



# Corkey Windfarm Repowering

## Technical Appendix A11.1: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

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**CORKEY WINDFARM  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

**CULTURAL HERITAGE REPORT NUMBER: 84**

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## DATA ENTRY FORM

PROJECT INFORMATION	
<b>Project title</b>	Corkey Windfarm
<b>Description</b>	Repowering of the Operational Corkey Wind Farm
<b>Report</b>	Desk Based Assessment and Walkover Survey
<b>Project start date</b>	May 2017
<b>Project end date</b>	January 2019
<b>Contractor name</b>	Arcus Consultancy Services Ltd.
<b>Client</b>	ScottishPower Renewables (SPR)
SITE LOCATION INFORMATION	
<b>Council</b>	Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council
<b>Area</b>	312 hectares
<b>Grid References (centre point)</b>	Irish National Grid Reference (INGR) 310523, 421869.
PROJECT BIBLIOGRAPHY	
<b>Type of publication</b>	Unpublished document/manuscript
<b>Title</b>	Corkey Windfarm – Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
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## SUMMARY

An archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) has been undertaken by Arcus Consultancy Services Ltd. (Arcus) on behalf of Scottish Power Renewables (SPR) who is proposing to decommission and repower the Operational Corkey Windfarm built in 1994 near Clogh Mills in County Antrim, Northern Ireland ("the Development"). A planning application is to be submitted in 2019.

To assess the potential for on-site archaeology, study areas were defined. The Core Study Area was defined as the red-line boundary at Scoping. A 1 km Study Area which includes the archaeological Core Study Area and land within a 1 km radius was used to further inform the potential for unknown archaeology to survive within the archaeological Core Study Area.

The review of the data collected through the desk-based assessment and the current site conditions indicate that the archaeological study area has low potential for further unknown subsurface archaeological remains due the exposed upland nature of the site combined with the limited areas of new construction proposed for the Development which utilises large portions of the infrastructure associated with the Operational Corkey Wind Farm.

Direct effects are limited to the Development footprint where associated earthmoving and excavation occur and not to the full extent of the archaeological Core Study Area. Based upon the concentration of archaeological remains in the western half of the Core Study Area along the lower elevations combined with the majority of the Operational Corkey Windfarm and the Development located at steeper locations to the east, no direct effects are anticipated; however, known features should be avoided during site design, where feasible.

The Development has the potential to cause indirect effects, primarily visual, upon the settings of cultural heritage features listed in Sections 10 - 12. These effects will be assessed and reported in full within Chapter 11 of the Environmental Statement (ES).

## 1 INTRODUCTION

An archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) has been undertaken by Arcus Consultancy Services Ltd. (Arcus) on behalf of Scottish Power Renewables (SPR) who is proposing to decommission and repower the Operational Corkey Windfarm built in 1994 near Clogh Mills in County Antrim, Northern Ireland ("the Development"). A planning application is to be submitted in 2019.

The Development is located within the Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council (the Council) administrative area, approximately 18 kilometres (km) north of Ballymena in County Antrim (Figure 1).

### 1.1 The Development

The Operational Corkey Windfarm consists of ten 500 kW Nordtank turbines with a tip height of 57 metres (m) and associated infrastructure including access tracks, control building and a meteorological mast. The ten existing turbines associated with the Operational Scheme are located in two rows running roughly in parallel with the ridgeline.

Through decommissioning the existing ten wind turbines and their replacement with larger, more efficient machines and the provision of an energy storage unit, the Development will continue to generate clean electricity from a renewable asset, with the potential to store some of that generated electricity.

The Development will include:

- Decommissioning of the existing 10 turbines;
- Removal and restoration of the existing substation building and compound in accordance with the outline DCEMP and Draft HMP;
- Removal and restoration of redundant access tracks in accordance with the outline DCEMP and draft HMP;
- The erection of 5 three bladed horizontal axis wind turbines of up to 137 m tip height;
- Turbine foundations;
- Construction of approximately 1.955 km of new access tracks;
- Upgrade of approximately 2.095 km of existing access tracks;
- Construction of temporary and permanent hardstanding areas for each turbine to accommodate turbine component laydown areas, crane hardstanding areas and external transformers and/or switchgears;
- 3 temporary construction compound/laydown areas (some areas may be reinstated temporarily if required for future operational and decommissioning purposes);
- Turning heads and passing places incorporated within the site access infrastructure;
- New road junction with Reservoir Road;
- Three upgraded water crossings and five new water crossings;
- Meteorological Mast;
- Buried underground electrical and communication cables;
- Substation with roof mounted solar panels and associated compound, including windfarm and grid connection operating equipment; and
- Energy storage units;
- Associated ancillary works; and
- Micrositing allowance of 50m deviation from the indicative design footprint.

During decommissioning, construction and operation, the Development may have direct or indirect impacts upon the archaeological features and heritage assets within the area. Any significant effects as a result of the Development will be fully assessed as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process and, where applicable, mitigation measures identified and implemented. This report is an initial stage in the assessment process and will be used to inform the EIA and Environmental Statement (ES).

## 1.2 Archaeological Study Areas

To assess the potential for on-site archaeology, study areas were defined. The Core Study Area was defined as the red-line boundary at Scoping and is shown in Figure 2 It measures approximately 312 hectares (ha) and is centred on Irish National Grid Reference (INGR) 310523, 421869.

A 1 km Study Area which includes the archaeological Core Study Area and land within a 1 km radius (Figure 2) was used to further inform the potential for unknown archaeology to survive within the archaeological Core Study Area.

A '5 km cultural heritage study area' (5km Study Area) was used to identify heritage assets most likely to receive a significant indirect effect from the Development (Figure 3).

### 1.3 Legislation, Policy and Guidance

The assessment has been undertaken taking into account relevant heritage legislation and guidance as outlined below.

#### 1.3.1 Legislation

- Statutory protection for archaeology is principally outlined in Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)<sup>1</sup>, as amended; and
- The Planning (Listed Buildings) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015<sup>2</sup>.

#### 1.3.2 National Policy

- Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 6: Planning, Archaeology and Built Heritage (March 1999)<sup>3</sup>; and
- Strategic Planning Policy Statement for Northern Ireland (SPPS)<sup>4</sup> (September 2015).

#### 1.3.3 Local Policy

- The Northern Area Plan 2016 (NAP 2016); and
- Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council Local Development Plan 2030.

#### 1.3.4 Relevant Guidance

Several government and professional organisations have established guidelines relevant to assessing development impacts on archaeology and cultural heritage which are considered best practice. These include:

- ICOMOS guidance on heritage impact assessments<sup>5</sup>;
- Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments provided by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA)<sup>6</sup>; and
- Department for Communities' Guidance on Setting<sup>7</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) Available at <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46> (Accessed on 10/10/2013)

<sup>2</sup> Planning (Listed Buildings) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015. Available at <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisr/2015/108/contents/made> [Accessed 01/06/2017]

<sup>3</sup> Department of the Environment (1999) PPS 6: Planning, Archaeology and the Built Heritage. Available at [https://www.planningni.gov.uk/index/policy/planning\\_statements\\_and\\_supplementary\\_planning\\_guidance/pps06-archaeology-built-heritage.pdf](https://www.planningni.gov.uk/index/policy/planning_statements_and_supplementary_planning_guidance/pps06-archaeology-built-heritage.pdf) [Accessed on 01/06/2017]

<sup>4</sup> Department of the Environment (2015) Strategic Planning Policy Statement for Northern Ireland (SPPS). Available at [https://www.planningni.gov.uk/index/policy/spps\\_28\\_september\\_2015-3.pdf](https://www.planningni.gov.uk/index/policy/spps_28_september_2015-3.pdf) [Accessed 01/06/2017]

<sup>5</sup> ICOMOS (2011) Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties

<sup>6</sup> CIfA (Dec 2014, updated Jan 2017) Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments. Available at [https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GDBA\\_3.pdf](https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GDBA_3.pdf) [Accessed 22/11/2017]

<sup>7</sup> Department for Communities (2018) Guidance on Setting and the Historic Environment

## 2 AIMS, METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES

### 2.1 Aims

The aim of this desk-based assessment is to:

- Establish the baseline information regarding archaeology in the archaeological Core and 1 km Study Areas;
- To establish the archaeological potential and significance of the archaeological Core Study Area;
- To identify cultural heritage features that may receive a significant indirect effect upon their setting as a result of the Development; and
- To assess the potential for the Development to harm archaeological resources, either directly or indirectly, within the archaeological Core Study Area.

### 2.2 Methodology

The following methodology follows those guidelines as outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Guidance Paper for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (2014, Updated 2017)<sup>8</sup>.

The desk-based assessment comprises of a written report including a description of the baseline heritage resource and archaeological potential of a study area, a description of the area's historic character, the archaeological and historical baseline's significance, the effect of proposed development upon the outlined archaeological and historical resource and potential mitigation strategies. The following section outlines the methodology used to fulfil the aims of the assessment stated in 2.1 above.

To inform this desk-based assessment an archive search was undertaken in order to identify records of known archaeological features which have the potential to be affected by the Development. This archive search also collected data falling within the 1 km Study Area, to inform the assessment of the physical and ground-based archaeological potential of the site.

The following sources were consulted in accordance with the best practice guidelines laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists<sup>9</sup> (CIfA):

- Department for the Communities' datasets of nationally designated historic environment assets published 25<sup>th</sup> January 2017<sup>10</sup>, including;
  - Scheduled Historic Monument Areas;
  - Areas of Special Archaeological Interest;
  - Defence Heritage;
  - Historic Parks and Gardens;
  - Industrial Heritage Record;
  - Listed Buildings;
  - Northern Ireland Sites and Monuments Records; and
  - Areas of Archaeological Potential.
- Cartographic Evidence as held by the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland (PRONI)<sup>11</sup>, consulted on 1/6/2017; and

<sup>8</sup> Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (December 2014, Updated January 2017) Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment. Available at [http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GDBA\\_3.pdf](http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GDBA_3.pdf) [Accessed 01/06/2017]

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid*

<sup>10</sup> Department for Communities (25 January 2017) Historic Environment Digital Datasets. Available at <https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/publications/historic-environment-digital-datasets> [Accessed 15/5/2017]

<sup>11</sup> PRONI Historical Map Viewer. Available at <https://www.nidirect.gov.uk/services/search-proni-historical-maps-viewer> [Accessed 1/6/2017]

- Contemporary Aerial Photography<sup>12</sup> as held by PRONI, consulted on 1/6/2017.

These resources have been collated and examined alongside the results of any fieldwork.

A site walkover was conducted in December 2018 to verify the written records, to assess the character of the site and to note any archaeological features not previously identified. Any previously unknown sites were recorded by use of digital photography and an appropriate scale.

The results of this work have informed the archaeological baseline and archaeological potential of both the archaeological Core and 1 km Study Areas. This baseline as cross-referenced with the Development to assess the potential for the Development to harm archaeological resources.

## 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

The data collection exercise has identified a total of 19 features within the 1 km Study Area, as shown in Figure 2.

The results of the desk-based assessment are summarised below. Site number references correlate to the heritage gazetteer found in **Section 9** of this desk-based assessment.

### 3.1 Archaeological Core Study Area Description

The archaeological Core Study Area represents the red-line boundary at Scoping (Figure 1). It is located approximately 18 kilometres (km) north of Ballymena in County Antrim and includes the Operational Corkey Windfarm.

It is located on the western periphery of the Antrim Hills with the low-lying valley of the River Main to the west and the broader range of the Antrim Hills to the east. It is characterised by the steep upper slopes and distinctive ridgeline of Slievenahanaghan and its moorland land cover. The predominant land use, in conjunction with the Operational Windfarm is agricultural. Elevations within the Core Study Area range from approximately 160 m above ordnance datum (AOD) in the south west of the Core Study Area to approximately 410 m AOD at the east.

There are a number of small unnamed watercourses and man-made open field drains within the Core Study Area, the majority of which drain in a westerly direction although some drain northwards.

There are no public roads within the Core Study Area and the Operational Corkey Windfarm is currently accessed from Corkey Road, located to the west.

The historical land ownership pattern of this area is based on the land being divided into small plots as found in the lower elevations along the western periphery of the Core Study Area. The properties at Mallaboy, Drumrankin Bridge and part of Ballure are located within the Core Study Area along its western edge.

### 3.2 Department for Communities Historic Environment Digital Datasets

The historic environment digital datasets returned eight records of archaeological features within the 1 km archaeological study area (seven from the Sites and Monuments Record dataset and one from the Industrial Heritage dataset). These are summarised in **Section 9** of this desk-based assessment and include an old graveyard (Site 1), a standing stone (Site 2), a settlement site (Site 3), an unlocated cist burial site (Site 4), two souterrains (Site 5 and Site 6), a mass site (Site 7), and a bridge (Site 8).

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid*

### 3.3 Cartographic Analysis

The Public Record Office of Northern Ireland (PRONI) holds Ordinance Survey of Northern Ireland (OSNI) mapping dating back to 1832 for most of the Core Study Area and 1 km Study Area. These are summarised below:

- OSNI Historical First Edition (1832-1846) shows the southern half of the Development Area. This includes the small settlement of Mallaboy (unlabelled) as well as bridges, pipes and springs. There are some indications of possible agricultural buildings near Ballure (Site 11) and enclosures to the east of Mallaboy (Sites 9, 10, 12 and 13); however, these are not labelled so their use is not definite.
- OSNI Historical Second Edition (1846-1862) shows the entire Development Area in more detail; however, it is similar to the first edition map except for the addition of an enclosure to the north of Ballure (Site 14).
- OSNI Historical Third Edition (1900-1907) shows very little change, though there is a sluice (Site 15) shown to the east of Mallaboy with enclosures and sheepfolds near Ballure (Sites 16-19).
- OSNI Historical Fourth Edition (1905-1957) shows no changes though several agricultural buildings/enclosures are now clearly labelled as sheepfolds in and around Mallaboy and Ballure.

A review of cartographic sourced identified 11 archaeological features (Site IDs 9-19) relating to agricultural buildings, enclosures, and field systems as well as a sluice feature.

### 3.4 Aerial Photography (PRONI and Britain from Above)?

A search for aerial photography was conducted via PRONI Contemporary Mapping and Britain from Above<sup>13</sup> covering the Core Study Area. The search revealed no aerial photographs.

### 3.5 Previous Archaeological Investigations

A records search indicates that no previous archaeological investigative reports are available for review.

### 3.6 Walkover Survey

A walkover survey of key infrastructure locations was conducted on 13<sup>th</sup> December 2019 (**Section 13 Plates**). Weather conditions were fair with grey skies and intermittent sleet though visibility of the ground was good. No archaeological features were identified during the walkover survey.

## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BASELINE INTERPRETATION

The data collection exercise has identified a total of 19 features within the 1 Km Study Area.

Of these, 12 fall within the eastern half of the Core Study Area, an area currently not proposed to be developed as the Operational Corkey Windfarm is in the western half along the higher elevations of Slievenahanaghan. None of the features within the Core Study Area are nationally designated.

The following section gives a brief description of this study area's archaeological and historical sites within the context of the area's archaeological and historical sites within the context of the area's background history, presented by period.

The following section references the Site ID given in the Gazetteer found in **Section 9** of this desk-based assessment.

### 4.1 The Prehistoric Period

There are two records for prehistoric features or findspots. These include a Standing Stone (Site 2) and an unlocated Bronze Age Cist and Urn Burial (Site 4). These are both located outside of the Core Study Area.

### 4.2 Early Christian/Medieval – Late Medieval Periods

There are two souterrains (Sites 5-6) recorded outside of the Core Study Area which date to the Early Christian Period.

### 4.3 Post-Medieval Period

Remains of post-medieval date are the most prevalent throughout the 1km archaeological study area with 11 archaeological features identified. Within Core Study Area, these include mainly agricultural and pastoral features relating to enclosures and field/water management (Site ID 9-19). There is also a mass site (Site 7) and a settlement (Site 3) located outside of the Core Study Area.

### 4.4 Industrial/Modern Era

There is a bridge recorded along the eastern boundary of the Core Study Area (Site 8).

### 4.5 Unknown date

There is an old graveyard (Site 1) of uncertain date located within the eastern portion of the Core Study Area.

## 5 CULTURAL HERITAGE BASELINE

Initial information relating cultural heritage has been gathered through a preliminary desk top search using available online resources to indicate potential features of interest.

Preliminary desk studies indicate that there are no cultural World Heritage Sites, situated within 5 km of the Core Study Area; however, there are 11 Scheduled Monuments, 18 Listed Buildings, and one Historic Park and Garden. These are detailed in **Section 10, Section 11, and Section 12** of this desk-based assessment. Due to their proximity to the Development, these are the assets considered most likely to have their setting be adversely affected by the Development. No designated sites fall within the Development. Figure 3 shows the location of those sites within 5 km of the Core Study Area

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL POTENTIAL

The following section summarises the potential for subsurface archaeological remains within the archaeological study area, outlines the potential threat from the Development to these remains, and suggests further work and mitigation strategies.

### 6.1 Archaeological Potential

Due to the exposed upland nature of the eastern half of the Core Study Area in which no archaeological remains have been recorded and the geographic distribution of archaeological remains recorded within the 1 km study area concentrated at lower elevations to the west of the Development, as shown in Figure 2 and Figure 3, the archaeological potential of the of areas in which infrastructure is sited is low.

There are two prehistoric archaeological sites recorded within the 1 km archaeological study area. This includes a standing stone (Site 2) located to the south of the Core Study Area near Gruig and an unlocated cist and urn burial (Site 4) that has a vague geographic reference at the intersection of four grid squares to the north.

<sup>13</sup> Britain from Above. Available at <https://britainfromabove.org.uk/en> [Accessed 5/6/2017]

There are two records dating to the early medieval (Early-Christian) period consisting of two souterrains (Sites 5-6). These are located along the lower and flatter elevations to the west of the Core Study Area.

Archaeological sites from the post-medieval period are well documented as there is good cartographic coverage which has identified the locations of many dispersed residential and agricultural features. Due to the large number of returns from documentary sources, unknown post-medieval remains, if present, would likely survive near to extant farmsteads and along lower elevations where infrastructure is not proposed. As the cartographic coverage is good and has likely identified many of the archaeological remains, the potential for unrecorded post-medieval remains to survive is low, though if present would be in more undisturbed agricultural areas.

The main modern feature within Core Study Area is the Operational Corkey Wind Farm and associated infrastructure. As these recent features generally have a high visible presence across the landscape, the potential to encounter subsurface modern features outwith visible modern features is low.

**Table 1: Summary of Archaeological Potential**

Period	Visibility within 1 km study area	Presence or Absence of sites within 1 km study area	Likelihood of further Discoveries within the Development
Prehistoric	Prehistoric sites present within wider area but in very limited numbers	Standing stone and burial cist	Low, likely to be isolated findspots if present
Early Medieval - Medieval	Present at lower elevations	Two souterrains at lower elevations	Low, likely to be isolated findspots if present
Post-Medieval	Good-remains still present and good cartographic coverage	Present in large numbers but well recorded	Low, if present likely to be near existing or former farmsteads
Industrial/Modern	Good-remains still highly visible and good cartographic coverage	Present but in limited numbers, remains highly visible and well recorded	Very Low

## 6.2 Potential Impact from the Development

Direct impacts are physical alterations which may affect either known sites or currently unknown buried or otherwise unrecorded archaeology. Direct or physical impacts may damage or destroy archaeological features and are usually permanent and irreversible. These effects are likely to occur during construction or decommissioning of a site. Direct effects are limited to the Development footprint where associated earthmoving and excavation occur and not to the full extent of the Core Study Area Based upon the concentration of archaeological remains in the western half of the Core Study Area along the lower elevations combined with the majority of the Operational Corkey Windfarm and the Development located at steeper locations to the east, no direct effects are anticipated.

The Development has the potential to cause indirect effects, primarily visual, upon the settings of cultural heritage features listed in Sections 10 - 12. These effects will be assessed and reported in full within the Environmental Statement (ES).

## 6.3 Potential Mitigation

There are no archaeological features situated within the eastern half of the Core Study Area in which the turbines are to be sited; however, there are several sites located in the western portion of the Core Study Area, as shown in Figure 2. Preservation in situ is the preferred method of mitigation for known archaeological remains. However, where this is not possible, or where there is the potential for encountering locally important unknown subsurface archaeological works preservation by record may be considered appropriate.

Due to there being low potential for further unknown significant archaeological remains within the Core Study Area it is proposed that the following steps are undertaken to reduce the potential impact:

- Avoidance of known or potential archaeological features and sites during finalisation of site design; and
- Consultation with Historic Environment Division of the Department of Communities in order to establish appropriate mitigation.

If required, a programme of archaeological work can be agreed in advance by means of the approval of Written Schemes of Investigation (WSI) by the Local Planning Authority. Implementation of any agreed scheme of works can be secured by an appropriately worded planning condition.

## 7 CONCLUSION

The desk-based assessment has revealed that many of the archaeological remains recorded within the 1 km Study Area relate to pastoral estates and field improvements from the post-medieval period.

Potential to encounter further unrecorded archaeological remains is low due to the exposed upland nature of the eastern half of the Core Study Area in which the turbines will be located, an area with limited number of record returns and features.

In conclusion it is likely that any work undertaken for the Development would have low potential to have a direct impact upon potentially significant, previously undiscovered archaeological remains. It is recommended that known features be avoided, where feasible, during site design. Consultation should be undertaken with the Historic Environment Division of the Department of Communities to agree appropriate mitigation measures, where required.

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## 9 GAZETTEER OF RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS WITHIN THE 1 KM ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY AREA

The following catalogue summarises the archaeological remains within the 1 km Study Area, as identified from documentary records and the walkover survey. The Site ID number relates to the site locations in Figure 2.

Site Number	Source	Source Reference	Period	Name and Description	Within Core Study Area	Importance	x	y
1	Dept. for Communities Historic Environment Digital Datasets: Northern Ireland Sites and Monuments Record	ANT 23:08	Uncertain	Kill Old Graveyard	Yes, but outwith Developable Area	Local	309820	421010
2	Dept. for Communities Historic Environment Digital Datasets: Northern Ireland Sites and Monuments Record	ANT 23:09	Prehistoric	Standing Stone	No	Local	310080	419990
3	Dept. for Communities Historic Environment Digital Datasets: Northern Ireland Sites and Monuments Record	ANT 18:24	Post-Medieval	Kilwee or Cill-Bhuidé Settlement Site	No	Local	310280	423450
4	Dept. for Communities Historic Environment Digital Datasets: Northern Ireland Sites and Monuments Record	ANT 18:26	Bronze Age	Cist and Urn Burial (unlocated)	No	Local	310000	423000
5	Dept. for Communities Historic Environment Digital Datasets: Northern Ireland Sites and Monuments Record	ANT 23:33	Early Christian	Souterrain	No	Local	308510	421460

Site Number	Source	Source Reference	Period	Name and Description	Within Core Study Area	Importance	x	y
6	Dept. for Communities Historic Environment Digital Datasets: Northern Ireland Sites and Monuments Record	ANT 18:58	Early Christian	Souterrain	No	Local	308930	422350
7	Dept. for Communities Historic Environment Digital Datasets: Northern Ireland Sites and Monuments Record	ANT 18:77	Post-Medieval	Liganiffrin Mass Site	No	Local		
8	Dept. for Communities Historic Environment Digital Datasets: Northern Ireland Sites and Monuments Record	IHR 6557	Industrial / Post-Medieval / Modern	Carnamenagh / Drumrankin Bridge	No	Local	309110	421460
9	OSNI Historical 1 <sup>st</sup> edition Map 1832-1846, Also shown on 2 <sup>nd</sup> (1846-1862) and 3 <sup>rd</sup> (1900-1907)		Post-Medieval	Sheepfold	Yes, but outwith Developable Area	Local	310218	421394
10	OSNI Historical 1 <sup>st</sup> edition Map 1832-1846		Post-Medieval	Possible enclosure or sheepfold	Yes, but outwith Developable Area	Local	310032	421146
11	OSNI Historical 1 <sup>st</sup> edition Map 1832-1846		Post-Medieval	Possible enclosure or sheepfold	Yes, but outwith Developable Area	Local	309857	421886

Site Number	Source	Source Reference	Period	Name and Description	Within Core Study Area	Importance	x	y
12	OSNI Historical 1 <sup>st</sup> edition Map 1832-1846, Also shown on 2 <sup>nd</sup> (1846-1862) and 3 <sup>rd</sup> (1900-1907)		Post-Medieval	Possible agricultural buildings or enclosure on either side of track	Yes, but outwith Developable Area	Local	309948	420931
13	OSNI Historical 1 <sup>st</sup> edition Map 1832-1846, Also shown on 2 <sup>nd</sup> (1846-1862) and 3 <sup>rd</sup> (1900-1907)		Post-Medieval	Possible agricultural buildings or enclosure on either side of track	Yes, but outwith Developable Area	Local	310074	420990
14	OSNI Historical 2 <sup>nd</sup> edition Map 1846-1862		Post-Medieval	Enclosure	Yes, but outwith Developable Area	Local	309864	422050
15	OSNI Historical 3 <sup>rd</sup> edition Map 1900-1907 and 4 <sup>th</sup> edition 1905-1957		Post-Medieval	Sluice	Yes, but outwith Developable Area	Local	309728	421367
16	OSNI Historical 3 <sup>rd</sup> edition Map 1900-1907 and 4 <sup>th</sup> edition 1905-1957		Post-Medieval	Possible enclosure	Yes, but outwith Developable Area	Local	310426	424511
17	OSNI Historical 3 <sup>rd</sup> edition Map 1900-1907 and 4 <sup>th</sup> edition 1905-1957		Post-Medieval	Possible enclosure and field system	Yes, but outwith Developable Area	Local	309656	422195
18	OSNI Historical 3 <sup>rd</sup> edition Map 1900-1907 and 4 <sup>th</sup> edition 1905-1957		Post-Medieval	Sheepfold	Yes, but outwith Developable Area	Local	309738	421838

Site Number	Source	Source Reference	Period	Name and Description	Within Core Study Area	Importance	x	y
19	OSNI Historical 3 <sup>rd</sup> edition Map 1900-1907 and 4 <sup>th</sup> edition 1905-1957		Post-Medieval	Possible enclosures or buildings	Yes, but outwith Developable Area	Local	309619	421494

## 10 GAZETTEER OF LISTED BUILDINGS WITHIN THE 5 KM CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDY AREA

The following catalogue summarises the listed buildings within the 5 km Study Area, as identified from datasets held by the Historic Environment Division of the Department of Communities. The Site ID number relates to the site locations in Figure 3.

Listed Building Number	Listed Building Address	Use	Category	Approximate distance and direction from the Development Site Boundary
HB04/05/002	2 Corkey Road Loughguile Ballymoney Co.Antrim	Former School House	B1	2.9 km NW
HB04/05/004	121 Corkey Road Corkey Ballymena Co.Antrim	House	B1	1.5 km NW
HB04/07/001	All Saints Church Ballyveely Road Castlequarter Ballymoney Co.Antrim	Church	B	3.5 km NW
HB04/07/002	Lissanoure Cottage 11 Knockahollet Road Castlequarter Ballymoney Co.Antrim	House and Outbuildings	B	3.4 km NW
HB04/07/004	Killagan Bridge Drumadarragh/Drumavaddy Dunloy Ballymena Co.Antrim	Bridge	B2	4.6 km W
HB04/07/005	Killagan Cottage 49 Ballinaloob Road Dunloy Ballymena Co.Antrim	House	B1	4.0 km SW
HB04/07/008	Checker Hall 51 Ballyweeny Road Ballyweeny Corkey Ballymena Co.Antrim	House	B2	1.8 km W

Listed Building Number	Listed Building Address	Use	Category	Approximate distance and direction from the Development Site Boundary
HB04/07/009	Conservatory and Garden House Lissanoure Castlequarter Ballymoney Co.Antrim	Estate Related Structures	B	3.4 km NW
HB04/07/010	The Stables and Old Castle Lissanoure Castlequarter Ballymoney Co.Antrim	Estate Related Structures	B1	3.7 km NW
HB04/07/011	The Gate Lodge Lissanoure 9 Knockahollet Road Castlequarter Ballymoney Co.Antrim	Gates/ Screens/ Lodges	B	3.1 km NW
HB04/07/012	Gazebo Lissanoure Castlequarter Ballymoney Co.Antrim	Estate Related Structures	B	3.9 km NW
HB04/07/013	The Old Church (ruins) Lissanoure Castlequarter Ballymoney Co.Antrim	Church	B	3.2 km NW
HB04/07/014	Rectory 74 Ballyveely Road Castlequarter Ballymoney Co.Antrim	House	B1	3.1 km NW
HB04/07/015	82 Ballyveely Road Cloughmills Ballymoney Co.Antrim	House	Record Only	5.0 km SE8009780990879
HB04/16/001	RC Church of the Sacred Heart Culcrum Road Cloughmills Co.Antrim	Church	B	3.6 km SW
HB04/16/002	Killagan Parish Church 51 Drumadoon Road Drumadoon Cloughmills Co.Antrim	Church	B	4.1 km SW

Listed Building Number	Listed Building Address	Use	Category	Approximate distance and direction from the Development Site Boundary
HB04/16/006	Drumadoon House 236 Frocess Road Cloughmills Co.Antrim	House and Outbuildings	B2	4.7 km SW
HB07/01/016	Beetling Mill and Component Parts Tullykittagh Road Cloughmills Co.Antrim	Mill and Component Parts	B1	1.8 km SSW

# 11 GAZETTEER OF SCHEDULED MONUMENTS WITHIN THE 5 KM CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDY AREA

The following catalogue summarises the Scheduled Monuments within the 5 km Study Area, as identified from datasets held by the Historic Environment Division of the Department of Communities. The Site ID number relates to the sites location in Figure 3.

Scheduled Monument Number	Scheduled Monument Name	Scheduled Monument Description	Approximate distance and direction from the Development Site Boundary
018:006	Raised Rath	It is located in improved grassland between two hills with good views to the W only. Small circular mound of earth and a large number of stones measuring 19 m N/S by 18.8m E/W. The interior undulates slightly with elevations of 2.2 m at the N and 1.1 m at the E. Two souterrains overlook the rath.	4.1 km NW
018:015	Standing Stone	Located in improved grassland on a lower W-facing slope with good views in all directions except the E. Two upright slabs of basalt aligned E/W 100 m apart. The W stone is 2.75 m high by 1.04 m wide and .75 m thick. The smaller E stone is 2.1 m high by 1.3 m wide and .42m thick. It stands on top of a slope overlooking the W stone. To the S are four stones.	1.8 km NW
018:019	Motte and Bailey and Two Urn Burials, Possible Rath	In improved grassland on top of the E side of a steep sided hill with views in all directions. An oval motte (7.8m N/S x 6.3m E/W on top and 22m at the base) with the top enclosed by a bank (1.6m wide). The motte is just N of a large oval enclosure (bailey) with some traces of an outer ditch still visible. There is no visible trace of a rath or urn findspot.	4.5 km WNW

Scheduled Monument Number	Scheduled Monument Name	Scheduled Monument Description	Approximate distance and direction from the Development Site Boundary
018:085	Standing Stone	In improved grassland on W-facing slope with other standing stones visible nearby. This stone is irregularly shaped basalt with quartzite inclusions and striations, narrowing to a pointed top (1.75 m high x 1.05 m wide and .5m thick). The stone is aligned N-S and is in slight depression created by animals rubbing it.	2.0 km NW
018:088	Standing Stone	This thin, pointed basalt stone is on level ground with views in all directions and close to three other stones (18:7-9). It is 1.45m high x .43m wide x .18m thick and is aligned E/W.	3.1 km NW
018:095	Standing Stone	No documents available online.	1.8 km NW
023:004	Kill Old Graveyard and possible enclosure	Situated in a riverside pasture, this is a roughly square area of grass enclosed by a low bank of earth and stone with an undulating interior (19x21.4m)	4.6 km W
023:005	Raised Rath: Killagan Fort	Circular platform with a perimeter bank and entrance at the N. Generally good views (33x31m)	4.8 km W
023:007	Raised Rath	Roughly circular platform with a possible E entrance in a small field enclosure (31x34m).	1.4 W
023:015	Island, Possible Crannog	Drains cut into bog to form a mound (19x19m).	2.7 km SW
19:001/19:002	Barrows or Cairns: Hugh McPhelim O'Neill Tomb	Two dome-shaped mounds/cairns about 30m apart in heather covered blanket bog with views in all direction. Likely prehistoric burial mounds.	4.9 km NW

## 12 GAZETTEER OF HISTORIC PARK AND GARDEN HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN THE 5 KM CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDY AREA

The following catalogue summarises the designated historic park and gardens within the 5 km Study Area, as identified from datasets held by the Historic Environment Division of the Department of Communities. The Site ID number relates to the sites location in Figure 3.

Record Type and Number	Name		Approximate distance and direction from the Development Site Boundary
Historic Park and Garden AN-049	Lissanoure	LISSANOURE, County Antrim (REGISTERED SITE – AREA PLAN BALLYMONEY 04) Sometimes known as Lissanoure, this part walled demesne has been the site of a major dwelling since the 14th century, the most notable of which was Lissanoure Castle, built in 1770 and destroyed by an explosion in 1874. The stables remain intact (listed HB 4/7/10). Following the explosion, the family moved to The Cottage, a picturesque villa by J B Keane built in 1829 (listed HB 4/7/2). This house sits in lawns, with a view of the lake and crannog. The Castle was the centre of a contemporary landscape park laid out within the undulating site and surrounding Lough Guile. This was created under the direction of Lord Macartney and he is remembered in, 'Macartney's Walks'. As a widely travelled ambassador this park was laid out with sophistication. Lough Guile was joined to Five Islands Lough by two canals. Considerable drainage schemes were undertaken. The islands were planted up, bridges built and boats were used on the waterways. Shrubberies graced the Castle and tree-lined registerNI-Revision.doc gravel paths provided walks. The parkland had clumps and plantations, much of which survive. Dramatic shelter belts run along ridges on the tops of hills. The walled garden has a restored glasshouse backing on to a garden house (listed HB 4/7/9). It is not cultivated. The centre of the demesne was altered in the late 19th century and is maintained from that stand point today. Extensive tree planting continues and former walks re-established. Of three gate lodges two remain; one of c.1830 by J B Keane (listed HB 4/7/11) and one at the south entrance of c.1860. SMR: ANT 18:10 mound or crannog, 18:11 fortifications or motte, 18:12 crannog on Lough Guile, 18:13 church and graveyard, 18:14 enclosure or tree ring and 18:23 Five Islands – not antiquities – possibly a landscaping feature. House private, public access to lake.	2.6 km NW

## 13 PLATES



Plate 1: Overview of T1 location, looking north.



Plate 2: Overview of T2, looking SE.



Plate 3: Overview of T3, looking N.

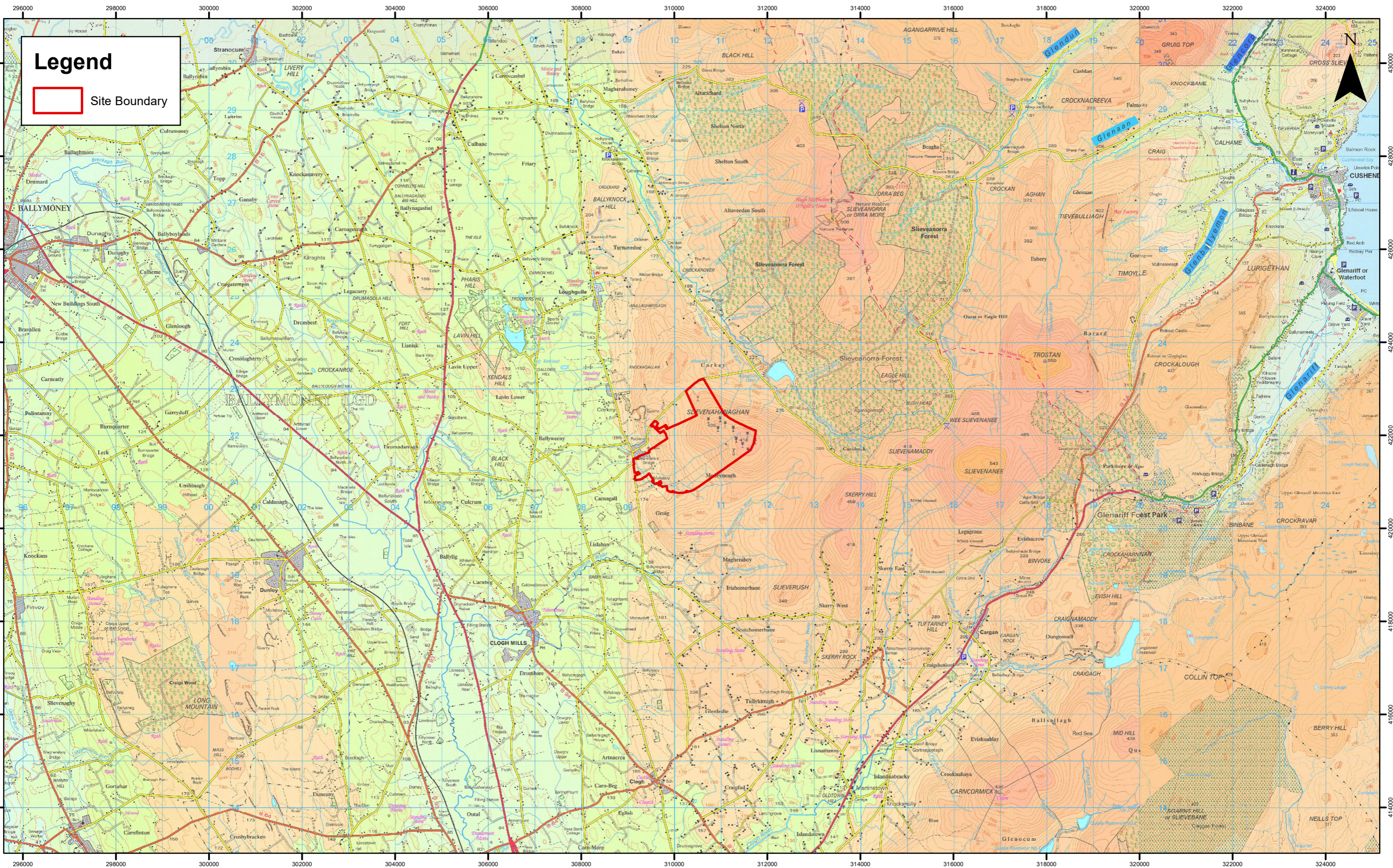


Plate 4: Overview of T4, looking W.

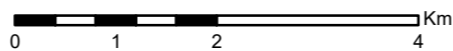


Plate 5: Overview of T5, looking W.

## **14 FIGURES**



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## Corkey Windfarm Repowering Site Location Figure 1

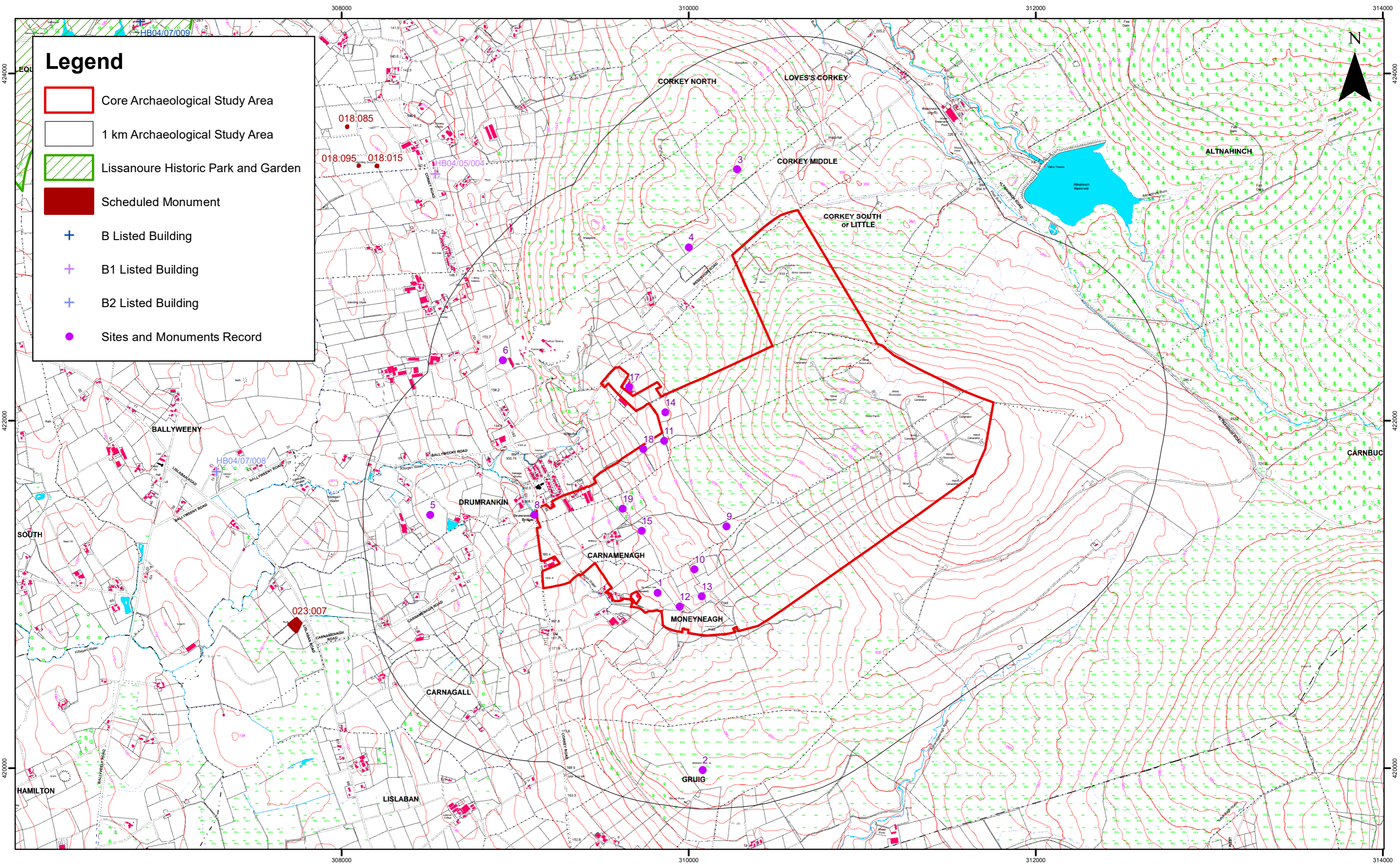
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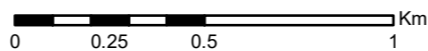
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Projection  
TM

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## Corkey Windfarm Repowering Archaeological Assets Figure 2

Drawing Number:  
2606-REP-023

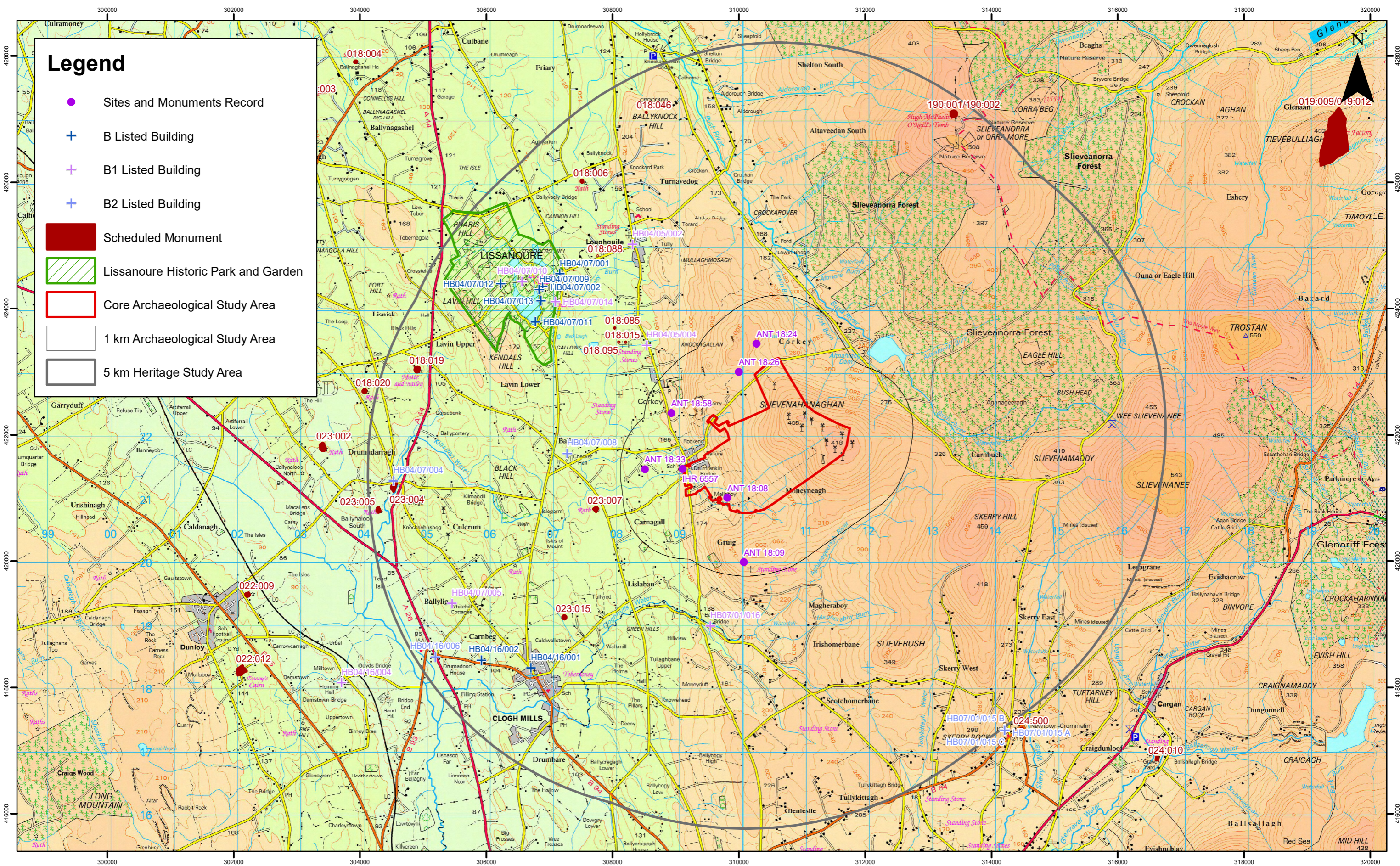
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**Corkey Windfarm Repowering**  
Cultural Heritage Assets  
Figure 3

**Drawing Number:**  
2606-REP-023

Datum  
TM65

Projection  
TM

Scale @ A3  
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