



the
M HISTORIC
ONUMENTS
COUNCIL

2nd REPORT

2009 - 2012

Cover:

Devenish Ecclesiastical Site,
Co. Fermanagh, Photo: NIEA

Historic Monuments Council

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Forward

This report is the second to be produced by the Historic Monuments Council. It follows the first report covering the two terms of the Council between 2003-2009 under the chairmanship of Richard Black OBE.

The foundations of the Council can be found in the work and ethos of the Ancient Monuments Advisory Council 1926-1970.

The Historic Monuments Council itself was first established in 1971 under the provisions of the Historic Monuments (Northern Ireland) Act 1971.

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

These are the protection, preservation, conservation and investigation of historic monuments, archaeological sites and landscapes and their settings, archaeological objects and such other matters as the Department may refer to the Council. The report covers the work of the Council over the period 2009-12 and the context in which this work was carried out.

A major initiative of the Historic Monuments Council in this term was the State Care Monument Visitation Survey which was published in 2012.

All members of the Council were actively involved in the successful completion of this baseline survey of the accessibility and grounds maintenance of State Care Monuments and of the availability of interpretation and information at the sites.

The input of members was the crucial enabling action for this important initiative. It was an honour and a pleasure to serve as Chairman of the Council for period 2009-12 and I would like to thank all the members for their enthusiasm, time and commitment, the staff of the Historic Monuments Unit, Built Heritage, NIEA, in particular Dr John O'Keeffe and Claire Foley for their support and all the staff who served in the Secretariat, whose work is so critical for the success of the Historic Monuments Council.

Professor Gabriel Cooney

Historic Monuments Council Members 2009-12

Professor Gabriel Cooney
(Chairman)

Mr Henry Bell

Mr Brian Black

Mr Malachy Conway

Mr Tim Cunningham

Mrs Rosemary Evans

Mrs Marga Foley

Mr Ian Hill (deceased)

Dr Suzanne Lyle

Dr Philip McDonald

Mr John McGillan

Ms Ann-Marie McStoker

Mr Conor Mallon

Dr Kay Muhr

Mr Stephen Russell



HMC – Clifton House, January 2012 : Last meeting of the 2009-12 Council with new council members 2012-16, Permanent Secretary of the Department, Mr Leo O'Reilly and NIEA staff, Photo: NIEA

1. The Role and Work of the Historic Monuments Council

1.1 Role of Council

1.1.1 Statutory Role

The Council advises the Department of the Environment 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
- › scheduling and re-scheduling of historic monuments
- › designation of areas of special archaeological interest
- › general state of preservation and conservation of historic monuments and archaeological objects.

This report focuses on the term of office of Council that ran from 1st February 2009 to 31 January 2012.

1.1.2 Vision and underlying principles for programme of work of Council

The programme of work of the Council over the period 2009-12 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 (and Minister) with sound evidence-based advice. The DOE affirms the Council's membership as a panel with a wide range of expertise who provide independent, impartial advice to the DOE on a voluntary basis on matters within the scope of its statutory responsibilities.

The HMC works in partnership with the NIEA, its sponsor branch (NIEA: Built Heritage) in the DOE, the other SACs (Historic Buildings Council and Council for Nature Conservation and Countryside) and other relevant governmental and non-governmental bodies and agencies in advising the DOE.

The Council aims to promote East-West and North-South links with relevant advisory Councils and government agencies in the UK (Historic Scotland, Cadw, English Heritage) and the Republic of Ireland (The Heritage Council, National Monuments

Service, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht).

The programme built on the achievements of the previous Council as set out in the 1st Report of the Council covering the period 2003-9. It covered a series of objectives which were thought to realistic, achievable and measurable and could communicated to the public, particularly through the use of the HMC website.

1.1.3 Challenges, context and opportunities (2009-12)

- › NIEA Corporate and Business Plan 2009-12
- › Built Heritage Directorate Draft Strategic Plan
- › Reform of Public Administration in Northern Ireland (RPA)
- › Sustainable Development Strategy for Northern Ireland 2011
- › Programme for Government 2011-15
- › Tourism Strategy for Northern Ireland to 2020
- › Climate change.

1.2 Programme of Work 2009-12

Preamble

In advising NIEA and the Department of the Environment and building on the previous work of Council the programme of work for 2009-12 was aligned with and was intended to complement the Built Heritage Directorate draft Strategic Plan.

It followed the Built Heritage Plan in being based on four strategic aims:

1. The promotion of the value of the historic environment as an important part of society
2. The improvement of our understanding of the historic environment
3. The protection and care of the historic environment
4. Increasing public access to and enjoyment of the historic environment.

Under each of these aims the Council committed to following a series of actions which are outlined below.

1.2.1 Valuing

Actions

Council will address as a key issue the identification of the contribution that the historic environment makes to the Northern Ireland economy. Council will seek to support the establishment of a sound and robust evidence basis for the economic contribution of Northern Ireland's historic environment.

1.2.2 Understanding

Actions

Council will address as a key issue the impact of climate change on the historic environment. Council will seek to support the establishment of a sound and robust evidence basis for this impact, focusing on the maritime and coastal zone.

1.2.3 Protecting and Caring

Actions

Council will continue to review the effectiveness of the scheduling policy as the basis for evidence-based advice to NIEA on a strategy for future scheduling in Northern Ireland.

Council will advise the NIEA on the identification of Areas of Significant Archaeological Interest (ASAIs).

Council will promote the development by NIEA of an

effective policy for the protection of carved stone monuments.

Council will consider the results of the CAMSAR survey and make recommendations to NIEA on the enhancement and effective protection of the archaeological field monument resource in Northern Ireland.

Council will work to ensure that the RPA results in the enhanced protection of the historic environment of Northern Ireland.

1.2.4 Enjoying

Actions

Council will promote the provision of information about, access to and enjoyment of the resource of publicly owned and accessible archaeological monuments in Northern Ireland.

Council will promote the dissemination of information about the historic environment in schools.

1.3 Work of Council 2009-12

1.3.1 Meetings

During the term of office covered by this report (February 2009 - January 2012) there were 18 ordinary meetings; the 149th to 166th meetings of the Historic Monuments Council.

These were held in a number of venues; principally in Hillsborough Court House, Co. Down (which is a State Care Monument) and Waterman House, Hill Street, Belfast, the headquarters of the Built Heritage Directorate of the Northern Ireland Environment Agency.

In addition a special meeting of Council was held in September 2009 with advice and input from NIEA to consider the Reform of the Planning System and to inform the Council's response to the consultation paper on the Reform of the Planning System in Northern Ireland.

The annual Historic Monuments Council Field Day to visit ongoing conservation and management work being undertaken by the Historic Monuments Unit, Built Heritage, NIEA at State Care Monuments and scheduled sites and monuments takes place in May. In May 2009 the visit was to sites

in Co. Tyrone, in May 2010 to the Ards Peninsula, Co. Down and in May 2011 to North Antrim.

Additional field visits took place to the NIEA Built Heritage Depot at Moira, Co. Down (June 2009) to see the range of conservation expertise and craftsmanship held by the staff there and to Thompson Dock, Titanic Quarter, Belfast (December 2011) in the context of the programme of conservation works of Thompson Dock that were funded by NIEA.



Members of the HMC on a field visit to Ballywalter Old Church, Co. Down, May 2010, Photo: HMC

1.3.2 Scheduling

In accordance with the requirement for NIEA 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 92 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 Historic Monuments (HM) paper which provides full details of the sites and the rationale for their protection by scheduling. A full list of the sites scheduled 2009-12 is provided in Appendix 1.

2009

148th Meeting - 15 sites (13 WW2 pill boxes), Cos Antrim, Armagh and Down – HM458

149th Meeting -10 sites (all standing stones) in County Down - HM459

150th Meeting - 21 sites in Cos Antrim, Down, Londonderry, Tyrone and the maritime zone - HM462

152th Meeting - 9 sites in County Fermanagh - HM465

2010

154th Meeting - 15 sites, Cos Antrim, Down and Londonderry - HM468

155th Meeting -11 sites, Cos Armagh and Down - HM469

156th Meeting - 19 sites (17 on the upper reaches of the Lagan Canal and 2 other sites) - HM472

158th Meeting - one site (seven reaches of the Coalisland Canal) - HM474

2011

160th Meeting - 12 sites (5 sites - Coleraine Harbour/Bann Estuary, 5 Fundamental Bench Marks, 2 sites in Co. Antrim) - HM476

Emergency Scheduling: West Division, Carrickfergus (160th meeting, January 2011)

161st Meeting - 5 sites (varied) HM477

1.3.3 Papers to Council

The Historic Monuments (HM) papers are briefings provided by Built Heritage: NIEA to inform the discussion of key issues (such as the consideration of monuments for scheduling discussed above) by the Historic Monuments Council.

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

Below some key HM papers, other than those directly concerned with scheduling referenced in 1.3.2, presented to Council during the term of office covered

by this report are listed.

Scheduling Policy in Northern Ireland - HM460

(Review of the Schedule of Historic Monuments 1996-2006 - HM431

Scheduling Programme for Northern Ireland: Future Directions - HM439)

Guidance for protection of the built heritage of the canals and inland navigations of Northern Ireland - HM456

Protection of Carved Stone Monuments - HM461

Proposal for Battlefields Survey - HM463

Ten years of the CMA - HM464

Carved stone monuments in Northern Ireland - Quantification and Classification - HM466

Draft paper on Climate Change and Archaeology - HM470

Initial papers on Management of State Care Monuments - HM471, HM479

1.3.4 Issues/Presentations to Council

Over the course of the 2009-12 term of the Historic Monuments Council presentations were given to Council both by NIEA staff and external experts/bodies.

These provided information and context on key issues and in a number of cases were a stimulus to action by Council under its programme of work and are covered in more detail later in the report. A list of these presentations is provided in Appendix 3. They included the following;

Built Heritage Strategic Plan (NIEA: 148th meeting, January 2009)

CAMSAR Report (NIEA: 151st meeting, August 2009)

Countryside Access and Activities Network (CAAN: 151st meeting, August 2009)

Carved Stone crosses (NIEA: 153rd meeting, December 2009)

Proposed Development of a Collections Resource Centre for NMNI (NMNI: 154th meeting, January 2010)

Cross-border, North-South Information Sharing (NIEA: 157th meeting, August 2010)

Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, QUB (CAF: 158th meeting, October 2010)

Work of the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF: 158th meeting, October 2010)

HMC Visitation of Monuments in State Care (NIEA: 162nd meeting, June 2011)

1.3.5 Consultations responded to

As part of its role as a Statutory Advisory Council to the Department of the Environment 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 function and role of NIEA. A full list of consultations is provided in Appendix 4.

They included the following;

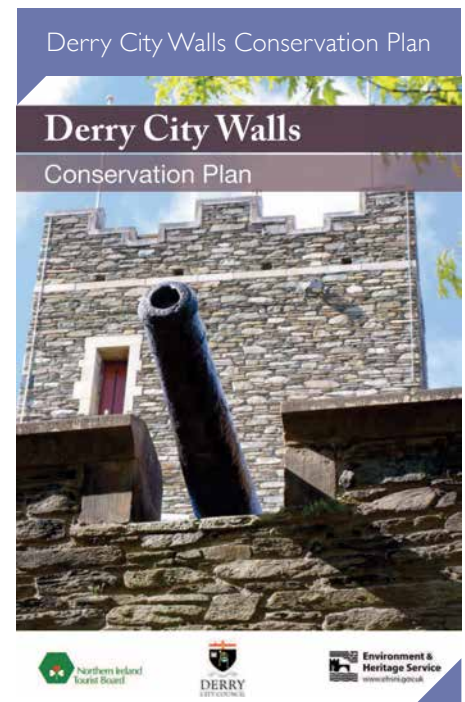
PPS 21 - Sustainable Development in the Countryside (April 2009)

Waterways Ireland - Interim Environment and Heritage Policy (April 2009)

NIEA Enforcement Policy (June 2009, August 2010)

Regional Development Strategy for Northern Ireland (June 2009)

Learning with Museums (2 papers) - September 2009



Reform of the Planning System in Northern Ireland (September 2009)

Marine Strategy Framework Directive (December 2009)

Derry City Walls Conservation Plan (March 2010)

Draft Belfast Integrated Strategic Tourism Framework (May 2010)

Draft Northern Ireland Tourism Strategy (May 2010)

EU Common Agricultural Policy after 2013 (June 2010)

Criteria for Listing (Proposed revisions, Annex C, PPS 6 (July 2010)

Marine Bill (July 2010)

Museums Policy for Northern Ireland (August 2010)

UK Marine Policy Statement (August 2010)

Everyone's Involved - Sustainable Development Strategy (November 2010)

Regional Development Strategy (March 2011)

Draft PPS 16: Tourism (March 2011)

Environment Strategy for Northern Ireland (May 2011)

Draft PPS 23: Enabling Development (May 2011)

Draft PPS 24: Economic Considerations (May 2011)

Enabling Legislation for National Parks (October 2011)

DCAL Review of National Museums, Northern Ireland (January 2012)

Draft Programme for Government 2011-15 (February 2012)

Northern Ireland Economic Strategy (February 2012)

1.3.6 Representatives on other committees

Members of Council represented the Council on a number of committees:

Joint Committee on Industrial Heritage - Chair, Malachy Conway, Rosemary Evans, Ian Hill, Dr Suzanne Lyle

Built Heritage Strategic Forum - Chair

Lower Bann Advisory Committee (LBAC) - Brian Black

Dunluce Castle Forum - Malachy Conway

Strangford Lough and Lecale Partnership Advisory Committee - Dr Philip MacDonald



1.4 Ian Hill: an Appreciation

Ian Hill, a member of the Historic Monuments Council sadly passed away during the term of office of the Council. Ian died suddenly at his home in Strangford, Co. Down on 16th July 2010.

Archaeology and history were just two of Ian's range of interests and expertise, and he brought his wide breadth of knowledge to his commitment of care for the historic environment. This came out most clearly in the field; in Belfast when he was talking about the city and his involvement in the Cathedral Quarter Arts Festival or on the Ards Peninsula where both his knowledge of Strangford Lough and its surrounds and his love of travel shone through.

When Ian was asked for an annual assessment of his performance as a member of the Historic Monuments Council he wrote the following:

"Putting myself forward for membership of the Historic Monuments Council I did so because of a fascination with this island's social and cultural history, a fascination which began in a Fermanagh childhood.

Much of school holidays were either spent among Ardglass's seven castles in Co. Down or in the passenger seat of my father's car as he, the Assistant County Surveyor, travelled Fermanagh's byways, diverting whenever possible to examine a leaning standing stone, a half-buried dolmen, a tumbling castle, a Cuilcagh farmer's treasured shoe-box of flints, axes and arrowheads.

On Council I hope to complement the enthusiasm of others, to enlarge my own knowledge

Ian Hill



and at the same time assist - using knowledge gained from a decade of journalism, another two decades of travel authorship, plus a further one as a Director of the Northern Ireland Tourist Board - in contributing to the Council's aims of engaging with the public's appreciation of the riches of our built heritage."

2. Value of the Historic Environment

2.1 The Structure of Archaeology in Northern Ireland

2.1.1 The Role of Government and the Historic Monuments Council

Government responsibility for archaeology in Northern Ireland lies within the Northern Ireland Environment Agency, which is an executive agency within the Department of the Environment for Northern Ireland.

The work of the Historic Monuments Unit within the Northern Ireland Environment Agency's Built Heritage Directorate is largely regulated by the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) Order 1995, although other aspects of its work are also governed by the Planning Order (Northern Ireland) 1991, the Strategic Planning (Northern Ireland) Order 1999 and the Treasure Act 1996 (amended by the Treasure (Designation) Order 2002).

The principal responsibilities of the Historic Monuments Unit include:

- › the proactive management of monuments in state care and guardianship
- › maintaining a scheduling programme which provides statutory protection of historic monuments
- › regulating archaeological excavations through a licensing system
- › recording archaeological sites and monuments
- › maintaining the Northern Ireland Monuments and Buildings Record
- › processing cases of Treasure
- › recording and protecting maritime archaeological sites
- › preparing academic and popular archaeological publications
- › advising on the historic environment in relation to strategic environmental assessments, development plans and development control consultations
- › responding to consultations from government departments and other agencies.

Although it has its origins in the Ancient Monuments Advisory Committee, which was established following the passing of the Ancient Monuments Act (Northern Ireland) in 1926, the Historic Monuments Council was established under the provisions of the Historic Monuments (Northern Ireland) Act 1971.

The Council's authority is currently derived from the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) Order 1995. Along with the Historic Buildings Council and the Council for Nature Conservation and the Countryside, it is one of three statutory advisory councils of the Department of the Environment.

The role of the Historic Monuments Council is to advise the Department of the Environment 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, archaeological objects and any other such matters that the Department may refer to it.

In practice the Council principally advises the Department on matters of policy and the scheduling of historic monuments, however, it also considers the designation of areas of special archaeological interest and the general state of preservation and conservation of historic monuments and archaeological objects.

2.1.2 Private Sector

A number of commercial excavation units undertake work in Northern Ireland on behalf of developers relating to planning conditions.

This work arises from policies contained within Planning Policy Statement 6: Planning, Archaeology and the Built Heritage which place a responsibility on developers to provide information assessing and evaluating the impact of a proposed development upon archaeological remains and, where necessary to commission the excavation and recording of archaeological remains that will be compromised by their developments.

This work is licensed and regulated by the Northern Ireland Environment Agency and in recent years planning-led excavations form the bulk of the excavations undertaken each year in Northern Ireland.

2.1.3 The University and Museum Sectors

Archaeology is taught at both undergraduate and postgraduate level within the School of Geography, Archaeology and Palaeoecology at Queen's University Belfast. The Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork is also based at Queen's University and currently holds a contract with the Northern Ireland Environment Agency to undertake the Agency's excavation and survey requirements.

The Northern Ireland Environment Agency also partly funds the Centre for Maritime Archaeology based in the University of Ulster's Environmental Sciences Research Institute. Academic staff employed at both universities direct research projects investigating aspects of Northern Ireland's archaeological heritage.

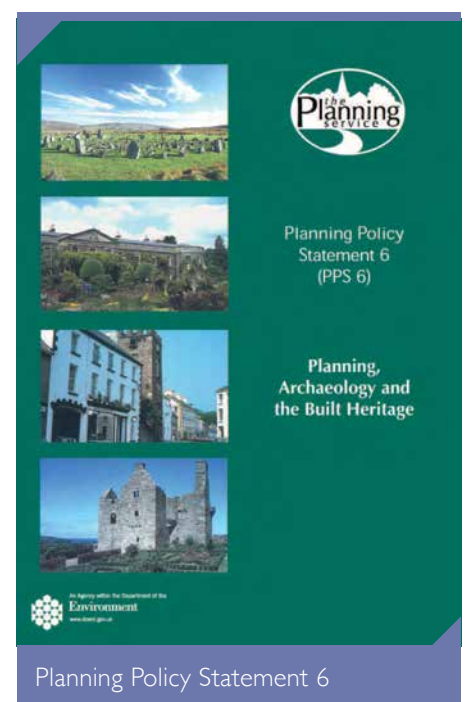
Responsibility for museums falls under the remit of the Department of Culture, Arts and Leisure (DCAL).

Both the National Museums Northern Ireland (NMNI) and local authority-funded museums curate important archaeological collections, however, the lack of specialist archaeological staff currently employed within the sector severely limits the contribution that museums make to the understanding and appreciation of archaeology in Northern Ireland. This gap

in expertise and capacity is particularly concerning as few museums are currently able to accept archaeological archives for long-term curation.

2.1.4 The Voluntary Sector

The voluntary sector is represented by the Ulster Archaeological Society and numerous local historical societies. The Ulster Archaeological Society not only publishes the *Ulster Archaeological Journal*, which forms the principal academic outlet for publishing archaeological excavations in Northern Ireland, but also provides an opportunity for its members to participate in fieldwork. These opportunities are often organised in partnership with bodies such as the National Trust, which has been at the forefront of working with volunteers on archaeological projects.



Surveying at the Mound of Down in 2012 with Downpatrick Cathedral in the background, Photo: Philip McDonald



Since the appointment of an archaeologist to its Northern Ireland staff in 2003, the National Trust has successfully run excavations, staffed by volunteers, at Downhill and Castle Ward.

2.1.5 Discussion

Whilst the diversity of institutions practising archaeology in Northern Ireland is a valued strength, the sector faces several challenges in realising the full public benefit of archaeology. Firstly, there are too few opportunities for the public to engage and participate

in archaeological activity. There is also a failure to publish, or make accessible in formats attractive to the specialist and the public, the results of both planning-led excavation and archaeological research.

Finally, there is inadequate provision for the storage, long-term curation and access to archaeological archives.

It is a concern of the Historic Monuments Council that the potential of the public to engage meaningfully with archaeology

and its potential to address many of the environmental and social problems in Northern Ireland is not being realised. The past is the basis upon which contemporary society has been built.

Archaeology has the unique ability to both 'unsettle' and offer fresh perspectives upon the received historical narratives of our past, thereby provoking debate on the present understanding of the past and its influence upon our future.

Dr Philip MacDonald, HMC

2.2 Joint Committee on Industrial Heritage

The Joint Committee on Industrial Heritage brings together representatives of the Historic Buildings Council and the Historic Monuments Council who have a particular interest in industrial heritage. JCIH deals with issues referred to it by HBC, HMC or by NIEA.

JCIH also considers additional matters not brought by the Council or NIEA where it considers action is required or notice to be taken. The Committee deals with a broad range of heritage issues encompassing transport, infrastructure, water supply and other utilities as well as industry.

Northern Ireland has a rich industrial history and the pace of technological change in the 19th and 20th centuries was such that processes, equipment and buildings became obsolete at an accelerating rate and so much was lost as the pressure for new land uses grew. In many cases the loss went unremarked and enthusiasm was concentrated on the new anticipated uses for the former industrial sites. There has been much focus on the Titanic Quarter but one thinks of the former Harland and Wolff slipways and engine works, much of these already lost as the whole method of shipbuilding changed in the 1960s and 1970s or of the obsolete spinning mills, tobacco factories and glassworks.

Aspects of the Titanic redevelopment that exercised JCIH included the future of the HMS Caroline which lies at the nearby Alexandra Dock. This historic ship was decommissioned as a training centre during the period of this report. There is much interest in securing the future of the ship as a heritage attraction at its present location, given its long association with Northern Ireland. Another aspect was the outworking of the decision to relocate the Belfast Metropolitan main campus to the Titanic Quarter. This has led to the vacation of and uncertain future for the Belfast Technical College building at College Square, Belfast. The old 'Tech' building, which is listed, played an important role in the history of education

during the manufacturing heyday. It has many interesting features including an early air conditioning system complete with Musgrave steam engine.

Members of JCIH did some further work on the history of the Gilnahirk Listening Station and found that it was the site of an important World War 2 radio signal interceptor and direction finding station which played an important role in the Battle of the Atlantic. In the event the decision not to list the remaining post-war buildings was considered to be acceptable. It is an example, unfortunately too common, of an important site where because of later uses and redevelopment nothing of the original historic fabric remains.



Deehommed, Co. Down flax mill chimney, Photo: NIEA

JCIH retained its interest in the story of aviation, particularly the context of World War 2. This took the form of continuing interest in the two scheduled hangars that were part of the former Long Kesh former airfield, later part of HMP Maze. The Committee was pleased to note the successful relocation of the Ulster Aviation Society historic collection and archive from Langford Lodge to these hangars. Our wider interest in the future use of the former airfield and prison site continues given its important WW2 history.

On railway infrastructure little was brought to JCIH during the report period save for the almost unique features at Castlerock station and signalling systems. We did, however, note Northern

Ireland Railways' expansion plans and alerted ourselves to the possibility that some of the fine old stations and other infrastructure could be lost as the planned railway renaissance unfolded. Over the years listing has been applied to a number of important but now disused stations, on functioning lines and where lines no longer exist. Many of these face an uncertain future and are a cause for continuing concern.

The ubiquitous lime kilns continued to be considered from time to time, either as candidates for listing or removal. Consideration was given to the earlier thematic survey work and it was agreed that a fresh survey was not necessary. Other recurring items as candidates for protection

included old water pumps, milestones (including some in Irish miles) and Belfast roof trusses.

JCIH has a particular interest in ensuring that an appropriate evaluation is carried out on items of historic industrial plant. Steam-driven plant was often the prime mover of factories, driving machines through pulley systems in the 19th and early 20th centuries and almost all of it has been lost. One of greatest disappointments was the loss from a listed mill building, sometime in 2011, of the long redundant c. 1910 steam engines and the d.c. generators they drove. Although these were fixtures and therefore protected by the listing of the building they were removed, apparently mistakenly, and destroyed as



HMS Caroline, Photo: NIEA

scrap. At Caledon the interesting scheduled beam engine and surrounding structure at the old mill site still wait major work to at least secure what is left of them. Northern Ireland's inventory of historic plant is very limited and consequently the items still existing are of great historical value. The three steam engines which had been removed from display to facilitate the refurbishment of the Ulster Museum are in safe storage, though we regret that it has not been possible to make them available for display again. There is an apparent continuing problem in finding space to display heritage items, for example the redundant fog signalling equipment from the listed Mew Island lighthouse at the entrance to Belfast Lough, on which JCIH was consulted, has been sent to Wales for safe retention and display.

Finally JCIH has been involved in providing consultation inputs on a number of Departmental and wider Government issues including DOE draft budget proposals, PPS 23 (Enabling Development) and PPS 24 (Economic Considerations), Reform of Public Administration and the effect of climate change on the historic environment. PPS 23 and 24 arise in considering development proposals for historic and industrial sites such as Clark's Mill at Upperlands and the Barbour Mill at Hilden. In such cases the test is often whether preservation of the heritage items

justify acceptance of proposals that would otherwise be unacceptable. The outcome of the proposals at the Clark's Mill site await the issue of the Magherafelt Area Plan.

It is to be hoped that the recent Titanic centenary commemoration will lead to a renewed interest in Northern Ireland's industrial heritage and to the better preservation and presentation of what artefacts and other evidence remain.

The current bleak economic climate has reduced the pressure for redevelopment, with its potential for loss of heritage items or sites, but it is a matter of regret that it has also led to a big reduction in the resources available for heritage protection activity.

William R. Darby, Chairman, JCIH

2.3 Historic Environment Strategic Forum

The Historic Environment Strategic Forum (formerly known as the Historic Environment Stakeholders Forum) was set up in 2007 by then Minister of the Environment, Arlene Foster MLA.

The Forum is chaired by the Minister and brings together a wide range of stakeholders including senior civil servants from relevant Government Departments, business and tourism bodies and heritage NGOS.

The chair of the Historic Monuments Council is a member of the Forum. The aim of the Forum is to promote and demonstrate the social and economic importance of the historic environment through strategic initiatives.

Under the guidance of its Economic sub-group the Forum sponsored the preparation and publication of the Department of the Environment's report on *The Study of the Economic Value of Northern Ireland's Historic Environment* (2012). In its programme of work the Historic Monuments Council had identified the quantification of the contribution that the historic environment makes to the Northern Ireland economy as a key aim.

2.4 Economic Value of Northern Ireland's Historic Environment Report

The report intends to raise the profile of heritage to decision makers, to improve understanding of heritage assets, and to increase tourist revenues. It highlights the importance of the historic environment to Northern Ireland's economy and includes six key recommendations.

The historic environment is already a major contributor to the economy, supporting 5,400 full time equivalent jobs and generating around £287 million of output and £135 million of GVA annually. These figures reflect direct and indirect jobs through public, construction (repair and maintenance of historic buildings) and tourism ('out of state' visitors) expenditure only. When the impact of domestic tourism is included, the NI historic environment generates circa £532 million of output per annum, creates a total of circa 10,000 jobs and generates circa £250 million of GVA each year. Despite these current achievements, the sector contributes less than in neighbouring jurisdictions (for example, the Republic of Ireland or Scotland). This suggests that there is significant potential to further develop the historic environment sector in Northern Ireland. In the Republic of Ireland a report on *An Economic Evaluation of the Historic Environment*, undertaken by Ecorys, was published by the Heritage Council in May 2012.

A wide range of economic and social benefits associated with the historic environment was highlighted by stakeholders who responded to a survey as part of the study. The principal benefits identified were; a sense of identity and history, preservation of heritage for future generations, provision of a better living environment, economic regeneration and

provision of access to historic environment sites for those from socially and economically disadvantage communities. Seven case studies were selected to demonstrate the wide range of benefits from the historic environment and how these might be realized more effectively.

The report recommends that Government and stakeholders develop a coherent strategy and implementation plan for realising the potential of the historic environment. These recommendations will not provide instant results, but will build capacity within the sector designed to facilitate more strategic development and provide sustainable benefits to the wider community.

The recommendations are that:

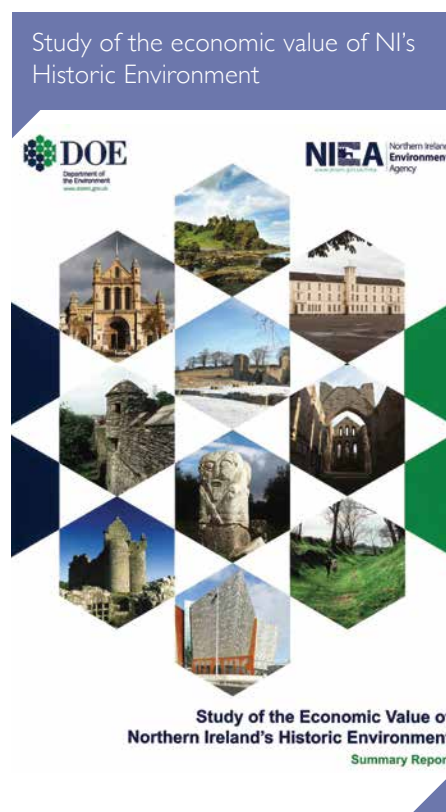
1. government and non-government organisational stakeholders develop a coherent strategy and implementation plan for realising the potential of the historic environment
2. public sector funding should be increased to realise further economic and social benefit and to encourage private sector involvement
3. presentation of historic environment sites should be reviewed to enhance their visitors experience and to maximise their impact
4. the present level of impact generated by the historic environment in Northern Ireland should be sustained and increased
5. organisations involved in the historic environment should consider ways of expanding their existing linkages with suitable partners (including links with the natural environment) to coordinate marketing and promotion efforts
6. an economic impact toolkit should be developed for use within the historic environment sector.

The report quantified the economic value of the historic environment in Northern Ireland in terms of income and jobs. The resulting figures highlighted the fact that the historic environment makes a significant contribution

to the Northern Ireland economy and that this impact has been produced despite the absence of a co-ordinated strategy. The recommendations focus the need for an overarching and coherent strategy for future investment in the historic environment. This strategy should be embedded with the Programme for Government and it should be supported by a robust monitoring and evaluation framework that will assess its impact and value for money.

The adoption of a strategic approach to future investment will assist the sector in developing higher levels of economic and social benefit which in turn will contribute to the achievement of the economic and tourism development objectives set by the Northern Ireland Executive (*NI Executive Programme for Government (PfG) 2011-15; Tourism Strategy for Northern Ireland to 2020*)

Dr Brian Williams, NIEA



3. Understanding of the Historic Environment

3.1 CAMSAR Report

In 2009 the Condition and Management Survey of the Archaeological Resource (CAMSAR) Report was published by NIEA. This was the outcome of a project designed to collect and analyse site-specific data from a range of monuments to inform future management strategies.

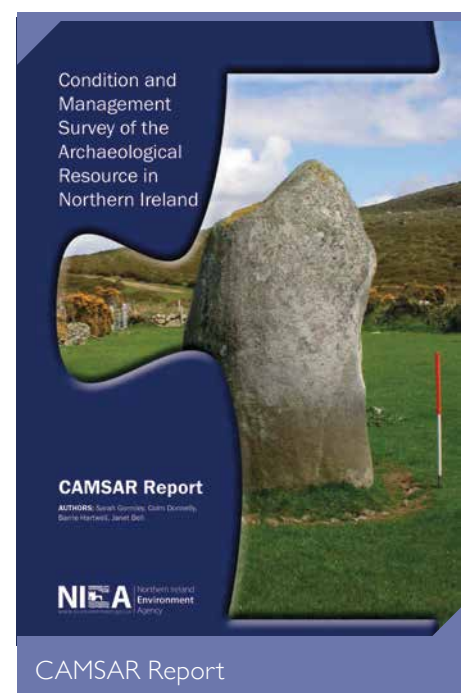
Following on a pilot study undertaken in 2000 the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork at Queen's University Belfast started work on the project in 2004, assessing the condition of a sample of 1,500 sites across Northern Ireland randomly selected from the Northern Ireland Sites and Monuments Record (NISMR). Representing approximately 10% of the then total number of sites in the NISMR, this was considered to be both a statistically valid and achievable number of sites to visit within the timescale of the project.

The sites ranged in date from the Mesolithic to the post-medieval period, and covered a wide range of site types. They varied in survival from upstanding monuments to where only the location of the site was known and occurred throughout rural and urban landscapes, divided into 10 different land use categories. All of the sites were visited in the field and their current condition was compared to the information held in the NISMR.

Not surprisingly, fieldwork revealed that land use has an important impact on monument survival rates. Sites in arable, improved grassland and those within urban areas had the worst rate of survival and were in the poorest condition. For example only 13% of sites on arable land

were in a good condition and 21% in improved grassland. This is significantly worse than the condition of sites on unimproved grassland where 65% could be described as being in good condition or wetlands where 53% of the sites were in good condition.

A key finding of CAMSAR was that monuments which had some form of protection were more likely to be in good condition than other sites. It is important to recognise that only 15% of the sample were protected as either State Care Monuments or as Scheduled Historic Monuments but over 90% of the sites protected in this way or under Agri-Environmental schemes (another 5% of the total) were in good condition.



This is a clear indication of the success of these protective measures. By contrast a very worrying result of the survey was that over 26% or a quarter of the sites had experienced some form of damage within the previous five-year period. Even more strikingly where sites were largely complete, substantial or had some definable features (representing 43% of the total of the 1,500 sites in the sample) almost half of them had been damaged in the previous 5 years. Agricultural activity was identified as the main cause of such damage (along with the growth of vegetation).

The CAMSAR Report concluded with a series of key recommendations:

1. Enhance the Northern Ireland Sites and Monuments Record
2. Promote awareness and continue to develop good relationships with the owners of historic sites and monuments
3. Plan for focused research into the archaeological resource in Northern Ireland
4. Improve the condition of the sites which are identified as in the poorest condition, in the most vulnerable locations and those found in the most damaging land use categories
5. Develop management strategies for sites and monuments located in woodland

Condition of protected and unprotected sites in the CAMSAR sample, Table 23 - CAMSAR Report

Survival	No. of sites with no protection	No. of protected sites	% of sites with no protection	% of protected sites
Excellent (maintained)	0	24	0	7.5
Good (not fully maintained)	11	12	0.9	3.8
Fair (not maintained)	500	259	42.3	81.2
Poor (not maintained)	23	7	1.9	2.2
All above ground features removed - no visible remains	341	7	28.9	2.2
Condition uncertain – no visible remains	306	10	25.9	3.1
Total	1181	319	100	100

6. Augment the schedule of historic monuments in Northern Ireland

7. Conduct a further Condition and Management Survey of the Archaeological Resource in 2014.

The CAMSAR survey provided a baseline survey of a statistical sample of Northern Ireland's archaeological resource in the middle of the first decade of the twenty first century.

To assess the success of current policies and practices and to build on this survey it is essential that a

re-survey of the same sample of 1,500 sites is carried out a decade after the initial survey in 2014-16.

Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, Queen's University Belfast

Land use category	% of sites in each category which have been damaged in recent years
Improved grassland	14
Unimproved grassland	36
Arable	40
Wetland	16
Development	11
Boundaries	19
Woodland	58
Improved grassland, boundaries	46
Improved grassland, woodland	64
Unimproved grassland, woodland	75

Percentage of sites in each land use category which had been damaged in recent times, Table 32 - CAMSAR Report

3.2 Impact of Climate Change

The impacts of climate change on the built heritage of Northern Ireland was considered in papers (HM470 (2010); 479 (2012)) prepared by the Centre for Maritime Archaeology (CMA), University of Ulster on behalf of NIEA and presented to the Historic Monuments Council.

Prior to the focus of CMA on this issue at the direction of NIEA since 2009 there had been little specific research on climate change impacts on cultural heritage in Northern Ireland with the exception of a report on commissioned by the National Trust Northern Ireland considering future coastal scenarios for Northern Ireland and published as *Shifting Shores, Living With A Changing Coastline* (2008). The impact can be considered under three headings; on the coastal heritage, on the marine underwater heritage and on the fresh water and wetland land heritage.

In the case of the coastal environment it is clear that the impacts will be major and severe. Increased erosion will cause the loss of existing foreshores, salt marshes, sand dunes and cause cliff instability and weaken existing sea defences. Sand dune retreat can be considered one of the most detrimental impacts as Northern Ireland has some of the most culturally enriched dune systems on the island with very important evidence of prehistoric and later settlement. Strangford Lough can be cited as an example of the impact of increased erosion on soft coastlines. Survey in the 1990s revealed the wealth of material on the lough foreshore but re-survey in 2009 demonstrated that some sites had been completely eroded.

The marine underwater cultural heritage includes shipwrecks, submerged Mesolithic landscapes

and other material. A key problem is that little is known about the impacts of climate change on the underwater heritage as little research has been done on this subject. Studies of underwater site formation processes are not sufficiently detailed to allow predictions of future change.

The cultural heritage of Northern Ireland's inland waterways and terrestrial wetlands includes built heritage and archaeological features found within and adjacent to rivers, lakes, canals, bogs and marshland. There is a perceived lack of awareness on the extent, significance and vulnerability of the cultural heritage of inland waterways compared to that of the coast. Projections of future climate change with increased precipitation, flooding and storminess suggest there will be two types of impact.

These are direct natural impacts (such as flooding, increased erosion, channel siltation, alluviation and groundwater fluctuation) and indirect human impacts (such as mitigation and adaptive responses – channel re-alignment, levee construction and dredging). To give one example of the impact the Flood Prediction maps prepared by the Rivers Agency to illustrate the estimated extend of flood plains in 2030 indicate that in the Lower Bann Valley between Toome and Portglenone 87 SMR and 125 IHR sites and at least 3 scheduled areas fall within the predicted limit of future flood activity.

In talking about the way forward in terms of mitigation and adaption the approaches used in other jurisdictions were drawn upon to suggest the following key themes:

1. Working with other organisations and stakeholders dealing with response to climate change is essential.

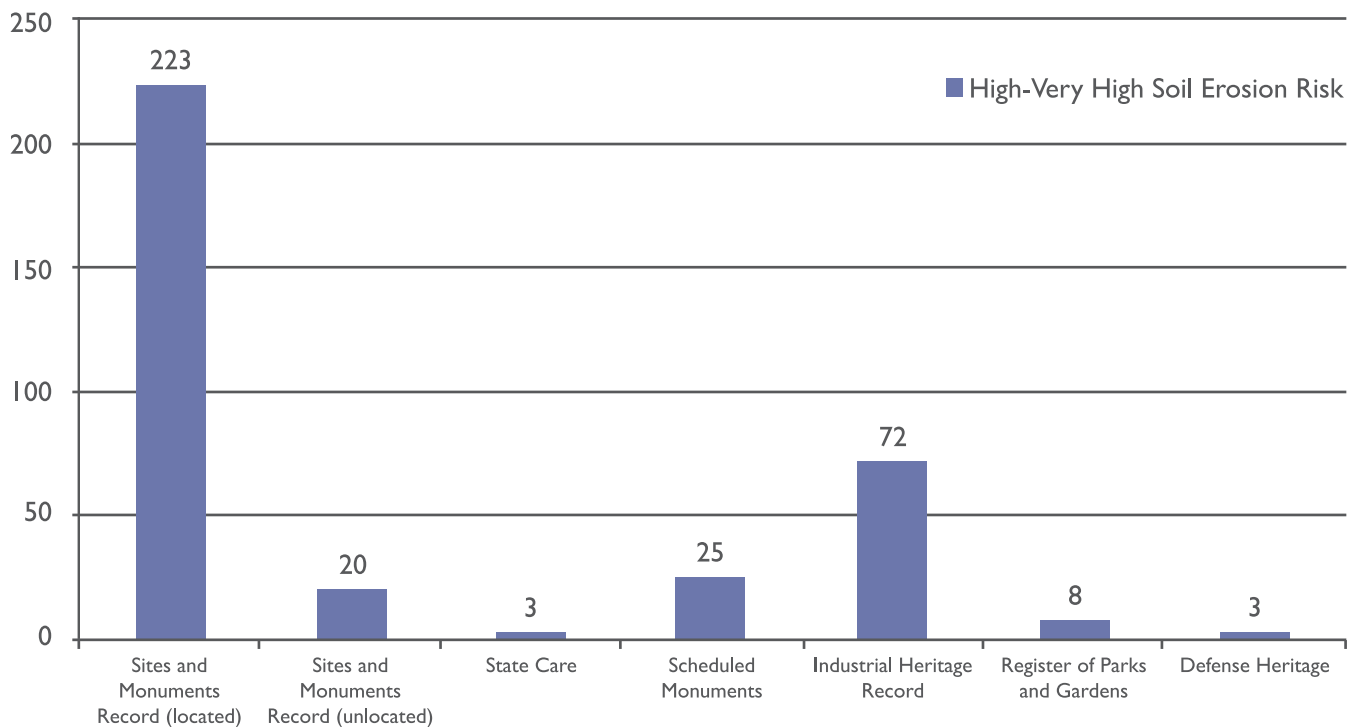
This is crucial both to have access to the best information and models on the impacts of climate change and to facilitate integrated policy-making.

Cultural heritage considerations should be included as a consideration in coastal and river management. The key role of the DOE's Northern Ireland Climate Change Impacts Partnership was identified.

2. Baseline archaeological data is essential.

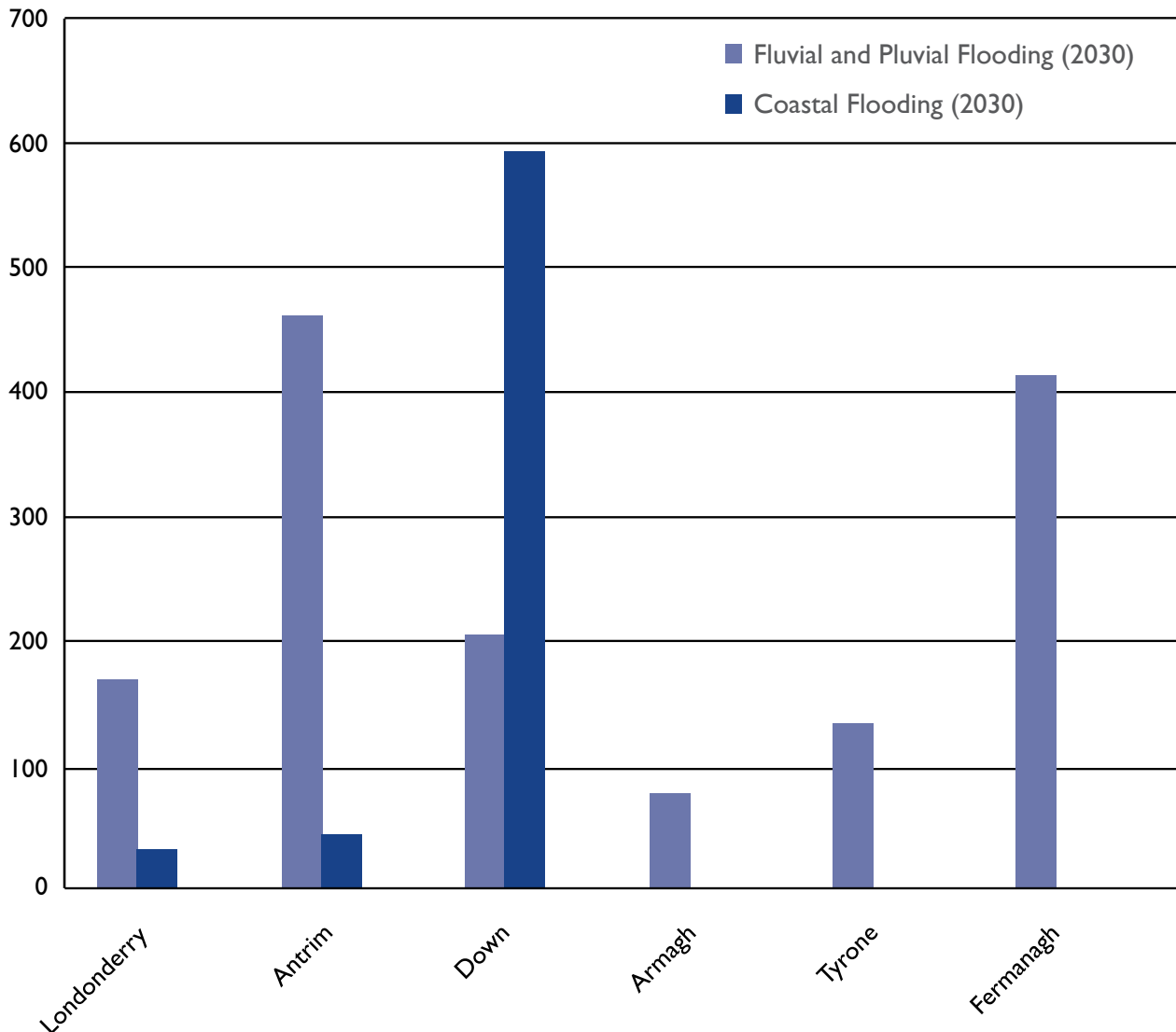
Clearly knowing where cultural heritage is located is crucial in assessing the impact of climate change. Building on work already completed it's essential to map the entire Northern Ireland coast and its river catchment areas to obtain the most accurate baseline data and to inform mitigation strategies.

3. The need to prioritise resources towards important or threatened sites or landscapes with greatest archaeological potential most at risk.



Number of heritage features potentially threatened by future high-very high soil erosion risk in Northern Ireland (CMA:UU)

Number of Sites and Monuments Records (SMR) per county potentially threatened by future flooding in Northern Ireland (CMA:UU)



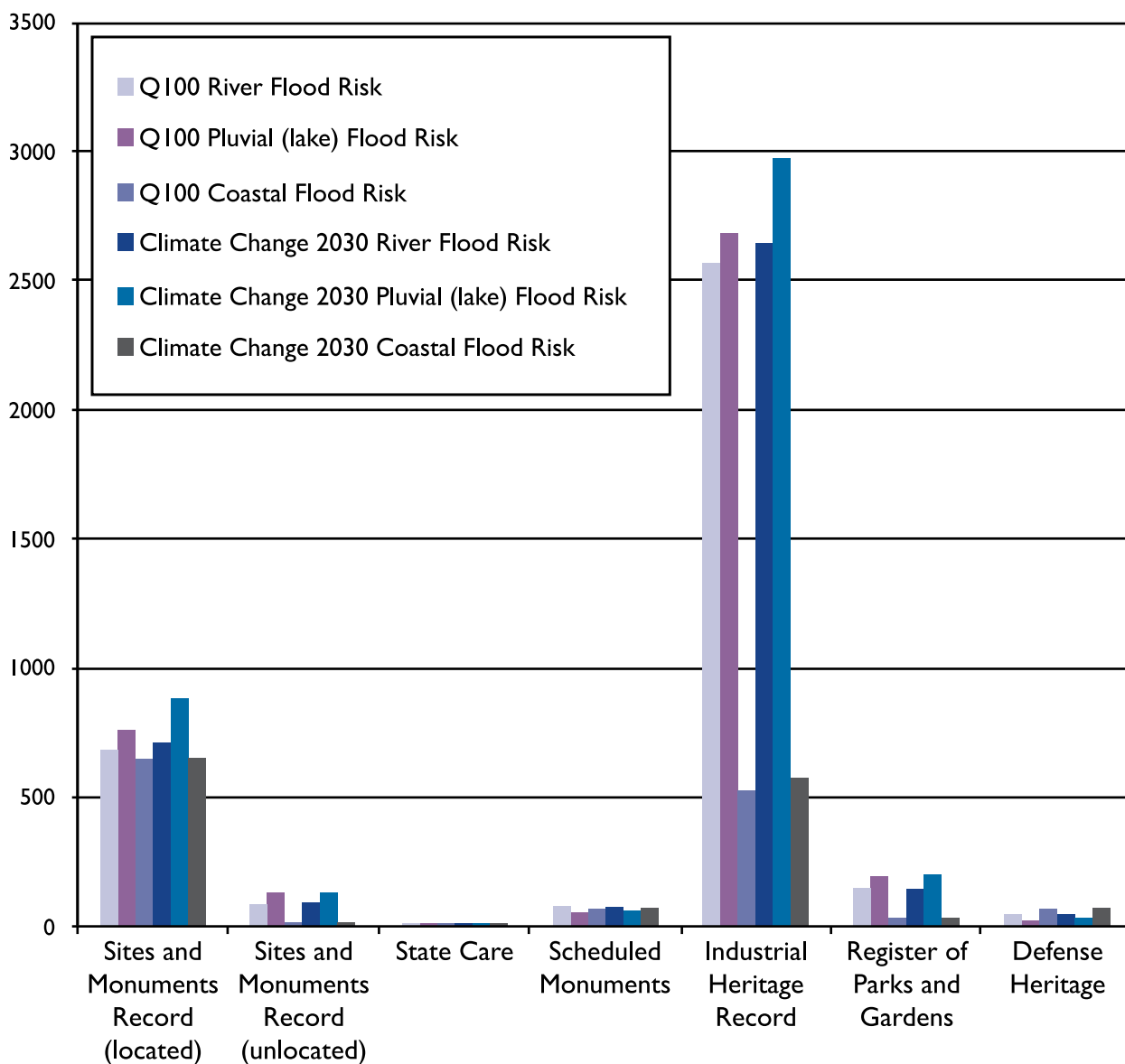
NI Sites and Monuments Record

We are in a period of rapid environmental change and that it is of vital importance that heritage management in Northern Ireland rises to the challenge and formulates long term strategies based on sound research.

The CMA provided an update to Council on its work in this area in 2012 and its focus on documenting baseline archaeological data and 'vulnerability mapping'. This includes a characterisation of the coastline with data from

a range of sources to provide an indication of the extent of hard rock coastline versus soft unconsolidated sediments. Areas of erosion are being identified and mapped to build up a picture of vulnerability hotspots.

Number of cultural heritage sites potentially threatened by future flooding in Northern Ireland (CMA:UU)



In terms of vulnerability mapping of heritage features along Northern Ireland's inland waterways, work is continuing to identify and map heritage features and using the River Agency's climate change flood map as a

mechanism to identify the extend of future flooding. Vulnerability mapping also identifying the impact and appropriateness of suggested mitigation responses on the historic environment.

Centre for Maritime Archaeology, University of Ulster, Coleraine

3.3 PPS 6 and the Impact of Development

The vast majority of archaeological excavations that take place in Northern Ireland every year are funded by developers in advance of construction projects. A number of commercial excavation units undertake this work which arises from policies contained within Planning Policy Statement 6: Planning, Archaeology and the Built Heritage (PPS6).

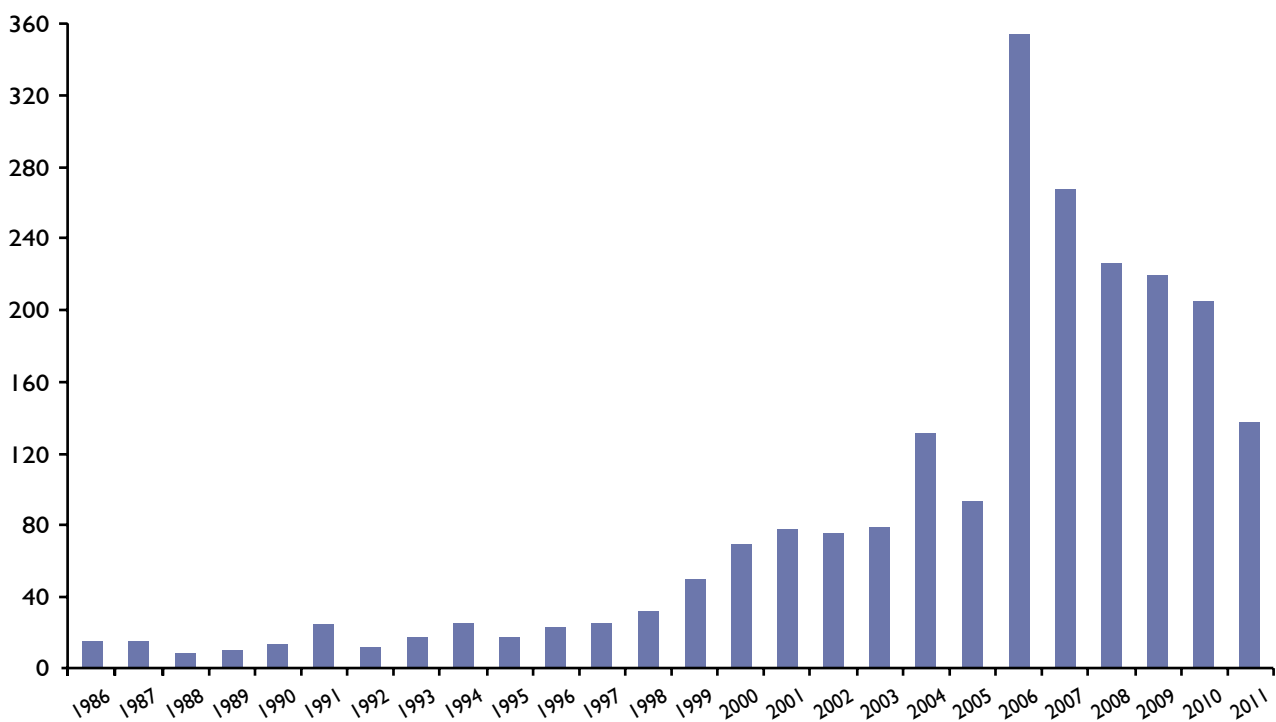
The policies contained within PPS 6 place a responsibility upon developers to provide information assessing and evaluating the impact of a proposed development upon archaeological remains and, where necessary, commission excavation and recording of archaeological remains that will be compromised by their developments. This work is licensed and regulated by the Built Heritage Directorate of the Northern Ireland Environment Agency.

The number of licences to conduct archaeological excavations being issued annually is a useful barometer for measuring the health of the construction industry and the wider economy in Northern Ireland. The graph shows both how the implementation

of PPS 6 in 1999 coupled with the economic boom led to a sustained rise in archaeological excavations and then following the Credit Crunch of 2007/8 how the annual number of excavations decreased markedly with the downturn in fortunes of the construction industry.

The large jump in the number of licences being issued from 2006 also reflects a change in practice whereby more evaluations as well as full scale mitigation excavations were necessary.

Excavations arising from PPS 6 have led to the investigations of a number of significant sites that have generated a great deal of valuable information that has the potential to radically transform



Graph of excavation licences issued by NIEA 1986-2011: HMC

Excavation of Ballymacarett glasshouses, Belfast, Photo: Gahan and Long



our understanding of the past lives of our ancestors in the north of Ireland. Examples include, the Bronze Age nucleated settlement at Corrstown, Co. Londonderry (2002-2003) and the Ballymacarett glasshouses in East Belfast (2008-9).

The Council is concerned however that the full potential public benefit of development-led excavation is not being realised. As currently practised development-led archaeology is not providing enough opportunities for the public to engage with, and participate in, archaeological activity.

There is also a failure to publish or make accessible, in formats attractive to both the specialist and the public, the results of development-led excavation. There is also inadequate provision for storage, long-term curation and access to the archives generated as a result of development. There are many reasons for the failure to realise the potential contribution that development-led archaeology could make to society in Northern Ireland.

The BH4 Policy which deals with archaeological mitigation within Planning Policy Statement 6 places a responsibility for developers to

commission the excavation and recording of archaeological remains that are to be impacted on by development but this responsibility as currently phrased does not explicitly include associated, necessary archaeological work around the dissemination of the excavation results, the long-term curation of the resultant archives or public participation in the archaeological process. Addressing this could create an opportunity to realise the full social benefit of developer-led archaeology.

Dr Philip MacDonald, HMC

4. Protection and Care

4.1 Protection Measures: Background and Context

The statutory basis for the protection of archaeological sites and historic monuments is provided by the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) Order 1995. The Order provides for the protection of sites and monuments in a number of ways, principally as monuments in State Care (referred to here as State Care Monuments or SCMs) or as scheduled monuments.

Sections 13-21 of the 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 of the Environment. The Department of the Environment exercises its statutory functions relating to these monuments through the Northern Ireland Environment Agency.

There are currently 190 State Care Monuments in Northern Ireland. NIEA published the seventh edition of the Guide to the Historic Monuments of Northern Ireland in State Care in 2009 (see Section 5.2). The Historic Monuments Council undertook a survey of the accessibility and ground maintenance of State Care Monuments and the availability of interpretation and information at SCMs as part of its programme of work for 2009-12. This was published in 2012 as the State Care Monument Visitation Survey and a summary is presented in Section 5.3.

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 works to adjust farming practice. There is an active scheduling programme to consider monuments for protection.

Sites for scheduling are selected on the basis of non-statutory criteria published in Planning Policy 6 (PPS 6) *Planning, Archaeology and the Built Environment* (1999).

These are:

- › Period
- › Rarity
- › Documentation
- › Group value
- › Survival/condition
- › Diversity
- › Potential
- › Fragility/vulnerability.

Currently there are some 1800 scheduled historic monuments in Northern Ireland. The Schedule is maintained by the NIEA and scheduled monuments are currently monitored every 3-4 years by part-time Field Wardens. Under the Order the Historic Monuments Council is consulted on all actions to schedule, deschedule or reschedule a monument.

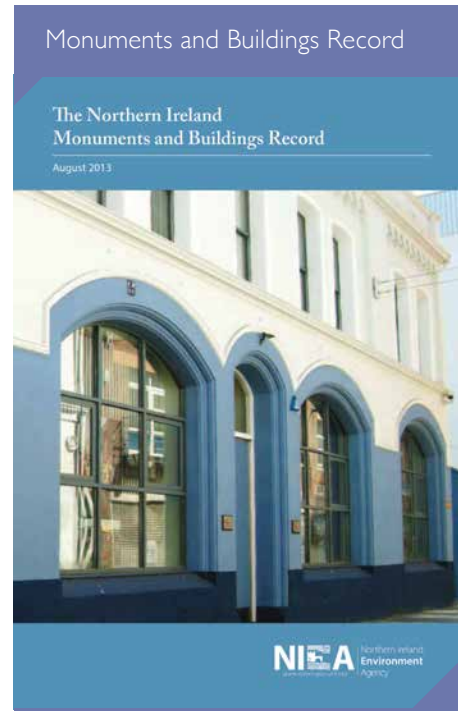
A summary of the scheduling proposals considered by Council is provided in Section 1.3 and details are provided in Appendix 1. Section 4.2 discusses the 2009-12 scheduling programme.

Under its responsibilities for recording, protecting, conserving and promoting the historic built environment the Built Heritage Directorate, NIEA maintains the Monuments and Buildings Record (MBR) which holds data on all elements of the built environment in the form of an online mapping facility – HERITAGEMAP, databases, documents, photographs and drawn material.

Key elements of the MBR are:

- › The Northern Ireland Sites and Monuments Record (NISMR) with data on over 16,000 archaeological sites and historic monuments
- › The Historic Buildings Record with information on over 9,000 historic buildings and structures
- › The Industrial Heritage Record with information of over 16,000 industrial sites
- › The Maritime Heritage Record with details on archaeological sites found on the coastline, foreshore and underwater
- › The Defence Heritage Project which collects information on Northern Ireland's 20th-century military structures
- › The Northern Ireland Heritage Gardens Archive has detailed records on almost 700 historic parks, gardens and demesnes.

It was recognised in the Condition and Management Survey of the Archaeological Resource in Northern Ireland (NIEA 2009) discussed in Section 3.1 of this report that the archaeological resource is vulnerable and that statutorily protected archaeological sites and monuments are generally in better condition, have substantial surviving remains and are frequently visible as public heritage assets in Northern Ireland. In this context is important that the momentum is maintained in the scheduling programme. The scheduling process also provides a mechanism to prioritise and implement strategic policy about the archaeological resource. On the ground the very important interface provided by Field Monument Wardens should continue and be enhanced when resources allow. Management agreements where necessary to address specific issues of erosion and damage provide a very cost-effective support.



4.2 Scheduling 2009-12: Analysis and Discussion

The Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) Order 1995 introduced Scheduled Monument Consent (SCM) to Northern Ireland for the first time and provided a new momentum to the scheduling programme.

Since that time Management Agreements (which can also be arranged at sites which are not scheduled) enable the funding of necessary works to adjust farming practices to ensure the preservation of earthworks and orthostatic monuments and to undertake conservation of masonry ruins. The Field Monument Wardens (FMWS) provide regular condition reports on scheduled monuments and critically contact with owners. This important work is carried out by the Field Monument Wardens (currently three with a fourth position vacant) on a cyclical basis.

In the period under consideration the scheduling programme had a number of key foci, recognising the need for increased protection of certain types of monuments and

following on the recommendations of the CAMSAR report discussed above. The value of scheduling monuments was demonstrated by their better than average condition compared to the overall condition of monuments as recorded in the CAMSAR survey. Three reviews of the Schedule since 1986 have examined its representation of particular monument types and their geographic distribution.

The most recent review was presented to HMC in 2007 (HM 439) and had recommended the increased scheduling of prehistoric sites in low-lying agricultural land due to the growing vulnerability of what can often be fragile monuments in the face of modern intensive farming and the extension of the scheduling of industrial heritage sites.



Standing stone at Stawmore, Co. Londonderry (LDY 040:005), Photo: NIEA

Raths and standing stones are the two most common types of monument found in Northern Ireland and many are increasingly under potential threat due to pressure from agriculture. The general lowland distribution of raths and to a lesser extent of standing stones has placed them in a dynamic farming environment and hence scheduling plays an important role in preserving these important historic features of the landscape.

One of the interesting aspects that emerged from ongoing fieldwork is that raths and standing stones in many cases are situated close to each other, suggesting potential evidence of settlement continuity from prehistory into the early medieval period.

In relation to the scheduling of prehistoric sites in improved grassland, arable and development land in 2009 for example a number of standing stones around the Newry River near Jerretspass, Co. Down were scheduled as were three standing stones forming a significant cluster of similar sites located around the base of Knocklayd, Co. Antrim which complemented existing scheduled sites there. An interesting example of a rath and standing stone occurring close together is at Mullaghglass, Co. Armagh which were both scheduled. A wide range of industrial heritage sites were scheduled in the period under review. Industrial heritage sites survive in various conditions across



Mullaghglass, Co. Armagh, standing stone and rath in the background (ARM 026:004, 026:005), Photo: NIEA

cities and towns and in rural areas, but what survives is a very small proportion of the original number. But these are often key landmarks, embodying strong social memories for the communities associated with them. They represent industries and activities that were the catalyst for the establishment of towns and villages and represent the ambitions, achievements and ways of life of past communities.

Protection of industrial heritage sites is carried out through listing or scheduling as appropriate. Amongst the sites were four windmills in Co. Down and a corbelled pig crew or house of a form that is distinctive to the Lecale area. A selection of industrial heritage chimneys from different areas were scheduled on the basis of their contribution to the historic landscape and as important components of

industrial heritage. In some cases they are the only surviving historic features of industrial complexes.

A notable feature of the scheduling programme in 2010 was the focus on the Lagan and Coalisland canals. Additional scheduling of reaches of the Lagan Canal have brought the entirety of the canal into protection and ensure that any future restoration or other work has to be undertaken with sensitivity and caution. The Coalisland canal was scheduled from the edge of the town to the river Blackwater four and a half miles to the south-east.

The canal system in Northern Ireland is now protected by scheduling with the exception of the Ulster Canal, which has many listed features, and another short section near Coleraine. This is an important mechanism

Sheepland Beg, Co. Down windmill stump (DOW 045:502), Photo: NIEA



The Lagan Canal (ANT 067:501) at Broad Water, Photo: HMC



to ensure protection and preservation in the light of their high profile in applications for economic development and the development of tourist amenities.

Several sites clustered around the Barmouth at the Bann estuary relating to the Coleraine harbour walls and their subsequent protection during World War II were scheduled. These sites indicate the significance of the Bann estuary throughout human occupation of the area.

Finally, and reflecting the ongoing importance of modern industrial heritage, the five surviving Fundamental Bench Marks (FBMS) built in the 1950s to provide the

primary link to means sea level for all height control in Northern Ireland were scheduled after Land and Property Services (LPS, formerly Ordnance Survey Northern Ireland) brought attention to their vulnerability and importance. The FBMS are still a vital infrastructural element of map-making.

Scheduling proposals were curtailed in 2011 due to financial constraints and the temporary cessation of contract assistance.

However, reactive scheduling activities continued in the responding to applications for scheduled monument consent, in establishing management

agreements and the work of the Field Monument Wardens in monitoring the condition of sites. The Scheduling Programme was reactivated in January 2012.

Claire Foley, NIEA,
Gabriel Cooney, HMC

4.3 Placenames

One of the features of the sites considered by the Historic Monuments Council for scheduling by NIEA under the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) Order 1995 was the information on placenames that came as part of part of the data file on the site.

Townland names, many of which may have been created towards the end of the first millennium AD, can tell us not only about monuments themselves, but also the landscape around the time the names were created: its topography, vegetation and wildlife. As a counterpart to this, identifying the features referred to in a historic place-name also enriches our understanding of the Irish language in the past - since, as with all languages, the grammar and meaning of words changes subtly over time, and the range of meanings in a modern dictionary may not fully reflect the range available then.

Place-name studies use the range of spellings in historic sources to deduce the original spelling and its date. History is also relevant when known individuals or families are referred to in place-names. Full sources are now freely available for townland names in Northern Ireland on the map-and-history website www.placenamesNI.org created by Ordnance Survey Northern Ireland and Queen's University Belfast (Note however, that in some counties interpretations still have to be added to the website).

The focus here is on placenames directly related to the site being scheduled or to other historic features.

ANT 037:013 GALGORM CHURCH - D08090023801831

Galgorm Gall Gorm 'blue-black rock/castle' (PNNI iv 178-9, Pat McKay)

In 2010 a church was scheduled in Galgorm, parish of Ahoghill, a townland which is named after its (original) castle.

Apart from *Gilgorm* or *Gealgorm* Castle, mentioned in 1569 (UJA ser. I ix 64), the earlier references (1605-1631) show that the townland of Galgorm was formerly known as *Ballystraboy*, a name derived from Irish *Baile (an t)Sratha B(h)uí* 'townland of the yellow river-holm', probably referring to the flat plain in the angle between the rivers Main and Braid.

It appears that this name was later supplanted by that of a castle which formerly stood in the west of the townland - rather than the building at present known as Galgorm Castle, which was not constructed until the year 1696 (OSM xxiii 12).

According to the Ordnance Survey Memoir, the older castle was a stronghold of the McQuillans after their expulsion from Dunluce Castle by the MacDonnells. It was burned down in the Rebellion of 1641 but traces of the foundations were still visible in 1835.

The Memoir also suggested that the castle 'appears to have built on a danish fort' (sic, OSM xxiii 26), borne out by the Sites and Monuments Record (NISMR) which marks the site as a motte-and-bailey.

It seems that the element *gall*, which commonly means 'stone/rock', can be used metaphorically to signify a castle, in the same way as *cloch* 'stone' and *carraig* 'rock', appearing in the place-names Clough, Clogh, and Carrickfergus (Ó Máille 1989-90, 133). It is thus likely that this name is *Gall Gorm*, 'blue/blue-black stone', referring to the colour of the rock of the original castle (P. McKay, PNI iv 178-9).

FER 211:011
MAGHERADUNBAR
RATH - HI9959046660

Magheradunbar, Machaire Dhroim Bairr 'plain of the ridge of upland grazing'

A rath was scheduled at Magheradunbar, parish of Devenish, Fermanagh, in 2011.

The earliest reference is to *magherydrumbar* on the Escheated County map of 1609, while half a century later Petty's county map from the 1670s shows *Maheridonbar* (in the barony of Magherabyboy). Magheradunbar is a townland of 240 acres, rising to about 270 feet OD, separated from Lough Erne and the island monastery of Devenish by the

townland of Tullydevenish 'hillock of Devenish' adjacent to the north-east. It seems possible that it was once church land, a frequent connotation of *machaire* 'plain'. Although it now apparently contains the surname of the Plantation landlord, the ending -dunbar cannot be the (Scottish) surname, it must be a noun phrase, either *Dún Bairr* 'fort of the hilltop' or, following the earlier reference in 1609, *Droim Bairr*, 'ridge of the hilltop'. *Barr* can also have the specialised meaning of 'upland/summer grazing' in Fermanagh, so that the name might mean 'Plain of the ridge of the upland grazing'. Modification of place-names to reflect what people think they mean is a recurring process in history: one should never study only the modern form of a name!

ANT 033:033
LISNAMURRIKIN STANDING
STONE - DI590405265

Lisnamurrikin, D 1504,
Ir. Lios Uí Mhuireagáin
'(O')Morgan's fort'

A standing stone at Lisnamurrikin was scheduled in 2010.

The first element of Lisnamurrikin is certainly archaeological. The second element of the townland name contains a surname, now anglicised Morgan, of a local influential family (thanks to evidence collected by Pat McKay and Bernard Morgan). In 1096 *Fland Ua Muireccáin*, or Flann O'Morgan, with a pedigree

from the people called *Airgialla*, was erenagh of the monastery of Antrim. There was also a connection to the O'Neills. Lisnamurrikin was situated in the *tuath* or petty Irish kingdom of *Muntermurrigan* which comprised the civil parishes of Racavan and Glenwhirry and the name of which derives from Irish *Muintir Mhuireagáin* 'descendants of Muireagáin or Morgan'.

The name of the townland is recorded as *Ballylistenmurregan* in 1637 and as *Lisnemoorican* in 1669 and the most satisfactory interpretation is *Lios Uí Mhuireagáin* 'O'Morgan's fort'. The name refers to a ringfort now lost which may have been the headquarters of the petty kingdom. Writing c.1884 O'Laverty (iii 429-30) said that at that time 'a great part of the rath [i.e. of Lisnamurrikin] has been cut away, and an artificial cave which was in it has been nearly destroyed.'

The recent owner told the Northern Ireland Sites and Monuments Record that his father had removed the fort and filled in the souterrain in the 1940s.

Other enclosures and the standing stone locally known as 'St. Patrick's stone' in the townland attest its historical importance (based on P. McKay for www.placenamesNI.org).

**LDY017:016 KILHOYLE
KILLEEN, possible CASHEL &
SOUTERRAIN - C7380015980**

**Kilhoyle, Balteagh:
Cill Chomhghaill 'St
Comgall's church**

In 2010 a killeen graveyard (known as The Rhellick), with possibly a cashel & souterrain, was scheduled.

Cill Chomhghaill 'St Comgall's church' seems to be the likely etymology of the townland name, which has appeared in the sources as both *Kilcoyle* (1613) and *Kilchoyle* (1659c). St Comgall, the patron saint of Bangor, was also associated with Camus on the Bann (now in the parish of Macosquin), while in Desertmartin the parish church has been dedicated to St Comgall from at least the 17th century (Bishop. Der. ii 136; i 405; cf. Colton Vis. 83n; Adomnán 319). The church site and other archaeological remains in Kilhoyle (such as the King's Fort or *Dún Chonchobhair*) were described in the Ordnance Survey Memoirs, where the fort had been a traditional gathering place (OSM lx 9-10, 19, 32-33, 35).

Of the church site, Reeves also quotes the legend that two ravens (eponyms of the parish name Balteagh, *Baile Dhá Fhiach* 'homestead of the two ravens') 'flew away with the plumbline from the cemetery Rellick in the townland Kilhoyle, where the parishioners were about to erect their church, to Ardmore, the townland where the site

was at length fixed' (Colton Vis. p.133). The church at Ardmore was dedicated to St Cainneach, patron of the local *Cianachta* people of Co. Derry (OSM ix 7, 19). R[h]ellick is of course the Irish word *reilig* 'graveyard'.

**FER154:003 KILTIERNEY
LINEAR EARTHWORK
- H2180762709**

**Kiltierney: Cill Tighearnaigh
'Tighernach's church', modern
spelling Cill Tiarnaigh.**

In 2010 a linear earthwork called The Friars Walk was scheduled in the townland of Kiltierney, parish of Magheraculmoney, Fermanagh, joining a range of monuments scheduled earlier (FER 154: 3,72, 73). It is highly significant in linking the parts of a much wider early monastic site.

The earliest reference to the old church site of Kiltierney is in the Annals of the Four Masters for 1602: *Oilén Cille Tighearnaigh hi Fearaibh Manach* 'the island of Cill Tighearnaigh ('Tighernach's church') in Fermanagh'. St Tighernach was also patron of the parishes of Derryvullan and Clones, where he died as bishop of Clones, c. AD 548 (AFM). The 1609 Escheated Counties map of the barony of Lurg shows *kiltiernie* with a picture of the church, at some distance from another church at Tullanaglug. In the same year the half quarter of the grange of *Magherikiltierny* was referred to (CPR Jas I 383b), as part of the possessions of the

'late abbey of Asherowe', Assaroe on the river Erne. Kiltierney townland was still abbey land in the 1830s (OSM xiv 103).

The Friars Walk from the abbey of Kiltierney 'in the deer park of General Archdale' led to Lough Erne and White Island:

'A grass-grown road, the remains of which can in many places still be traced, known by the name of the Friars Walk, led from this monastery to the shores of Lough Erne and, as tradition states, by stepping stones across a ford of the lake to the White Island, where are the ruins of a cell dependent on the above-mentioned abbey of Killtierny. There are also the remains of another cell of the same abbey in an adjacent island called Davy's Island' (OSM xiv 106).

The link made by the Friar's Walk between Kiltierney and White Island appears to identify White Island with the early church of *Eoinis* 'Yew Island' mentioned with the death notice of its founding saint *Constans* in AD 777 (AU). In AD 1308, according to the *Register of Clogher*, *Constans'* relics were transferred from *Eoynys* by 'Feargna, bishop of *Culmaine*'. now the parish of Magheraculmoney (Muhur 2004, 576).

**FER245:020 SHEEHINNY
ROUND CAIRN -
H2733030140**

**Sheehinny, parish of Kinawley:
possibly *Sídh Chionaoith*,
'Cionaoth's otherworld hill'**

A round cairn in Sheehinny, parish of Kinawley, Fermanagh, was studied in 2010.

Sheehinny is part of the isolated hill of Knockninny, a hill which itself gives name to a townland sloping down to Upper Lough Erne, while its summit, 626 feet OD, is in Sheehinny townland. Knockninny is named after a local Uí Néill saint, patron of Inishmacsaint monastery and parish, and as well as a townland. Knockninny hill gave its name to the barony of Knockninny around it. The second-series 6-inch map sheet 33 shows two 'giant's graves' on the hill, one in Sheehinny a little NE of the summit, one slightly further away to the SE in the townland of Cortrasna. *Coratrasna*, Knockninny, and *Sheaghany* were mentioned in 1835 as among 39 townlands of the Crom Estate belonging to the Earl of Erne (OSM iv 121). The Ordnance Survey Memoir said of the hill of Knockninny:

Near the summit, which is crowned by two mounds, is a narrow cave nearly choked up, running underground for a considerable distance to an opening below the summit to the north. Although too small to be explored by man, a dog has been known to

Sheehinny, Co. Fermanagh round cairn (FER 245:020), Photo: NIEA



traverse the space between the two openings (OSM iv 113).

A small but distinctive hill like this, with a notable monument on top and the impression of an 'entrance', is a classic case for the Irish designation *sídh*, 'Otherworld hill'. i.e. a hollow hill inhabited by supernatural beings, originally the gods of pagan times. The dog may have been part of a once-longer story of an attempt to explore this alternative existence. In 1620, in a grant to the Earl of Balfour, the place-name *Shean* appears to be the diminutive *Sídheán* 'Otherworld hill', standing alone. The later spellings (e.g. also 1817, *Sheehany* on the Grand Jury Map) suggest a second element,

possibly a personal name, of which the most likely is *Cionaoth*, as in the surname McKenna or McKinney (*Mac Cionaoith*).

Placenames then both add to our understanding of the historic environment and provide a new dimension to the scheduling process.

Dr Kay Muhr, HMC

4.4 Protecting Carved Stone Monuments

The protection of the stone carvings of Northern Ireland has been ongoing concern of the Historic Monuments Council. The subject was discussed the Historic Monuments Council report for 2003-2009 and in the report HMC recommended a full audit and a programme of digital scanning of all carved stones in Northern Ireland, including those portable stones which had been removed for safety to stores and museums.

This audit would provide information about vulnerable stones still *in situ*. The digital scanning of carvings would prove a record of their current physical condition and more importantly the information to allow high quality replicas to be made if necessary in the future.

NIEA presented a paper to the Historic Monuments Council in April 2009 on the Protection of Carved Stone Monuments (HM461). This noted that it was evident that many sites have deteriorated in condition over the past hundred years. It noted the recommendation of an internal audit on the Built Heritage Directorate which stated “we recommend that senior management develop a policy on the protection of stone carved monuments from weathering at the earliest opportunity and ensure that it is implemented in line with the commitments given to the Historic Monuments Council. Implementation of the policy should help protect and preserve important stone carved monuments and also reduce the potential for criticism of and adverse publicity for the Agency/Department.”

A series of actions were proposed in HM461 which included a quantification of the scale of the issue, identification of the factors that have resulted in deterioration and the solutions that would help to minimise the levels of deterioration at these sites. It was anticipated that the project would take up to two years to complete, from initial quantification to establishing a policy or series of recommendations to be implemented in site-specific scenarios that would help minimise the deterioration of carved stone monuments.

In October 2009 NIEA presented a paper to Council on Carved Stone Monuments in Northern Ireland – Quantification and Classification (HM466). This detailed the 187 entries recorded in the Northern Ireland Sites and Monuments Record. The paper stated that “NIEA shares an international concern about the condition of such carved stonework and its degradation due to constant exposure to weathering.”

However, it went to point out that the capacity of NIEA to deal adequately with the conservation and shelter of carved stone monuments is limited as it would require dedicated resources and an appropriate budget which is currently not available. The paper went on to outline NIEA’s current priorities in terms of conservation and protection as the Boa Island and the Lustymore figures, Co. Fermanagh, the Donaghmore Cross, Co. Tyrone and the Arboe Cross, Co. Tyrone.

At the December 2009 meeting Dr Joanne Curran and Mr John Savage of Stone Conservation Services (Consarc Design Group) presented on their work on the Donaghmore and Arboe Crosses. An integrated survey and monitoring plan for the Arboe Cross had been prepared for a QUB research project and integrated monitoring provides essential baseline data. For the Donaghmore Cross a conservation

Donaghmore Cross, Co. Tyrone, Photo: NIEA



Conservation work at Donaghmore to prevent water egress at top of the cross, Photo: NIEA



strategy was devised for NIEA including a short-term solution to protect the top of the cross.

A clay mould was prepared to create a capping for the top of the cross and this was to be fitted in the near future. The long-term recommendation is to continue monitoring and evaluate the options of shelter protection. In the short-term both sites continued to be monitored through the good will of Stone Conservation Services.

At this meeting Ms Foley noted that in terms of the long-term conservation and protection of these carved stone monuments there are basically three choices:

- › Removal to protected area and erection of a replica
- › Partial casing
- › Full casing structure.

Mr Walter Boyd, Central Procurement Directorate,

Department of Finance and Personnel presented options to the Council for the protection of Donaghmore and Ardboe crosses *in situ* from weathering. It was agreed that the next step would be consultation with the local communities on these options.

Over the course of 2010 NIEA had meetings with and correspondence from the Donaghmore Historical Society (Donaghmore) and the Arboe Community Group (Arboe). The Donaghmore Historical Society were very supportive of the idea of a cover for the cross and the Arboe Community Group were in agreement about the need for a protective cover for the cross. The Group subsequently put forward a scheme to protect the cross which was discussed by Council in January 2011.

In December 2010 Dr Joanne Curran and Ms Claire Lindsay (KTP) gave a presentation to the Council on Arboe and the White Island, Co. Fermanagh carved stone figures where they

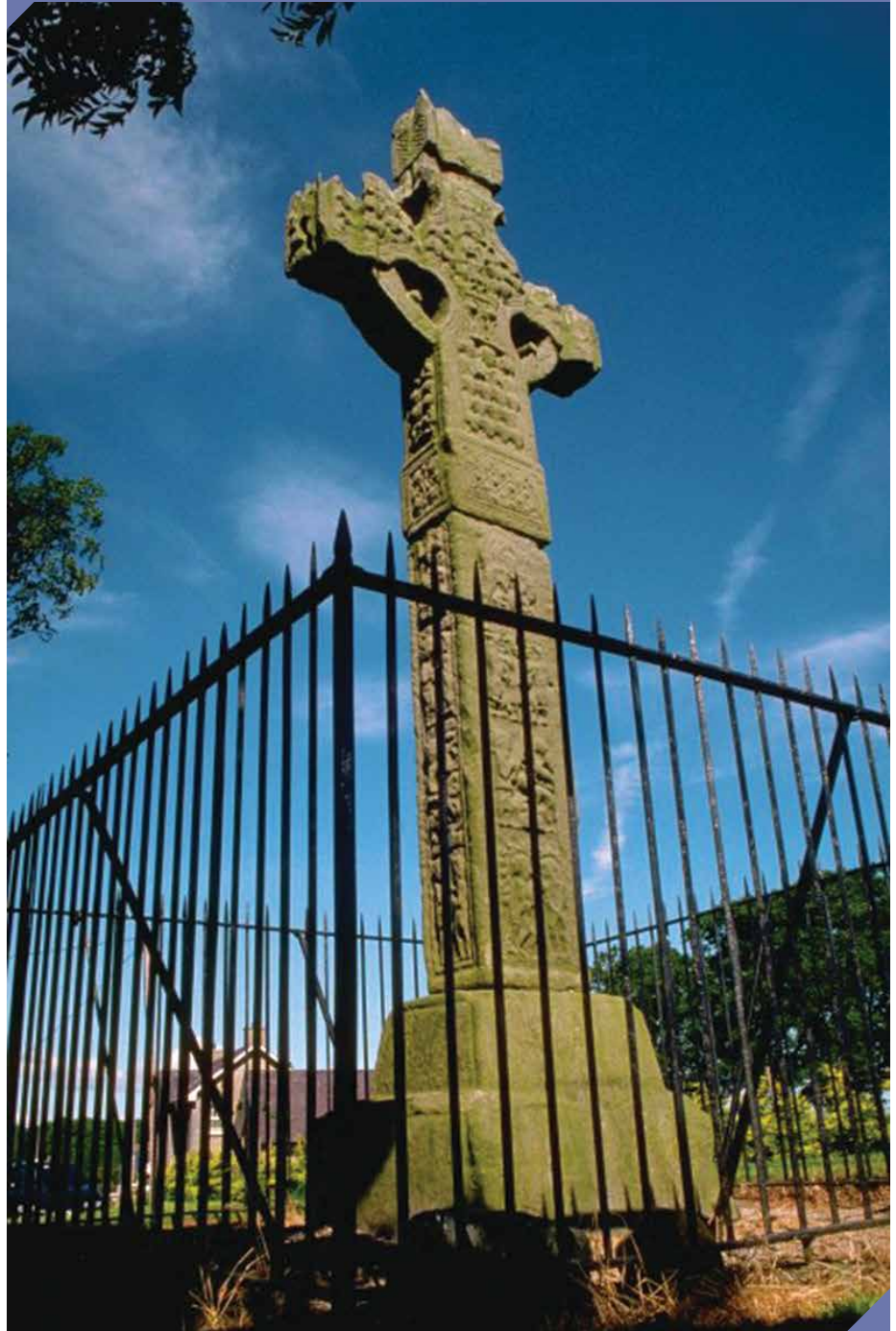
outlined the defects found in survey and the necessary repair work. NIEA indicated that this work would continue in 2011.

In summarising work in this area over the term of the Council it is clear that NIEA is both aware of its responsibilities and has done valuable short-term work in relation to specific monuments. Lack of funding and the need to place work at specific sites in the context of conservation and management plans are understandable reasons for the lack of a more coherent or longer-term policy initiative.

However, the Historic Monuments Council have to point out that the issue identified in the 2009 HM461 paper on the Protection of Carved Stone Monuments that the recommendation in a Built Heritage Directorate internal audit that a policy on the protection of carved stone monuments be developed and implemented at the earliest opportunity has not been followed up on. This poses not only a threat to the conservation of these iconic monuments of Christian heritage, but also a reputational risk to the Agency and Department.

The Historic Monuments Council would recommend that implementing this recommendation should be recognised as a priority by the Built Heritage Directorate, NIEA.

Ardboe Cross, Co. Tyrone, Photo: NIEA



4.5 Archaeological Archives

Under the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) Order, the Historic Monuments Council has a statutory remit to advise the Department on the exercise of its powers under the Order, which includes Archaeological Objects (Part III of the Order).

The Council discussed the major problem of the curation of material from licensed archaeological excavations which has accumulated over the last decade as a result of the expansion of development-led archaeological excavations.

The Council recognised the need for a central storage facility with appropriate resources to ensure best practice standards of care.

At its meeting on the 26 January 2010 Ms Siobhan Stevenson, Head of Collections Care, National Museums Northern Ireland gave a presentation on the proposed development of a Collection Resource Centre for National Museums Northern Ireland. In strongly supporting this proposal Council pointed out the need to engage with the Built Heritage Directorate of NIEA and that the development of the Collections Resource Centre could provide a critically important opportunity to address the problem of the curation and archiving of excavation material.

In May 2011 the Historic Monuments Council wrote to the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, National Museums Northern Ireland expressing concern about the conservation and management of the collections of National Museums Northern Ireland.

The Chairman responded pointing out the backdrop of decreased financial resources but emphasising the commitment of the Trustees to an integrated approach to collections management and care, including the appointment of specialised staff, the documentation of collections and the direction of resources towards safeguarding the collections into the future.

In responding to the Department of Culture, Arts and Leisure review of National Museums Northern Ireland in January 2012 the Historic Monuments Council made three broad recommendations:

- › A comprehensive inventory/survey is needed to quantify all archaeological material currently held by private sector companies. This material falls under DCAL/NMNI/DOE:NIEA responsibility. This information would be key to formulating future strategies, including determining the level of resources needed to address this issue
- › That discussions on the implementation of the Museums Policy 2011 provide a real opportunity to create an action plan for the treatment of excavation archives which are derived from the planning process
- › DCAL, NMNI and DOE: NIEA, Built Heritage should engage in a consultation to establish and clarify collective responsibility for archaeological material, from the issue of licences and fulfilment of planning conditions through to storage and archive of all materials deriving from commercial work.

Archaeological Archives in Northern Ireland; Assembly Report - NIAR 621-11



Research and Information Service
Research Paper

December 2011

Dr Dan Hull

Archaeological archives in Northern Ireland: Legislation, guidance and comparison with other jurisdictions

NIAR 621-11

This paper describes the current state of legislation, guidance and practice governing archaeological archives in Northern Ireland, and provides some comparisons with jurisdictions elsewhere in the UK and Ireland. It seeks to highlight some of the challenges presented by current arrangements, and highlights areas of good practice followed elsewhere.

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12 December 2011

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A Northern Ireland Assembly Research and Information Service Research Paper on Archaeological archives in Northern Ireland: Legislation, guidance and comparison with other jurisdictions (NIAR 621-11) was published in December 2011.

The Northern Ireland Archaeological Forum (NIAF) has actively engaged with the Assembly to raise the issue of archaeological archives and on 25 June 2012 a motion was tabled for debate at the Northern Ireland Assembly by the Chairpersons of the Committee for Culture, Arts and Leisure and the Committee for the Environment on the topic of Archaeological Artefacts.

Prior to the debate the Council wrote to the Mr Alex Attwood MLA, Minister of the Environment and Ms Caráí Ní Chuilín MLA, Minister for Culture, Arts and Leisure reiterating the three recommendations detailed above.

In speaking at the debate in the Assembly the Minister of the Environment cited the Historic Monuments Council's recommendations. Arising from the debate the Assembly resolved that:

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.

4.6 The Heritage Crime Forum

In August 2011, as a result of the recent dramatic increase in fires at listed buildings the Minister of the Environment, Mr Alex Attwood MLA, convened a ‘Heritage Crime Summit’ which was attended by over 100 delegates from key stakeholder groups across Northern Ireland.

There were two follow up meetings in October 2011 and April 2012. The purpose was to develop more joined up thinking between organisations and agencies in relation to heritage crime and this includes prevention, detection and prosecution. The Forum involves Built Heritage Directorate, NIEA, the Police Service of Northern Ireland, the Fire and Rescue Service and a range of invited parties and organisations (including relevant authorities in the Republic of Ireland). Understandably much of the focus of the Forum was on buildings, but there are issues here that are relevant to damage to monuments.

It was specifically noted by the Forum that the illegal detection, removal and sale of archaeological objects was an important aspect of heritage crime and this was followed up by a workshop on this topic.

Reviewing progress in April 2012 there had been achievements (and ongoing developments are published on the NIEA website). It was reported by the PSNI that a pilot project which provided instant information about listed buildings or other categories of risk had been successful in reducing theft and damage. This was subsequently rolled out across Northern Ireland. The NIEA’s Environmental Crime Unit has also appointed officers to be the liaison point with PSNI for each of their areas. The Fire Service

have appointed Heritage Liaison Officers and will be developing their knowledge of premises in the divisional areas.

Among the action points and issues reported on was the Built Heritage Directorate NIEA’s work to establish a multi-agency task force and their exploration of the potential for the development of local partnerships through community planning. It was noted that the planned Policing and Community Safety Partnerships might be a good vehicle for looking at issues in a joined up way within communities and with councils in Northern Ireland. Planning NI have been tasked with ensuring that staff become aware of applications associated with buildings at risk and that full use is made of existing powers to condition approvals and achieve repair.

NIEA had been given extra funds by the Minister to issue Urgent Works Notices and the six issued since late 2011 contrasted with the two in the preceding thirty eight years. NIEA has also sent over sixty warning letters making owners aware of these powers and this resulted in a number of owners taking action to avoid a more costly bill from the Department.

The Ulster Architectural Heritage Society (UAHS) were asked to work with NIEA on developing guidelines for public and owner’s knowledge of solutions to the redundancy of buildings, specifically short-term or ‘meanwhile uses’.

Good progress was reported on this at a UAHS conference in October 2012. The Forum has also promoted discussion and engagement with the judiciary, banks and insurance companies to highlight the issue and there has been cross-border cooperation between police forces and a sharing of knowledge with the rest of the UK.

In June 2012 the Department and the Northern Ireland Executive published the Protocol for the Care of the Government Historic Estate. This will be distributed to all government departments and local authorities with guidance for good practice in the maintenance and disposal of historic buildings. The Protocol commits all government departments and agencies to report to NIEA by June 2013.

The Forum has demonstrated what can be achieved over a short period of time with leadership, focus and a coordinated strategy. Many problems continue of course, such as the relatively low level of penalty (the penalty for illegal demolition of a building was raised from £30,000 to £100,000 in 2011). It is important the Forum is not seen as a short-term initiative but a focus for continued policy development and enforcement.

Dr Suzanne Lyle and
Malachy Conway, HMC

5. Appreciation and Enjoyment

5.1 Context

The current Historic Monuments Council can trace its roots back to the Ancient Monuments Advisory Council which was established in 1926. It is important to recognise therefore that while this report relates to the work of the Historic Monuments Council for the period 2009-2012, concern for and interest in, the care and protection of historic monuments is not new, and like the monuments themselves, has a long history.

Beyond the protections provided by law that have developed since the early part of the twentieth century, many historic monuments have been accorded an informal, but no less powerful level of protection steeped in folk history. Terminology such as “fairy fort” or “fairy ring” may seem incongruous with the language currently in use to describe historic monuments, however in essence both archaeology and folklore can be seen as attempts, in different ways certainly, to understand and make sense of that which has gone before. Ossian’s Grave (County Antrim), the Giant’s Ring (County Down), the Giant’s Grave and the Druid’s Altar (both County Tyrone), reflect how communities that did not have the benefit of modern archaeological techniques sought to make their own sense of the built environment surrounding them. Moreover, myths, legends, and superstitions associated with the misfortunes that would be visited upon anyone who interfered with a “fairy fort” can be seen as evidence of how those who lived in a different age sought to preserve that which they regarded as sacred.

Just as the care for, and interest in historic monuments is not new, neither is it the preserve of any particular profession, community, or generation. Certainly, the work of the current Historic Monuments Council relies heavily on the scientific knowledge and

the expertise of the professional archaeologists who are members of the Council and to complement this it also has the strength of a range of members whose professional expertise and historical knowledge, as well as passion for the monuments drives the work of the Council forward. At all times, the Council takes care to ensure that the actions that it takes, whether in relation to the scheduling of historic monuments, or advising the Department of the Environment on planning and development issues affecting historic monuments is in line with the remit set out for it in statute.

To see the work of the Council only in those terms is however to miss a wider point about why organisations like the Historic Monuments Council exist in the first place, and why people seek appointment to them. The historic monuments of Northern Ireland have an intrinsic worth, and a value, beyond that which they can offer in terms of the scientific opportunities that they provide for the archaeologist – although this should not be under-estimated.

There is for example the educational value that visits to sites of historical interest can provide for local schools and communities - particularly when one considers the contribution that such site visits can provide to those seeking to develop a greater understanding of the history of these islands.

It is worth noting that within a relatively small geographic area, the historic monuments of Northern Ireland includes megalithic burial chambers, Norman castles, and sites connected with the dawn of Christianity on this island, the Plantation of Ulster, the Williamite Wars, and the role of Northern Ireland in the Second World War. In other words, every significant period of history connected to these islands has left its own mark in terms of providing a rich legacy of built heritage. In this light there is the tremendous opportunity that historic monuments offer in terms of their potential as a sustainable tourism resource, not least given the often spectacular views which are accorded to those who visit many of the sites in question.

Certainly, the Historic Monuments Council sees its own role as being part of a process for ensuring that the rich legacy of built heritage within Northern Ireland is maintained, and preserved for the enjoyment and appreciation of future generations. For this reason, Council has been keen to ensure that as far as possible, the highest standards of protection that resources will allow are provided for conserving the built heritage of Northern Ireland.

Council has also been supportive of initiatives such as archaeology days, which provide an opportunity for appreciation of the value of historic monuments to be promoted to the general public.

Devenish ecclesiastical site, Co. Fermanagh Photo: NIEA



The State Care Monument Visitation Programme that members of Council undertook sought to determine how accessible monuments were, and what measures could be put in place to ensure that appreciation and enjoyment of the various sites could be provided to as many visitors as possible, while protecting the monuments so that they would be there to be appreciated and enjoyed by future generations in a programme of sustainable development.

Council believes that one of the best ways of ensuring that historic monuments continue to be enjoyed and appreciated by future generations is through the active participation of the local communities within which the monuments are located. In this context, Council has been encouraged by the development of community engagement in ongoing discussions about plans to ensure that the conservation of Ardboe Cross for example, which Council visited in 2010, is both sympathetic to the nature of the setting and the wishes of the local community.

Active engagement by NIEA with local stakeholders who value and enjoy the heritage that is within their area not only ensures better ongoing protection for historic monuments, but also enhances the visitor experience for both local communities and those coming to visit historic monuments from further afield.

As with many areas of the public sector, work programmes and schedules unfortunately have to be reconciled with budgetary constraints. It is the view of Council however that given the educational, scientific, and tourist value of historic monuments, investment in ensuring their conservation should be seen as a necessary investment both for the present, and for the future. Beyond the educational, scientific, and tourism value of historic monuments however, there is another, less tangible, but no less valuable benefit to be considered. The Nobel Laureat Seamus Heaney captured this sentiment when he talked about how ancient monuments were about origin, and beginning, and were a source and a guarantee of something old, something that gives a country its "distinctive spirit". Joseph Joubert made a similar point with his nineteenth century metaphor which stated that:

"Monuments are the grappling-irons that bind one generation to another."

Such language may seem somewhat esoteric, but nonetheless reflects the fact that for many people, the value and importance of historic monuments lies beyond that which can be measured simply in monetary or scientific terms. Visitors to the historic monuments of Northern Ireland may well leave these tangible legacies of the past with a greater awareness of facts and

details about times gone by. The monuments themselves however may also have inspired within the visitor further thought, empathy, understanding, and sensitivities about the people who lived contemporaneously with their building and their stories – human abilities and qualities which must surely and consequentially benefit our own society and our own social interactions.

Tim Cunningham,
Dr Suzanne Lyle,
AnnMarie McStocker, HMC

5.2 The State Care Monument Visitation Survey

5.2.1 Introduction

An important remit of the Council is to consider issues about specific State Care Monuments, and the general management, conservation and presentation of these monuments. These sites have long been recognised as important historic monuments. In recent years they have also been recognised as key assets for Northern Ireland's landscape, society, health and well-being, and economy, particularly its developing tourism economy. As part of its programme of work 2009-12 the Council undertook a survey of the accessibility, maintenance and provision of information and interpretation at State Care Monuments. Over 180 of the 190 State Care Monuments were visited during the survey in 2010-11. The report published in 2012 therefore provides a comprehensive, up-to-date, evidence-based and objective assessment. The survey involved a significant input of entirely voluntary time and effort on behalf of all the members of Council. The executive summary was published in paper format. A full copy of the report is available as a digital document, and is accessible on the Historic Monuments Council website.

5.2.2 Key Findings

This is a summary of the key findings: fuller details are included

in the main report. These findings provide the first, published, baseline data on the key issues considered, namely: accessibility; grounds maintenance, and; the provision of information. It should be noted that these relate directly to the statutory duty on the Department of the Environment to provide public access to monuments in its care, and also its powers to provide facilities and information for the public at these monuments.

Some of the findings are clearly disappointing, but they also provide a clear starting point for improvement. As key heritage assets for Northern Ireland, many basic aspects of these sites could be significantly improved. The Council hopes that this report helps the Department of the Environment in prioritising its future work activities to achieve a general improvement in the management, accessibility, grounds maintenance, and provision of information and facilities for visitors at these very special sites.

Accessibility:

Directional Signage

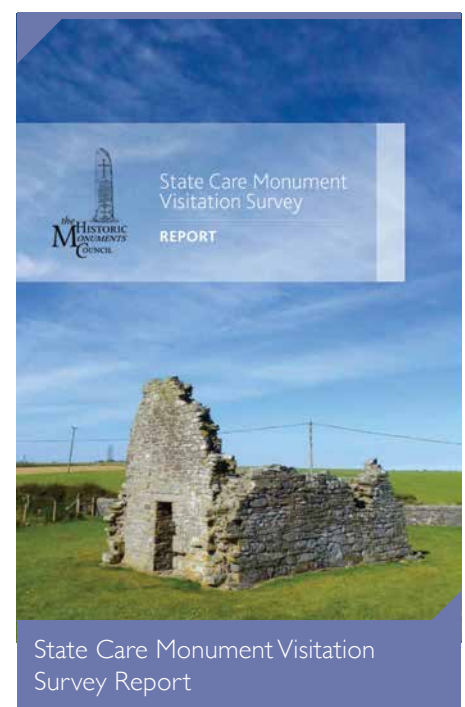
Directional signage, i.e. signs that lead the visitors to the sites, is essential in bringing more people to these sites. Directional signage to over half (56%: 102 individual sites) of the State Care Monuments was reported as being either below average, poor or not present. In fact, about a quarter (46 individual sites) appear to have no directional signage at all. This

raises serious issues in terms of the likelihood of visitors being able to physically find sites in the first instance.

On-site Signage

This kind of signage normally contains information about a specific site, and can be used by visitors to get a fuller understanding of the site's history and importance. In some cases this aspect was not described, which suggests no on-site signage was observed. Only about a third of the sites (34%, 62) had on-site information that was described as very good, good, or average.

Nearly a quarter (42) were reported as having no on-site signage. The lack of on-site signage, and the quality of interpretation provided at many of the sites is of concern.



Missing directional sign to Ballykeel dolmen, Co. Armagh, Photo: NIEA



Car Parking

The provision of car parking facilities appears to quite good at many sites, with approximately 41% (75) of sites described as having very good, good or average car parking areas. It was recognised that at some sites there were either car parks nearby, or the local roads network allowed for drivers to park safely. However, with nearly half (89) of the sites described as being below average, poor or just not present, there are concerns that both accessibility to the sites, and road safety, are put at risk..

Gate Arrangements

Gate arrangements will impact on visitors in a number of ways. Clearly identifiable gates provide easy to recognise points of access in visiting the sites. At rural sites, and sites that are not normally

staffed, these gates also provide a control on access. Not all sites have gates, as they are accessed directly from a public road or path. At 44% (80) of the sites gate arrangements were described as being very good, good or average gate arrangements, with 40% (72) described as below average, poor or not present. However, it is clear that current gate arrangements at many sites may pose problems for any visitors with limited mobility.

Grounds Maintenance

In general, ground maintenance scored well in the survey, though there remains significant scope for improvement. At over half, 56% (101) of the sites litter was being managed well or acceptably, and vegetation was being managed well or acceptably at 52% (95 sites). At about a quarter of the sites

the quality of litter and vegetation maintenance was described as being below average or poor. It was noted that a number of sites were overgrown. It would appear that debris from works on site is a problem at about one fifth of the sites, 21% (57). Foul litter was also recognised as a problem, but one that was being well-managed with 46% (84) of sites recognised as being very good or good in this respect.

Information

Information about the sites, i.e. printed material such as leaflets, notices and site guide cards was also assessed. This overlapped with some of the features surveyed in respect of accessibility. Accessibility to information is another way of learning about the sites, be that for educational purposes or simply out of general interest. Sometimes individual sites are physically hard to reach, and so the availability of information is another way of accessing the sites. One would therefore anticipate that this should be a priority in managing these sites. However the site reports indicate that this is currently one of the weakest areas of performance, and needs urgent attention.

At 45% (81) of the sites the interpretation provided was described as being below average or poor in quality or there was no information provided. Over a quarter of the sites have no information provided. Only 35% (63) of the sites are reported as

having very good, good or average interpretation.

The figures for the current provision of printed materials - site leaflets or booklets - on site are startling. Only nine sites - 5% of the total number of State Care Monuments - had printed material that was described as very good or good. Well over half of the sites, 57% (104) have no information available and the statistics indicate that in all likelihood this is the case at an even higher percentage of sites. Of course it may not be necessary, appropriate or possible to provide printed information in the form of a leaflet for example

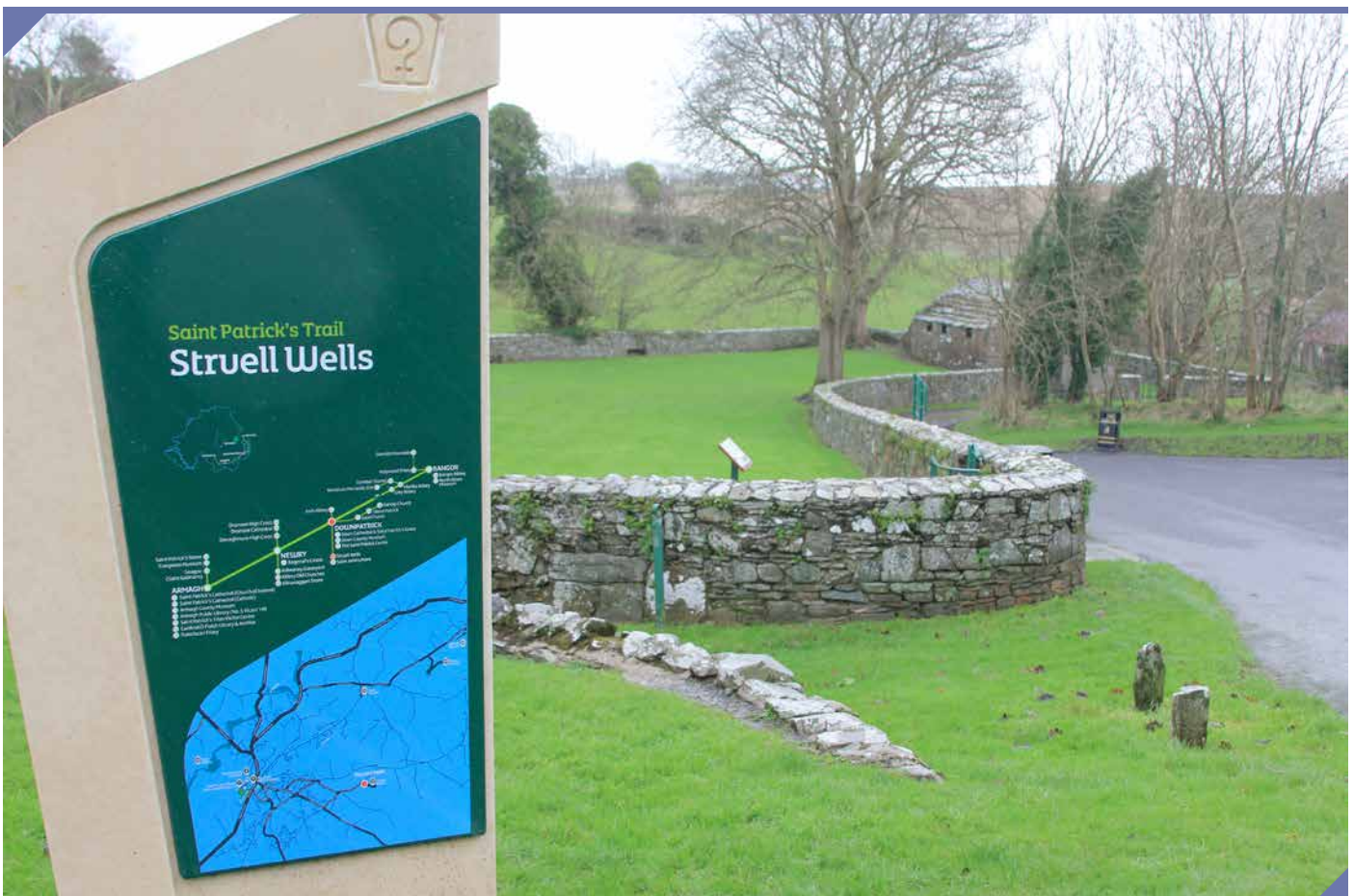
every site, but it should be possible, and indeed a requirement of their management and presentation, to provide even a basic level of interpretation through the use of signage and interpretive panels. The lack of printed material could also be off-set through the use of new technologies, such as apps on mobile devices, to present this kind of information.

Overall

Of the State Care Monuments that were given an overall ranking on a scale of 1-10 only 14% (25) were given a top ranking (higher than 8), 37% (68) were described

as ranking between 6-8 and 24% (44) were give a score of 5 or less. Using these results one can suggest that, for the most part, visitors have a positive experience when they come to visit the sites, but this would appear to be directly related to the enjoyment people get from visiting the sites - rather than the accessibility, grounds maintenance or information presented about the sites. There are many areas that should be significantly improved.

Top marks were given for many of the sites that NIEA would consider to be 'flagship' properties but, perhaps surprisingly, not all of these sites scored so well.



Struell Bath Houses and Wells, Co. Down, Photo: NIEA

For example Devenish Ecclesiastical Site, Co. Fermanagh, Dunluce Castle, Co. Antrim, Navan Fort, Co. Armagh, Inch Abbey, Co. Down and The Mound of Down, Co. Down - all major monuments of national and even international importance - did not score as highly as might have been expected.

Many of the top scores given to State Care Monuments also reflected the experience of making the visit and the archaeological and historic features of sites themselves. Hence the overall score is not necessarily a reflection of the way in which the site

is being managed, though this contributed to it. In more than one case the score awarded clearly reflected the sense of personal achievement by the person who made the visit, their enjoyment of the journey to the site, and the views, ambience and archaeology they found when they arrived there.

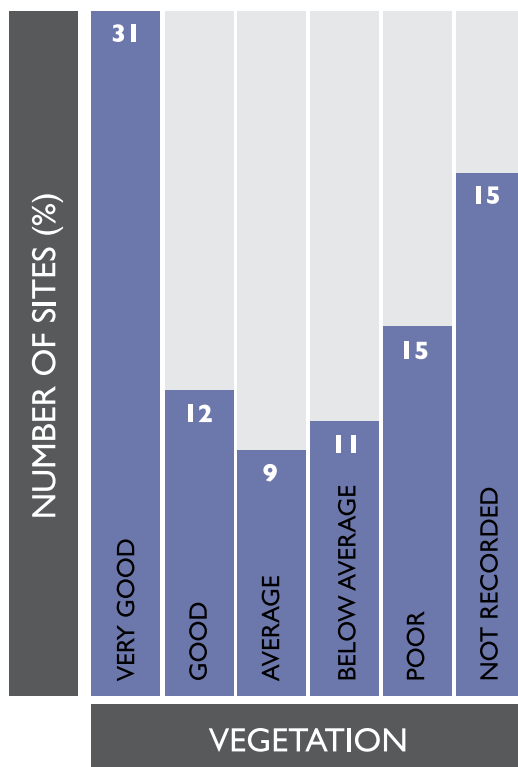
It is striking that of the three general categories that were surveyed (accessibility, grounds maintenance and information), the best overall performance was with regard to maintenance and the least satisfactory is the provision of on-site signage and interpretation.

There is clearly a concern here that the NIEA management process appears to be focused on maintenance, such as grass-cutting and litter management and does not pay as much attention as is required in terms of its clearly-defined statutory responsibilities under the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects Order (NI) 1995 to provide access or information to the public about State Care Monuments.

5.2.3 Key Recommendations

In the report the recommendations are divided into four categories, the first of which deals with the actual care of the monuments *per se*. The second category of recommendations relates to the Guide to the Historic Monuments of Northern Ireland in State Care, while the third category relates to what Council perceives to be the wider potential provided by the sites in terms of the overall aims and objectives of the current Programme for Government 2011-2015. The fourth category of recommendations relates to what Council has identified as the need for an ongoing and systematic assessment of the condition of monuments in State Care in Northern Ireland. Here the key recommendations across the four categories are highlighted:

- › Currently management of State Care Monuments in Northern Ireland is implemented under a Concordat or Memorandum



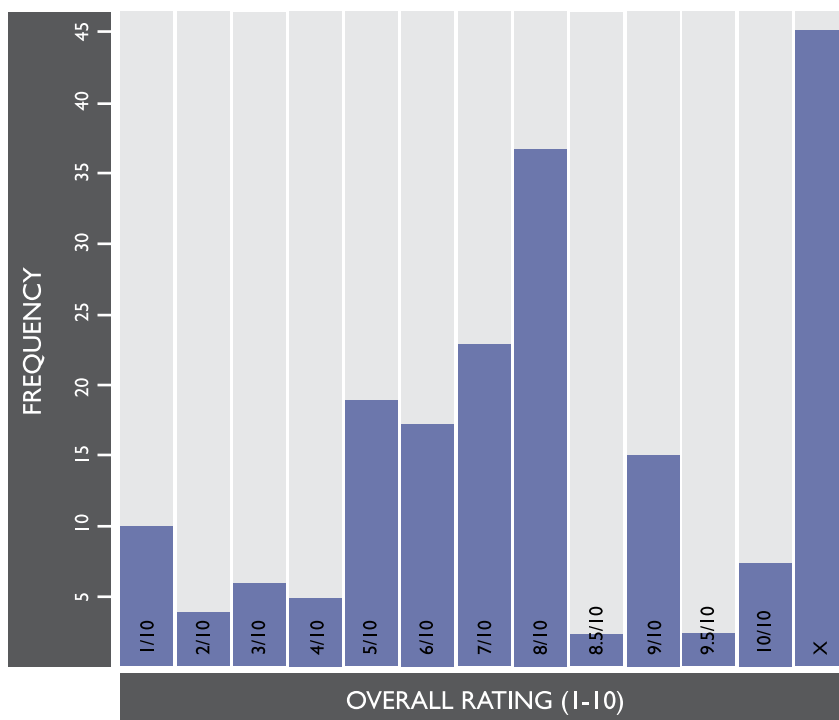
Condition of grounds maintenance at State Care Monuments (Fig. 4 in Executive Summary of the State Care Monument Survey)

of Understanding between the Historic Monuments Unit, Built Heritage Directorate and the Regional Operations Unit, Regional Operations Unit of NIEA and DOE Communications. It is clear from the results of the survey that many of Northern Ireland's State Care Monuments are not being managed in accordance with statutory requirements. In the light of this Council strongly recommends that a review of the current management of State Care Monuments is necessary and is an urgent priority

› Council strongly recommends that both the hardcopy and an online edition of the Guide to Historic Monuments of Northern Ireland in State Care be used as a way of promoting the tourist potential of historic monuments. This would include featuring the Guide on the NIEA website and distributing copies of the Guide to tourist information centres and other relevant venues

› Council strongly recommends that the Minister of the Environment's Historic Environment Strategic Forum should consider how the tourist potential of State Care Monuments can be maximised, while at the same time ensuring that the sites themselves are not adversely impacted by any increase in visitor numbers. Examples of the kind of measures that could be adopted would be

A rating of the overall quality of State Care Monument (Fig. 6 in Executive Summary of the State Care Monument Survey)



the use of billboard advertising for example to highlight what are currently some of the lesser-known, but outstanding heritage assets and tourist attractions in Northern Ireland

› Council strongly recommends that NIEA seek a mechanism by which additional visitor surveys can be put in place at State Care Monuments. Such an exercise would enable the Department and NIEA to gain valuable data on the usage of sites, public perception of the care and maintenance of sites, and views as to the historic value and importance of sites

as reflected through broader community awareness

› It is strongly recommended that the Historic Monuments Council should carry out a Second Visitation Survey as part of the programme of work of the Council for its current term, 2012-2016.

6. Looking to the Future

6.1 Reconstitution of Council

The Historic Monuments Council (HMC) consists of a chairman and up to 15 members. Appointments to the HMC are subject to the approval of the Minister of the Environment.

The period covered by this report focuses on the term of Council that ran from 2009-12. Up to the time of the reconstitution of Council for its current term, which began on 1 February 2012, the term of office of the Council was three years.

The term has now been extended to five years. Hence the current term of Council will run until 31 January 2016.

The chair and eight members who had served on Council from 2009-12 were eligible for re-appointment. In October 2011 six new members of Council were sought through public advertisement and interview process.

The current membership of Council is listed below (with new members indicated by an asterisk).

Council Members 2009-16

Professor Gabriel Cooney, Chair
Henry Bell
Lesley Black*
Cormac Bourke*
Nick Brannon*
Malachy Conway
Tim Cunningham
William Darby*
Kathleen Lavery*
Dr Suzanne Lyle
Dr Philip MacDonald
John McGillan
Ann Marie McStocker
Stephen Russell
Sarah Witchell*

Appendices

1. Scheduled Monuments 2009-12
2. Historic Monuments
Council Discussion Papers
3. Presentations to Council
(not including HM papers)
4. HMC Responses
to Consultations

1. Scheduled Monuments 2009-12

TOWNLAND	SCHEDULED MONUMENT	GRID REF	DATE SCHEDULED	SMR NUMBER
GORTEEN	Barrow and cist	H0803039260	11/01/2009	FER 228:022
MAGHERAHONEY	Standing stone (now fallen): St. Patrick	D0778229413	21/01/2009	ANT 013:023
NEW BUILDINGS SOUTH; TOWN PARKS (BALLYMONEY)	Mound - probable barrow	C9657024850	21/01/2009	ANT 017:048
CORKEY NORTH	Standing stone	D0820723467	21/01/2009	ANT 018:015
CORKEY NORTH	Standing stone	D0803223695	21/01/2009	ANT 018:085
BALLYVEELY UPPER	Standing stone	D0776324838	21/01/2009	ANT 018:088
CARRICKMORE; OLD CHURCH YARD	Children's burial ground: 'Relig na Leanbh'	H6149572814	21/01/2009	TYR 036:003
CORKEY NORTH	Standing stone	D0809723470	21/01/2009	ANT 018:095
CARROWREAGH	Hengiform enclosure	J4386174471	21/01/2009	DOW 005:086
CASTLETOWN	Standing stone: Buchanan's stone	J3349794293	16/03/2009	ANT 046:008
BALLYDUGAN	WW2 pillbox	J0568553773	16/03/2009	DOW 019:010
BALLYDUGAN	WW2 pillbox	J0582054320	16/03/2009	DOW 019:011
SCARVA	WW2 pillbox	J0718642899	16/03/2009	DOW 033:053
DRUMMILLER	WW2 pillbox	J0704244494	16/03/2009	DOW 033:054
SCARVA	WW2 pillbox	J0645643659	16/03/2009	DOW 033:055
GLENLOUGHAN	WW2 pillbox	J0737244365	16/03/2009	DOW 033:056
ANNAGH	WW2 pillbox	J0138052410	21/04/2009	ARM 009:032
EDENDERRY	WW2 pillbox	J0139254577	21/04/2009	ARM 009:033
KNOCK	WW2 pillbox	J0425551578	21/04/2009	ARM 010:021
HACKNAHAY	WW2 pillbox	J0401551316	21/04/2009	ARM 010:022
BALLYDONAGHY	WW2 pillbox	J0438551315	21/04/2009	ARM 010:023
LOUGHANS	WW2 pillbox	J0531647331	18/05/2009	DOW 026:028
LOUGHANS	WW2 pillbox	J0524247469	18/05/2009	DOW 026:029
LISNABRAGUE	Standing stone	J0716940958	22/06/2009	DOW 033:030
BALLINTAGGART	Standing stone	J1157538831	22/06/2009	DOW 034:093
MONEYSLANE	Standing stones (2)	J2538039980	22/06/2009	DOW 035:035
ISLANDMOYLE	Standing stone :The Grey Stone	J2628435072	22/06/2009	DOW 042:030
DRUMMILLER	Standing stone	J0742931177	22/06/2009	DOW 046:029
CARNMEEN	Standing stone	J0807531142	22/06/2009	DOW 046:030
CARNMEEN	Standing stone	J0825930715	22/06/2009	DOW 046:044

TOWNLAND	SCHEDULED MONUMENT	GRID REF	DATE SCHEDULED	SMR NUMBER
SAVAL MORE	Standing stones (2) possible megalithic tomb	J1216731199	22/06/2009	DOW 047:006
CROREAGH	Standing stone	J1217029490	22/06/2009	DOW 047:116
TERVILLIN	Megalithic tomb, possible wedge tomb	D1801042180	01/10/2009	ANT 005:012
CRAIGBAN	Court tomb	D1528136603	01/10/2009	ANT 009:038
DRUMNAKEEL	Graveyard and cross- carved standing stone	D1609940105	01/10/2009	ANT 009:011
DRUMACULLIN; DUNCARBIT	Megalithic tomb:The Hinton Stone	D1640035060	01/10/2009	ANT 009:176
KNOCKANS	Standing stone, enclosure and house platforms	D0865134498	01/10/2009	ANT 013:013
CORVALLY	Standing stone	D1336034750	01/10/2009	ANT 014:006
BREEN	Standing stone	D1220434045	01/10/2009	ANT 014:007
BALLYTEERIM	Enclosures (2)	D2494034080	01/10/2009	ANT 015:069
CRAIGS	Passage tomb: Craig's Dolmen	C9739817278	01/10/2009	ANT 022:024
SHEEPLAND BEG	Windmill Stump	J5764539248	01/10/2009	DOW 045:502
CASTLETOWN	Eel Weir	H7076856164	01/10/2009	TYR 060:049
BRIGHT	Corbelled pig crew	J50633771	01/10/2009	DOW 045:040
BALLYVASTON	Clachan	J49413614	30/11/2009	DOW 044:063
KILLY BEG	Wedge tomb: Giant's Grave	G9854753868	17/12/2009	FER 190:006
KILLY BEG	Megalithic tomb	G9854353855	17/12/2009	FER 190:015
DOAGH GLEBE	Promontory fort	H0709051350	17/12/2009	FER 190:028
CLYHANNAGH	Cup-marked stone	H1063035643	17/12/2009	FER 228:089
GARVAGHULLION	Bronze age wooden trackway	H3680476676	17/12/2009	TYR 025:038
KILLY BEG	Standing stones (2) : Fionn Maccool's Finger-stone	G9827254241	11/01/2010	FER 190:004
KILLY BEG	Standing stones (2)	G9821454231	11/01/2010	FER 190:005
SLISGARROW	Standing stones (3), possible megalithic tomb	H0121951240	11/01/2010	FER 190:019
AGHATIROURKE	Prehistoric enclosure, possible barrows (3)	H1692831965	11/01/2010	FER 244:028

TOWNLAND	SCHEDULED MONUMENT	GRID REF	DATE SCHEDULED	SMR NUMBER
TONAGHMORE	Windmill stump	J3841856761	08/03/2010	DOW 022:501
BALLYWALTER	Windmill stump	J6216569188	08/03/2010	DOW 012:502
CASTLENAGREE	Mound (cashel or barrow?): Castlenagree	C9593041930	16/03/2010	ANT 003:004
CRAIGYWARREN	Standing stone	D1227107995	16/03/2010	ANT 032:058
LISNAMURRIKIN	Standing stone	D1590405265	16/03/2010	ANT 033:033
AUGHNAHOY	Standing stone	C9875202459	16/03/2010	ANT 036:026
BALLYSCULLION EAST	Standing stone	H9877097040	16/03/2010	ANT 036:029
STAFFORDSTOWN	Fortified house and bawn and site of battle 1641	J0377086740	16/03/2010	ANT 049:070
KILHOYLE	Killeen, possible cashel and souterrain: The Rhellick	C7380015980	16/03/2010	LDY 017:016
STRAWMORE	Standing stone, possible remains of megalithic tomb	H7549594819	16/03/2010	LDY 040:005
TOWN PARKS MAGHERAFELT	Multiperiod church and graveyard (Early Christian to Modern)	H8975090790	16/03/2010	LDY 042:016
TOWN PARKS (BALLYCASTLE)	Glass kiln	D12234110	16/03/2010	ANT 009:500
SOMERSET; MOUNT SANDEL	Tidal ford and mesolithic material	C8496431114	16/03/2010	MRL 021:003
RATHSHERRY	Prehistoric enclosure, possible barrows (3)	D1456212321	16/03/2010	ANT 028:083
EDENDERRY	Chimney, bleach works & green, corn mill site, later joinery factory	J1209946800	16/03/2010	DOW 027:500
BRACKAVILLE; ANNAGHER (Coalisland)	Fireclay works chimneys (4)	H8429566570	16/03/2010	TYR 047:500
ANNAGHER	Colliery chimney	H8468867137	16/03/2010	TYR 047:501
MULLAGHGLASS	Rath	J0552028700	16/06/2010	ARM 026:004
MULLAGHGLASS	Standing stone	J0558428620	16/06/2010	ARM 026:005
BALLEEVY	Standing stone	J1592344861	16/06/2010	DOW 034:125
MAGHERAMAYO	Standing stone	J2984138416	16/06/2010	DOW 042:088
GARGARRY	Standing stone	J2887537910	16/06/2010	DOW 042:089

TOWNLAND	SCHEDULED MONUMENT	GRID REF	DATE SCHEDULED	SMR NUMBER
BALLYMAGINAGHY	Rath: Coen's Fort	J3033038650	16/06/2010	DOW 043:002
CLARKILL	Cashel and souterrain	J3400038280	16/06/2010	DOW 043:014
CLARKILL	Standing stone	J3408938355	16/06/2010	DOW 043:015
BALLYMAGINAGHY	Standing stone	J3088338206	16/06/2010	DOW 043:110
DEEHOMMED	Fax mill chimney	J2579640751	16/06/2010	DOW 035:500
LARGYMORE	WW2 air raid shelter	J2752564048	08/09/2010	ANT 068:013
ESHWARY	Megalithic tomb possible Court tomb	J0270428676	20/09/2010	ARM 026:022
WEST DIVISION	WW2 home guard storage buildings	J3964488349	17/12/2010	ANT 052:158
MAGHERAMESK; POOBLES; LURGANSEMANUS; KILLOUGH; AGHAGALLON; BALLYCAIRN; DRUMALEET; DERRYNASEER, Aghagallon; DERRYHIRK; TISCALLEN, Aghagallon; KILMORE; AGHALEE; BALLYCANAL; DRUMBANE; BALLYNANAGHTEN; BALLYNAGHTEN	Lagan Canal - southern portion	J1486562220	04/02/2011	ANT 067:501
BRACKAVILLE; ANNAGHMORE; DERRYTRESK	Coaliland Canal	H8595064917	04/03/2011	TYR 047:502
OLD FREEHOLD	Mounds (2) and Neolithic and Bronze Age pottery and flint scatters	D3359002310	22/03/2011	ANT 040:097
DUNDERG	Fundamental bench mark	C8315029396	24/03/2011	LDY 007:103
LEGMACAFFRY	Fundamental bench mark	H4398125496	24/03/2011	FER 261:081
SKEGONEILL	Fundamental bench mark	J3413776874	24/03/2011	ANT 061:024
CUSHENDALL	Fundamental bench mark	D2349227671	24/03/2011	ANT 020:064
MAGHERADUNBAR	Burial ground, enclosure	H1995046660	23/06/2011	FER 211:011

2. Historic Monuments Council Discussion Papers

HM459 Proposals for Scheduling 2009-10. A paper to the Historic Monuments Council, 22 April 2009.

HM460 Scheduling Policy in Northern Ireland. A paper for the Historic Monuments Council, 22nd April 2009.

HM431 Review of the Schedule of Historic Monuments 1996-2006. Discussed at the Historic Monuments Council, 22nd April 2009.

HM439 Scheduling Programme for Northern Ireland: Future Directions. Discussed at the Historic Monuments Council, 22nd April 2009.

HM461 Protection of Carved Stone Monuments. A paper for the Historic Monuments Council, 17th June 2009

HM462 Proposals for Scheduling for 2009-10. A paper for the Historic Monuments Council, 17th June 2009.

HM463 Proposal for Battlefields Survey. A discussion paper for the Historic Monuments Council, 17th June 2009.

HM464 Ten Years of the Centre for Maritime Archaeology. A discussion paper for the Historic Monuments Council, 17th June 2009.

HM465 Proposals for Scheduling for 2009. A paper for the Historic Monuments Council, 23rd October 2009

HM466 Carved Stone Monuments in Northern Ireland: Quantification and Classification. A paper for the Historic Monuments Council, 23rd October 2009.

HM467 Management of State Care Monuments. A paper for the Historic Monuments Council, 23rd October 2009.

HM468 Proposals for Scheduling 2010. A paper for the Historic Monuments Council, 26th January 2010.

HM469 Proposals for Scheduling 2010. A paper for the Historic Monuments Council, 20th April 2010.

HM470 Draft Paper on Climate Change and Archaeology. A discussion paper for the Historic Monuments Council, 20th April 2010.

HM471 Initial Paper on Management of State Care Monuments. A paper for the Historic Monuments Council, 20th April 2010.

HM472 Proposals for Scheduling 2010. A paper for the Historic Monuments Council, 22nd June 2010.

HM473 Scheduled Monument at Derrynaseer, Co. Antrim. A paper for the Historic Monuments Council, 22nd June 2010.

HM474 Proposals for Scheduling 2010. A paper for the Historic Monuments Council, 26th October 2010.

HM475 Proposals for Scheduling: Weathering of Carved Stone. A paper for the Historic Monuments Council 7th December 2010.

HM476 Proposal for Scheduling 2011. A paper for the Historic Monuments Council, 25th January 2011.

HM477 Proposal for Scheduling 2011. A paper for the Historic Monuments Council, 19th April 2011.

HM478 Proposals for Scheduling: April 2012 Meeting. A paper for the Historic Monuments Council, 17th April 2012.

HM479 Climate Change and Culutral Heritage NI – Towards Adaption. A paper for the Historic Monuments Council, 17th April 2012.

HM480 Proposal for Scheduling 2012. A paper for the Historic Monuments Council, 12th June 2012.

HM481 Scheduling Programme 2011-14. A paper for the Historic Monuments Council, 11th September 2012.

HM482 Proposal for Scheduling 2012/13. A paper for the Historic Monuments Council, 11th September 2012.

HM483 Drumclay crannog. A paper for the Historic Monuments Council, 11th September 2012.

HM484 Discussion of Work Programmes/Strategy 2012-16. A paper for the Historic Monuments Council, 11th September 2012

HM485 HMC Programme of Work 2012-16. A paper for the Historic Monuments Council, Friday 26th October 2012

3. Presentations to Council (not including HM papers)

CAMSAR Report, August 2009

CAAN - Countryside Access and Activities Network

Carved Stone crosses, August 2009

Carved Stone Crosses Studies on Donaghmore and Ardboe Crosses, December 2009

Proposals for protecting Donaghmore and Ardboe Crosses from weathering, December 2009

Built Heritage Balanced Scorecard, January 2010

Proposed Development of a Collections Resource Centre for NMNI, January 2010

Cross-Border, North-South Information Sharing, August 2010

Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, QUB: Recent work, October 2010

Work of the Heritage Lottery Fund, October 2010

Carved Stone Monuments: Arboe and White Island, December 2010

DOE Draft Budget 2011 - 5 January 2011

DOE Budget and NIEA Balanced Scorecard, April 2011

Thompson Dock, Titanic Quarter, Belfast, December 2011

Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, QUB: Recent work, December 2011

4. HMC Responses to Consultations

2009

PPS 21 - Sustainable Development in the Countryside - April 2009

Waterways Ireland - Interim Environment and Heritage Policy - April 2009

NIEA Enforcement Policy - June 2009

Port Master Plans - June 2009

River Bann Navigation Order - June 2009

Accessible Transport Strategy Draft Action Plan - July 2009

Learning with Museums (2 documents) - September 2009

UK Forestry Standard Guidelines - September 2009

Reform of the Planning System in NI - September 2009

Marine Strategy Framework Directive - December 2009

2010

Permitted Development Rights (Planning Service) - January 2010

Derry Conservation Plan - March 2010

DOE Draft Addendum to PPS 7 - March 2010

Draft Belfast Integrated Strategic Tourism Framework - May 2010

A Draft Tourism Strategy for Northern Ireland - May 2010

EU Common Agricultural Policy after 2013 - June 2010

Criteria for Listing (Proposed revisions to Annex C of Planning Policy 6) - July 2010

Marine Bill - July 2010

NIEA Enforcement Policy - August 2010

DEFRA, UK Marine Policy - September 2010

Museums Policy for Northern Ireland - October 2010

Everyone's Involved - Sustainable Development Strategy Implementation Plan - November 2010

2011

Draft Planning Policy Statement 16: Tourism - March 2011

Regional Development Strategy - March 2011

An environment strategy for Northern Ireland - May 2011

Draft Planning Policy Statement 23: Enabling Development - May 2011

Draft Planning Policy Statement 24; Economic Considerations - May 2011

Environmental Statement: A5 Western Corridor Link to Land Frontier - September 2011

Environmental Governance in Northern Ireland - October 2011

Enabling Legislation for National Parks - October 2011

2012

Our Passion, Our Place NIEA Strategic Priorities 2012-22 - January 2012

DCAL Review of NMNI January 2012

Northern Ireland's Economic Strategy - February 2012

Draft Programme for Government 2011-15 - February 2012

