



Rigged Hill Windfarm Repowering

Technical Appendix A11.1: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Volume 3 – Technical Appendix
July 2019



**RIGGED HILL WINDFARM
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

CULTURAL HERITAGE REPORT NUMBER: 85

JUNE 2017

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DATA ENTRY FORM

PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project title	Rigged Hill Windfarm
Description	Repowering of the Operational Rigged Hill Wind Farm
Report	Desk Based Assessment and Walkover Survey
Project start date	May 2017
Project end date	January 2019
Contractor name	Arcus Consultancy Services Ltd.
Client	Scottish Power Renewables (SPR)
SITE LOCATION INFORMATION	
Council	Causeway Coasts and Glen
Area	453 hectares
Grid References (centre point)	National Grid Reference 274508, 420270
PROJECT BIBLIOGRAPHY	
Type of publication	Unpublished document/manuscript
Title	Rigged Hill Windfarm – Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Author	Heather Kwiatkowski
Date	June 2017

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 Rigged Hill Windfarm built in 1994 near in Limavady, County Londonderry, Northern Ireland ("the Development"). A planning application is to be submitted in 2018.

For the purposes of this desk-based assessment, the archaeological study area includes a 1 kilometre (km) radius around the Operational Rigged Hill Wind Farm, situated on the south as shown in Figure 2.

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 to the existence of the Operational Rigged Hill Wind Farm.

Direct effects are limited to the Development footprint (yet to be finalised) 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 archaeological Core Study Area along the lower elevations (Figure 2) combined with the majority of the Operational Rigged Hill 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 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 PowerRenewables (SPR) who is proposing to decommission and repower the Operational Rigged Hill Windfarm built in 1994 in Limavady, County Londonderry ("the Development"). A planning application is to be submitted in 2018.

1.1 The Development

The Operational Rigged 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.

At this stage of development, a windfarm layout has not yet been identified; however, the Development will continue to generate clean electricity from a renewable asset, with the potential to store some of that generated electricity, through decommissioning the existing 10 wind turbines and their replacement with larger, more efficient machines and the provision of a Energy Storage Unit. It is also proposed to continue the 'in perpetuity' nature of the existing planning consent.

The Development will include:

- Decommissioning of 10 existing wind turbines;
- Replacement with approximately seven wind turbines up to 137 m in height to blade tip;
- Crane hardstandings;
- New road access junction;
- Upgrade of existing site access tracks and construction of new access tracks;
- Substation;
- Temporary construction compound/ laydown areas
- Onsite power collection system (turbine transformers and underground cables);
- Permanent met mast;
- Water crossings;
- Energy storage unit; and
- Associated ancillary works.

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 Development Area represents the Indicative Developable Area at Scoping as shown in Figure 1. This 'Core Study Area' is approximately 453 hectares (ha), centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 274508, 420270 (Figure 1).

A '1 km archaeological 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 Core Study Area.

A '5 km cultural heritage 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)¹, as amended; and
- The Planning (Listed Buildings) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015².

1.3.2 National Policy

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

1.3.3 Local Policy

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

1.3.4 Relevant Guidance

At present, there is no specific Northern Ireland guidance for assessing archaeological impacts; however, several government and professional organisations have established best practice guidelines relevant to assessing development impacts on archaeology and cultural heritage. These include:

- Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments provided by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA)⁵;
- Historic England's *The Setting of Heritage Assets, Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning:3*;
- Historic Environment Scotland's *Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting*⁷.

2 AIMS, METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES

2.1 Aims

The aim of this desk-based assessment is to:

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

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

³ 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 [Accessed on 01/06/2017]

⁴ 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 [Accessed 01/06/2017]

⁵ 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 [Accessed 01/06/2017]

⁶ Historic England (2015) The Setting of Heritage Assets, Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3. Available at <https://content.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/gpa3.pdf> [Accessed 01/06/2017]

⁷ Historic Environment Scotland (June 2016) Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting. Available at <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/advice-and-support/planning-and-guidance/legislation-and-guidance/managing-change-in-the-historic-environment-guidance-notes/> [Accessed on 01/06/2017]

- Establish the baseline information regarding archaeology in the Core Study Area and 1 km Study Area;
- To establish the archaeological potential and significance of the 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 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)⁸.

The desk-based assessment comprises of a written report including a description of the baseline heritage resource and archaeological potential of the Core 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 Archaeologists⁹ (CIfA):

- Department for the Communities' datasets of nationally designated historic environment assets published 25th January 2017¹⁰, 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)¹¹, consulted on 1/6/2017; and
- Contemporary Aerial Photography¹² 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 on 25th January 2019 to verify the written records, to assess the character of the site and to note any archaeological features not previously identified.

⁸ 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 [Accessed 01/06/2017]

⁹ *Ibid*

¹⁰ 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]

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

¹² *Ibid*

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 archaeological 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 33 features within the 1 km archaeological 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 Site Boundary at Scoping (Figure 1). The Core Study Area is located approximately 6.2 kilometres (km) south-east of Limavady in County Londonderry (Figure 1).

The Core Study Area includes the Operational Rigged Hill Windfarm. Areas to the west of the operational windfarm are dominated by grassland and wet heath habitats with the hill summits to the east, supporting wet heath and bog habitats. All land within the Core Study Area is used for grazing of both cattle and sheep.

The Core Study Area occupies the summit of Rigged Hill (377 m above ordnance datum (AOD)), which takes the form of a north-south running ridge set between Temain Hill (376 m AOD) and Boyd's Mountain (329 m AOD).

There are a number of unnamed watercourses and open field drains within the archaeological core study area, all of which drain in a westerly direction. The Aghadowey River is located at the southernmost boundary of the archaeological core study area which flows westerly towards the River Roe.

A commercial coniferous plantation is located immediately to the west of the archaeological core study area, and telecommunications masts located on Temain Hill are approximately 900 m to the south of the archaeological core study area.

There are no public roads within the archaeological core study area although the Ulster Way Walking Route currently utilises the existing windfarm access tracks. The Operational Rigged Hill Windfarm is currently accessed from the B66, located to the north of the archaeological core study area.

To the west of the Core Study Area, the settlement pattern is highly dispersed with scattered farmsteads and residences as well as small clusters and ribbon development along the many roads. The nearest settlement is Drumsrum which is located approximately 4 km southwest from the closest operational turbine at Rigged Hill. Limavady is located approximately 6.2 km to the north west.

3.2 Department for Communities Historic Environment Digital Datasets

The historic environment digital datasets returned 20 records of archaeological features within the 1 km Study Area (one Scheduled Monument, one Listed Buildings and 18 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.

3.3 Cartographic Analysis

The Public Record Office of Northern Ireland (PRONI) holds Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland (OSNI) mapping dating back to 1846 for most of the archaeological core and 1km wider archaeological study area. These are accessed via their website¹³ and summarised below:

- OSNI Historical First Edition (1832-1846) shows the far northern portion of the Development Area at Terrydoo Walker which may include a possible enclosure (Site 32).
- OSNI Historical Second Edition (1846-1862) shows the entire Development Area in more detail. This includes the settlements and associated agricultural activity in and around Aghansillagh (Site 21), Little Derry (Site 22, 24, 26), Terrydoo (Site 23, 25, 27) and Terrydoo Walker (Sites 28-31).
- OSNI Historical Third Edition (1900-1907) shows very little change, though there is another possible enclosure shown (Site 33).

A review of cartographic sourced identified 13 archaeological features (Site IDs 21-33), relating to settlements, agricultural buildings, and enclosures.

3.4 Aerial Photography (PRONI and Britain from Above)

A search for aerial photography was conducted via PRONI Contemporary Mapping and Britain from Above¹⁴ covering the archaeological core study. The search revealed no additional archaeological features.

3.5 Previous Archaeological Investigations

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

3.6 Walkover Survey

The walkover survey was conducted on the 25th January 2019. The weather conditions were poor, with limited visibility due to high cloud coverage. Only the areas of the proposed new turbine infrastructure were visited due to poor weather conditions. No additional archaeological features were noted.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BASELINE INTERPRETATION

4.1 Overview of 1 km Archaeological Study Area

The data collection exercise has identified a total of 33 features within the 1 km Study Area.

Of these, 15 fall within the Core Study Area (Sites 1-31 and Site 33); the majority of which are in the eastern half, an area currently not proposed to be developed. A possible enclosure and field system (Site 32) falls along the northern edge of the Core Study Area. None of the features within the Core Study Area are nationally designated.

The following section gives a brief description of the 1 km 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.

¹³ PRONI Historical Map Viewer. Available at <https://www.nidirect.gov.uk/information-and-services/search-archives-online/proni-historical-maps-viewer> [Accessed 5/6/2017]

¹⁴ Britain from Above. Available at <https://britainfromabove.org.uk/en> [Accessed 5/6/2017]

4.1.1 The Prehistoric Period

There are four records for prehistoric features or findspots. These include the Scheduled Fairy Bush Cairn (Site 1) an unlocated urn burial site (Site 9), and two Standing Stones (Site 8 and Site 20). These are located outside of the Core Study Area.

4.1.2 Early Medieval - Medieval Periods (Early Christian)

There is one Early Christian cashel (Site 19) recorded outside of the Core Study Area

4.1.3 Post-Medieval Period

Remains of post-medieval date are the most prevalent throughout the 1km Study Area with 14 archaeological features identified. Within the Core Study Area, these include mainly settlements and associated agricultural and pastoral features (Sites 21-30 and Sites 32 and 33). There is also a listed building (Site 2) and a settlement (Site 31) located outside of the Core Study Area.

4.1.4 Industrial/Modern Era

There are no modern or industrial features recorded within the 1 km Study Area.

4.1.5 Unknown date

There are 14 sites recorded with an uncertain date. These are mainly investigated cropmarks (Sites 4-7 and Sites 10-18) with Sites 12, 13 and 18 being located within the Core Study Area. There is also a holy site and well (Site 3) located within the 1 km 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 Developments; however, there are 13 Scheduled Monuments and 23 Listed Buildings as well as one Historic Park and Garden and two supplementary sites within 5 km of the Development. 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 the 5 km Study Area.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL POTENTIAL

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

6.1 Archaeological Potential

Whilst there are several prehistoric archaeological sites recorded Core Study Area, the ones with known locations (Sites 2 and 20) are located along lower elevation to the west of the Core Study Area. The ones that are geographically referenced at a grid intersection (Sites 8 and 9) are just to the north of the Core Study Area. Based upon known returns, if further prehistoric sites present, these would most likely be isolated findspots.

There is one record dating to the early medieval (Early-Christian) period which is a cashel (Site 19) located along a watercourse near Aghansillagh to the south of the Core Study Area.

Based upon the limited known returns, early medieval sites, if present, would most likely be isolated findspots.

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 than where the turbines are to be located. 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 the Core Study Area is the Operational Rigged Hill 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	Scheduled Cairn, Standing stones and burial cist	Low, likely to be isolated findspots if present
Early Medieval - Medieval	Present at lower elevations	Cashel	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 the construction or decommissioning phases of a Development. Direct effects are limited to the Development footprint (yet to be finalised) 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 archaeological core study area along the lower elevations combined with the majority of the Operational Rigged Windfarm and the Development located at steeper locations to the east, no direct effects are anticipated. This will be confirmed once the footprint is finalised and documented within the Environmental Statement

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 Indicative Developable Area; however, there are several sites located in the western portion of the Site Boundary and one to the north, 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 Core and 1 km Study Areas relate to pastoral estates and field improvement from the post-medieval period.

Potential to encounter further unrecorded archaeological remains is low, due to the limited number of record returns and no additional features identified during the site walkover as well as the disturbance related to the Operational Rigged Hill Windfarm.

In conclusion it is likely that any work undertaken on this site would have low potential to have a direct impact upon potentially significant, previously undiscovered archaeological remains. As the layout of the Development is not finalised, 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.

8 COPYRIGHT

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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 archaeological study area, as identified from documentary records and the walkover survey. The Site ID number relates to the sites location in Figure 2.

Site Number	Source	Source Reference	Period	Name and Description	Within Archaeological Core Study Area	Importance	x	y
1	Dept. for Communities Historic Environment Digital Datasets: Historic Monuments Areas and Northern Ireland Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)	SMNO 017:058 LDY017:058	Prehistoric (Uncertain)	Cairn: The Fairy Bush	No	National	272190	420048
2	Dept. for Communities Historic Environment Digital Datasets: Listed Buildings	HB02/08/010	1900-1919	B2 Listed House 21 Lislane Road Gortnarney Limavady Co Londonderry BT49 OPH	No	Local	273073	418901
3	Dept. for Communities Historic Environment Digital Datasets: Northern Ireland SMR	LDY010:012	Uncertain	TOBAR LOORA, ST. LOWRY'S WELL. HOLY WELL: ST. LOWRY'S WELL or TOBAR LOORA	No	Local	274150	422350
4	Dept. for Communities Historic Environment Digital Datasets: Northern Ireland SMR	LDY010:024	Uncertain	A.P. SITE - circular cropmark	No	Local	273910	421590

Site Number	Source	Source Reference	Period	Name and Description	Within Archaeological Core Study Area	Importance	x	y
5	Dept. for Communities Historic Environment Digital Datasets: Northern Ireland SMR	LDY010:025	Uncertain	A.P. SITE - circular enclosure	No	Local	273350	422340
6	Dept. for Communities Historic Environment Digital Datasets: Northern Ireland SMR	LDY010:026	Uncertain	A.P. SITE - enclosure & field banks	No	Local	272680	421350
7	Dept. for Communities Historic Environment Digital Datasets: Northern Ireland SMR	LDY010:029	Uncertain	A.P. SITE - circular cropmark	No	Local	273150	421420
8	Dept. for Communities Historic Environment Digital Datasets: Northern Ireland SMR	LDY010:037	Prehistoric	STANDING STONE (O.S. memoir site, unlocated)	No	Local	274000	422000
9	Dept. for Communities Historic Environment Digital Datasets: Northern Ireland SMR	LDY010:038	Prehistoric (Bronze Age)	KNOCKNAGINN. URN BURIALS (O.S. memoir site, unlocated)	No	Local	274000	422000
10	Dept. for Communities Historic Environment Digital Datasets: Northern Ireland SMR	LDY017:022	Uncertain	A.P. SITE - cropmark	No	Local	273090	420520
11	Dept. for Communities Historic Environment Digital Datasets: Northern Ireland SMR	LDY017:023	Uncertain	A.P. SITE - circular cropmark	No	Local	273630	420940

Site Number	Source	Source Reference	Period	Name and Description	Within Archaeological Core Study Area	Importance	x	y
12	Dept. for Communities Historic Environment Digital Datasets: Northern Ireland SMR	LDY017:024	Uncertain	A.P. SITE - circular cropmark	Yes	Local	273350	419870
13	Dept. for Communities Historic Environment Digital Datasets: Northern Ireland SMR	LDY017:030	Uncertain	A.P. SITE - cropmarks	Yes	Local	273490	420830
14	Dept. for Communities Historic Environment Digital Datasets: Northern Ireland SMR	LDY017:032	Uncertain	A.P. SITE - circular cropmark	No	Local	273130	419260
15	Dept. for Communities Historic Environment Digital Datasets: Northern Ireland SMR	LDY017:033	Uncertain	A.P. SITE - circular cropmark	No	Local	272660	418960
16	Dept. for Communities Historic Environment Digital Datasets: Northern Ireland SMR	LDY017:035	Uncertain	A.P. SITE - circular cropmark	No	Local	272320	419710
17	Dept. for Communities Historic Environment Digital Datasets: Northern Ireland SMR	LDY017:036	Uncertain	A.P. SITE - circular cropmark	No	Local	272100	419350
18	Dept. for Communities Historic Environment Digital Datasets: Northern Ireland SMR	LDY017:037	Uncertain	A.P. SITE - sub-circular cropmark	Yes	Local	273060	420020

Site Number	Source	Source Reference	Period	Name and Description	Within Archaeological Core Study Area	Importance	x	y
19	Dept. for Communities Historic Environment Digital Datasets: Northern Ireland SMR	LDY017:038	Early Christian	A.P. SITE - CASHEL?	No	Local	274300	419350
20	Dept. for Communities Historic Environment Digital Datasets: Northern Ireland SMR	LDY017:056	Prehistoric	STANDING STONE (O.S. memoir site, unlocated)	No	Local	273000	419000
21	OSNI Historical 2 nd edition Map 1846-1862, Also shown on 3 rd (1900-1907) and 4 th (1905-1957)		Post-Medieval	Settlement near Aghansillagh which appears to include house, agricultural buildings, enclosure and field systems	No	Local	273411	419536
22	OSNI Historical 2 nd edition Map 1846-1862, Also shown on 3 rd (1900-1907) and 4 th (1905-1957)		Post-Medieval	Settlement near Little Derry which appears to include house, agricultural buildings, enclosure and field systems	Yes but outwith Developable Area	Local	273709	419866
23	OSNI Historical 2 nd edition Map 1846-1862, Also shown on 3 rd (1900-1907) and 4 th (1905-1957)		Post-Medieval	Settlement near Terrydoo which appears to include house, agricultural buildings, enclosure and field systems	Yes but outwith Developable Area	Local	273480	420553

Site Number	Source	Source Reference	Period	Name and Description	Within Archaeological Core Study Area	Importance	x	y
24	OSNI Historical 2 nd edition Map 1846-1862, Also shown on 3 rd (1900-1907) and 4 th (1905-1957)		Post-Medieval	Possible agricultural building or enclosure near Little Derry	Yes but outwith Developable Area	Local	273698	420089
25	OSNI Historical 2 nd edition Map 1846-1862, Also shown on 3 rd (1900-1907) and 4 th (1905-1957)		Post-Medieval	Possible agricultural building or enclosure near Terrydoo	Yes but outwith Developable Area	Local	273756	420657
26	OSNI Historical 2 nd edition Map 1846-1862, Also shown on 3 rd (1900-1907) and 4 th (1905-1957)		Post-Medieval	Possible agricultural building or enclosure near Little Derry	Yes but outwith Developable Area	Local	274052	420630
27	OSNI Historical 2 nd edition Map 1846-1862		Post-Medieval	Possible agricultural building or enclosure near Terrydoo	Yes but outwith Developable Area	Local	273846	420798
28	OSNI Historical 2 nd edition Map 1846-1862, Also shown on 3 rd (1900-1907) and 4 th (1905-1957)		Post-Medieval	Settlement near Terrydoo Walker which appears to include house, agricultural buildings, enclosure and field systems	Yes but outwith Developable Area	Local	273584	421503
29	OSNI Historical 2 nd edition Map 1846-1862, Also shown on 3 rd (1900-1907) and 4 th (1905-1957)		Post-Medieval	Settlement near Terrydoo Walker which appears to include house, agricultural buildings, enclosure and field systems	Yes but outwith Developable Area	Local	273447	421444

Site Number	Source	Source Reference	Period	Name and Description	Within Archaeological Core Study Area	Importance	x	y
30	OSNI Historical 2 nd edition Map 1846-1862, Also shown on 3 rd (1900-1907) and 4 th (1905-1957)		Post-Medieval	Settlement near Terrydoo Walker which appears to include house, agricultural buildings, enclosure and field systems	Yes but outwith Developable Area	Local	273436	421319
31	OSNI Historical 2 nd edition Map 1846-1862, Also shown on 3 rd (1900-1907) and 4 th (1905-1957)		Post-Medieval	Settlement near Terrydoo Walker which appears to include house, agricultural buildings, enclosure and field systems	No	Local	273596	421081
32	OSNI Historical 1 st edition Map 1832-1846, Also shown on 2 nd (1846-1862) and 3 rd (1900-1907)		Post-Medieval	Possible enclosure and field system	Yes but outwith Developable Area	Local	274801	421184
33	OSNI Historical 3 rd edition 1900-1907		Post-Medieval	Possible enclosure	Yes but outwith Developable Area	Local	274524	419491

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

The following catalogue summarises the listed buildings within the 5 km archaeological study area, as identified from datasets held by the Historic Environment Division of the Department of Communities. The Listed Building Number relates to the sites location in Figure 3.

Listed Building Number	Listed Building Address	Date Constructed	Use	Category	Approximate distance and direction from the Development Site Boundary
HB02/03/008	Dogleap Powerhouse Roe Valley Country Park 43 Dogleap Road Largy Limavady Co Londonderry BT49 9NN	1880 - 1899	Power Station (currently museum)	B+	4.8 km W
HB02/03/009	Largy Bridge Dogleap Road Ballykelly Co Londonderry BT49 9NN	1820 - 1839	Bridge	B2	4.8 km W
HB02/03/014 B	South Watch Tower Roe Green Roe Valley Country Park Largy Limavady Co Londonderry	1760 - 1779	Watch tower	B2	4.5 km W
HB02/03/015	Weaving Shed Museum Roe Valley Country Park Dogleap Road Largy Limavady Co Londonderry BT49 9NN	1800 - 1819	Mill (currently museum)	B2	4.9 km W
HB02/08/001	St Matthew's R C Church 300 Drumsurn Road Limavady Co Londonderry BT49 0PX	1900 - 1919	Church	Record Only	2.9 km SSW
HB02/08/003	Cenotaph Ballyquin Road Limavady Co Londonderry	1840 - 1859	Memorial	B2	4.2 km SW

Listed Building Number	Listed Building Address	Date Constructed	Use	Category	Approximate distance and direction from the Development Site Boundary
HB02/08/004	Church of Ireland Church Ballyquin Road Carrick Limavady Co Londonderry BT49 9HA	1840 - 1859	Church	B1	5 km WSW
HB02/08/007	St Canice's C of I Church Balteagh Parish Drumsurn Road Limavady Co Londonderry BT49	1800 - 1819	Church	Record Only	2.3 km W
HB02/08/009	Carrick Footbridge Carrick East Roe Valley Country Park Limavady Co Londonderry BT49 9HA	1880 - 1899	Bridge	B+	5 km WSW
HB02/08/010	21 Lislane Road Gortnarney Limavady Co Londonderry BT49 OPH	1900 - 1919	House	B2	530 m SE
HB02/08/022	Carrickmore House 175 Ballyquin Road Limavady Co Londonderry BT49 9HA	1840 - 1859	Rectories / Manses (current house)	B1	5 km WSW
HB02/11/02A	Drenagh House Drenagh Estate 17 Dowland Road Fruithill Limavady Co Londonderry BT49 0HP	1840-1859	Country House	A	4.9 km WNW
HB02/11/002 B	Drenagh Estate Coach house 17 Dowland Road Fruithill Limavady Co Londonderry BT49 0HP	1840 - 1859	Estate Related Structure	B2	4.9 km WNW

Listed Building Number	Listed Building Address	Date Constructed	Use	Category	Approximate distance and direction from the Development Site Boundary
HB02/11/002 C	Drenagh Estate Gardener's House & Barn 17 Dowland Road Fruithill Limavady Co Londonderry BT49 0HP	1720 - 1739	Estate Related Structure	B2	4.9 km WNW
HB02/11/002 E	Viewing Platform, Drenagh Estate 17 Dowland Road Fruithill Limavady Co Londonderry BT49 0HP	1840 - 1859	Garden Features	B1	2.3 km N
HB02/11/002 G	East lodge (Logan's Lodge), Drenagh Demesne 38 Broad Road Limavady Co Londonderry	1820 - 1839	Gates/ Screens/ Lodges	B1	4.6 km NW
HB02/11/002 I	Gamekeeper's House (The Pheasantry) Drenagh Demesne 66 Broad Road Limavady Co Londonderry BT49 OQH	1860 - 1879	House	B2	4.2 km NW
HB02/11/003	East Lodge (Logans Lodge) Drenagh Demesne Broad Road			Not_Allocated	4.6 km NW
HB02/11/005	Appletree House 31 Drumturn Road Limavady Co Londonderry BT49 0PD	1800 - 1819	House	Record Only	4.5 NNW
HB02/11/020	77 Bolea Road Bolea Limavady Co Londonderry BT49 OQT	1760 - 1779	School (currently house)	B2	4.5 km NW
HB02/15/006	Roe Valley Hospital (Former Workhouse) Benevenagh Avenue Limavady Co Londonderry BT49 OAQ	1840 - 1859	Work house (current hospital building)	B+	1.7 km NW

Listed Building Number	Listed Building Address	Date Constructed	Use	Category	Approximate distance and direction from the Development Site Boundary
HB03/04/010	St Mary's Roman Catholic Church Boleran Coleraine Co. Londonderry BT51	1840 - 1859	Church	B2	4.9 km E
HB03/04/025	21 Boleran Park Garvagh Coleraine Co. Londonderry BT51 5EJ	1800 - 1819	House (currently farm buildings)	B2	4.6 km E

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

The following catalogue summarises the Scheduled Monuments within the 5 km archaeological study area, as identified from datasets held by the Historic Environment Division of the Department of Communities. The Scheduled Monument Number relates to the sites location in Figure 3.

Scheduled Monument Number (LDY)	Scheduled Monument Name	Description	Approximate distance and direction from the Development Site Boundary
010:001	Drumachose Church	Ruined church and graveyard possibly an ecclesiastical site dating to 6th c. and associated with St. Cainnech	4.4 WNW
010:006	Rath	In a low-lying, poorly drained area with ground falling to Curl river at N. The field in which the rath lies had been recently ploughed at the time of survey, although the platform itself had not been touched. The rath consists of a platform 33m x 32m set above field level, with an eroded perimeter bank. There is no trace of a ditch. The bank is 4m wide, 1.2m high internally & 1.5-1.7m externally. The interior is quite damp & may have been rigged in the past. There is much stone visible in the eroded bank & several gaps, but none are clearly original.	4.1 NW

Scheduled Monument Number (LDY)	Scheduled Monument Name	Description	Approximate distance and direction from the Development Site Boundary
010:007	Cairn and enclosure	On a levellish terrace on the W slope of a hill with excellent views SW-W-NW. The site consists of a circular perimeter of large boulders, enclosing an area 18m x 20. The bank/wall is 3m wide & up to 0.5m high, with a possible entrance at E, 2.8m wide. The outer edge of the perimeter is less well defined, with some tumbled stone. A the centre is a slightly raised area of smaller stones 0.4m high & 5m in diam., with a 2nd possible feature S of the entrance against the bank, 4m in diam. The site seems more likely to be some form of a cairn surrounded by an enclosing bank of earth & stone, rather than a rath or cashel	2.5 km NW
010:011	Rath	This site consists of a large circular enclosure, 31m x 30m, set on the S slopes of Keady Mt. with excellent views S, E & W. The site lies within a forested area. The rath platform is enclosed by a bank & wide outer ditch. It is built on a steep N-S slope & the interior slopes to S & the ditch & bank dimensions vary in relation this slope. There is some revetting visible in the bank, which is 7m wide, 1.5m high internally & 3m above the ditch, which at N, is 4m wide & 1.5m deep. To S, the ditch becomes shallower & fades away. There are several gaps in the bank, one at N 1m wide & a 2nd at NE 3m wide. The original entrance however, seems to be at S, where the ditch is absent.	1.6 km NW
010:014	Sweat house	This sweat house is built of rough, unmortared stones, in a beehive shape, with a lintelled entrance at ground level. It is set S of a waterfall, beside a substantial stream. The roof is almost intact, but most of the E side of the structure has collapsed. The rest remains stable.	5 km N

Scheduled Monument Number (LDY)	Scheduled Monument Name	Description	Approximate distance and direction from the Development Site Boundary
011:001	Nicholl's Ground, Graveyard and Souterrain	This graveyard is defined by a sub-rectangular platform standing 1.5m above the surrounding land at SE & 0.5m high at N & W. It has a tumbled dry stone wall around most of its perimeter. The interior slopes down to E & what may be an upper platform is discernible to W of the site. The interior is uneven & stoney, but no definite features could be seen. The owners stated that when the gass is cut one can see many small boulders which are supposed to mark graves. The last burial that they knew of was c.150 years ago. In a field to W, there is a souterrain known to local people. Its precise location is unclear, but the owner stated that it runs N-S & that the walls are of fine dry-stone construction of very flat stones.	3.3 km NE
016:003	Castle (site): O Cahan's Castle	Parish: Tamlaght Finlagan or Drumachose. This site was recorded in the OS memoirs as one of the O'Cahan castles, date of foundations unknown, "on a river cliff with moat at N...very defensive position". They also give a plan of the foundations of a castle & bawn, apparently destroyed in the 1820s. Davies, (1941) recorded no surface remains, but mortar fragments & traces of a stone revetment at N. The site is on a rocky shelf on the steep bank of the River Roe, protected from the land side by a deep ditch.	4.9 km W

Scheduled Monument Number (LDY)	Scheduled Monument Name	Description	Approximate distance and direction from the Development Site Boundary
017:001	Large enclosure: Cashel	On a rocky outcrop on the 900ft contour on the edge of Sperrin Plateau. The land drops on E & slopes away gently elsewhere. There are magnificent views N, E & S. The site consists of a large oval enclosure, 69m N-S x 74.7m E-W, defined by a ring of stones approx. 2m wide. Only the base of the wall survives. It is composed of large, loose stones set upright with smaller stones used for packing. It is best preserved at W & SW, with 3 possible entrances, all narrow, at W & SW. The remains of the wall seem little changed from the OS memoir description of 1835. The interior is slightly domed but relatively flat with some natural rock outcrops. The site may be associated with booleying.	2.3 km S
017:004	Rath; King's Fort	In a very defensive position on a terrace with extensive views E, S & W. The rath consists of a fairly circular, level interior, 28m x 32m, surrounded by a steep bank running SW-N-NE. There is an impressive ditch following the line of the inner bank & a portion of an outer bank at SE. The bank is 2m high internally, 6m externally & 3m wide, while the ditch is 3-4m wide & 2m. Along the S side there is no bank where the natural slope of the hill falls away steeply. There is an entrance at NE, 2m wide & a corresponding causeway over the ditch 4m wide. The bank rises to a special eminence just W of the entrance.	2.5 km S

Scheduled Monument Number (LDY)	Scheduled Monument Name	Description	Approximate distance and direction from the Development Site Boundary
017:010	Central court tomb: 'stone circle'	This site superficially resembles a central court cairn, i.e. a central irregular oval with opposing single chambers. It defies easy classification in spite of excavation & was included by De Valera as a possible court tomb. It is at the end of a low ridge with good views E & W. The main structural stones are present, but all the cairn material has gone. The site consists of a court or irregular oval or orthostats, with a chamber on either side, both single chambers. The one at N has a very large capstone in situ. Neither chamber has close court tomb affinities & both resemble portal tombs. There is no obvious entrance to the court, except for a small gap between the orthostats at W. Finds included Neolithic pottery & worked flints.	3.4 km SW

Scheduled Monument Number (LDY)	Scheduled Monument Name	Description	Approximate distance and direction from the Development Site Boundary
017:016	Killeen, Possible Souterrain	This site may have been an Early Christian monument, most probably a cashel, which was re-used as a killeen - a burial ground for unbaptised people, particularly infants. It is still regarded by locals as a burial ground even though it has not been used in living memory. The site is presently very overgrown with very restricted views in all directions except to the W, as it is set near the bottom of a little valley. The main area of the site is a circular platform, raised up to 1m above surrounding ground, defined by a stone bank some 3m wide & 0.75m high internally at N, whilst to the S it is only 0.3m high. The interior is studded with many earth-fast stones; some of these may mark graves, but many appear to be structural. To the E part of the interior burrowing animals have exposed in places what may be the top of a souterrain. This is composed of large stone flags laid horizontally on top of a set of walls of smaller stones; it appears to run for at least 5m N-S. The internal diameter of this cashel is in the c.18m, and its entrance may have been to the S, although this is not clear. Due to the very overgrown nature of the site accurate measurements and an accurate plan could not be made. To the W of this circular enclosure is a second sub-circular area which is attached to the above area at its S edge and again at its NW edge. This area is defined by a substantial dry-stone wall, 2.5m thick at its base and 1.25m high. It is 15m N-S, and 20-25m E-W. The nature of this enclosure and its exact relationship with the cashel is unclear.	3.3 km S

Scheduled Monument Number (LDY)	Scheduled Monument Name	Description	Approximate distance and direction from the Development Site Boundary
017:018	Wedge Tomb	This wedge tomb consists of a cairn 42ft x 30ft, orientated E-W, with a 2-chambered gallery & a large capstone E of the cairn. The 2 chambers are separated by a septal stone & have a backstone. The site now sits in a crater formed by quarry spoil, leaving it 4m below the surrounding quarry. The tomb was excavated in 1937 & finds included sherds of Late Neolithic pottery, worked flints including scrapers, hollow scrapers, knives, a Bronze Age barbed-&-tanged arrowhead (under the septal slab separating the 2 chambers), a leaf shaped arrowhead & small fragments of human bones scattered through the chambers, representing at least 2 skeletons, one male & the other probably female.	3.1 km S
017:058	Cairn: The Fairy Bush	This site was recorded in the OS memoirs as 2 cairns, one 5ft high, 44ft long & 16ft broad & the other having a canopy of stones 20ft long & 15ft broad. Set on the N facing slope of a hill, it is more commonly known as the Fairy Bush rather than Tassey's Hill. It enjoys good views in all directions, especially to the N and W, but the immediate view to the S is blocked by the crest of the hill. The site appears to be a cairn, although the exact type is unclear. It was previously covered with thorn trees, but the last of these died this year, and now the site is an elongated stoney mound in a field grassland. At best the cairn is 0.75m high at N, but to the S it is at most 0.3m high. It is defined, particularly to the N end, by large earth-fast stones, possibly the remains of a kerb. The main body of the cairn is made up of large and small stones mixed with clay and soil. It measures 12m N-S, and 8m E-W at its N end. No internal features are presently visible. The landowner is very sympathetic to the survival of this site, and so it would appear to be in no immediate danger.	596 m W

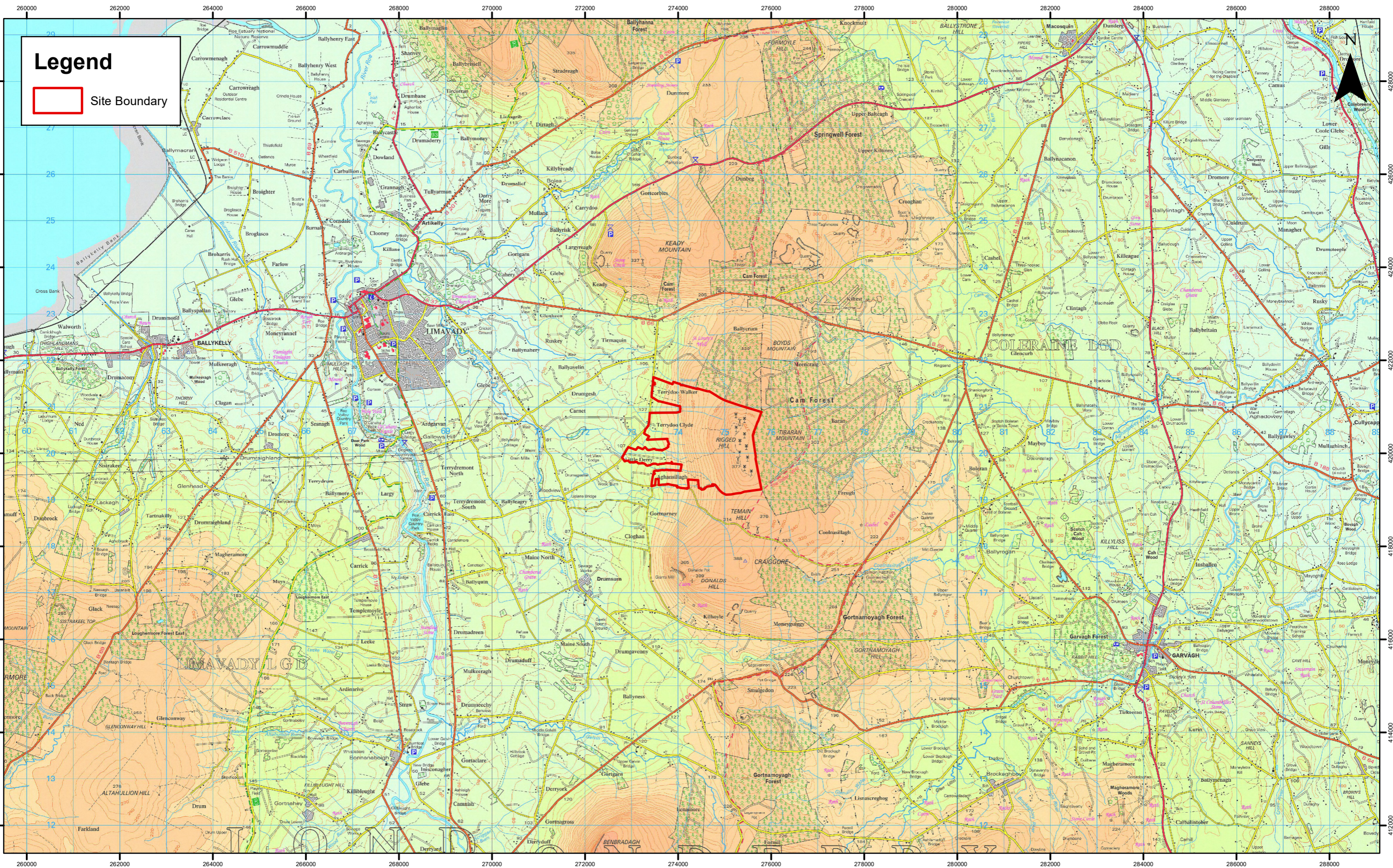
12 GAZETTEER OF HISTORIC PARK AND GARDEN HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN THE 5 KM CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDY AREA

The following catalogue summarises the historic parks and gardens within the 5 km archaeological study area, as identified from datasets held by the Historic Environment Division of the Department of Communities (Figure 3).

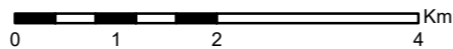
Record Type and Number	Name	Description	Approximate distance and direction from the Development Site Boundary
Historic Parks and Gardens	Drenagh (L-006)	DRENAGH, County Londonderry (REGISTERED SITE – AREA PLAN LIMAVADY 02) Formerly called FRUIT HILL, the demesne is part walled and dates from the early 18th century. The present house is by Lanyon from 1837 (listed HB 2/11/2), which sits amidst lawns with views out over balustrading to the north west side. There are fine woodland, parkland and shelter belt trees. The ground within the demesne is undulating, descending to the Castle River running to south of the house and to the Curly River to the north and east. Neither river is used as an ornamental feature. An unusual (in Ireland) Italianate high balustraded terrace, with a commanding view point, formerly looked over an extensive 19th century Italian Garden, which is now overgrown. The vista at the present time overlooks what has become dense woodland, including exotics and rhododendrons. A water garden in the foreground includes a handsome stone pond built in the 1960s to the designs of Frances Rhodes. The "Moon Garden" was also designed by Frances Rhodes in 1968. It is an enclosed area influenced by both Chinese and Arts and Crafts garden design, which remains fully planted up. It incorporates pre 1830s office buildings. Outside is the 'Orbit Garden', also by Rhodes, planted with shrubs, trees and herbaceous material. An area south east of and adjacent to the house had a late 20th century ornamental garden, which is now grassed. The walled garden is used for nursery planting. It was enlarged after the present house was built. Logan's Lodge. 1830 by Hargrave, pre-dates the present	3.7 km NW

		house (listed HB 2/11/3). The main entrance gate lodge, gates and screen are c.1840 by Lanyon (listed HB 2/11/1), STREEVE, the dower house, is within the demesne and has its own garden. (listed HB 2/11/6. SMR: LDY 9:12 enclosure, 10:1 church and graveyard, 10:13 ancient grave, burial place of Fin McQuillan. Private.	
Historic Parks and Gardens Supplementary Site	Dog Leap (L-041)	The house was built in 1923 to the designs of Buchanan and Reid and the gardens evolved from that time. A well planted and maintained ornamental garden lies to the south and west of the house. Among the features are a rockery, ponds, rose garden and lawns. The site slopes down towards the River Roe. Gardens open for wedding photos.	4.7 km W
Historic Parks and Gardens Supplementary Site	Roe Valley Park (L-006)	Known site of an early 17th century house and garden, which is not visible above ground. Raven's picture map shows a formal garden at the house, orchards and further formal gardens to the west along the River Roe. There was a deer park to the north. The present day Country Park contains trees planted in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. A restored 18th century summer house lies in dense woodland beside the river. SMR: LDY 16:3 and 8, castle (or tower house) and bawn of O'Cahan's and later for Sir Thomas Phillips. DOE(NI). Public access.	5 km W

13 FIGURES



A	19/10/2017	SC	First Issue.
Rev	Date	By	Comment



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Rigged Hill Windfarm Repowering Site Location Figure 1

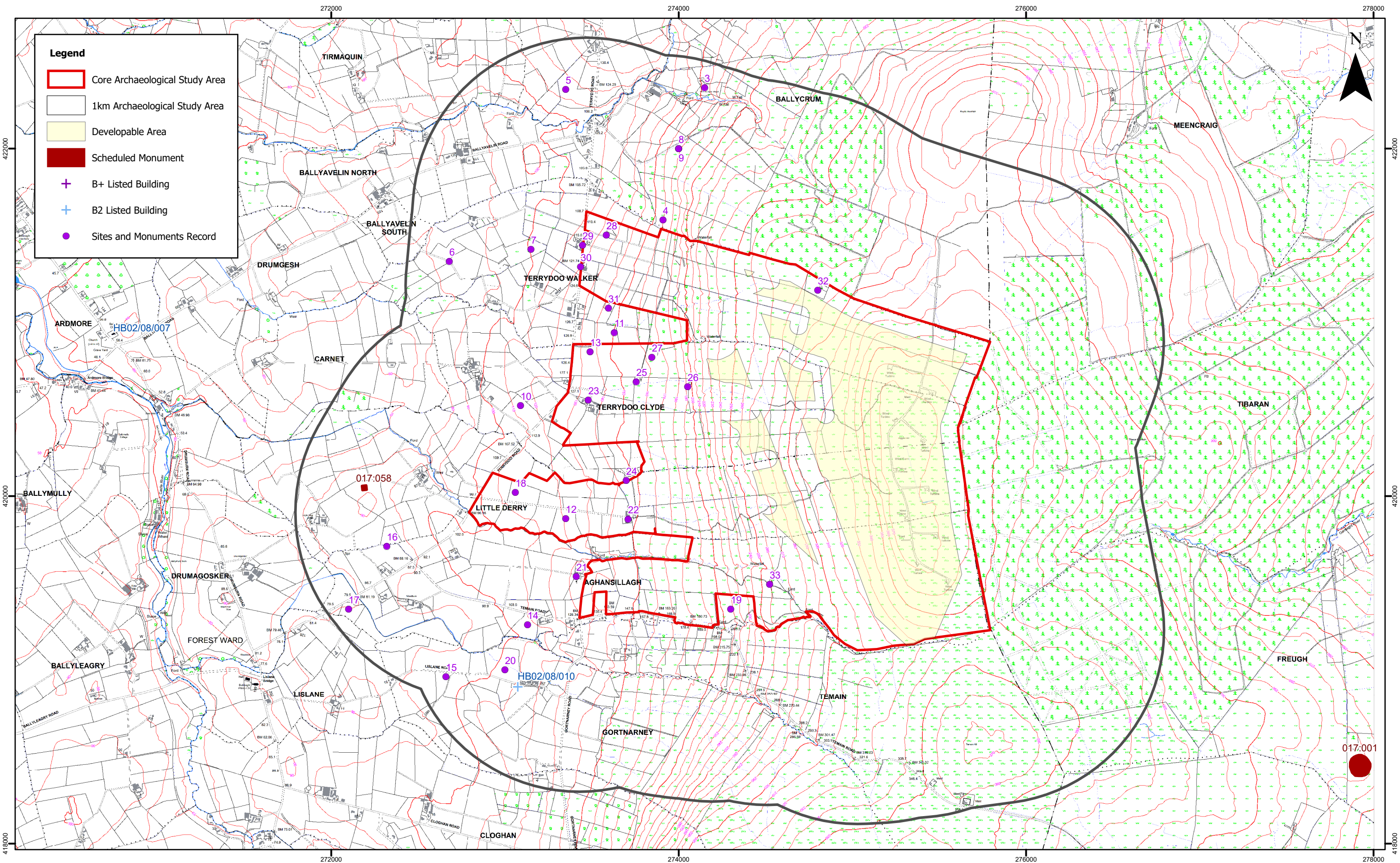
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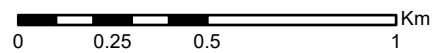
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Rigged Hill Windfarm Access Archaeological Assets Figure 2

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Datum
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Projection
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Scale @ A3
1:20,000

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