independent, impartial advice on matters within the scope of its statutory responsibilities.

The HMC works in partnership with Historic Environment Division (HED), its sponsor branch in the Department for Communities (DfC), the Historic Buildings Council as another statutory advisory Council to the Department and with the Council for Nature Conservation and the Countryside, a statutory advisory council to the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) and other relevant governmental and non-governmental bodies, including the other heritage Non- Departmental Bodies (NDPBs) within the Department, in advising the DfC.

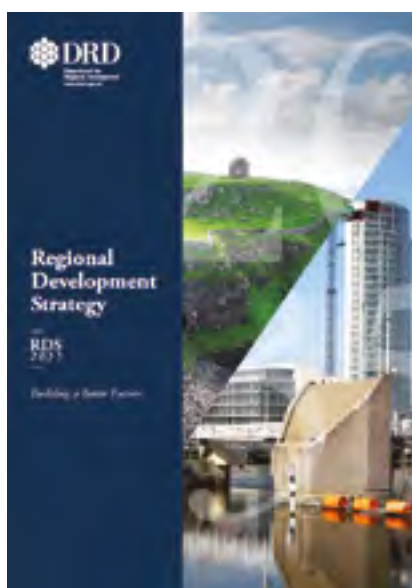
The Council aims to promote East-West and North-South links in the care of the historic environment.

1.1.3 Challenges, context and opportunities (2012-19)

During the period covered by this report there were significant changes in the organisational and wider context in which the Historic Monuments Council fulfills its role and provides advice. Amongst these were the formation of Historic Environment Division in 2015, replacing the Built Heritage Directorate of the Northern Ireland Environment Agency as the agency with statutory responsibility under the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) Order 1995. Following on the

re-organisation of Government Departments and the dissolution of the Department of the Environment HED became a constituent division of the Community Cohesion Group [now Engaged Communities Group] within the Department for Communities in 2016.

The Reform of Public Administration and the establishment of eleven new district councils from April 2015 brought significant change. Responsibility for planning, including the preparation of Local Development Plans, was devolved to the local authorities. The Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS), which incorporated existing Planning Policy Statements, including PPS6, Planning and Archaeology, was published by the former Department of the Environment in 2015 to further sustainable development and improve well-being through the planning system.



The draft Programme for Government (PfG) was published in 2016. This adopted an outcomes-based approach, with progress towards the achievement of fourteen defined outcomes to be measured by indicators under a series of action plans.

The Regional Development Strategy (RDS) Building a Better Future, was published by the former Department for Regional Development in March 2012. It is the government's overarching spatial strategy for Northern Ireland up to 2035.

1. 2 Programme of Work 2012-2019

Preamble

The programme of work was initially intended to cover the period 2012-2016. It continues and builds on the 2009-2012 programme and was put together in the context of the Built Heritage, NIEA, Department of the Environment Strategic Plan.

Since 2016 the work of HMC has been informed by the aim of HED to help communities to understand and realise the value of our historic environment.

The programme had four foci and aims; the promotion of the value of the historic environment, the improvement of our understanding of the historic environment, the protection and care of the historic environment and increasing public access to, appreciation and enjoyment of the historic environment, which is critical to sustain political commitment and public interest in sustaining heritage for the future.

Under each of these foci the Council committed to a series of actions.

1.2.1 Valuing

Actions

Following up on the study of the Economic Value of Northern Ireland's Historic Environment (DOE, 2012) Council will address how the value of Northern Ireland's

diverse range of historic environment assets can be best utilised and enhanced.

1.2.2 Understanding

Actions

Council will work to ensure that the historic environment is integrated with wider Government objectives relating to climate change, that there is cross-sectoral collaboration in assessing impacts and that climate-related risk assessment is incorporated into historic environment monitoring programmes.

1.2.3 Protecting and Caring

Actions

To review the effectiveness of scheduling policy as the basis for evidence-based

advice to NIEA/HED on a strategy for the protection and management of historic monuments and sites in Northern Ireland. This includes consideration of scheduling and listing as complementary designation measures.

Advise NIEA/HED and district councils on the identification of Areas of Significant Archaeological Interest (ASAs).

Continue to promote the development by NIEA/HED of an effective policy for the protection of carved stone monuments.



Utilising resources such as the 2009 Condition and Management Survey of the Archaeological Resource in Northern Ireland (CAMSAR) survey make recommendations to NIEA/HED on the effective protection of the archaeological field monument resource in Northern Ireland.

To review the effectiveness of PPS6 in assessing, monitoring and mitigating the impact of development on the historic environment.

Work to ensure that the Reform of Public Administration results in the enhanced protection of the historic environment of Northern Ireland.

1.2. 4 Enjoying

Actions

Promote the recommendations of the Visitation Survey of State Care Monuments (HMC, 2012).

Conduct a second Visitation Survey of State Care Monuments during the term of Council.

Promote the dissemination of information about the historic environment, wider public access to and enjoyment of the historic environment.



1.3 Work of Council 2012-2019

1.3.1 Meetings

During the term of office covered by this report (February 2012- January 2019) there were 37 ordinary meetings; the 167th to the 203rd meetings of the Historic Monuments Council.

These were held in a number of venues; principally Waterman House, Hill Street Belfast (headquarters of the Built Heritage Directorate of the Northern Ireland Environment Agency) until spring 2015 and from then in Causeway Exchange, Bedford Street, Belfast, the headquarters of Historic Environment Division, Department for Communities.

In addition meetings were held at other venues including Carrickfergus Castle (June 2014), Cookstown, Co. Tyrone (May 2016) at the invitation of Mid Ulster District Council and Parliament Buildings Stormont (December 2016) at the invitation of the Minister for Communities, Mr Paul Givan MLA.

The annual Historic Monuments Council Field Day to visit ongoing management and conservation work being undertaken by Built Heritage, NIEA and since 2015 by HED generally took place in May. These field days provided the opportunity for HMC to engage constructively with NIEA/HED staff in discussing and prioritising work programmes.

In 2012 the field visit was on 22 May to sites on the north Antrim coast including Bonamargy Friary, Dunluce and Lisanduff.

In 2013 the field visit was on 23 July to sites in the Clogher Valley; Knockmany passage tomb, Clogher Hillfort complex and Clogher crosses and graveyard. This field visit also provided an opportunity to meet Field Monument Wardens and hear about their work.

In 2014 the field visit was on 20 May to sites in Co. Tyrone, focusing on Tullaghoge Fort in the context of the emerging plans for development there and Castle Hill, Dungannon.

In addition on 3 June 2014 the Council visited Carrickfergus Castle, prior to the HMC meeting there, to discuss issues about the conservation and management of the Castle.

In 2015 the field visit was on 20 June to sites in the Ards and North Down: including Grey Point Fort, Ballycopeland windmill, Ballywalter church and Scrabo Tower.

In 2016 the field visits were on 24 May to the Beaghmore Stone Circle Complex, Co. Tyrone (following on a HMC meeting in Cookstown) and on 26 July to Dunluce Castle (following on a HMC meeting in Portrush).

In 2017 the focus of the field visits was on candidate Areas of Significant Archaeological Interest (ASAs). These took place on 27 June and 29 August.

In 2018 the field visit took place on 18 July to sites in the Armoy area, Co. Antrim.



Discussion during HMC visit to Knockmany, Co Tyrone passage tomb, May 2013, Photo: HMC



HMC field visit to Armoy, Co. Antrim Round Tower and monastic site, July 2018, Photo: HMC

1.3. 2 Scheduling

In accordance with the requirement for the Department to consult with Council under Article 3(6) of the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (NI) Order 1995 the Historic Monuments Council considered and approved the scheduling of 94 monuments in total during the period covered by this report. As this is a key statutory function of Council a summary is provided below on a yearly basis of the sites approved and the number of the relevant HM paper which provides full details of the sites and the rationale for their protection by scheduling. A full list of the sites scheduled 2012-19 is provided in **Appendix 1**.

It is clear from these details that the number of sites being scheduled has generally decreased over this period. There is analysis and discussion of scheduling in Section 4 of the report.

In the summary below it should be noted that some of the site scheduling proposals contain more than one feature to be scheduled.

2012

167th meeting - 2 sites scheduled, 9 sites re-scheduled, Cos Antrim, Down, Londonderry, Tyrone (and one MRL) - HM478.

168th Meeting – 19 sites (with a focus on standing stones in Co. Londonderry) Cos Antrim, Londonderry, and Tyrone - HM480.

169th meeting - 9 sites, Cos Armagh, Tyrone and Down (and one MRL) - HM482

170th meeting - 1 site, Co. Fermanagh - HM486.

171st Meeting – 10 sites, Cos Antrim and Down - HM487.

2013

176th meeting – 3 sites, all within or in close proximity to the city of Derry/Londonderry, including the city walls – HM490.

2014

179th meeting – 9 sites (with a focus on crannogs), Cos Antrim, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone - HM492.

182nd meeting – 15 sites in Cos Antrim, Down and Londonderry HM493.

2015

183rd meeting – 7 sites (with a focus on protection of aspects of industrial heritage), Cos Antrim and Down – HM495B.

186th meeting – 3 sites in Cos Antrim and Londonderry – HM498.

187th meeting - de-scheduling 1 site, Co. Antrim - HM500.

188th meeting – Dunluce Historic Settlement Complex, Co. Antrim – HM501.

2016

190th meeting – Ballymena Nuclear Bunker – HM502.

193rd meeting – 4 sites (with a focus on protection of aspects of industrial heritage) Co. Antrim – HM504.

2017

195th meeting – HMS Drake – HM506.

196th meeting – Update/review of Scheduling – HM509

2018

200th meeting – components of the Lower Bann Navigation, a rath in Co. Antrim, a crannog and motte in Co. Down and rescheduling of prehistoric cairn, Co. Down – HM 515.

201st meeting – Civil Defence Sub-Control Centre, Stormont Estate, Belfast – HM 521.

203rd meeting – 2 church sites with early medieval origins; Cos Down and Londonderry and Giant’s Ring, Ballinahatty and associated prehistoric landscape – HM 523.

1.3.3 Papers to Council

The Historic Monuments (HM) papers are briefings provided by HED, Department for Communities (and in the past by Built Heritage, NIEA) to inform the discussion of key issues (such as the consideration of proposals for scheduling outlined above) by the Historic Monuments Council.



A full list of HM papers compiled over the term of the Council is provided in **Appendix 2**.

Here some key HM papers, other than those directly concerned with scheduling referenced in 1.3.2 presented to Council during the 2012-2019 term of office are listed:

- Drumclay Crannog - HM483
- HMC Programme of Work 2012-2016 - HM485
- Northern Ireland Regional Landscape Character Assessment - HM497
- A Strategy for the Marine Historic Environment in Northern Ireland - HM505
- The Way Forward For Archaeology in Northern Ireland - HM507
- Areas of Significant Archaeological Interest - HM491, HM508
- An Update on Scheduling since the last formal review - HM 509
- Intention to carry out a review of the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (NI) Order 1995 – HM510.

1.3.4 Issues/Presentations to Council

Over the course of the 2012-2019 term of the Historic Monuments Council presentations were given to Council both by NIEA/HED, Departmental staff and external experts/bodies.

These presentations provided the evidence base and context for Council to provide advice and/or to undertake action under its programme of work. Where relevant this is covered in more detail elsewhere in the report.

Presentations included:

- Climate Change (Centre for Maritime Archaeology, UU: 168th meeting, June 2012)
- Protocol for the Care of the Government Historic Estate (NIEA: 169th meeting, September 2012) and Biennial Report (HED: 193rd meeting, October 2016)
- Derry City Walls (NIEA:173rd meeting, April 2013)
- Northern Ireland Landscape Charter 2014 (NIEA: 178th meeting, February 2014)
- Draft Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS) for Northern Ireland (DOE: 179th meeting, April 2014)
- Enniskillen Castle Heritage Gateway Project (Kriterion Architects/ Fermanagh District



Council: 181st meeting, September 2014)

- Northern Ireland's Regional Landscape Character (NIEA: 185th meeting, June 2015)
- Waterways Ireland Heritage Plan 2016-2020 (Waterways Ireland: 187th meeting, October 2015)
- Mid Ulster Heritage Lottery Fund Presentation (Mid Ulster District Council: 191st meeting, May 2016)
- The Way Forward for Archaeology in Northern Ireland (HED: 195th meeting, February 2017)
- Countryside, Coast and Landscapes Unit (Natural Environment Division, DAERA: 196th meeting, April 2017)
- HED Guide on Setting and the Historic Environment (HED: 197th meeting, July 2017)



• Realising the Community and Economic Value of State Care Monuments (RCEVSCM) Programme (HED: 201st meeting, August 2018).

1.3.5 Consultations responded to

As part of its role as a Statutory Advisory Council to the Department the Historic Monuments Council is asked to respond to a range of proposed legislative and policy papers and planning and development proposals.

Council responds to such consultations where appropriate in keeping with its statutory role and recognising the role and function of Historic Environment Division, Department for Communities (and formerly of Built Heritage Directorate, NIEA, DOE). They included:

- Cultural Framework for Belfast 2012-2015 (September 2012)
- Revised Draft PPS15: Planning and Flood Risk (January 2014)
- Strategic Planning Policy Statement – Internal Draft (January 2014)
- Consultation on Planning Reform and Transfer to Local Government (July 2014)
- Draft Strategic Planning Policy Statement (April 2015)
- Waterways Ireland Heritage Plan (November 2015)
- Environmental Governance in Northern Ireland (January 2016)
- A5WTC Environmental Statement (May 2016)
- Archaeology 2025: Strategic Pathways for Archaeology in Ireland (September 2016)
- AECOM- Newry Southern Relief Road - Stage 1 Environment Assessment, revised options (December 2016)

- Draft Programme for Government (PfG) (December 2016)
- Mid Ulster District Council draft Preferred Options Paper (January 2017)
- Belfast City Council draft Preferred Options Paper (April 2017)
- Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council draft Preferred Options Paper (April 2017)
- Derry City and Strabane District Council draft Community Plan and draft Preferred Options Paper (August 2017)
- Mid and East Antrim Borough Council draft Preferred Options Paper (September 2017)
- Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council Preferred Options Paper (September 2018)
- Belfast City Council Local Development Plan Draft Plan Strategy 2035 (November 2018)
- Fermanagh and Omagh District Council Local Development Plan 2030: Draft Plan Strategy (December 2018).

1.3.6 Representatives on other committees

Members of Council represented Council on a number of committees. These included:

- Joint Committee on Industrial Heritage (Chair, Nick Brannon (chair, JCIH), William Darby, Malachy Conway, Dr Suzanne Lyle, Stephen Russell)
- Historic Environment Stakeholder Group (Chair, from 2016)
- Core Group, Historic Environment Stakeholder Group (Chair, 2016-18)

- Dunluce Castle and Village working group, HED (Chair)
- Navan Advisory Board, Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council (Chair)
- Drumclay Project Board, HED (Sarah Witchell)
- Recognising the Economic and Community Value of State Care Monuments Programme, HED (Chair)
- Strangford Lough and Lecale Partnership Advisory Committee, to 2015 (Dr Philip MacDonald)
- Way Forward for Archaeology in Northern Ireland, from 2017 (Chair, William Darby, Christina O'Regan and Robert Wilson).

1.4 Joint Committee on Industrial Heritage

The Joint Committee on Industrial Heritage (JCIH) was established in 1992 to bridge gaps in the statutorily-based advice provided to the then Department of the Environment, now the Department for Communities, by the Historic Monuments Council and the Historic Buildings Council, from which its membership is drawn.

The current remit of JCIH is 'to consider and recommend on the protection, conservation and recording of industrial sites and structures in Northern Ireland; to consider and be responsible for advising on cases referred to it by HMC, HBC and NIEA/DOE [now Historic Environment Division, Department for

Blackstaff Mill, Springfield Road, Belfast,
Photo: HED



Communities]; to promote the recording and protection of structures connected with the Defence Heritage Project; to encourage research and publication; and to promote interest in industrial heritage' (March 2009).

Over the current term of office JCIH was chaired from 2012 to 2016 by Mr Nick Brannon, nominated by the Chair of the Historic Monuments Council and from January 2017 by Mr John Anderson, on the recommendation of the Chair of the Historic Buildings Council. JCIH considered a wide range of issues some of which are highlighted below.

In September 2013 JCIH organised a seminar in Waterman House entitled: Taking Stock and Looking Ahead. The policy context for this was discussion about the protection of industrial heritage through scheduling and listing (see Section 4.2). This prompted wider consideration of the role of JCIH and the question of whether

it was possible or desirable for JCIH to develop a more proactive programme, taking into account the considerable data held in the National Monuments and Buildings Record. The invited speakers were: Ms Marilyn Palmer, Dr Colin Rynne and Dr Fred Hamond. Speakers from NIEA Built Heritage were Ms Claire Foley, Dr John O'Keeffe and Mr Manus Deery.

Over the course of its term JCIH in advising HBC and HMC on matters of industrial heritage engaged in discussions with a number of bodies who have ownership and responsibilities for significant amounts of heritage plant and machinery, including Waterways Ireland (in the context of Waterways Ireland Heritage Plan 2016-2020), Transport Northern Ireland (in the context of new transport hub developments in Belfast and Derry) and the Commissioners of Irish Lights (in the context of Mew Island and St John's Point lighthouses and



Blister-type aircraft hangar, City of Derry Airport, Photo: HED

associated features). The default advice of JCIH is that wherever possible it is best to retain heritage plant and machinery in its original setting or buildings.

An issue that concerned JCIH was the removal in 2006 of objects from the then Engineering Hall of the Ulster Museum to facilitate the re-design of the building. There had been ongoing correspondence recommending that as a minimum careful storage of this material was required. On foot of arrangements made by the Head of Collections Care, National Museums Northern Ireland, a group of JCIH members visited the NMNI store of industrial and transportation material at Ashbank Building, Queen's Island, Belfast in February 2014. The store contains much that is of historical interest, including the 18 specific items from the Ulster Museum. For the most part items had not been excessively dismantled so that restoration for display would not be very difficult if such an outcome was planned.

The store is unheated and environmental conditions are not ideal for long-term storage. Following this visit JCIH formally corresponded with NMNI thanking them and expressing the wish that it would be possible for NMNI to mount a suitable display of industrial heritage items to illustrate how industrial development had taken place in Northern Ireland.

In assisting the evaluation by HBC of the protection of historic buildings by listing JCIH considered a number and range of industrial buildings. Examples include three 'blister'-type aircraft hangars, likely to have been made by Dorman Long and built for Eglington Airfield (now City of Derry Airport), which opened as an RAF base in 1941. In the post-war years the airfield has had a number of military and civil uses. The historic fabric of the hangars has survived relatively unaltered and much of their airfield setting also survives. Eglington Airfield was of national strategic importance during World War II. Examples of blister-type hangars are relatively rare in Northern Ireland and Eglington has the highest concentration.

Another example is Blackstaff Mill, Springfield Road, Belfast. This mill is of architectural interest because of its scale, massing and embellished brickwork, typical of later 19th century flax spinning mills. Most of the original wall and roof fabric survives. Historically the complex is also significant in that its inception reflects the boom in Ireland's linen industry in the mid-1860s as a consequence of the impact of the American Civil War on cotton supplies. It is associated with the Malcomsons, a prominent Quaker family and is an increasingly-rare survival of such spinning mills which once operated throughout West Belfast.



World War II ammunition bunker, Fincarn Glen, Co. Londonderry, Photo: HED

JCIH also assisted the evaluation by HMC of the protection of monuments by scheduling. One good example of this was the Ammunitions Dump at Fincarn Glen, Co. Londonderry. This World War II depot consists of 21 ammunition bunkers and associated structures and was completed by American military personnel in 1942. The bunkers are of architectural interest as good examples of ammunition stores. The Fincarn ammunition stores are probably the largest surviving concentration of their type in Northern Ireland.

Because of their specialist function, American connection and survival as a group they are of regional significance.

The effectiveness of the protection of industrial heritage through 'scheduling' (historic monuments) and 'listing' (historic buildings) and the extent to which these designations are complementary was the subject of considerable discussion at JICH. Given the importance of this topic it is returned to in Section 4: Protection and Care.

2. Value of the Historic Environment

2.1 Key changes in the structure of archaeology in Northern Ireland

2.1.1 Departmental re-organisation: From the Department of the Environment to the Department for Communities

Until 2015 Government responsibility for archaeology in Northern Ireland lay with the Historic Monuments Unit, Built Heritage Directorate of the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA). NIEA was an executive agency within the Department of the Environment for Northern Ireland. The Built Heritage Directorate was the sponsor branch of the Historic Monuments Council.

In 2015 in anticipation of the reorganisation of government departments following the Assembly elections in May 2016 NIEA was restructured, with the former Built Heritage Directorate becoming Historic Environment Division (HED) within the Department of the Environment and outwith NIEA. In May 2016 Historic Environment Division became part of the new Department for Communities (DfC).

NIEA now operates within the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) and comprises two Divisions: the Natural Environment Division and the Resource Efficiency Division.

Within the new Department for Communities, the largest government department in Northern Ireland, there are four groups.

Historic Environment Division is one of eight Divisions in the Engaged Communities Group. The other Divisions in the Group (at February 2019) are: the Public Record Office NI (PRONI), Culture Division, Active Communities Division, the Infrastructure Support and Development Unit, Social Inclusion Policy Division, Community Empowerment Division and Voluntary and Community Division.

The three Statutory Advisory Councils to the Department of the Environment transferred to sponsorship by the new Departments in May 2016; in the case of the Council for Nature Conservation and the Countryside (CNCC) to the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) and in the case of the Historic Buildings Council (HBC) and the Historic Monuments Council (HMC) to the Department for Communities (DfC). Historic Environment Division is the sponsor branch of both HBC and HMC.



Department for

Communities

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2.1.2 From the Built Heritage Directorate, NIEA to the Historic Environment Division

Significant reorganisation has accompanied the restructuring of the former Built Heritage Directorate, DOE as Historic Environment Division, DfC. The Built Heritage Directorate

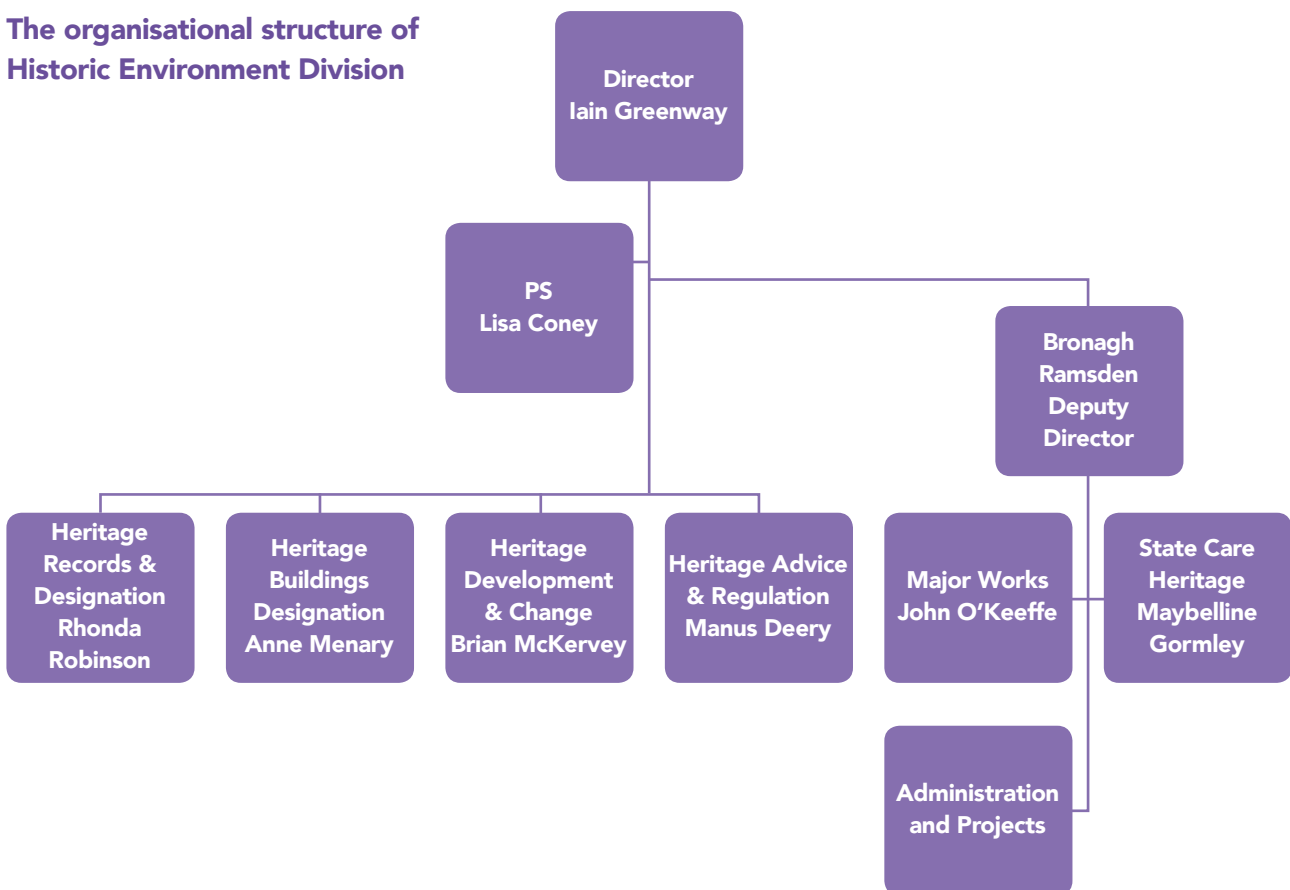
had been organised into a Historic Monuments Unit and a Historic Buildings Unit. In effect the Historic Monuments Unit carried Government responsibility for archaeology in Northern Ireland.

The organisation of Historic Environment Division since late 2015 takes an integrated view of the historic environment with branches composed of archaeologists and architects as professional staff working alongside a number of specialist and administrative staff. There are currently seven branches: Heritage Records and Designation, Heritage Buildings Designation, Heritage Development and Change, Heritage Advice and Regulation, State Care Major Works, State Care Heritage and Central Administration and Projects.

The role of the Historic Monuments Council in advising the Department for Communities on matters relation to the exercise of the Department’s powers under the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) Order 1995 spans five of the seven branches of the Historic Environment Division (the exceptions being the Heritage Buildings Designation Branch and Central Administration and Projects Branch).

The responsibilities of the Heritage Records and Designation Branch include the National Monuments and Buildings Record (NMBR), the Scheduling programme, the provision of information and comments/responses to the Local Development Plans of the district

The organisational structure of Historic Environment Division



councils, the Gazetteer of Historic Nucleated Urban Settlements (GHNUS) and consultation with the Statutory Advisory Councils– HBC and HMC.

The Heritage Development and Change Branch covers the critical area of planning consultations. With the Planning Reform process and the establishment of the eleven district Councils under Local Government Reform from May 2015 planning has now been devolved to local government in Northern Ireland, with the exception of developments of regional importance.

Key relevant areas covered by the Heritage Advice and Regulation Branch include archaeological licensing, Treasure Trove, post-excavation archives, Scheduled Monument Agreements and Consents, care of the Government Estate, enforcement, policy development and public engagement.

As the name indicates the State Care Heritage Branch is responsible for the management, maintenance, presentation and interpretation of State Care Monuments. The State Care Major Works Branch carries out major work schemes and projects in conjunction with the Realising the Community and Economic Value of State Care Monuments Programme.

2.1.3 The review of the Historic Monuments Council

In late 2016 Historic Environment Division, Department for Communities undertook a review of the two Statutory Councils, the Historic Buildings Council (HBC) and the Historic Monuments Council (HMC), that it sponsors. This was in the context of the new Departmental structure and also linked in with the Review of Arm's Length Bodies (ALBs), agreed by the Northern Ireland Executive in November 2016.

The review was conducted as a joint review of HMC and HBC, providing an opportunity to consider the functions and delivery of each Council in relation to their role in advising HED. It was informed by submissions from the Chairs of HMC and HBC.

As part of the review process a stakeholder engagement event was held in April 2017. Stakeholders with specific engagements with the two Councils attended a morning session organised by HED, followed by a wider Arms Length Body stakeholder event led by the DfC ALB Transformation Programme team.

The review was concluded in August 2017. Four strategic recommendations were made and agreed by Historic Environment Division and the Department:



The retention of both HBC and HMC, performing their remit as defined for HBC in the Planning Act (NI) 2011 and for HMC under the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (NI) Order 1995.

The Councils should continue to function as separate bodies, and engage on matters of mutual interest, through the continued establishment and use of joint committees and regular meetings of the Chairs as appropriate.

A further review should be carried out in 2021, to allow the Department to consider whether retention of the Councils (either separately or jointly) continues to meet its requirements, prior to new terms of office due for both Councils.

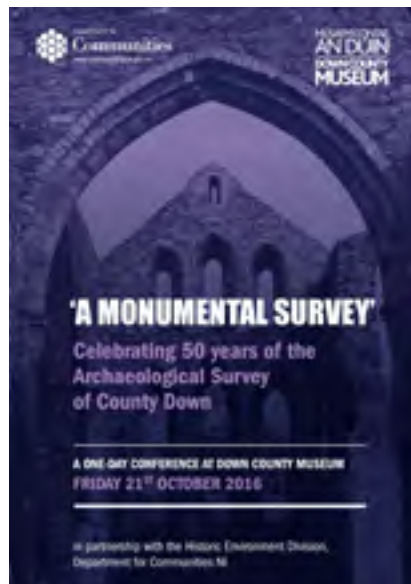
HED is currently considering the potential for legislative amendments relating to its functions. Should a decision be taken to seek an amendment or revision of either the Planning Act (NI) 2011 or the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (NI) Order 1995 prior to 2021, both the functions and the operations of the relevant Council should be considered as part of that review.

While supporting the retention of the two Councils in the review HED identified a number of operational areas where improvements could be made to facilitate the Councils performing their functions more effectively, as statutory councils and advisors to the Department. These operational recommendations, with an associated action plan, were detailed in the review.



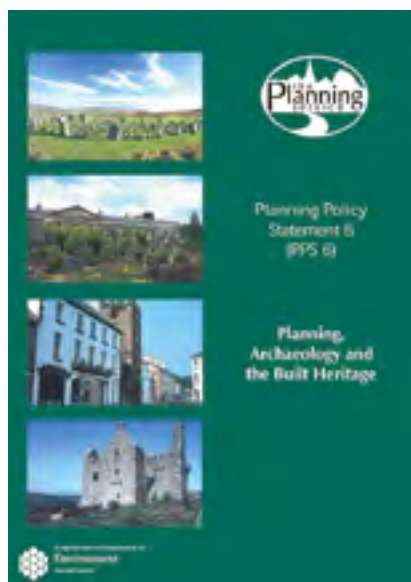
2.1.4 Archaeology in Northern Ireland in 2019

The HMC Report 2009-2012 provided an outline of the structure of archaeology in Northern Ireland. While the basic elements of that structure remain in place some significant changes have occurred over the last six years and these are the focus of discussion here.



Under policies contained within Planning Policy Statement 6: Planning, Archaeology and the Built Heritage (1999) and the Strategic Planning Policy Statement (2015) archaeological consultancies undertake work on behalf of developers relating to planning conditions. This forms the bulk of archaeological excavation undertaken in Northern Ireland. After a significant decline in activity and archaeological employment during the recession, from 2014 there has been a recovery in this activity, as measured by the number of archaeological licences issued by HED. There have been a number of major infrastructural projects in the period under review, including work on the routes of the A5 and the A6.

As a result of budget cuts within the then Department of the Environment, in 2015 the contract which the NIEA



had with the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork (CAF) at Queen's University Belfast to undertake the Agency's excavation and survey requirements was terminated. In the period 2002-2015 CAF carried out over 100 excavations across Northern Ireland. Since 2015 CAF as a commercial unit has focused on community involvement in archaeological programmes, particularly through Heritage Lottery

Fund (HLF) landscape partnership schemes. The commitment of QUB to community engagement is evident in the establishment of a Centre for Community Archaeology in 2017.

NIEA also had a contract with the Centre for Maritime Archaeology at the University of Ulster for programmes of survey and excavation in relation to maritime archaeology and the impact of climate change. This contract was also ended in 2015. The staff at the Centre for Maritime Archaeology, Environmental Sciences Research Institute, University of Ulster and in Archaeology and Palaeoecology, now in the School of Natural and Built Environment, QUB conduct and publish research with an international focus as well as on Ireland.

One of the consequences of the reorganisation of government departments is that the responsibility for museums now falls within the remit of the Department for Communities.

Furthermore as noted above the Active Communities Division is located in the Engaged Communities Group alongside Historic Environment Division. This provides significant potential for co-operation with the National Museums Northern Ireland (Ulster Museum, Ulster Folk and Transport Museum and the Ulster American Folk Park), local authority museums and the Northern Ireland Museums Council on issues such as archaeological archives. The lack of specialist curatorial and conservation staff in the sector continues to be a major problem.

The Ulster Archaeological Society remains the primary archaeological society in Northern Ireland. Working in tandem with Queen's University Belfast and the National Trust the Society leads a number of initiatives that has broadened access to archaeological fieldwork, notably through their field survey unit. More broadly there has been a growth in collaboration between local community groups and professional archaeologists and recognition of the value of community engagement, as in the HLF-funded Battles, Bricks and Bridges project in Arney, Co.



Fermanagh in 2014 led by CAF and NIEA.

Since 2009 the Northern Ireland Archaeological Forum (NIAF) under the auspices of the Northern Ireland Environmental Link and with the support of the Built Heritage Directorate, NIEA (until 2015) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) advocated for the value of Northern Ireland's archaeology to the public.

NIAF held a number of events, including a conference in November 2012 and advocated in the Northern Ireland Assembly on the issue of archaeological archives. Because of a number of factors, partly due to the loss of financial support, the activities of NIAF were suspended in late 2016.

2.2 The Way Forward for Archaeology

In response to the considerable challenges facing the sector Historic Environment Division has initiated a process of developing a strategy for the future development of the archaeological sector in Northern Ireland. This commenced with a symposium in November 2016. A 'Way Forward' draft proposal was sent out for consultation in January 2017. The Way Forward for Archaeology in Northern Ireland (HM 507) was presented by HED to the Historic Monuments Council at its February 2017 meeting.

The Way Forward process is seen as having the following vision:

- Archaeology is seen as bringing benefits
- The profession is joined up and outward facing
- The regulations and legislation are fit for purpose
- There is regular, active communication
- Training needs are identified and actioned.

Key issues that have been identified are:

- Engagement and Communication
- Systems, Procedures, Standards, Legislation and Policy
- Research Framework and Archives
- Skills and Training.

In the autumn of 2017 Task Groups were set up to cover each of the four sets of issues, with representatives from the relevant sectors



Archaeological investigation at a prehistoric palisaded enclosure in advance of development at Ballynagalliagh, County Londonderry, Photo: HED

sitting on each group. Each Task Group was to devise an Action Plan to address the needs identified in the consultation process regarding key issues. The chair of each Task Group sits on a Steering Group, convened by HED.

A representative of the Historic Monuments Council sits on the Steering Group. The Steering Group oversees the work of the Task Groups and also considers cross-cutting and overarching matters. It is anticipated that the process will have a key initial output by mid-2019 in the form of a draft strategy for archaeology in Northern Ireland and an associated action plan.

The Historic Monuments Council strongly supports the initiative and engagement with the archaeological profession in the rest of the UK and Ireland. Scotland's Archaeology Strategy (2015) developed by the Scottish Strategic Archaeology Committee, Reflections on Archaeology (2017) published by the British Academy and Archaeology 2025 (2017) published by the Royal Irish Academy (Standing Committee on Archaeology) provide important and useful parallel processes for the Way Forward. A wider European context is provided by the Amersfoort Agenda: Setting the agenda for the future of archaeological heritage management in Europe (EAC Occasional Paper 10, 2014).

In its formal response to HM507 The Way Forward for Archaeology in Northern Ireland, the Historic Monuments Council made a number of recommendations. The potential of advances in digital and information technology to integrate and interrogate data should be formally recognised in the Way Forward process as a critical component in achieving success. As a specific example there is a recognised need to fully integrate the data sets that cumulatively make up the National Monuments and Buildings Record (see discussion in Section 3, Understanding the Historic Environment).

The Historic Monuments Council emphasised that a culture change is required to achieve success. In this context the Historic Monuments Council suggested that Research Framework and Archives should be seen as an overarching issue that impacts on and cascades down to the other three areas. The archaeological record in the field, in the laboratory and in the museum is the central hub of all archaeological activity. How we understand and interpret that record through survey and recording, protection, management and presentation, excavation and communication are the key issues that underpin a successful strategy for the future.

3. Understanding the Historic Environment

3.1 The Reform of Local Government and Planning – a long view

Under the Reform of Public Administration (RPA) programme new district councils with planning powers were put in place in 2015. Bill Darby puts these important changes both in historical context and in the context of environmental governance.



Map showing the names and areas of the eleven district councils established in 2015

The political and economic framework in which the work of Northern Ireland government departments and their statutory advisory councils is carried out has profoundly changed in recent years. Those changes and changes in public perception have fed a continuing debate and shifts of opinion on matters of environmental governance, both in local and broader national contexts.

The first major post-war change in local government in Northern Ireland, came from the report entitled Review Body on Local Government in Northern Ireland 1970 (P.A. Macrory 1970). That led to the setting up of 26 district councils in 1973. These new councils were given limited powers and consultation roles; more significant powers and responsibilities were passed to statutory bodies under the control and oversight of the direct rule ministers, appointed by Westminster and aided by the NI civil service administration.

By the mid-1980s the NI Department of the Environment responsibilities included direct provision of a wide range of services such as Town and Country Planning, Roads, Water, Works and Conservation Services and included oversight of other functions such as housing, local government, transportation, rate collection, and vehicle licensing. Within this very large department lay the evolving responsibility for historic monuments and buildings and environmental protection.

Legislation affecting development of land and buildings and covering protection of buildings of historic or architectural importance, was initially provided by the Planning (NI) Order 1972, revised in time as the Planning (NI) Order 1991. The Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (NI) Order 1995 provided powers for the DOE to discharge its obligations in respect of Historic Monuments. Throughout the direct rule period and against a background of major security problems, matters of historic and other environmental protection continued to receive consideration by interested groups.

Following the Belfast Agreement in April 1998 a lengthy period of evolution saw the question of environmental governance being addressed more vigorously. Department of the Environment responsibility for historic monuments, historic buildings and environmental protection were placed in the hands of the Northern Ireland Environment and Heritage Service. Continuing debates among interested parties were fed by reports such as Transparency and Trust-Reshaping Environmental Governance in Northern Ireland (Professor Richard Macrory 2004). That report was sponsored by a coalition of nine environmental groups including National Trust, NI Environment Link, Conservation Volunteers, RSPB and Ulster Wildlife Trust and was published by University College London.

In February 2007 the direct rule Minister for the Environment (Jeff Rooker MP) commissioned a panel of three experts to review environmental governance. Their report, Review of

Environmental Governance (2007), known as the Burke Report after one of the authors, included a recommendation that responsibility for environmental regulation in Northern Ireland should be transferred to a new independent Environmental Protection Agency. The report was given careful consideration by the Department and by the three statutory advisory councils.

The period of direct rule having ended, Environment Minister Arlene Foster made a lengthy statement to the Stormont Assembly on 27 May 2008. In her statement she said that, having noted the arguments in the Burke report, she would recast the Environment and Heritage Service as a DoE executive agency to be launched on 1 July 2008 as the NI Environment Agency (NIEA), with the mission of protecting built heritage and the natural environment. The new agency would become a statutory consultee in the planning process.

Among the reasons quoted by Minister Foster in choosing that path was the advice from other ministers quoting practical and constitutional reasons why transfer of functions would not be appropriate at the time. She also noted the need to deploy wisely the impressive pool of intellectual capacity and practical ability already available in the Environment and Heritage Service. That course was being adopted in the knowledge that a broader overall review of departments was to be carried out in 2011 (three years ahead). Finally, she rejected as unwarranted the Burke recommendation that the three statutory

advisory councils be amalgamated, given their distinct and necessary roles as already enshrined in legislation.

Looming over all of this at that time was the debate about the profound changes likely to follow from the proposals in the consultation paper Reform of Public Administration (2005). It took some time before the final form of amalgamations and boundaries became clear, with eleven local government districts. The principal legislation affecting development became the Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011. This act defines the functions of the Department for Infrastructure (DfI) and a district council in work involving a listed building and gives calling-in powers to the Department (section 88). Scheduled Monuments remain under the protection of the Department of Communities in accordance with the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (NI) Order 1995.

Throughout all these deliberations and administrative changes, the statutory advisory councils were engaged in liaising with, and feeding advice into, the decision-making process. The new planning legislation moved Local Development Plan production and development control functions to the new district councils and the decision-taking processes now fall within a more overtly political forum with possible shifts of emphasis. Previously the Department of the Environment's Planning Service was the final arbiter in deciding planning questions having taken the district council's opinion into

account; now it is the council who takes the final decisions. The applicant's right of appeal to the Planning Appeals Commission against refusal of permission remains.

Applications for listed building consent are now determined by the district councils, unless called in by the Department for Infrastructure (DfI) for determination. Applications for scheduled monument consent remain with the Department for Communities (DfC), but Local Development Plan and development proposals often affect the setting or appreciation of historic buildings or monuments, and these matters require scrutiny in decision taking. Under the 2011 Planning Act (Part 10) the Department for Infrastructure has powers to assess a council's performance or decision-making. The Department has powers, as in previous legislation, to take final decisions in major planning applications (section 29) and just where the future lines will be drawn here remains to be seen.

As noted above Historic Environment Division now resides within the Department for Communities, the Natural Environment Division falls under DAERA and oversight of planning controls and legislation is now the responsibility of the Department for Infrastructure (DfI). To these recent changes must be added the Brexit decision where the effects of withdrawal from the European Union will include the disappearance of programmes such as Interreg and Envireg, which proved so helpful with funding in previous years.

Environmental legislation has been influenced by European Directives. It should be noted that relevant Council of Europe Conventions such as the 1992 Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Valetta Convention) will still apply.

The protection and conservation of the historic environment will require very careful monitoring as these major local and central

government changes bed down and staff expertise and funding is lost or displaced. Recent staff losses, particularly as a result of a voluntary exit scheme (VES) in 2015 and 2016, and tighter budgetary constraints will undoubtedly make adequate heritage protection a more difficult task. In that context the full involvement of active statutory advisory councils will have increased importance.

3.2 Strategic Planning Policy Statement

The Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS) sets out the strategic planning policy framework for a wide range of planning topics to inform the Local Development Plan (LDP) process, and the Department for Infrastructure as appropriate. It includes consideration of archaeology and built heritage matters, with much of the more detailed provisions of Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 6: Planning, Archaeology and Built Heritage and other planning policy statements moving to Local Development Plans.

The Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS), published in 2015, reaffirms the regional strategies set out in the Regional Development Strategy 2035: Building a Better Future, the Executive's overarching spatial strategy for Northern Ireland. To assist with the delivery of sustainable development the SPPS recognises five core planning principles which include; Supporting Good Design and Positive Place Making and Preserving and Improving the Built and Natural Environment. The SPPS also sets the strategic direction for the new district councils to bring forward detailed operational policies within Local Development Plans (LDPs). It sets out regional strategic objectives and associated strategic

policy for 16 subject areas, including Archaeology and Built Heritage.

The aim of the SPPS in relation to Archaeology and Built Heritage is to manage change in a positive way, safeguarding what society regards as significant while facilitating development that will contribute to the ongoing preservation, conservation and enhancement of historic assets.



The SPPS states that a LDP should identify the main built and archaeological features within the plan area and bring forward appropriate local policies or proposals for their protection, conservation and enhancement. In doing so the LDP should take account of the implications of other

local policies and proposals on all built heritage and archaeological features and their setting.

With regard to archaeological sites and monuments the SPPS directs that where appropriate a LDP should designate Areas of Significant Archaeological Interest (ASAs) and include local policies or proposals for the protection of ASAs. The LDPs should also indicate areas within settlement limits where it is likely that archaeological remains may be encountered. These are referred to as Areas of Archaeological Potential (AAPs).

Local Development Plans should also identify Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes

(HPGDs) along with their setting, having regard to the Registered and Supplementary Site List and bring forward local policies or proposals for the protection of the overall character and integrity of these distinctive areas, in consultation with the Department (DfC).

While the focus in this report is on archaeology, sites and monuments, it should be noted that under the SPPS it may also be appropriate for LDPs to highlight particular listed buildings and their settings which are integral to their character and inform broader designations. These include Local Landscape Policy Areas (LLPAs) or Areas of Townscape Character (ATCs).

3.3 National Monuments and Buildings Record for Northern Ireland

The National Monuments and Buildings Record for Northern Ireland (hereafter the NMBR) is the central, professionally-curated repository for all aspects of information relating to Northern Ireland’s built heritage, over 10,000 years of human settlement. Elsewhere in the UK the term Historic Environment Record is used to describe this key resource, as in *Historic Environment Records in Wales: Compilation and Use (2017)*. The wider issue of archaeological archives is discussed in Section 4.

The National Monuments and Buildings Record (NMBR), formerly the Monuments and Buildings Record (MBR) was established in 1992 when the Environment and Heritage Service (now Historic Environment Division) moved to 5-33 Hill Street, Belfast. NMBR is a collective term for the records, databases and collections that have been generated or acquired by Historic Environment Division and its predecessors. These records include the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), the Historic Buildings Record, The Industrial Heritage Record (IHR), The Defence Heritage Record, The Record of Parks, Gardens and Demesnes, the Maritime Record, the Battlefield Record, the Recreation Landscapes Record, Record of Historic Nucleated Urban Settlements, The Graveyards Record and the Agricultural Features Record.

The record also includes a major photographic record (with over 400,000 slides, 75,000 black and white negatives and 10,000 black and white prints), a drawings



NMBR, Klondyke Building, Belfast. Roller racking in the vault (which has climate control and a fire suppressant system), showing archaeological slides which have been catalogued and appropriately stored in archive boxes, Photo: HED

collection and a library with over 10,000 books, described in a 2015 audit by Northern Ireland Civil Service librarians as the best specialist publication collection of its type in Ireland.

The NMBR is the core reference tool for Historic Environment Division’s statutory functions and non-statutory roles. These include providing



NMBR, Klondyke Building, Belfast. One of the two storage rooms for material (no climate control or fire-suppressant systems). Significant amount of material awaiting cataloguing and no available shelving space for storage, Photo: HED

information to enable scheduling, listing and other actions under The Historic Monuments and Archaeological (NI) Order 1995 and the Planning Act (NI) 2011. It is the critical resource enabling district councils to identify the main built and archaeological features as part of the Local Development Plan (LDP) process. The NMBR has emerged as a result of the ongoing work of HED and its predecessors, hence it also contains records of the investigation and management of the built heritage, such as programmes of conservation, together with excavation material and the results of over seventy years of archaeological fieldwork.

The record also constitutes an essential public service for citizens and researchers in understanding and appreciating Northern Ireland's archaeological and historical

places. It aims to improve public knowledge and presentation of the historic built environment, providing the knowledge basis for example for the development of tourism projects and academic research.

Since the move from Waterman House in 2015 the NMBR has been based in the Klondyke Building (housing Natural Environment Division, Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs) with associated staff while the main staff complement of the Historic Environment Division was based in Causeway Exchange, Bedford Street. While the facilities in the Klondyke Building aim to provide some storage areas that meet best practice conservation standards, the facilities are varied in character and insufficient for the proper care and conservation of the NMBR. Shortcomings in public access to the NMBR have been ameliorated by improvements in the digital storage of and access to the NMBR. However, this cannot fully replace the ability and need to view and consult original material.

The ongoing 'Digital Transformation' project being undertaken by HED offers the challenge and opportunity to tackle key issues that are impacting on the quality and accessibility of the NMBR. In 2018 a draft strategic plan was prepared by HED which set out the objective of updating and upgrading the NMBR to bring it into line with the best practice that is applied to equivalent records elsewhere in the UK. Scottish and Welsh Historic Environment Records comply with the MIDAS heritage



NMBR, Klondyke Building, Belfast. Central storage area in the vault, showing large amount of material awaiting identification, sorting, cataloguing and storage and illustrating the lack of storage space available, with material being inappropriately stacked, Photo: HED

framework that facilitates the exchange of information, assists the migration of information and permits data and information systems to evolve. NMBR records are not standardised which restricts their utility and development.

A strategy for the NMBR has been drafted and includes policies setting out the value of the NMBR in advancing knowledge and

understanding, supporting the conservation, management and protection of the historic environment and informing strategic policies and local and regional development plans. It outlines the aspiration of the DfC for the Record to achieve accredited archive standard. This is accompanied by an action plan to effectively improve and manage the NMBR.

3.4 Northern Ireland Regional Landscape Character Assessment

The Northern Ireland Regional Landscape Character Assessment (NIRLCA) was launched in early 2016. This was prepared in response to the Northern Ireland Landscape Charter (2014) and the devolution of planning to district councils to enable them in the context of development planning to understand the diversity and vulnerabilities of landscapes and their development over time.

Understanding the character of the landscape provides a critical complement to and context for the NMBR. In turn the NMBR provides the historic dimension to inform our understanding of landscape character, known broadly as Historic Landscape Character (HLC). The Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment (2000) subdivided the countryside into 130 Landscape Character Areas (LCAs), each based upon local patterns of geology, landform, land use, cultural and ecological features. For each LCA, the key characteristics were described and an analysis of landscape condition and its sensitivity to change was made.

These LCAs have become important considerations in decisions about managing and developing the landscape. For example to accompany Planning Policy Statement 18 Renewable Energy, in 2010 NIEA published Supplementary Planning Guidance: Wind Energy Development in Northern Ireland's Landscapes.

Recognising the importance of sustaining regional identity and in the context of transfer of planning powers to new district councils in 2015, the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA), commissioned the Northern Ireland Regional Landscape Character Assessment (<https://daera-ni.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapJournal/index.html?appid=dee491ff43c0415fbb986f74c92f39a9>).

The NIRLCA was also developed to meet the commitments set out in Northern Ireland's Landscape Charter (2014) (www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland%E2%80%99s-landscape-charter). The Charter articulated a clear commitment for Northern Ireland to fulfill obligations under the European Landscape Convention (2000). The Charter called for relevant bodies and agencies to commit themselves by signing up to it and it set out six guiding principles, including the recognition that change is continuous but should

3.5 Guidance on Setting and the Historic Environment

To inform the decision-making process about the historic environment, particularly in the context of planning and development, HED has published a number of guidance documents. An important example is on Setting and the Historic Environment (2018)

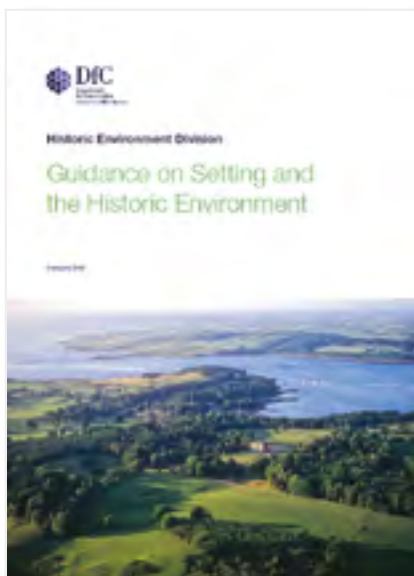
The Historic Environment Division guidance document Consultation Guide: A guide to consulting on development management applications (2016) provides information regarding different types of planning applications and recommended levels of supporting documentation expected by HED in its role as a statutory consultee to planning authorities. One area that has proven to be problematic is the consideration of the setting of a heritage asset.

This can be seen for example in a number of Planning Appeal Commission discussions and decisions in relation to proposed wind farm developments and their potential impact on the historic environment. It was apparent that there was a need for specific detailed guidance for the consideration of setting.

The Guidance on Setting and the Historic Environment

(2018) sets out how Historic Environment Division (HED) develops advice to district councils, heritage consultants and others on planning applications that may have an impact on the setting of heritage assets and related designations such as Areas of Significant Archaeological Interest (ASAs) and Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes. The concept of a heritage asset (archaeological sites, monuments and landscapes and listed buildings) embraces both the physical remains and the setting in which they occur. The desirability of preserving a heritage asset and its setting is a material consideration in determining planning applications.

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, understood and enjoyed.



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

- identifying the heritage assets
- defining and analysing the setting
- assessing how change would impact upon that setting.



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

3.6 Conserving the Marine Heritage

Conserving the Marine Heritage: A Historic Environment Division Position Statement (2018) sets out the position of Historic Environment Division on how best to protect, manage and promote Northern Ireland's marine historic environment and to enable its sustainable use.

Northern Ireland's inshore and offshore regions contain a rich archaeological record spanning 10,000 years. The marine historic environment can be characterised as comprising the following principal types of heritage assets: wrecks of ships and aircraft; submerged sites, artefacts and deposits which originated from human activities on land and coastal and intertidal archaeology.

The position statement was published in awareness of the forthcoming Marine Plan for Northern Ireland, within the framework set by the UK Marine Policy Statement (2011) and with the aim of ensuring a sustainable marine environment that protects marine heritage assets.



There are three pieces of relevant legislation from which responsibilities arise: the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (NI) Order 1995, the Protection of Wrecks Act 1973 and the Planning Act (NI) 2011.

Historic Environment Division advises other government departments in respect of the marine historic environment, as well as district councils on general planning matters and the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) with regard to marine and aquaculture licensing.

HED is also cognizant of its own ongoing obligations under UK historic environment legislation and historic shipwreck policy and international conventions and maritime policy.

Historic Environment Division has three main objectives for protecting, managing and promoting the marine historic environment. These are:

- to ensure that marine heritage sites have appropriate protection and management
- to provide coordinated marine historic environment advice to support marine planning and policy
- to enhance the record of the marine historic environment and disseminate this information to support marine planning, heritage asset management and improved public awareness and enjoyment.

3.7 Engagement with district councils

Since 2016 the main engagement of the Historic Monuments Council with the new district councils has been through responses to draft Community Plans and Preferred Options Papers (POPs), the latter prepared by the councils as part of the first stage of the Local Development Plan (LDP) process and more recently the draft Plan Strategies. The latter, along with Local Policies Plans, will comprise the Local Development Plan itself.

As discussed above there was a transfer of the responsibility for planning to district councils from 2015 under the Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011. This broad range of new powers and responsibilities includes the preparation and review of a Local Development Plan for each Council area.

There are four key stages in the Local Development Plan process, for which the Department for Communities (Historic Environment Division, in relation to Archaeology and Built Heritage) is a statutory consultee.

The initial stage of the process includes the preparation of the evidence base to inform the process, formal consultation with statutory consultation bodies, publication of a **Statement of Community Involvement** for public consultation and the

publication of the **Preferred Options Paper** (POP) with associated documentation for public consultation. This is the stage which most of the Councils had reached by early 2018.

This is to be followed by the preparation of a draft **Plan Strategy** for public consultation with adoption following amendment. The first of the draft Plan Strategies went out for public consultation in the second half of 2018. In the third stage a complementary and draft **Local**

Policies Plan, setting out the Council's detailed policies and proposals goes out for public consultation with adoption following amendment. These latter two stages involve an independent examination of soundness and consideration of the draft Plan Strategy and Local Policies Plan by the Department for Infrastructure (DfI). The Department issues a Binding Report to the Council



stipulating any changes to be incorporated before the Plans are adopted. The fourth stage involves regular monitoring and review of the performance of the LDP during the plan period.

The Historic Monuments Council has commented on a number of the Community Plans, Statements of Community Involvement, Preferred Options Papers and Draft Plan Strategies drafted by district councils. Here it seems most appropriate to make a general comment in the context of the POP being intended to be a consultation paper to promote debate on issues of strategic importance, which are likely to influence the shape of future development within a Council area.

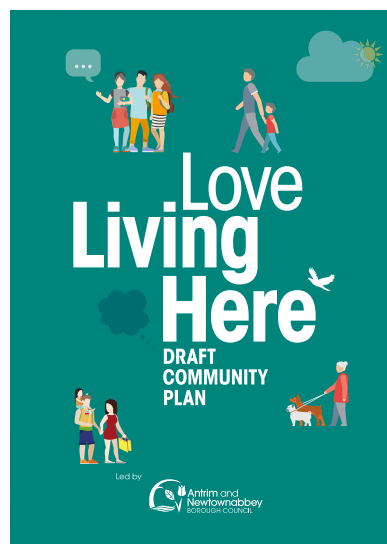
In general the POPs acknowledge the richness and diversity of the historic environment of the relevant Council area. There is a variable approach to key heritage assets, such as State Care Monuments. In some POPs the potential wider economic and social role of such assets are recognised, however in other cases there is a surprising lack of emphasis on the social and economic roles and potential of such assets.



This reflects a wider issue of a lack of appreciation of the historic environment as central to local identities and the distinctive character of places, and for those reasons being key to a successful LDP process. For example, in many cases the term 'built heritage' is used rather than the broader approach captured in the widely used term 'historic environment'. Each Council

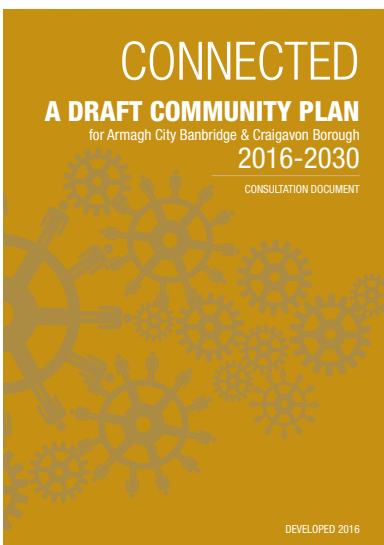
area has a unique heritage which is the result of the interplay between people and terrain over thousands of years, resulting in the distinct places and landscapes that define the character of each Council area.

The Historic Monuments Council also responded to a number of the district council Community Plans and Statements of Community Involvement. Recognising that community plans are of broader importance, the Historic Monuments Council welcomes and strongly supports the active involvement of communities in the LDP process and their active engagement in planning the future development of their area.



In Community Plans, while there is recurring mention of a recognition and concern for the built heritage and natural environment, there seems to be a focus on well-known key heritage assets and limited recognition that every community has place-based assets such as archaeological sites and monuments, sites of local and wider historic interest and buildings that are key to the character of communities and places.

It can be suggested that at least some of the issues identified in the draft POPs and Statements of Community Involvement, and at the time of writing beginning to appear in draft Plan Strategies, appear to be due to a lack of appropriate expertise in the historic environment among the staff of district councils. While a number of councils have a shared services arrangement in relation to the provision of natural heritage advice, there appears to be no such expertise regarding the historic environment. This has led to a situation



whereby while historic environment assets are recorded as part of the evidence base for the LDP process, their importance for the present and the future is not being fully appreciated.

It is hoped that comments provided in the earlier stages of the LDP process will have a positive impact in the wider recognition of the historic environment in draft Plan Strategies and Local Policies Plan and in the evaluation of the soundness of these development plan documents. The importance of the historic environment in the Local Development Plan process and beyond is appreciated by at least some of the district councils, as seen in the appointment of a Heritage Development Officer by Derry City and Strabane District Council in 2017 and the appointment of Heritage Managers by Newry, Mourne and Down District Council in 2018 and by Ards and North Down Borough Council in 2019.

4. Protection and Care

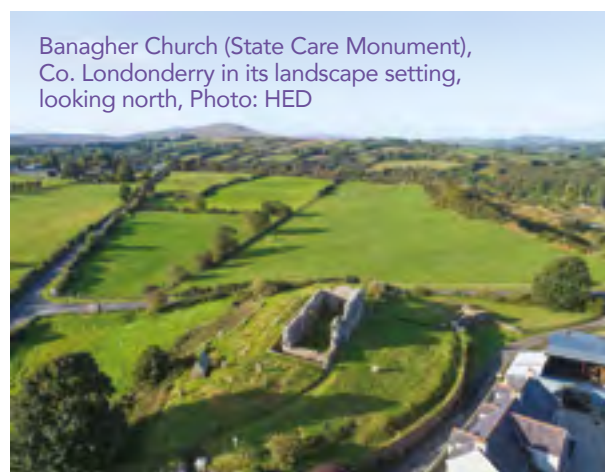
The Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) Order 1995 provides for the protection of sites and monuments in a number of ways, principally as monuments in State Care or as scheduled monuments.

4.1 Protection Measures: Background and Context

Sections 13-21 of the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects Order are the key sections relating to monuments in State Care. These include provision for the maintenance, management and protection of and public access to monuments in the ownership or guardianship of the Department for Communities. Ongoing work by Historic Environment Division, DfC to realise the community and economic value of State Care Monuments is discussed in Section 5.

Sections 3-12 of the Order deal with scheduled monuments. Under the Order physical changes within scheduled areas can be controlled and consent for damaging actions refused. The prevention of damage can be achieved through management and agreements and by funding necessary work to adjust farming practice. The current scheduling programme is discussed below (Section 4.3).

There are over 16,000 archaeological sites on the National Monuments and Buildings Record of Northern Ireland. Around 2,000



Banagher Church (State Care Monument), Co. Londonderry in its landscape setting, looking north, Photo: HED

archaeological sites are protected through being scheduled and these have a designated protection zone around them. The remaining 14,000 archaeological sites that are not scheduled are predominantly located on agricultural lands and their protection is heavily reliant on planning policy and DAERA legislation and policy.

The 2009 Condition and Management Survey of the Archaeological Resource in Northern Ireland (Gormley, S., Donnelly, C., Hartwell, B. and Bell, J.), known as the CAMSAR report, identified the success of scheduling as well as agri-environment and planning policy in protecting monuments from adverse

impacts. However, CAMSAR identified a general attrition of unprotected monuments on improved grassland, arable and development land.

At present, in Northern Ireland, the many thousands of undesignated archaeological sites located on agricultural land are considered and protected under a procedure known as 'cross-compliance'. Under this farmers who receive Pillar 1 Direct Payments from the EU's Common Agricultural Policy have to demonstrate 'cross-compliance' with EU rules. There are two sets of rules under cross-compliance: statutory management requirements (SMR) and good agricultural and environment conditions (GAEC) standards. Archaeological sites are referred to in two GAEC standards; one of which focuses mainly on the management of supplementary feeding sites to avoid damage to sites and the other on ensuring a minimum level of maintenance to protect sites. It should be noted that under the CAP UK devolved administrations have flexibility to transfer money from Pillar 1 to Pillar 2 (agri-environmental and rural development schemes) budgets. It would appear that in Northern Ireland the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) has not chosen to transfer money to Pillar 2. The Northern Ireland Rural Development Plan makes limited reference to the historic environment.

As the UK prepares to leave the EU under Brexit in 2018 DAERA sought views on the Northern Ireland Future Agricultural Policy Framework: Stakeholder Engagement. Similar public consultation papers were published for England, Scotland and Wales.

However in contrast to a specific recognition by the other UK devolved administrations of the need to protect the rural historic environment and distinctive landscape features, it is very disappointing that in considering the future policy framework for Northern Ireland there is no mention of the historic environment. It is clear that when environment is mentioned, what is referred to is the 'natural' environment. The Historic Monuments Council would strongly recommend that in consultation with Historic Environment Division, DfC, DAERA should assess the effectiveness of current policy measures to protect sites and monuments. In line with wider UK policy the protection of the rural historic environment and distinctive landscape features needs to be specifically identified as a desired environmental outcome in the agricultural policy framework.

With the devolution of planning to district councils since 2015 Historic Environment Division continue to be a statutory consultee in relation to development proposals that could affect archaeological sites. The responses of HED are policy-based and seek to provide evidence-based advice and guidance to secure the identification and protection of historic environment assets and their settings. In the year 2017/2018 HED was consulted on over 3,000 planning applications, about 24% of all planning applications in Northern Ireland, emphasising the importance of protection through policy.

As mentioned above district councils are in the process of devising Local Development Plans (LDPs) for their areas. Historic Environment

Division is feeding into this work by providing the evidence base through the National Monuments and Buildings Record (NMBR) to help Councils identify the historic environment assets in their areas and via consultation responses. This is aimed at providing a better understanding of the diversity and character of the distinct historic environments of the eleven different Council areas. As discussed in the previous section district councils have the power to draft their own planning policies, but in doing so they must take into account the historic environment policies outlined in the Strategic Planning Policy Statement, which broadly reflect the policies in Planning Policy Statement 6: Planning, Archaeology and the Built Heritage, and the Regional

Development Strategy 2035 which sets out regional guidance to conserve, protect and where possible, enhance the historic and natural environment. This process provides real opportunities for district councils to better protect, manage and realise the potential of the historic environment for social, economic, environmental and health benefits.

As well as being better protected through policy under the district councils Local Development Plan process, the Historic Monuments Council recommends that the issue of the protection of monuments of local importance should also be addressed in the review of the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects Order.



Creggandevesky Court Tomb (State Care Monument), Co. Tyrone in its landscape setting, looking east, Photo: HED

4.2 Listing and Scheduling

The relationship of listing and scheduling as designations and approaches to protecting heritage assets was an important element of the work of JCIH - the Joint Committee on Industrial Heritage (of HBC and HMC) over the period 2012-2019.

As noted in Section 1 the relationship of listing and scheduling as designations and approaches to protecting heritage assets was an important element of the work of JCIH - the Joint Committee on Industrial Heritage (of HBC and HMC) over the period 2012-2019. This arose from the fact that while there is generally there is a clear distinction between these approaches; historic buildings are listed and historic monuments and sites are scheduled, in the case of industrial heritage both designations have been applied. The then Director of Built Heritage, NIEA brought a consultation paper to JCIH in 2014 on Listing and Scheduling Policy. This formed the catalyst for subsequent discussions of the topic.

Discussion was useful in reflecting on the practices that had evolved in the use of listing and scheduling and in trying to articulate practical principles for their rational use, particularly in the case of industrial heritage. Comparative analysis of the criteria for their application and the effects of the designations should lead to a more rigorous, complementary use of both.

The statutory function of Historic Environment Division is enabled under two key pieces of legislation: The Planning Act (NI) 2011 and the

Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects Order (NI) 1995.

The Planning Act deals with planning matters in general. The provisions for Listing, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas are principally provided for in Part 4 under Additional Planning Control. As discussed in detail in other sections of the report the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects Order (HMAO) seeks to secure the future of monuments in situ with a minimum of change, although in licensing archaeological excavation it facilitates mitigation of impacts.

It has been argued that the basic thrust of the HMAO is preservation based, seeking to sustain sites and monuments not in active use but with identified and enduring historic values. This may involve conservation programmes to protect the historic fabric and its context. The Planning Act is concerned with 'buildings of special architectural or historic interest', requiring the Department for Communities to compile a list of such buildings. While as with scheduled monuments the punishment for unauthorised alteration or demolition of a listed building is quite severe, there is a clear recognition that 'alteration or extension' may be applied for and granted.

Hence it has been suggested that the Planning Act takes a conservation approach, recognising historic buildings as being in use, and depending on that use, or an acceptable alternative use, for their sustainability and long term future. Almost inevitably that implies change through adaptive use or reuse, for example the updating of basic utilities or fire regulations which require change to a building's fabric. Over time these changes become a valuable part of the building's story as it develops and is adapted.

Hence listing is designed to provide protection for buildings in continuing use. Its procedures are sufficiently flexible to permit alteration, while retaining to as great a degree as possible the cultural values ascribed to a building. Scheduling is appropriate, largely, for monuments which are not in use, are recognised as having historic value and which pass the criterion of having 'regional importance'. They may require active programmes of management and it should be noted that scheduled monument consent, like listing building consent, may be permitted.

Industrial heritage encompasses a wide variety of structures and features, some of which are redundant and some of which are in active use or capable of being adaptively reused. Hence both listing and scheduling are applied as appropriate. Much industrial heritage is relevant for scheduling because it has become redundant and may require preservation; such as canals, mill chimneys, mill ponds, lime kilns, railway lines and machinery. On the other hand lock-keeper's

houses, factories, mills or railway stations are all examples which could be candidates for listing. On the ground listing and scheduling are applied in a complementary way, for example to protect canals and their associated buildings.

There are some anomalies, but in general the review of listing and scheduling by JCIH indicated that while each designation has its shortcomings, in practice they work well together. This could be described as a pragmatic, Northern Ireland specific approach, broadly comparable to dual designations that apply in other UK jurisdictions and guided by international principles, local legislation and policy.

The debate also pointed out the need for clear articulation of the principles underlying this approach. Historic Environment Division is developing a Designations Policy and this would seem the appropriate framework for this work. Mile posts (and historic public water supply pumps) offer an interesting example of where the general principles were departed from in that listing was applied because the features, while recognised as having historic significance, do not appear to have been deemed to be regionally significant and thus were not considered for scheduling. This signals the wider problem of the protection of monuments of local importance which as noted above should be addressed in the review of the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects Order and through policy as part of the district councils Local Development Plan process.

4.3 Scheduling 2012-2019: Analysis and Discussion

The recent programme of scheduling is assessed and priorities for the coming decade are highlighted.

Maintaining a Schedule of Historic Monuments is a statutory function of the Department for Communities under Part II, Article 3 of the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) Order 1995. Under Article 3 of the Order the Department is required to consult the Historic Monuments Council before including or removing any monument from the Schedule. In July 2017 Historic Environment Division formally consulted the HMC on a review of scheduling over the last ten years (HM509) and consultation on scheduling proposals is a regular item on the agenda of HMC meetings.

Monuments are proposed for statutory designation (scheduling) under the HMAO. Following review by the head of Heritage Records and Designations Branch of HED, proposals are brought to the HMC. Once HMC has been consulted and any advice taken on board, schedulings are signed off by the Director of HED.

Selection for scheduling ideally requires accurate, up-to-date field survey information on the monuments that need to be considered and understood. Individual sites are proposed against non-statutory criteria in Planning Policy Statement 6: Planning, Archaeology and the Built Environment. Planning Policy Statement 6 will be replaced when the new Local



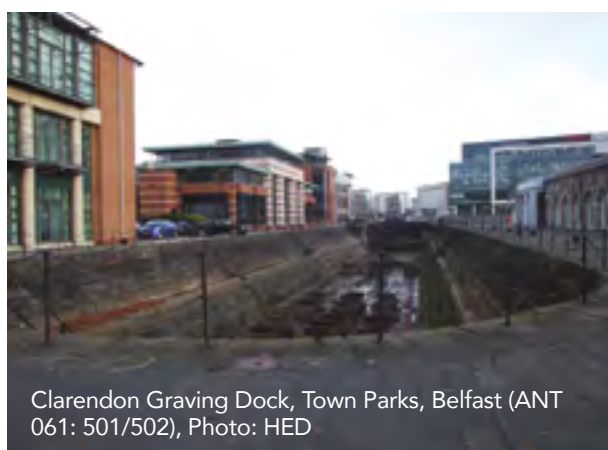
Development Plans (LDPS) come into force in each council area. Historic Environment Division is working on a Designations Policy which will outline criteria for scheduling. It is likely that several of the current criteria will be carried forward but the process also provides an opportunity to consider and draft additional criteria.

Management of the existing suite of scheduled monuments and related matters including monument inspections, management agreements and scheduled monument consent lies with the Heritage Advice and Regulation Branch, HED.

In early 2019 there were over 2000 scheduled monuments, representing about 12.5% of the 16,000 sites on the Sites and Monuments Record (NMBR). The Schedule generates

generates 50-80 scheduled monument consent cases each year. While consents often deal with agricultural related works, many cases, such as at Ebrington Barracks, Derry/Londonderry can involve complex conservation issues and extensive administration challenges and can involve discussion with planning authorities and the Planning Appeals Commission.

The Department for Communities (and previously the Department of the Environment) has striven to ensure that a representative sample of site types and periods are included in the Schedule. This requirement has to be balanced with the resources required for the process and most importantly in the subsequent range of management decisions that follow the scheduling of a site. Over the last ten years there has been a focus on filling gaps in the Schedule as a representative sample. For example, a number of significant Industrial Heritage Record (IHR) sites have been scheduled, including the western portion of the Lagan Navigation and the Clarendon Graving Dock in Belfast. Nevertheless the IHR, with some 15,000 entries principally dating to the 19th and 20th



Clarendon Graving Dock, Town Parks, Belfast (ANT 061: 501/502), Photo: HED



The Thistle, Ravellea, Aughnacloy, Co. Tyrone (TYR 060-042), Photo: HED

centuries, remains significantly under-represented on the Schedule, with only 0.5% of the IHR sites on it. This is reflective of the current lack of baseline survey information available in the IHR, and the need for further survey work to be conducted as a matter of some urgency.

The Register of Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes functions primarily as a planning tool. There have been a number of instances where the Department has decided that planning or agri-environment arrangements have not provided sufficient protection and in these instances discrete areas have been scheduled. The most notable example since the 2009 review of scheduling (HM460) is the Thistle landscape feature at Ravellea, west of Aughnacloy, Co. Tyrone which was scheduled in 2013.

The scheduling of Defence Heritage sites continued with some significant sites scheduled including the Cold War Regional Government HQ bunker at Caherty, west of Ballymena,



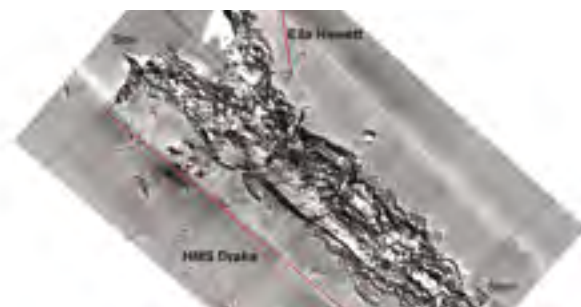
World War I battery, Kiltroot, Co. Antrim (ANT 053:016), Photo:HED

Co. Antrim and the WWI coastal gun battery at Kilroot, Co. Antrim, both scheduled in 2016.

Although since 2015 the Department has no longer been involved in the regular survey of the maritime archaeological resource, the surveys produced over the past two decades by the Centre for Maritime Archaeology (CMA), University of Ulster, Coleraine continue to provide a valuable record of the nature and condition of the maritime archaeological resource. In conjunction with HED's marine archaeologist, currently based in the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs as a partnership working arrangement, the Department has continued to schedule archaeological and historic sites from the maritime and marine landscape, most notably the WWI era wreck of the HMS Drake



HMS Drake



HMS Drake –side scan sonar survey of the wreck sites of HMS Drake and the Ella Hewitt, Image: Marine and Fisheries Division, DAERA



Cold War Regional Government HQ nuclear bunker, Caherty, Ballymena (ANT 033:102), Photo: HED

in Church Bay, Rathlin Island. There are currently 82 maritime sites scheduled for protection in Northern Ireland, approximately 2.5% of the total number in the Maritime Record.

The small number of defence and maritime sites included in the Schedule of historic monuments is reflective of the need for further survey work to better understand the resource and identify suitable sites for protection.

Among the key recommendations of the 2009 review was to increase the scheduling of sites and monuments, particularly prehistoric sites, on land-use types where there is greater potential for damage, such as improved grassland, arable and development land. Since that review the number of scheduled sites on improved grassland has increased from 231 to 283 and

scheduled sites on arable land has increased from 65 to 87. As of July 2017 a total of 9.3% of known SMR sites on improved grassland have been scheduled and a total of 10.45% of known SMR sites on arable land have been scheduled. Because of difficulties in accurately identifying potential development lands figures for this land type are more difficult to calculate precisely but approximate calculations show a 20% increase in the number of scheduled sites in areas with development potential since 2009.

Following on the CAMSAR study since 2010 Field Wardens have been scoring and reporting on scheduled monuments in terms of their current condition and potential for change. In addition to providing crucial data which can be used to monitor and target resources towards sites at greater risk, this



Cloughorr Standing Stone, Co. Antrim (Ant 006.010). Site on arable land with potential development land in the background, Photo: HED

data provides invaluable baseline data which could be used to quantify general trends in risk that can occur due to land use, topography and development. Unfortunately to date it has not been possible to revisit the CAMSAR study, which is now a decade old.

The Historic Monuments Council considers that it is of critical importance to maintaining

the value of this baseline data that it is re-run in the immediate future. Monitoring the impact on the historic environment of changes in the agricultural policy framework in Northern Ireland that may follow on the UK's withdrawal from the European Union provides an added and important incentive to do so.

4.4 Areas of Special Archaeological Interest

A series of candidate Areas of Significant Archaeological Interest have been identified and assessed by Historic Environment Division and are in the process of being submitted to district councils for consideration of inclusion in Local Development Plans.

Areas of Significant Archaeological Interest (ASAs) are particularly distinctive areas of historic landscape in Northern Ireland. They are likely to include a number of individual and related monuments and many also be distinguished by their landscape character and topography. There are 10 ASAs already designated. These are Dunluce and Knockdhu in Co. Antrim, Navan and the Dorsey in Co. Armagh, Downpatrick, Dundrum and the Giant's Ring in Co. Down, Devenish and Topped Mountain in Fermanagh and Beaghmore in Co. Tyrone.

As detailed in the previous section district councils across Northern Ireland are in the process of creating their Local Development Plans (LDPs). In line with the guidance in the Strategic Planning Policy Statement (6.29) district councils are required to protect already designated Areas of Significant Archaeological Interest (ASAs) and to consider as appropriate the designation of further ASAs. The Strategic Planning Policy Statement further outlines that the Historic Monuments Council is to be consulted on the identification of ASAs. Local policies for the protection of the overall



Devenish Co. Fermanagh, Area of Significant Archaeological Interest (ASAI), looking west, Photo: HED

character and integrity of these distinctive areas should be included in LDPs where relevant.

Historic Environment Division consulted the Historic Monuments Council on potential candidate ASAs in July 2017. In addition the Historic Monuments Council took the opportunity to visit candidate ASAs in the field. HED assessment included inventories of the historic assets, consideration of views between monuments and planning histories. This was accompanied by analysis of historical documentation sources, historic mapping along with Geographical Information Systems (GIS) analysis and fieldwork to understand the significance and evolution of each specific landscape and to articulate the contribution of the landscape to the understanding and appreciation of the monuments within it.

Historic Environment Division had identified seven candidate ASAs to be put forward for designation in the Local Development Plan process. In addition all of the designated sites were reviewed and it was decided that two merited extension. The ASA designation would make the landscape in the locality an important consideration in decision-making on future proposals for development that would impact on the historic environment.

In drafting the associated Statements of Significance to be submitted to district councils consideration has to be given to the specific types of changes in each landscape that could compromise its historic integrity, and the contribution of the landscape to the enjoyment and appreciation of the historic monuments within it.



Dunluce, Co. Antrim, Area of Significant Archaeological Interest (ASA), looking southwest, Photo: HED

4.5 Protocol for the Care of the Government Estate

The first Northern Ireland specific version of the Protocol for the Care of the Government Historic Estate was published in 2013. It commits government to setting a good example in the care of its historic estate.

The Protocol for the Care of the Government Historic Estate commits Executive Departments and Agencies to good practice. It asks each body to nominate a heritage officer and to provide a summary report and information to Historic Environment Division, Department for Communities on each heritage asset it has responsibility for. This includes monuments, listed buildings, unlisted buildings of historic interest, industrial heritage, defence heritage and registered historic parks and gardens. While bodies may have had maintenance regimes in place for buildings, less formal arrangements are likely to have been in place for sites and monuments. The initial focus of the Protocol was on collating an accurate list of assets as the basis for ongoing monitoring. Through this process over 1350 heritage assets (up from 1289 in 2013) in the care of Government Departments and Agencies had been identified by 2015.

The objective of the Protocol is that owners should identify, understand and

manage their historic estate in an exemplary way. At its core are 12 points which government has agreed to follow: nominate a heritage officer; use practitioners with appropriate qualifications and expertise; ensure the significance of any heritage asset is taken into account when planning change; commission regular condition surveys; implement a planned programme of repairs and maintenance; protect heritage at risk; work to keep buildings in active use; comply with statutory procedures that regulate works to heritage assets; ensure a high standard of work in any alternation; prepare a biennial conservation report; identify and record

heritage assets and ensure that the historic environment is included in climate change action plans.

Biennial reports were produced in 2013, 2015 and 2018 (the delay in the latter report was due to the lack of a Communities Committee of the Assembly to which to present the report). The reports consist of a



series of case studies indicating the importance of heritage assets as important economic and social assets and highlighting key work on them. This is followed by the returns the Historic Environment Division (formerly NIEA), received from across the public sector. Analysis of the assets owned or leased by the Executive and its Arm's Length Bodies in Northern Ireland indicates that buildings (48%) and monuments (44%; State Care Monuments, Scheduled Monuments and undesignated monuments on the Sites and Monuments Record) dominate the assets.

The vast majority of the estate is not considered to be at risk. The assets cared for by each Department vary. Some are responsible for a large number of features while other are responsible for a relatively small number. Departments such as the Department for Communities (DfC) and the Department for Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) have a large number of historic monuments in their care, while the Department for Infrastructure (DfI) has a large number of listed structures (most of these are listed bridges).

Different resources and arrangements are required to manage and monitor these assets across departments and their Arm's Length

Bodies. Knowledge of individual assets remains crucial if appropriate decisions are to be made. All designated heritage features, and many of the undesignated ones, have HED reports explaining why they are of interest. HED has a network of archaeologists and architects who can provide advice and information on the conservation of individual assets. For large sites a conservation plan approach is required. This ensures that the full significance and inter-relatedness of assets is fully understood. Such an approach has been followed by The Executive Office at Ebrington Barracks, Crumlin Road goal, Belfast and the Maze Long Kesh site, Co. Down and has provided knowledge to inform wider masterplans.

The Protocol is commended as good practice to district councils. In 2013 no Council signed up to provide data, although Omagh District Council advised that it had adopted it as good practice. The 2015 reporting round coincided with major changes with the formation of eleven large district councils in 2015. Encouraging Councils to sign up to provide data on their assets in the Protocol will be a key opportunity to protect heritage assets in district council ownership.

4.6 Archaeological Archives

Archaeological archives are cited in the 1992 European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (referred to as the Valetta Convention), which was ratified by the UK Government and entered into force in 2001. The Valetta Convention places an obligation on governments to “implement measures for the physical protection of the archaeological heritage, making provision...for appropriate storage places for archaeological remains which have been removed from their original location”.

Northern Ireland currently has no such provision in place, and as a result there is a significant risk that this unique and irreplaceable cultural heritage, which reflects the story of our shared past, will be lost and its true value to our communities will not be recognised.

As noted in the HMC Report 2009-12 the issue of archaeological archives in Northern Ireland was officially recognised at a Assembly level when a joint motion by the Committees for Culture, Arts and Leisure and Environment put forward in the NI Assembly on July 2, 2012 stated:

That this Assembly notes that there are gaps in the policy frameworks and legislation relating to the excavation of archaeological artefacts from planning-led developments, particularly in relation to the long-term curation and storage of such items; and calls on the Minister of Culture, Arts and Leisure and the Minister of the

Environment to address these issues, which straddle their Departments, and to gain a greater understanding of the material that has been excavated to date.

In the Assembly debate the term ‘archaeological archives’ referred specifically to material generated by relatively recent developer-led excavation activity undertaken by commercial archaeological companies in Northern Ireland. Archaeological archives, however, are much more extensive. Since 2013 joint work between National Museums Northern Ireland (NMNI) and NIEA, now Historic Environment Division identified three main groups of material that more accurately describe the extent of archaeological archive holdings in Northern Ireland.

These groups include archaeological material currently in:

1. The ownership of, and stored by, NMNI
2. The care of, and stored by, HED
3. In the possession of, and stored by, private archaeological development companies and the university sector. The long-term future of much of this material is uncertain. This is by far the largest volume of material and is constantly growing as a result of ongoing excavation.

In relation to the last category in 2014 it was estimated there were 1,825 archives comprising approximately 1.47m objects, the majority held by commercial companies. The number of archives will have increased

since 2014 and continues to grow. This is an outcome of ongoing archaeological excavations as a result of construction works such as housing, road schemes and commercial/ industrial developments. A large proportion of these archives were generated through publicly funded schemes, for example Invest NI development sites. However, since they are usually stored by private archaeological companies, these archives are inaccessible to the public. Consequently their true value and benefit to communities is not being realised.

As well as the Valetta Convention, which establishes a requirement to provide appropriate storage places for archaeological remains, there are two relevant pieces of specific Northern Ireland legislation. These are the Museums and Galleries (Northern Ireland) Order 1998 and the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (NI) Order 1995. The underlying issue common to both these pieces of legislation is that neither identifies responsibility and provision for long-term curation and storage of archaeological excavation archives in Northern Ireland.

Both pre-date Planning Policy Statement 6 (Planning, Archaeology and the Built Heritage), which was introduced in 1999 and forms the basis for developer funding of excavations, stating that...“where it is decided that development may proceed, this will be conditional on appropriate archaeological mitigation measures”. The lack of clearly articulated ownership of responsibility has

resulted in the current situation confronting the Department for Communities, whereby it is currently failing to meet its obligations under the Valetta Convention.

There is also an opportunity for DfC, however, to present an innovative and creative solution to the broader issues of archaeological archives, thereby delivering efficiencies and enabling the public benefits to be realised. The presence of both NMNI and HED within the Engaged Communities Group within the Department since the reorganisation of Government departments in 2016 affords opportunities to develop policy for the long-term storage, curation, display and accessibility of archaeological excavation archives and to consider shared services, in particular the storage of archaeological excavation archives. Both organisations are currently storing archaeological material resulting in a duplication of requirements for appropriate storage space, security, environmental monitoring, conservation and interpretation. In addition, these same requirements are needed for those archives held by commercial companies.

Resolving the current unsatisfactory situation regarding the storage, curation, display and accessibility of archaeological archives will ensure Northern Ireland’s compliance with the Valetta Convention, and that the full community value of these heritage assets can be realised. Failure to resolve this will result in a great loss of cultural heritage potential.

4.7 Drumclay Crannóg, Co. Fermanagh Review

In late 2012 the then Minister for the Environment commissioned the Chair of the Historic Monuments Council to review the circumstances surrounding the need for a major archaeological excavation at Drumclay crannóg, Co. Fermanagh.

From June 2012 until April 2013 archaeologists were engaged in the excavation of a crannóg (an artificial island built of various materials, arranged as a platform capable of supporting houses and associated domestic activities) at Drumclay, Co. Fermanagh. The excavation of the crannóg was necessary because of a local road scheme planned by the then Roads Service of the Department of Regional Development (DRD), the A32 Cherrymount Link Road, close to Enniskillen.

In June/early July 2012 there was significant professional and public concern about the conduct of the excavation. In response the then Minister for the Environment, Alex Attwood MLA, instructed his officials to pursue a maximum management strategy. This involved DOE taking over management of the excavation, working with DRD and successfully delivering one of the most important archaeological excavations of an early medieval/medieval site in Ireland. Work is progressing on the post-excitation analysis with the framework of a project board within HED, although this has been challenging given financial circumstances.

In December 2012 the then Minister commissioned the Chair of the Historic



Drumclay crannóg, excavation of timber construction and occupation layers in progress, Photo: HED

Monuments Council to examine why this excavation became necessary, the role of the Department and in particular NIEA in the decision-making process concerning the treatment of archaeological remains at the site



Drumclay crannóg, public open day during the excavation, Photo: HED

prior to July 2012. The review was conducted by the Chair of HMC, with the assistance of two members of HMC with relevant professional and legal experience.

The key finding of the review notes that the circumstances which resulted in the excavation of the crannóg were a result of systemic weaknesses as well as human judgement. The review team made a number of recommendations to improve the operation of the regulatory regime. The review and recommendations were published in 2015 with the Department of Environment response as an 'action plan', with subsequent action updates.

Some of the recommendations were addressed through a Prosperity Agreement between the then DRD/ Transport NI and HED, DOE and an associated Director of Engineering Memorandum. The Prosperity Agreement commits both bodies to make the preservation and presentation of archaeological heritage a fundamental element of future road schemes.

This is to be achieved through enhanced co-operation with the establishment of a formalised working group. Contact will be established at the earliest opportunity for individual projects and a single point of contact appointed for each scheme. The Director of Engineering Memorandum seeks to provide specific guidance on the management of archaeological excavations. It builds on and improves previous guidance from the initial targeting of areas to be investigated through to post-excavation recording.

A review of the process of licensing under the Historic Monuments and Archeological Objects Order (Northern Ireland) 1995 is actively underway as part of the review of the legislation itself and as an element of the Way Forward (see Section 3.2) process, putting in place a strategy for the practice of archaeology in Northern Ireland. The operational structure of HED (formerly NIEA, Built Heritage) has been reviewed and a new branch structure put in place to provide a clear focus on the responsibilities of the Division. Levels of management engagement between HED and other Departments have increased. For example, the Prosperity Agreement with Transport NI provides for an annual Director level review of progress.

It is important that the lessons learnt from the events at Drumclay crannóg are not forgotten and that the risks of this happening are recognised and avoided. Just as importantly the full value of the public investment in this major site, which has changed our view and understanding of life in early medieval and medieval Ireland, must be realised through the full post-excavation analysis and publication of the excavation.

5. Appreciation and Enjoyment

5.1 Realising the community and economic value of State Care Monuments

The period 2012-2019 has been a challenging time for the management of State Care Monuments. Alongside continuing work on the conservation and presentation of individual sites, Historic Environment Division is focusing on the realising the community and economic value of State Care Monuments.

The Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) Order provides the statutory basis for Historic Environment Division, Department for Communities management of 190 State Care Monuments. In its 2009-12 term of office the management, conservation and presentation of State Care Monuments were particular foci for HMC and its report on State Care Monument Visitation Survey was published in 2012. It had been the intention that this survey would be re-run during the 2012-2019 term but for various reasons this did not happen. Not least of the factors influencing this decision was the challenging environment of a decrease in finances and a reduction in the workforce, particularly those with skills in conservation, following the Voluntary Exit Scheme (VES) in 2015-6. This had a significant impact on the scale of work that could be undertaken by HED.

Nevertheless, significant changes and advances have taken place over this period. As recommended in the HMC Visitation Survey the complicated management

structure whereby the Regional Operations Unit, NIEA and DOE Communications were both involved in the management of State Care Monuments was reviewed at the time of Departmental reorganisation in 2015. This is now in the remit of the State Care Heritage Branch of Historic Environment Division. This has enabled HED to take a more strategic approach to its statutory remit for State Care Monuments.



Replacing a sail of the Ballycopeland Windmill, Co. Down, Photo: HED



Conservation work in progress on the upper floor of the keep, Carrickfergus Castle, Co. Antrim, photo: HED

Programmes of conservation have continued and there has been major work carried out for example at Carrickfergus Castle (ongoing), Ballycopeland Windmill and Scrabo Tower. In the latter case this has facilitated the re-establishment of visitor access to the tower through a partnership agreement with the National Trust.

A striking example of an integrated plan-led management approach is Tullaghoge Fort, southeast of Cookstown. It is best known as the inauguration site of the O'Neills in the medieval period. Up until 2016 access to the site comprised a car park with a dangerous entrance at the western foot of the hill. Historic Environment Division and Mid Ulster District Council (formerly Cookstown District Council) are working in partnership to preserve, protect and safeguard the site and to promote increased public awareness and accessibility. In the context of providing a

better understanding of the site so that the archaeological impact of any development could be assessed, a programme of research was carried out in 2011-15. This resulted in the discovery of late medieval buildings on the western side of the hill. These were incorporated into the interpretation and presentation of the site. Development work provided a new car parking area with safe access, interpretative signage and related features and a new path to the monument. The comments of visitors indicate a very positive response to the development. It has a key wider role as a heritage asset in promoting heritage in the area.

In HMC's State Care Monuments Visitation Survey the link between increasing community awareness and visitor numbers with the mobilisation of increased resources to facilitate management of State Care Monuments to best-practice standards was highlighted. This linkage has become a focus for HED



Tullaghoge, Co. Tyrone looking east with the new access and approach to the site in the foreground, photo: HED

and in 2017 Historic Environment Division commenced a major programme called; Realising the Community and Economic Value of State Care Monuments. This is managed by a programme board on which the Chair of HMC sits to represent HMC's statutory advisory role.

The rationale for the programme is that while there is now widespread recognition of the community and economic benefits of heritage, the realisation of this value can be stymied by a lack of investment in the heritage sector. In relation to State Care Monuments the challenges facing HED include a legacy of under-investment in conservation, a diminishing workforce and an increased demand on services, set against the prospect of continued budgetary reductions.

Therefore it is imperative that HED take steps to decide how it can best tackle these challenges while fulfilling its statutory functions and contributing to the wider and complementary objectives of the Department for Communities. This will require significant investment, as well as delivering significant returns. At the time this report was prepared a formal economic appraisal was being developed to provide the evidence base to lever the investment required.

The Historic Monuments Council sees its role as ensuring that State Care Monuments, as publicly owned and accessible monuments representing the rich legacy of the historic environment of Northern Ireland, are maintained, conserved and presented for the enjoyment and appreciation of future generations.

5.2 SACs Symposium...Future Places

In November 2016 CNCC, HBC and HMC organised a symposium on the theme of Future Places: Using heritage to build resilient communities.

With the reorganisation of Government Departments in 2016 the Council for Nature Conservation and the Countryside became a statutory advisory council to the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA). Along with HBC and HMC it had formerly been one of three statutory advisory Councils to the Department of the Environment. With the support of Historic Environment Division, Department for Communities and the Natural Environment Division/NIEA, DAERA the Chairs of the three councils have continued to meet and develop initiatives on common grounds of concern, such as landscape and places.

In November 2016 the councils organised a symposium on Future Places: Using Heritage to Build Resilient Communities. The symposium was held at Cultra Manor. The proceedings of the symposium were published in 2017 by DfC and DAERA. By hosting the symposium CNCC, HBC and HMC wanted to provide an opportunity for key-decision makers to

consider how we can take an integrated approach to the richness and diversity of heritage assets in planning for the future.

Heritage is a key factor in bringing communities together, creating jobs, making a healthy environment and forging identity and resilience. This is summed up in the idea of 'place-making'. Attractive places are also a key resource for communities in terms of attracting tourism and businesses. The planning process is one of the drivers for successful place-making and the Local Development Plan process, with its emphasis on Community Planning, provided the immediate context for the symposium.



Heritage also has great potential to contribute to the outcomes in the draft Programme for Government 2016-2021. The focus of the day was achieving these benefits across Northern Ireland. The keynote addresses and case studies illustrated how heritage can directly benefit our rural and urban communities. This was followed by a lively round



Ms Michelle McIlveen, MLA, Minister for Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (second from left), Mr Paul Givan MLA, Minister for Communities (centre), Mr Marcus Patton, Chair, Historic Buildings, Ms Hilary Kirkpatrick, Chair, Council for Nature Conservation and the Countryside and the Countryside and Professor Gabriel Cooney, Chair, Historic Monuments Council at the Future Places symposium, Photo: HED

table discussion in which all the 80 attendees actively participated.

The Minister of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs, Ms Michelle McIlveen MLA and the Minister for Communities, Mr Paul Givan MLA gave their support to the importance of demonstrating how heritage can benefit communities.

In drawing the strands of the day's discussion together the key recommendation arising from the symposium was that the full contribution of heritage for our futures needs to be recognised in the outcomes from the draft Programme for Government and in the Community Plans, Local Development Plans (Plan Strategies and



Round table discussion at the Future Places symposium, Photo: HED

Plan Policies) of district councils. This will require the connections between the built, natural and cultural heritage in Northern Ireland to be recognised and made explicit.

5.3 Historic Environment Stakeholder Group

This group has been active since 2016 under the leadership of Historic Environment Division, Department for Communities. The objective is to bring the sector together and to work collaboratively to realise the benefits of the historic environment for society today.

Since an initial meeting in June 2016 Historic Environment Division has led the development of a Historic Environment Stakeholder Group. The function of the Group is to bring the sector together to review progress in realising the benefits of Northern Ireland's historic environment, and to consider and agree further activity which should be undertaken. The Group consists of organisations in the heritage sector and interested parties outside the sector where this adds value to discussions. Since 2016 stakeholder meetings have been held on a regular basis. A core group, comprised of 6-8 individuals from organisations within the Stakeholder Group, progress matters between these meetings. The Group is chaired by HED.

The Northern Ireland Executive's draft Programme for Government (PfG) is the key delivery mechanism for government action over the period 2017-2022. The PfG has adopted an

outcomes based approach with fourteen outcomes. Success is to be measured through a series of indicators and delivered through action plans under each outcome.

The heritage sector has committed to a series of actions under nine of the PfG delivery plans. These are grouped under Physical Interventions and Infrastructure, Core Interventions and Wellbeing Interventions. Organisations within the Stakeholder Group have signed up to assist in delivering commitments as part of the heritage sector actions.

Another key objective of the Group is to communicate the value of heritage, both for now and the future, to society in Northern Ireland. There have been a number of initiatives to address this objective, notably the development of a narrative, Treasure the Past: Enrich the Future, that sets out in



accessible language the benefits of Northern Ireland's historic environment, using a series of case studies across Northern Ireland. Heritage creates value through tourism, but that's only its most obvious benefit. Nurturing a living past is essential to health and wellbeing, cultural and economic regeneration, and a shared sense of optimism. Sustaining our historic environment is a financial and logistical challenge, but a necessary one. Investing in heritage today is a down payment on

greater riches in the future—a vital ingredient in sustainable development.

While the environmental sector has a well-established identity with the Northern Ireland Environmental Link (NIEL) acting as an umbrella organisation for the sector, the Heritage Stakeholder Group is the first sustained attempt to bring together the built heritage sector and to recognise the strengths that come from organisations working together and maximising their often slim resources.

6. Looking to the Future

The period covered by this report focuses on the term of Council that ran from 2012-2019. Following on a first term 2009-12, this was the second term served by the Chairman. On completion of his term of office in January 2019 he had served in the post for ten years. This seems a good vantage point to reflect on the past and the future.

The period covered by this report ran from 1 February 2012 to 31 January 2019. The term of Council was to have been a five year one to 2016, but for various reasons, including the HED review of the Historic Buildings Council and Historic Monuments Council and the lack of a Northern Ireland Executive since 2017, the term of Council was extended.

A new Chair and nine new members of Council were appointed in early 2019 following public advertisement and interview process. This constitutes the beginning of a new HMC term and with the five members who were re-appointed brings the Historic Monuments Council back to its full complement of members working with a new Chair.

There are a number of key issues where the Historic Monuments Council has an important role to play as a statutory advisor to the Department for Communities. In 2017 Historic Environment Division formally notified HMC of its intention to review the Historic Monument and Archaeological Objects (NI) Order.

Historic Monuments Council 2019 -

Chair: Ms Audrey Gahan FSA

Mr Bill Darby

Dr Jason Bolton

Mr Ian Doyle

Ms Kate Lavery

Dr William Megarry

Dr Sally Montgomery

Dr Siobhán Mc Dermott

Mr Joseph McVey

Dr James O'Neill

Ms Christina O'Regan

Mr Sam Redmond

Mr David Vincent

Mr Robert Wilson

Ms Sarah Witchell

The Order is now almost a quarter of a century old. While it works well in some regards, there are key areas where it is out of step with the practice of archaeology in Northern Ireland. Key issues to be addressed include the licensing of archaeological excavations, archaeological archives and State Care Monuments. Historic Environment Division has already carried out a review of archaeological licensing and this will be incorporated into a review of the legislation. In relation to archaeological archives there are a number of issues to be addressed, perhaps most critically to resolve the current situation in Northern Ireland where there is no responsible authority accepting archaeological excavation archives. Hence the obligation under the Valletta Convention to provide appropriate storage places for such material cannot be met.

There is also an obligation on government under the Valetta Convention to maintain an up to date inventory of archaeological heritage within the jurisdiction. The review of the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects Order should make the provision of a Historic Environment Record of Northern Ireland a statutory requirement. One other key area that the review must address is the current situation whereby over 85% (14,000) of the sites and monuments on the Sites and Monuments Record are only minimally protected through policy and as material considerations in the planning process, with a minority of monuments statutorily protected as Scheduled or State Care Monuments. Alongside the necessity of maintaining an active scheduling programme, consideration has to be given to providing

more active mechanisms for the protection of what is a vulnerable archaeological resource.

It is now a decade since the Condition and Management Survey of the Archaeological Resource in Northern Ireland was published, and fifteen years since the fieldwork for the survey was conducted. It is strongly recommended to Historic Environment Division that a similar survey of the same sites is now required. This survey would assess the impact and effectiveness of current policies and practices on the management and condition of archaeological sites.

With the devolution of the planning process (with the exception of regionally important developments) to district councils since 2015 and as these local authorities are preparing Local Development Plans, the need for expertise in the historic environment at district council level has become apparent. Historic Environment Division continues to be a statutory consultee in relation to development proposals that could affect archaeological sites. However, expertise is needed within the councils particularly to inform forward planning through the LDP process and to assist with the internal assessment by the planning authority of the potential impact of development proposals on the historic environment and heritage assets.

Historic Environment Division is playing a key leadership role for the wider historic environment sector, for example in the formation and development of a Historic Environment Stakeholder Group which in *Treasure The Past: Enrich the Future* has

published an accessible narrative setting out the importance of heritage for the future, as a foundation for sustainable development.

More specifically relating to the remit of HMC since late 2016 the Division has been leading and promoting the Way Forward for Archaeology in Northern Ireland process. This aims to expand and deepen the impact and benefit of archaeology and the results of archaeological research. The Historic Monuments Council has been actively involved in the process to date and it offers an important opportunity to improve communication and collaboration and to show how archaeology can contribute to society in a variety of ways.

In its previous term of office, 2009-2012, HMC had carried out a Visitation Survey of State Care Monuments. This involved a survey of the accessibility and grounds maintenance and of the availability of interpretation and information. It had been the intention to carry a second such survey in the current term, but this was not accomplished. On the other hand, the HMC Visitation Survey was one of the documents that underpinned the development by HED of the Realising the Community and Economic Value of State Care Monuments programme from 2017. This programme is of key importance in demonstrating the public benefit and return from investing in key State Care Monuments and in turn the value of re-investment of income across the wider portfolio of State Care Monuments. Under the Historic Monuments and Archaeological

Objects Order the Historic Monuments Council has a key role to play in advising HED on how it can best deliver this ambitious programme, alongside fulfilling its statutory duties and contributing to the wider objectives of the Department for Communities.

Reflecting back on the programme of work set out in 2012 for the Historic Monuments Council, it is salutary to note that there are areas of work where HMC has not been as active as it might have been. For example, the Historic Monuments Council has long been concerned with the development of an effective policy for the protection of the rich and diverse range of carved stone monuments in Northern Ireland and this remains an important area to address.

However, if there is one issue that needs renewed focus and emphasis it is the impact of climate change on cultural heritage in Northern Ireland. Through the work and input into policy formation of the Centre for Maritime Archaeology, University of Ulster, this was an area where considerable work was done in the earlier part of this decade. In recent years there has perhaps not been the same focus on it, but the reality of the impact of the climate crisis has if anything become clearer. There is an urgent need for strategies to predict and appropriately manage the impact of climate change on Northern Ireland's cultural heritage.

It has been a privilege and honour to serve as Chair of the Historic Monuments Council for the

last ten years. I have come to appreciate more fully the richness and diversity of the historic environment of Northern Ireland and the challenges it faces in the particular context of society in the early decades of the 21st century. I have also benefited and learnt from the expertise and commitment of many people, not least the staff of Built Heritage, NIEA and Historic

Environment Division, DfC but especially from my colleagues who have served as members of the Historic Monuments Council since 2009. Long may HMC continue to play the key role it does.

Professor Gabriel Cooney

Appendices

1. Scheduled Monuments 2012-2019
2. HMC Discussion Papers

1. Scheduled Monuments 2012-2019

| Townland | Scheduled Monument | GridRef | Date Scheduled | SMR Number |
|---------------------|---|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| DERRYGONNELLY | Two 17th-century houses within bawn | H1187152475 | 22/03/2012 | FER 191:103 |
| OLD FREEHOLD | Findspot of flints and pottery | D3387102039 | 22/03/2012 | ANT 040:101 |
| LOUGHRY | Bronze Age Settlement and Ring Ditch | H8139374989 | 22/03/2012 | TYR 038:047 |
| DEMESNE | Cist Burial | D1497050890 | 04/05/2012 | ANT 001:094 |
| CALHAME | Raised Rath | J3272090510 | 04/05/2012 | ANT 052:001 |
| FISH LOUGHAN | Earthworks: "The Dales" or "Ardvee Kahan" | C8756029100 | 04/05/2012 | LDY 007:027 |
| MILL LOUGHAN; CAMUS | Ford | C87592891 | 04/05/2012 | LDY 007:100 |
| GRANGE BEG | WWII Pillbox | C7923735547 | 04/05/2012 | LDY 002:019 |
| CROSSREAGH EAST | World War 2 Pillbox | C7855036240 | 14/09/2012 | LDY 003:078 |
| CLONMAKANE | Court tomb | C5477915556 | 14/09/2012 | LDY 015:034 |
| LITTLE DERRY | Cairn "The Fairy Bush" | C7218820048 | 14/09/2012 | LDY 017:058 |
| LOUGHERMORE | Cup and Ring marked stone | C5842413332 | 14/09/2012 | LDY 023:052 |
| DERRYCHRIER | Standing Stone | C6703108490 | 14/09/2012 | LDY 024:005 |
| OWENBEG | Two Standing Stones | C6716008550 | 14/09/2012 | LDY 024:006 |
| TAMNYAGAN | Standing Stone | C6338003360 | 14/09/2012 | LDY 030:089 |
| LACKAGH | Cairn | C4702005900 | 14/09/2012 | LDY 028:012 |

| Townland | Scheduled Monument | GridRef | Date Scheduled | SMR Number |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| LACKAGH | Cairn | C4704005890 | 14/09/2012 | LDY 028:013 |
| LACKAGH | Cairn | C4706005870 | 14/09/2012 | LDY 028:014 |
| DRUMCOVIT | Standing Stone | C6335705199 | 14/09/2012 | LDY 030:013 |
| GALLANY | Standing Stone | C6444605333 | 14/09/2012 | LDY 030:016 |
| FINCARN | Standing Stone | C6441704779 | 14/09/2012 | LDY 030:017 |
| TEMPLEMOYLE | Stone Circle/remains of megalith | C6632605417 | 14/09/2012 | LDY 030:045 |
| ALDRUMMAN | Wedge Tomb "Market Cross" | H5588076260 | 14/09/2012 | TYR 036:026 |
| ALDRUMMAN | Court Tomb "Market Cross" | H5589076250 | 14/09/2012 | TYR 036:032 |
| CLOGHFIN | Standing Stones | H6009067350 | 14/09/2012 | TYR 044:024 |
| CLOGHFIN | Standing Stone | H5990267250 | 14/09/2012 | TYR 044:025 |
| CROSSREAGH EAST | East Mole | C7843936404 | 14/09/2012 | LDY 003:500 |
| BALLYWOOLEN | West Mole | C7818536644 | 14/09/2012 | LDY 002:500 |
| LACKAGH | Cairn | C4692705885 | 14/09/2012 | LDY 028:015 |
| BALLYMACDERMOT | Court Tomb | J0656024020 | 17/01/2013 | ARM 026:015 |
| ANNAGHMARE | Court Tomb "The Black Castle" | H9049017820 | 17/01/2013 | ARM 027:007 |
| CLONTYGORA | Court Tomb - "The Kings Ring" | J0986019420 | 17/01/2013 | ARM 029:011 |
| CHURCHTOWN | Portal Tomb "Druid's Altar" | H2666085390 | 17/01/2013 | TYR 016:018 |

| Townland | Scheduled Monument | GridRef | Date Scheduled | SMR Number |
|----------------------|---|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| CREGGANCONROE | Court Tomb | H6622075750 | 17/01/2013 | TYR 037:012 |
| BALLYWHOLAN | Portal Tomb "Carnfadrig" or Carnpatrick" | H5554948997 | 17/01/2013 | TYR 065:003 |
| TULLAGHMURRY WEST | "The Berrins" Fishing Station | C8128837518 | 17/01/2013 | MRL 012:023 |
| CRAIGS | Court Tomb "The Broad Stone" | C9792717550 | 13/05/2013 | ANT 022:023 |
| BALLYHILL | 17th-century Bawn - "Dalways Bawn" - part of | J4427091430 | 13/05/2013 | ANT 047:015 |
| STEEPLE | Bullaun, "The Witches Stone" | J1546087690 | 13/05/2013 | ANT 050:008 |
| STEEPLE | Early Christian Monastic Site, Round Tower and Bullaun | J1544087700 | 13/05/2013 | ANT 050:009 |
| BALLYWEE | Complex early Christian Settlement with houses and souterrains "Ballywee" | J2185089870 | 13/05/2013 | ANT 050:036 |
| BALLYKEEL (HOLYWOOD) | Hollywood Motte | J4009179200 | 13/05/2013 | DOW 001:001 |
| TULLYNAKILL | Post-Medieval church & graveyard | J5013664516 | 13/05/2013 | DOW 017:003 |
| BALLYSPURGE | Fortified house and bawn "The White House" | J6427755062 | 13/05/2013 | DOW 025:019 |
| LISNAGADE | Multivallate Rath "Lisnavaragh Fort" | J0809044240 | 13/05/2013 | DOW 033:006 |
| LISNAGADE | Trivallate Rath and Univallate Annex - "Lisnagade Fort" | J0867044050 | 13/05/2013 | DOW 033:009 |

| Townland | Scheduled Monument | GridRef | Date Scheduled | SMR Number |
|---------------------------|--|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| DRUMCLAY; KNOCKALOUGH | Crannog | H2470245284 | 13/05/2013 | FER 211:120 |
| RAVELLEA | Landscape Feature "The Thistle" | H6560052200 | 17/06/2013 | TYR 060:042 |
| BALLYKEEL | Portal tomb in long cairn with cist "Ballykeel Dolmen" | H9952621329 | 17/12/2013 | ARM 028:020 |
| CULLINTRAW | Windmill Stump | J47476741 | 08/05/2014 | DOW 010:500 |
| LARGE PARK (HILLSBOROUGH) | Artillery Fort and Rath "Hillsborough Fort" | J2450058600 | 07/07/2014 | DOW 014:012 |
| DERRY; LONDONDERRY | Derry City Walls | C4362016730 | 27/11/2014 | LDY 014:033 |
| BALLYLOUGH | Crannog | C9474037230 | 30/01/2015 | ANT 007:030 |
| MOUNT HAMILTON | Probable Crannog | D0724019120 | 30/01/2015 | ANT 023:015 |
| DERRY | Two early Christian Churches "Churches of Dere" | J6121052350 | 30/01/2015 | DOW 032:005 |
| BALLYROLLY | Crannog "Lough Faughan Crannog" | J4464041140 | 30/01/2015 | DOW 037:050 |
| KEENAGHAN | Crannog | G9733059840 | 30/01/2015 | FER 170:016 |
| INTAKE | Crannog "Shemy's Island" | H9784097140 | 30/01/2015 | LDY 037:025 |
| GALGORM | Church | D0809002380 | 03/08/2015 | ANT 037:013 |
| GALGORM | 17th -century House and Bawn, "Galgorm Castle" | D0818002280 | 03/08/2015 | ANT 037:014 |

| Townland | Scheduled Monument | GridRef | Date Scheduled | SMR Number |
|------------------------|---|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| ARTIKELLY | WWII Airfield. Aghanloo Airfield | C6812925431 | 03/08/2015 | LDY 009:050 |
| BALLYKINLER UPPER | WW1 Training Trench Systems | J4241735989 | 03/08/2015 | DOW 044:064 |
| BALLYKINLER UPPER | WW1 Training Trench Systems and grenade bunker | J4422135450 | 03/08/2015 | DOW 044:065 |
| PREHEN | 17th-century Bawn | C4190814364 | 24/10/2015 | LDY 014:083 |
| DUNLUCE | Multi period Castle with rock cut souterrain - "Dunluce Castle" | C9046041370 | 14/01/2016 | ANT 002:003 |
| DUNLUCE | Dunluce Historic Settlement Complex | C9041041260 | 15/01/2016 | ANT 002:008 |
| BALLYMACARRET | Georgian Glassworks - "Sirocco Works" | J3493074380 | 21/03/2016 | DOW 004:015 |
| SOUTH WEST BALLYCARRY | Fortification - Bawn | J4482993519 | 31/03/2016 | ANT 047:069 |
| CAHERTY | Regional Government Headquarters Nuclear Bunker | D13940426 | 28/04/2016 | ANT 033:102 |
| CLOUGHORR | Standing Stone | C8752039130 | 29/11/2016 | ANT 006:010 |
| KELLS | Augustinian Abbey "Kells Abbey" | J1408097088 | 29/11/2016 | ANT 038:026 |
| DUNDRUM | Dundrum Castle | J4048037000 | 29/11/2016 | DOW 044:006 |
| BALLYHACKET GLENAHORRY | Rath and Souterrain | C7493033830 | 29/11/2016 | LDY 006:023 |
| INISHRUSH | Crannog in Green Lough | C9368004210 | 29/11/2016 | LDY 033:010 |

| Townland | Scheduled Monument | GridRef | Date Scheduled | SMR Number |
|----------------------|---|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| BALLYMACPEAKE UPPER | Enclosure | H9318098620 | 29/11/2016 | LDY 037:006 |
| BALLYMACPEAKE UPPER | Crannog | H9310098670 | 29/11/2016 | LDY 037:023 |
| LIGHT HOUSE ISLAND | Cottage Lighthouse/ Beacon Tower | J5970785922 | 29/11/2016 | DOW 003:500 |
| LIGHT HOUSE ISLAND | Radar Reflector | J5971585953 | 29/11/2016 | DOW 003:012 |
| LIGHT HOUSE ISLAND | Lighthouse Stump | J5971485912 | 29/11/2016 | DOW 003:501 |
| KILROOT | WW1 Coastal Battery | J4506089050 | 29/11/2016 | ANT 053:016 |
| KILROOT | Searchlight Emplacement (associated with WW1 Coastal Battery) | J4512088840 | 29/11/2016 | ANT 053:017 |
| KILROOT | Searchlight Emplacement (associated with WW1 Coastal Battery) | J4506089050 | 29/11/2016 | ANT 053:018 |
| DOWNHILL | Railway Tunnel (West) | C75893629 | 29/11/2016 | LDY 002:502 |
| DOWNHILL | Railway Tunnel - East Tunnel | C76493624 | 29/11/2016 | LDY 002:503 |
| DERRYBEG | Mound | H2643041140 | 16/02/2017 | FER 229:059 |
| MONEYBROOM | Chimney (associated with Knocknadona Quarry) | J22176663 | 16/02/2017 | ANT 063:501 |
| MONEYBROOM | Lime Kilns (5no. associated with Knocknadona Quarry) | J22196654 | 16/02/2017 | ANT 063:500 |
| TOWN PARKS (BELFAST) | Graving Dock | J34397506 | 16/02/2017 | ANT 061:502 |
| TOWN PARKS (BELFAST) | Graving Dock | J34427510 | 16/02/2017 | ANT 061:501 |

| Townland | Scheduled Monument | GridRef | Date Scheduled | SMR Number |
|--------------------|--|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| CHURCH BAY RATHLIN | Shipwreck -WW1 Armoured Cruiser HMS Drake | D1380050170 | 18/05/2017 | ANT 001:118 |
| DOWNHILL | Church and Graveyard | C7582035410 | 22/02/2018 | LDY 002:001 |
| DRUMAKEELY | Later Mesolithic habitation Site (partially excavated) | D0641813086 | 22/02/2018 | ANT 027:107 |
| BROUGHANLEA | Colliery Airway and Drainage Tunnel | D1383341489 | 28/01/2019 | ANT 005:500 |
| TORNAROAN | Mine Entrance | D1478641893 | 28/01/2019 | ANT 005:501 |

2. HMC Discussion Papers

| List of HM papers for HMC from 2012-2019 | | |
|--|-------|---|
| 2012 | HM478 | <p>Proposals for Scheduling: April 2012 Meeting – For re-scheduling:</p> <p>ANT 019:001; ANT 019:002 Beaghs, 'Hugh McPhelim O'Neill & Servant's Tombs', two Barrows or Cairns ANT 038:023 Ballycowan , Rath & Souterrain ANT 050:013 Rathenraw, Platform Rath reused as Motte & Bailey ANT 051:004 Doagh, Motte ANT 052:057 Ballyduff, Bivallate Rath DOW 013:013 Carnalbanagh East, possible Henge LDY 007:037 Mount Sandel, Mesolithic Settlement Site TYR 011:015 Aghalane, Bronze Age Ceremonial Landscape</p> <p>For scheduling: TYR 060:042 Ravellea, Landscape Feature: The Thistle MRL 027:020 Possible Submarine Wreck</p> |
| | HM479 | Climate Change & Cultural Heritage N.I.- Towards Adaption |
| | HM480 | <p>Proposals for Scheduling For re-scheduling:</p> <p>ANT 052:152 Carrickfergus & East Central Ward, Boundary Wall of Joymount Gardens LDY 015:034 Clonmakane, Court Tomb TYR 036:026 & 036:032 Altdrumman, Court and Wedge Tombs TYR 044:024 Cloghfin, Standing Stones (3)</p> <p>For scheduling: LDY 017:058 Little Derry, Cairn: The Fairy Bush, Tasseys Hill LDY 023:052 Loughermore, Decorated Stone LDY 024:005 Derrychrier, Standing Stone LDY024:006 Owenbeg, Standing Stones (2) LDY 028:012, 028:013, 028:014 & 028:015 Lackagh Cairns LDY 030:013, 030:016, 030:017 & 030:089 Group Of Four Standing Stones close to Feeney, Co. Londonderry LDY 030:045 Templemoyle, Stone Circle/Remains of Megalith TYR 044:025 Cloghfin, Standing Stone (fallen) TYR 060:042 Ravellea, Landscape Feature: The Thistle (carried forward from HM 478)</p> |
| | HM481 | Scheduling Programme 2011-14 (lists scheduled heritage sites) |

List of HM papers for HMC from 2012-2019

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| | HM482 | Proposals for Scheduling ARM 026:015 Ballymacdermot, Court Tomb ARM 027:007 Annaghmare, Court Tomb 'The Black Castle' ARM 028:020 Ballykeel, Portal Tomb ARM 029:011 Clontygora, Court Tomb 'The King's Ring' TYR 016:018 Churchtown, Portal Tomb 'The Druid's Altar' TYR 037:012 Cregganconroe, Court Tomb TYR 065:003 Ballywholan, Chambered Tomb 'Carnfadrig' DOW 001:045 Ballykeel, Windmill Stump (IHR 2511) MRL 012:023 Tullaghmurry West, Berrins Fishing Station |
| | HM483 | Interim Report on Crannóg at Drumclay |
| | HM484 | Discussion of Work Programmes/Strategy 2012-16 |
| | HM485 | Programme of Work 2012-16 |
| | HM486 | Drumclay Crannóg Scheduling FER 211:120 Drumclay: Knockalough, Crannóg |
| | HM487 | Proposals for Scheduling ANT 022:023 Craigs, Court Tomb, 'The Broad Stone' ANT 047:015 Ballyhill, 17th C Bawn, 'Dalway's Bawn' ANT 050:009 Steeple, Round Tower ANT 050:008 Bullaun: 'The Witch's Stone' ANT 050:036 Ballywee, Early Christian Settlement DOW 001:001 Ballykeel (Holywood), Holywood Motte DOW 017:003 Tullynakill, Post-Medieval Church & Graveyard DOW 025:019 Ballyspurge, Fortified House & Bawn 'The Whitehouse' DOW 033:006 Lisnagade, Bivallatte Rathe 'Lisnavaragh Fort' DOW 033:009 Lisnagade, Trivallate Rath & Univallate Annexe 'Lisnagade Fort' |
| 2013 | HM488 | Scheduling and Listing (Draft) paper |
| | HM489 | Scheduling Strategy 2013-14 (lists monuments/scheduled monuments by each county) |
| | HM490 | Proposals for Scheduling LDY 14A:002 Culmore, 17th- Century church walls LDY 014:083 Prehen Bawn LDY 014:033 City Walls |

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| | HM491 | Areas of Special Archaeological Interest (List of current and potential candidate ASAs) |
| 2014 | HM492 | Proposals for Scheduling 2013-2014 For scheduling: ANT 007:030 Ballylough More, Crannóg ANT 023:015 Mount Hamilton, (probable) Crannóg DOW 014:012 Large Park, Artillery Fort "Hillsborough Fort" DOW 032:005 Derry, Ecclesiastical site (State Care), "Churches of Dere" DOW 037:050 Ballyrolly, Crannóg, Lough Faughan Crannóg, Lough Falcon FER170:016 Keenaghan, Crannóg LDY 037:025 Intake, Crannóg, "Shemys Island" For re-scheduling: LDY 033:010 Inishrush, Crannóg, Greenlough Island/Inishrush TYR 058:033 Clogher Demesne, Hillfort (State Care) |
| | HM493 | Proposals for Scheduling October 2014 ANT 053:016, 017 & 018, Kilroot, Coastal Battery ANT 006:010 Cloughorr, Standing Stone ANT 037:014 & 013 Galgorm, Bawn, garden walls, avenue and church DOW 004:015 Ballymacarret, Georgian Glassworks, Sirocco Works DOW 044:066 Dundrum, Dundrum Castle (State Care) DOW 044:064 & 065 Ballykinler, World War 1 Training Trench Systems FER 229:059 Derrybeg, Mound/Crannóg LDY009:050 Aghanloo, Elements of WWII Airfield LDY 026:052 Knockoneill, Court Tomb 'Giant's Grave', (State Care) LDY 002:502 & 503 Downhill, West & East Railway Tunnels |
| | HM494 | Proposed template for papers to the Historic Monuments Council |
| 2015 | HM495 A | HM 495: SAFEGUARDING NORTHERN IRELAND'S MARINE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT: a case for scheduling HMS Drake (Rory McNeary) |
| | HM495 B | Proposals for Scheduling January 2015 ANT 002:003 & 008 Dunluce Castle and Earthworks, Dunluce ANT 005:500 Colliery airway and drainage tunnel, 'Billy's Shank', White Mine Colliery, Broughanlea ANT 005:501 Mine Entrance, (The North Star Colliery), Tornaroan DOW 003:501 (Lighthouse Island) Cottage Lighthouse/ Beacon tower DOW 003:500 (Lighthouse Island) Lighthouse stump DOW 003:012 (Lighthouse Island) Radar Reflector World War Two (DHP:325) |

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| | HM496 | Proposals for Descheduling April 2015 - THIS PAPER WAS POSTPONED AND WAS PRESENTED AS HM500 IN OCTOBER 2015. |
| | HM497 | NIRLCA – HED input Claire Foley (1st September 2015) |
| | HM498 | Proposals for Scheduling 2015-2016 (For 1st September 2015) ANT 027:107 Drumakeely, Later Mesolithic Habitation Site ANT 038:026 Kells, Augustinian Abbey “Abbey of Kells” DHP 157 Drumahoe, Gortica and Fincarn, US Army Ammunitions Depot |
| | HM499 | Mullaghturk Windfarm (Paul Logue HMC 1/09/15) |
| | HM500 | Proposal for De-scheduling at South West Ballycarry, Co Antrim (Paul Logue 22nd October 2015) ANT 047:68 South-West Ballycarry, Enclosure |
| | HM501 | Proposals for Scheduling: Re-Scheduling of Dunluce earthwork and castle (For 1st December meeting) ANT 002:003 & 008 Dunluce Castle and Earthworks, Dunluce |
| 2016 | HM502 | Proposals for Scheduling (for 19th February 2016 meeting) ANT 033:102(DHP 294) Caherty, Regional Government HQ Nuclear Bunker |
| | HM503 | Proposed Review of the Schedule (for 13th September meeting) |
| | HM504 | Proposed scheduling October 2016 (Liam – 18th October 2016 meeting) ANT 061:501 & 502 Town Parks, Graving Docks 1 & 2 at Clarendon Quay ANT 063:500& 501 Moneybroom, Lime Kilns and chimney –“Knocknadona Quarry” |
| 2017 | HM505 | Draft Marine Historic Environment Strategy – (7th February 2017 meeting) |
| | HM506 | Scheduling proposal – HMS Drake (7th February 2017 meeting) |

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| | HM507 | Way Forward for Archaeology in NI (7th February 2017 meeting) |
| | HM508 | Consultation on Areas of Significant Archaeological Interest (25th July 2017 meeting) |
| | HM509 | Update on Scheduling since Last Formal Review- L McQuillan (25th July 2017 meeting) |
| | HM510 | Intention to carry out a review of the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (NI) Order 1995 – R Robinson (25th July 2017 meeting) |
| | HM511 | In-house strategies team - M Gormley (24th October 2017 meeting) |
| 2018 | HM512 | HED Conserving the Marine Heritage – R McNeary (30th January 2018 meeting) |
| | HM513 | Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment for the Historic Environment in Northern Ireland – L McQuillan (7th March 2018) |
| | HM514 | Consultation on identification of ASAI at Knock Iveagh (31st July 2018 meeting) |
| | HM515 | Proposed scheduling (L McQuillan for 31st July 2018 meeting) ANT 040:004 Rath, Ballyhampton DOW 035:036 Motte 'Katesbridge Mound' Shannaghan DOW 042:006 Crannóg, Ballyroney The Lower Bann Navigation IHR 01406 Lock 1, The Cutts, Ballyness IHR 06538 Lock 2, Carnroe Lock, Vow IHR 06541 Lock 3, Movanager Lock, Artiloman IHR 01890 Lock 4, Portna Lock, Monegran IHR 07031 Lock 5, Toome Lock, Toome Proposed for re-scheduling DOW 041:022 Round Cairn, Edenagarry 'Knockiveagh' |
| | HM516 | Potential Scheduled Monument Consent Advice and Regulation – P Logue (31st July 2018 meeting) |
| | HM517 | Overview of 'Realising The Community and Economic Value of State Care Monuments' Programme – S McAteer (13th August 2018 meeting) |
| | HM518 | Profiling State Care Monuments – Dr J O'Keeffe (13th August 2018 meeting) |
| | HM519 | Potential Acquisition and Disposal Criteria – Dr J O'Keeffe (13th August 2018 meeting) |
| | HM520 | Use of State Care Monuments – P Gamble (13th August 2018 meeting) |

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| HM521 | Proposed for scheduling (2nd November 2018 meeting) DOW 005:094 Cold War Bunker, Stormont |
| HM522 | Historic Environment Enforcement: Annual Reporting – M Deery (10th December 2018 meeting) |
| HM523 | Proposed for scheduling (10th December 2018 meeting) DOW 030:025 Church Site 'Kilmore, Carnacally |
| HM524 | Agriculture and Archaeological Heritage in Northern Ireland – Dr P Logue (10th December 2018 meeting) |



