

Plean Forbartha Áitiúla 2035 **Dréacht-Straitéis an Phlean** **Local Development Plan 2035** **draft Plan Strategy**

Forlónadh Teicniúla 12 – Timpeallacht Staire
Meitheamh 2025

Technical Supplement 12 – Historic Environment
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1.0 Introduction

Purpose of this document

- 1.1 The purpose of this technical supplement is to bring together the evidence base that has been used to inform the preparation of Newry Mourne and Down District Council's Local Development Plan (LDP) draft Plan Strategy. It forms one of the subject-based technical supplements that should be read alongside the draft Plan Strategy, to provide justification for the policies proposed therein.
- 1.2 This builds upon LDP Paper 6: Environmental Assets (January 2016), which provides baseline information for environment assets across the district and formed part of the evidence base for the Preferred Options Paper (POP).
- 1.3 This technical supplement provides an overview of the regional and local policy context (and legislative background) to the historic environment and the district profile of Newry, Mourne and Down in respect to the historic environment.

Planning and the Historic Environment

- 1.4 Throughout Newry, Mourne and Down, archaeological and built heritage assets such as ring forts, historic and vernacular buildings, planned parklands, buildings and features associated with industrial heritage are important sources of information about our past and are often significant landmarks in the present city/townscape and countryside. This archaeological and built heritage constitutes an irreplaceable record which contributes to our understanding of both the present and the past and is an important economic resource. Their presence usually adds to the quality of our lives and promotes a sense of local distinctiveness which is an important aspect of the character and appearance of cities, towns, villages and the countryside.
- 1.5 Newry, Mourne and Down is an area of dramatic landscape contrasts and subtle transitions. The inherent diversity of the underlying rocks, landforms and soils has been augmented by centuries of settlement and land management, resulting in rich, varied and unique landscape patterns and features within the district. Our natural and cultural landscapes are an essential aspect of our sense of place and belonging and are part of our national and community identity.
- 1.6 The planning system aims to protect and enhance the historic environment, whilst contributing positively towards the local economy through sympathetic efficient re-use of land and buildings in a sustainable manner. The Plan Strategy aims to promote the district's unique historic assets through sustainable economic development.

2.0 Policy Context

Legislative Context

Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011

- 2.1 The legislative framework for Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas are set out within Part 4 Chapter 1 of the Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011. Further provisions as to historic buildings are set out in Part 8 of the Act. Other legislation to be taken into account is contained within the following:
- The Planning (Listed Buildings) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015;
 - The Planning (Listed Buildings) (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2016;
 - The Planning (Conservation Areas) (Consultation) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015;
 - The Planning (Conservation Areas) (Demolition) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015;
 - The Planning (General Permitted Development) Order (Northern Ireland) 2015;
 - The Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 2023; and
 - The Planning (Northern Ireland) Act 2011 Planning (Control of Demolition in Conservation Areas) Direction 2015.

Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) Order 1995

- 2.2 Key legislation relevant to archaeological sites, monuments and areas of archaeological interest is provided within the Historic, Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) Order 1995. Other relevant legislation, including Regulations and Directions, which must be taken into account include;
- The Planning (Listed Buildings) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015;
 - The Planning (Conservation Areas) (Demolition) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015; and
 - The Planning (Conservation Areas) (Consultation) Regulations 2015

The Planning (General Permitted Development) Order (Northern Ireland) 2015

- 2.3 While designation as a Conservation Area introduces additional controls over demolition of existing buildings and historic features, the Council also has the power to make Article 4 directions to remove certain permitted development rights. In the case of unlisted buildings, the Planning (General Permitted Development) Order (NI) 2015 allows a vast range of works to be carried out without the need to apply for planning permission. These small-scale 'permitted development' works, such as the replacement of traditional timber or metal windows with plastic windows in modern styles, can significantly harm the character and appearance of historic buildings and areas.

Building Preservation Notices

- 2.4 Sections 81, 82 and 83 of the 2011 Act relate to Temporary Listing (Building Preservation Notices) and Temporary Listing in urgent cases. These sections allow a district council to serve a notice on the owner and occupier of an unlisted building which is considered to be of special architectural or historic interest and is in danger of demolition or alteration that would affect its character. The notice will effectively deem the building to be as if it is listed.

Regional Policy Context

Programme for Government 2024-2027 'Our Plan: Doing What Matters Most'

- 2.5 The NI Executive has set out its priorities in the Programme for Government (PfG) 2024-2027. The programme lists the immediate priorities which the government will work to throughout the duration of the mandate. The Planning (Northern Ireland) Act 2011 specifically requires the LDP to take account of the programme.

Regional Development Strategy 2035

- 2.6 The Regional Development Strategy (RDS) highlights that 'protecting the environment is essential for enhancing the quality of life for current and future generations.'
- 2.7 This document sets out regional guidance to conserve, protect, and where possible, enhance our built heritage and our natural environment (RG11).
- 2.8 The RDS recognises that Northern Ireland has a rich and diverse built heritage which contributes to our sense of place and history. It also regards built heritage as a key marketing, tourism and recreational asset that, if managed in a sustainable way, can make a valuable contribution to the environment, economy and society.
- 2.9 The key objectives set out in RG11 are to:
- Identify, protect and conserve the built heritage, including archaeological sites and monuments and historic buildings;
 - Identify, protect and conserve the character and built heritage assets within cities, towns and villages; and
 - Maintain the integrity of built heritage assets, including historic landscapes.
- 2.10 Regional Guidance RG4 seeks to promote a sustainable approach to the provision of tourism infrastructure and states that 'all new or extended infrastructure required to support and enhance the tourist industry needs to be appropriately located and sited with proper regard to tourism benefit and

the safeguarding of the natural and built environment on which tourism depends’.

- 2.11 Regional Guidance RG7 seeks to support urban and rural renaissance and states that ‘redevelopment can include the reuse of both Listed Buildings and of locally important buildings, particularly the reuse of vernacular buildings and industrial heritage buildings/structures.’

Strategic Planning Policy Statement 2015

- 2.12 One of the Core Planning Principles of the Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS) is ‘preserving and improving the built and natural environment’. The SPPS highlights that our local environment’s exceptional quality provides an important contribution to our sense of place, history and cultural identity (para 4.37). It states that ‘our region has a rich and diverse archaeological and built heritage as well as a distinctive and beautiful landscape’.
- 2.13 The SPPS also notes ‘the planning system has a key role in the stewardship of our archaeological and built heritage’. The aim of the SPPS in relation to archaeology and built heritage is to manage change in positive ways so as to safeguard that which society regards as significant, whilst facilitating development that will contribute to the ongoing preservation, conservation and enhancement of these assets’ (para 6.3).
- 2.14 The regional strategic objectives for archaeology and built heritage, as outlined in para 6.4, are to:
- Secure the protection, conservation and, where possible, the enhancement of our built and archaeological heritage;
 - Promote sustainable development and environmental stewardship with regard to our built and archaeological heritage; and
 - Deliver economic and community benefit through conservation that facilitates productive use of built heritage assets and opportunities for investment, whilst safeguarding their historic or architectural integrity.
- 2.15 The SPPS states in para 6.29 that the LDP should identify the main built and archaeological heritage features, where they exist within the plan area (as detailed below), and bring forward appropriate policies or proposals for their protection, conservation and enhancement. It should also take into account the implications of its other local policies and proposals on all features of the archaeological and built heritage and their settings:
- World Heritage Sites;
 - Archaeological Sites and Monuments;
 - Listed Buildings;
 - Historic Parks, Gardens & Demesnes;
 - Conservation Areas;
 - Areas of Townscape or Village Character; and
 - Local Landscape Policy Areas

Planning Policy Statement 6: Planning, Archaeology and the Built Heritage

- 2.16 Planning Policy Statement 6: Planning, Archaeology and the Built Heritage (PPS6) sets out the planning policies for the protection and conservation of archaeological remains and features of the built heritage and advises on the treatment of these issues in development plans. The policy statement was adopted by the then Department of Environment (DOE) in March 1999. It sets out planning policies within the following categories:
- Archaeological Sites & Monuments;
 - World Heritage Sites;
 - Historic Parks, Gardens & Demesnes;
 - Listed Buildings;
 - Conservation Areas;
 - Industrial Heritage; and
 - Non-Listed Vernacular Buildings.

Planning Policy Statement 6 (Addendum): Areas of Townscape Character

- 2.17 Planning Policy Statement 6 (Addendum): Areas of Townscape Character was adopted by the DOE in August 2005 and provides additional planning policies relating to Areas of Townscape Character - for demolition of buildings, new development and the control of advertisements. Within the Policy Statement, all references to Areas of Townscape Character should be read to include Areas of Village Character.

Planning Policy Statement 17: Control of Outdoor Advertisements (PPS17)

- 2.18 Planning Policy Statement 17 was adopted by the DOE in March 2006 and sets out policy AD1 and associated guidance. It states that particular care is necessary to ensure that advertisements do not detract from the unique qualities and amenity of our countryside nor diminish our archaeology and built heritage.

Planning Policy Statement 21: Sustainable Development in the Countryside

- 2.19 Planning Policy Statement 21 (PPS21) was adopted by the DOE in June 2010 and sets out planning policies relating to development in the open countryside. Policy CTY3 – Replacement Dwellings encourages the retention of non-listed vernacular dwellings in the countryside in preference to their replacement and will only grant permission where it demonstrated that the building is not reasonably capable of being made structurally sound or otherwise improved.

Planning Policy Statement 23: Enabling Development

- 2.20 Planning Policy Statement 23 (PPS23) was adopted by the DOE in April 2014 and formalises policy established in case law where established planning policy may be set aside for a proposal to secure the long-term future of a significant place. For the purposes of this PPS, 'significant place' means any part of the historic environment that has heritage value including scheduled monuments, archaeological remains, historic buildings (both statutorily listed or of more local significance) together with any historically related contents, industrial heritage, Conservation Areas or a historic park, garden or demesne.

Other Documents

Building on Tradition: A Sustainable Design Guide for the Northern Ireland Countryside

- 2.21 Building on Tradition is a design guide published by the DOE in May 2012. The guide provides assistance to all those involved with sustainable development in the Northern Ireland countryside to understand the requirements of PPS21. The design guide will continue to have effect until such guidance is updated, revised or replaced by new Departmental guidance on this planning issue. The guide was produced to address poor standards of design and continues to be a material consideration in the determination of planning applications and planning appeals for development in the countryside.

A Sense of Loss: The Survival of Rural Tradition Buildings in Northern Ireland

- 2.22 A Sense of Loss was a report commissioned by the DOE in 1996 to examine the survival of traditional rural buildings dated before 1919. Whilst the report is outdated, it still provides an important study of the historic buildings at the time, as well as a definition of vernacular.

Historic Environment Division Guidance Documents

- 2.23 The Historic Environment Division (HED) have released a range of guidance documents in relation to the historic environment¹. These documents include:
- Guidance on Archaeological Works in the Planning Process;
 - Guidance on Marine Licensing and the Historic Environment;
 - Guidance on Setting and the Historic Environment;
 - Guidance on Making Changes to Listed Buildings: Making a Better Application for Listed Building Consent;
 - Guidance on Scheduled Monument Consent; and
 - Guidance for Local Development Plans (including Guidance on SA & SEA for the Historic Environment and Environmental Evidence and Information).

¹ [Historic Environment Advice and Guidance in the Planning Process | Department for Communities](#)

Local Policy Context

Ards and Down Area Plan 2015 & Banbridge/ Newry and Mourne Area Plan 2015

- 2.24 The existing development plans that apply to Newry, Mourne and Down are:
- Ards and Down Area Plan 2015
 - Banbridge/ Newry and Mourne Area Plan 2015
- 2.25 The Ards and Down Area Plan 2015 (ADAP) (adopted March 2009) and Banbridge/ Newry and Mourne Area Plan 2015 (BNMAP) (adopted October 2013) are the extant development plans covering the district.
- 2.26 These plans contain the relevant designations across the district's city, towns, villages, small settlements and countryside and include a range of local planning policies and designations in relation to the Historic Environment.

Newry, Mourne and Down District Council's Corporate Plan 2024-2027

- 2.27 The Corporate Plan sets out the Council's vision, mission and values. There are 8 strategic objectives contained within the Plan, which are aligned to the 5 themes of the Community Plan. These are:
- Support the continued growth and development of our local economy;
 - Improve the health and wellbeing of everyone in the district;
 - Protect and enhance our environment to secure a sustainable future;
 - Support regenerative tourism opportunities which promote our culture, heritage and environment;
 - Empowering communities to play an active part in civic life;
 - Develop and revitalise our district;
 - Deliver sustainable services; and
 - Represent the voice of the district with our partners.
- 2.28 The Corporate Plan was published in February 2021 and sets out 8 strategic objectives for the plan period. Objective 3 is to enhance, protect and promote our environment. The plan states that the Council 'will contribute to tackling climate breakdown and reducing harmful impacts on the environment, while enabling residents and visitors to enjoy our rich natural and built heritage.'
- 2.29 Objective 4 is to support sustainable forms of tourism which value our environment and cultural heritage. It goes on to state that the Council 'will support and advocate for increased investment and development of tourism which promotes our unique assets...'

Newry, Mourne and Down District Council's Community Plan 2030 'Living Well Together'

- 2.30 The Community Plan is the overarching strategic plan for integrated planning and delivering of services in Newry Mourne and Down. It provides a

framework for the strategies and plans the Council will put in place to contribute towards the outcomes in the plan and it is based on a detailed analysis of future risks and opportunities for Newry, Mourne and Down.

- 2.31 Linkages to the Local Development Plan are primarily contained within the Environment and Spatial Development Thematic Delivery Plan. The Community Plan outlines 'to complement our outstanding natural assets, we are also home to a number of significant built heritage assets, this historic environment not only makes a wonderful landscape in which to live but also creates a very distinctive sense of place that is attractive to those visiting.' It further states that 'we must also ensure our unique natural environment and built heritage is enhanced and sustainably managed.'

Regeneration and Economic Development Strategy 2020-2025

- 2.32 The Council's Regeneration and Economic Development Strategy was launched in November 2020. It states that 'an important element of delivering economic growth for our district will involve the economic regeneration of our city, towns and villages'. It addresses heritage regeneration and states the Council will 'continue to seek other opportunities for the restoration and regeneration of further key heritage sites across the district'.

Culture, Arts and Heritage Strategy 2022-2027

- 2.33 This strategy seeks to set out a blueprint to guide and inform how we will work together in order to enhance the district's arts, culture and heritage sectors, whilst supporting economic growth and social outcomes. The strategy sets out a vision that 'in 2027, Newry, Mourne and Down has a rich cultural life that is celebrated and protected for future generations. Our culture, arts and heritage create economic impact in our urban centres and brings benefits to all our rural communities across the district'.

Belfast Region City Deal

- 2.34 The Belfast Region City Deal (BRCD) is a partnership between central and local government and regional partners which will support the creation of 20,000 jobs across the region, invest in digital innovation, create compelling world class visitor attractions, and help regenerate major towns and cities across the region.
- 2.35 Newry Mourne and Down District Council are progressing several projects including the Newry City Centre Regeneration which will deliver a new civic hub, theatre and conference facilities, which together with a new public realm, will revitalise the city. The regeneration will also create and sustain jobs, increase visitor numbers, appeal to residents and stimulate the evening economy.

Design Guides

- 2.36 There are a range of Design Guides published by the DOE, including Living Places: An Urban Stewardship and Design Guide for Northern Ireland (September 2014) and Dwellings in the Mournes: A Design Guide.

Conservation Area Guides

- 2.37 There are also Conservation Area Guides for each of the district's Conservation Areas, which provide guidance and background on the relevant Conservation Area designation (see Appendix H).

Cross Boundary Policy Context

- 2.38 In considering the local policy context, it is important to take account of the three neighbouring councils in Northern Ireland and the two in the Republic of Ireland.

The table below offers a short summary of each council's position with regards to the Historic Environment.

Table 1.0 Neighbouring Council's Historic Environment Positions

Neighbouring Council	Position
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Brough Council (ABCBC)	<p>Published its Preferred Options Paper (POP) in March 2018.</p> <p><u>Key Issue ENV 1: Protecting, conserving and enhancing built heritage and archaeological assets</u></p> <p>Preferred Option ENV 1A - An approach in line with existing policy with regards to protecting, conserving and enhancing built heritage and archaeological assets within the Borough; and review existing areas/designations and identify new areas/designations as appropriate.</p> <p>This option would ensure that all existing built heritage and archaeological assets designated within the existing Area Plans would be retained and afforded appropriate protection, conservation and enhancement through LDP policies and proposals.</p>
Ards and North Down Borough Council (ANDBC)	<p>Published its Preferred Options Paper (POP) in March 2019.</p> <p><u>Key Issue 21: Protecting and Enhancing the Historic Environment</u></p> <p>Preferred Option 21a: Maintain the existing approach for protecting and enhancing the historic environment of the Borough, whilst reviewing</p>

	<p>existing designations and identifying new areas for designation as appropriate.</p> <p>This option would ensure that all existing built heritage and archaeological assets are afforded appropriate protection through the policies and proposals within the LDP.</p> <p><u>Key Issue 22: Safeguarding Non-Designated Heritage Assets</u></p> <p>Preferred Option 22a: Bring forward specific measures to safeguard against the potential loss of non-designated heritage assets.</p> <p>This option would mean more weight would be attached to local heritage as a material consideration in the planning process and more clarity could be provided in terms of what kinds of development would be acceptable in certain areas.</p>
Lisburn and Castlereagh City Borough Council (LCCBC)	<p>Published its Local Development Plan's Plan Strategy in September 2023.</p> <p><u>Strategic Policy 18 Protecting and Enhancing the Historic Environment and Archaeological Remains</u></p> <p>The Plan will support development proposals that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) protect and enhance the Conservation Areas, Areas of Townscape Character and Areas of Village Character; b) protect, conserve and, where possible, enhance and restore our built heritage assets including our historic parks, gardens and demesnes, listed buildings, archaeological remains and areas of archaeological potential; c) promote the highest quality of design for any new development affecting our historic environment. <p>Council's operational policies which support the strategic policy are outlined below:</p> <p>HE1 The Preservation of Archaeological Remains of Regional Importance and their Settings</p> <p>HE2 The Preservation of Archaeological Remains of Local Importance and their Settings</p> <p>HE3 Archaeological Assessment and Evaluation</p> <p>HE4 Archaeological Mitigation</p> <p>HE5 Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes of Special Historic Interest</p> <p>HE6 Change of Use and/or Extensions or Alterations to a Listed Building</p>

	<p>HE7 Control of Advertisements on a Listed Building</p> <p>HE8 Demolition or Partial Demolition of a Listed Building</p> <p>HE9 Development affecting the Setting of a Listed Building</p> <p>HE10 New Development in a Conservation Area or Area of Townscape Character/Area of Village Character</p> <p>HE11 The Control of Advertisements in a Conservation Area or Area of Townscape Character/Area of Village Character</p> <p>HE12 Demolition or Partial Demolition in a Conservation Area or Area of Townscape Character/Area of Village Character</p> <p>HE13 The Conversion and Reuse of Non-Listed Buildings</p> <p>HE14 Enabling Development</p>
Louth County Council (LCC)	<p>Local Development Plan – Louth County Development Plan 2021-2027 was adopted by council members in September 2021.</p> <p>The Plan includes a number of objectives related to the Historic Environment. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walled Towns: BHC 1- BHC 10 • Battlefield Sites: BHC 11-13 • UNESCO World Heritage Site – Brú na Bóinne: BHC14-BHC18 • Tentative World Heritage Sites: BHC19 • Architectural Heritage: BHC20-BHC30 • Architectural Conservation Areas: BHC31-BHC37 • Historic Gardens and Designated Landscapes: BHC38-41 • Vernacular Heritage: BHC42-BHC45
Monaghan County Council (MCC)	<p>Monaghan County Development Plan 2025-2031 was adopted 26 May 2025 and shall have effect from 7 July 2025.</p> <p>The Plan includes a number of objectives and policies related to the Historic Environment. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protected Structure Objectives BHO1-BHO6 • Protected Structure Policies BHP1-BHP6 • Architectural Conservation Areas Objectives ACO1-ACO3 • Architectural Conservation Areas Policies ACP1-ACP2

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protected Monuments and Places Objectives PMPO1-PMPO7 • Protected Monuments and Places Policies PMP1-PMP3 • Designated Landscapes Policies DLP1-DLP2
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- 2.39 The Council has engaged and responded to neighbouring Councils POPs and draft or final Plan Strategies (where published). The Council is also represented on a number of working groups to discuss cross-boundary issues, including the Development Plan Working Group.
- 2.40 The draft Plan Strategy was presented to neighbouring councils in a workshop on 9 April, where representatives from the three neighbouring councils in the north were represented. A similar presentation was held online with the two neighbouring councils in Louth and Monaghan Councils on 8 April. This involved discussion on the proposed Plan objectives, Strategic Policies and new operational policies, along with the consideration of shared cross-boundary issues. Further detail is outlined in the Neighbouring Council Consultation Report (see supporting documents to the draft Plan Strategy on the Council's website).
- 2.41 In consideration of neighbouring Council's development plan documents and discussions held with their officials, it is the opinion of this Council that no conflict is apparent with our draft Plan Strategy, insofar as it related to the Historic Environment.

3.0 Preferred Options Paper

- 3.1 Publication of the Preferred Option Paper (POP) in June 2018 represented the Council's formal commencement of work on the preparation of a new Local Development Plan (LDP) for the district. The purpose of the POP was to stimulate debate and encourage feedback to inform the development of the LDP. The POP set out the proposed vision and strategic objectives for the LDP along with 24 key strategic issues. For each key strategic issue, a range of options were set out and the Council's preferred option identified.
- 3.2 Alongside the publication of the POP, a number of key documents were published, including a Sustainability Appraisal Interim Report, Sustainability Appraisal Scoping report (SA) incorporating a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), an Equality Impact Assessment Progress Report (EQIA), and a Preliminary Review of Operational Planning Policy.
- 3.3 Following the launch of the POP, the Council carried out a public consultation exercise for 12 weeks between 1 June 2018 – 24 August 2018. 14 Public engagement events were held across the district during this consultation period and advertisements were published within the local press.

- 3.4 There were 222 representations received during the POP consultation exercise (6 responses were received outside the consultation period). Of these, 14 were received from statutory bodies.
- 3.5 The Council identified 2 key issues which are directly relate to the Historic Environment.

Key Issue 20: Conservation Areas and Areas of Townscape Character

- 3.6 The POP set out 2 options for Key Issue 20 in relation to Conservation Areas and Areas of Townscape Characters. The preferred option was option 2 which proposed to review existing Conservation Areas and Areas of Townscape Character designations to consider whether they should be extended, reduced, removed or re-graded.
- 3.7 The alternative option (option 1) was to maintain the status quo by identifying and carrying forward the existing Conservation Areas and Areas of Townscape Character in their current form.
- 3.8 The majority of public respondents to the POP did not make comment on this key issue. Of those that did respond, 79% agreed with the council's preferred option. The statutory consultees that responded on this key issue agreed with the council's preferred option. Historic Environment Division (HED) recognised the high proportion of existing Conservation Areas within the district and highlighted some concerns about merging policies included within PPS6.

Key Issue 21: Non-Designated Heritage Assets

- 3.9 The POP set out 2 options for Key Issue 21 in relation to non-designated heritage assets. The preferred option was option 1, which was to carry forward existing policy and consider scope to strengthen existing policy to afford further protection to non-designated heritage assets.
- 3.10 The alternative option (option 2) was to develop a criteria-based approach for identifying non-designated heritage assets within the district. This would then be used to create a local heritage list.
- 3.11 The majority of public respondents who commented on this key issue supported the council's preferred option, with 70% in agreement. The majority (71%) of consultees did not comment on this key issue, however 3 consultees disagreed with the preferred option, with 1 consultee supporting it. Those disagreeing considered option 2 may be a more robust option and would deliver better results.
- 3.12 Full details of the responses to the Preferred Options Paper can be found in the Council's POP Consultation Report.

4.0 District Profile

- 4.1 Newry, Mourne and Down is rich in its built, natural and landscape heritage. The district area includes a range of varied and complex surviving monuments, buildings, lost remains of development, human settlement and activity. Much of the historic environment is unknown or hidden, as result of burial or further development.

Historic Environment Record of Northern Ireland

- 4.2 The Historic Environment Record of Northern Ireland (HERoNI) holds information on all elements of Northern Ireland's historic environment in the form of databases, written records, maps, photographic, drawn and digital material.
- 4.3 HERoNI has published 3 main electronic databases²:
- The Historic Environment Map Viewer;
 - The Northern Ireland Sites and Monuments Record;
 - The Northern Ireland Buildings Database

Archaeological Sites and Monuments

- 4.4 In excess of 2,000 Archaeological Sites and Monuments are recorded within the district. State care sites and monuments represent all periods of human settlement in Ireland from around 7,000BC to the 20th century and include some of the premier examples of monument types in Northern Ireland. Within the district, these include pre-historic Ballynoe Stone Circle, the Neolithic King's Ring and Court Tomb in Clontygora, late medieval Narrow Water Castle in Warrenpoint and 14th Century Ringhaddy Church.
- 4.5 Under the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (NI) Order 1995, the Department for Communities (DfC) has a duty to compile and maintain a schedule of monuments. Monuments on this schedule have statutory protection, and inclusion is at DfC's discretion. In practice, most proposals for scheduling originate within the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) and consultation is required with the Historic Monuments Council before a monument is added to or removed from the schedule. They include sites dating from 7,000BC to the 20th century, and comprise of prehistoric tombs, earthworks (of all kinds), castles, churches, maritime sites, canals and World War 2 defences.
- 4.6 Large numbers of known archaeological sites are likely to remain unscheduled and whether or not they are preserved will depend on the value of the remains, the commitment of the owners and the public and the policies of public agencies.

² [Historic Environment Record of Northern Ireland \(HERoNI\) | Department for Communities](#)

Listed Buildings

- 4.7 Listed Buildings are those designated through listing as being of 'special architectural or historic interest' under Section 80 of the Planning Act (NI) 2011. The List of Buildings is a register recording all types of structures, ranging from grand houses and cathedrals to warehouses and small buildings. Statutory listing of buildings began in Northern Ireland in 1974 and the 'First Survey' of listed buildings took over 20 years to complete. Listing covers the complete interior and exterior of the building and can also extend to fixtures and free-standing objects within its curtilage. Buildings included in the statutory list are divided into different grades: A, B+, B, B1 and B2. However, the statutory controls apply equally to all listed buildings, irrespective of grade. There are approximately 1,427 Listed Buildings in the district.
- 4.8 The list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest records the best of our architectural heritage. It includes every type of building, ranging from grand mansions and cathedrals to warehouses and vernacular architecture. As well as conventional buildings, the list may include man-made objects or structures, such as tombstones, telephone kiosks, post-boxes, gates, war memorials, bridges, docks and other industrial structures.

Table 2.0 Grade A Listed Buildings in Newry, Mourne and Down

HB Ref	Extent	Townland	Current Use
HB18/19/016	Church, gate, gate piers and screen walls.	Audleys Acre	Church
HB18/20/001	School	Cathedral	School
HB18/20/005	Church	Cathedral	Church
HB18/02/001	Monument	Derryboye	Monument
HB18/05/022	Church, walling and gates.	Kilmore	Church
HB18/08/065	Country House	Strangford	Country House
HB16/11/019A	Country House	Narrow Water	Hotel
HB16/22/009	Former Town Hall	Maytown	Town Hall
HB16/13/001A	Building, gate piers and screen, garden terrace wall.	Clonlum	Country House
HB16/22/021	Church	Clogharevan	Church
HB/16/28/036	Cathedral, gates and gate piers, and railings.	Carneyhough	Church
HB/16/24/004	Viaduct	Mullaghglass	Viaduct
HB/16/30/001	Church, walls, gates, gate piers and railings.	Ballynacraig	Church
HB16/23/010	House	Derry More	Gallery/ Museum
HB18/03/001 A	Country House and Bawn Wall	Killyleagh	Country House
HB18/03/001 B	Walling	Killyleagh	Walling
HB18/03/002	Gatehouse Screen	Killyleagh	Gates/ Screens/ Lodge
HB18/03/003	North East Gateway	Killyleagh	Gates/ Screens/ Lodges

- 4.9 Historic Environment Division removes and adds buildings continually from the list. A full list of current listed buildings within the council area is available on the Department for Communities' website³.

Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes

- 4.10 The character and appearance of the modern landscape of Northern Ireland owes much to ornamental parks and gardens associated with our country houses, institutions and public parks. For over 3 centuries they have been an important feature of the countryside. Many are distinguished by their carefully composed design of trees, meadow and water, perhaps as a setting for a building; some boast a valuable collection of trees, shrubs or plants; others may provide a significant historic record, either of a particular era or showing how the design has changed over the centuries.
- 4.11 Aside from their contribution to the quality and character of our local landscape, those that are open to the public provide an important recreational resource. However, it is a fragile heritage, for unlike other works of art, these gardens and designed landscapes are living, growing and evolving. As such, they need careful management. HED has prepared a register of parks, gardens and demesnes of special historic interest in Northern Ireland⁴.
- 4.12 Within Newry, Mourne and Down, there are 34 Registered Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes on the register.

Table 3.0 Registered Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes within Newry, Mourne and Down.

Registered Sites within Newry, Mourne and Down	Reference
Ballyedmond	D - 001
Ballytrim	D-043
Ballyward Lodge	D- 087
Ballee House	D-024
Ballydugan House	D-105
Ballymoyer	A- 004
Castleward	D-010
Castlewellan Castle	D- 011
Crossgar House (Tobar Mhuire)	D-064
Delamont	D-016
Church Hill	D- 133
Forkhill House	A-017
Derrymore House and The Woodhouse	A -013/024
Dromantine House	D - 082

³ [Buildings Database | Department for Communities](#)

⁴ [Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes | Department for Communities](#)

Drumbanagher	D – 014
Finnebrogue House	D-022
Green Park	D – 078
Hawthorne Hill	A -020
Kilbroney, The Lodge (Glenmore)	D- 076
Killyleagh Castle	D-029
Montalto House	D-036
Mourne Park	D- 039
Mount Panther	D- 069
Myra Castle	D-040
Narrow Water Castle	D–041
Rademon	D-073
Ringdufferin	D-050
Rowallane	D-053
Rostrevor House	D – 052
Saintfield House	D-056
Seaforde House	D-059
Tollymore Park	D- 065
Tyrella House	D-095
Warrenpoint Park	D - 157

- 4.13 For a full description and spatial extent of the Historic, Parks, Gardens and Demesnes within the district visit [Register of Parks, Gardens and Demesnes of Special Historic Interest for Northern Ireland - Archaeology 2030](#)

Non-Listed Locally Important Buildings or Vernacular Buildings

- 4.14 Non-listed locally important buildings are buildings which have a degree of architectural or historical significance but are not formally designated, and can include former school houses and churches, mills or former banks. These buildings have a natural place in our city, towns, villages and smaller settlements and contribute to the character of the countryside. While there is a general presumption in favour of the preservation of buildings listed as being of special architectural or historic interest, there is growing concern about the continuing loss of traditional buildings with historical associations and local character, which are not listed, particularly in rural areas.
- 4.15 The Environment and Heritage Service published a report, entitled 'A Sense of Loss: The Survival of Rural Traditional Buildings in Northern Ireland' in 1998. This highlighted the severe decline in the number of rural traditional buildings in the preceding years. Over the last 100 years, changing fashions and attitudes have meant that a lot of these buildings have been lost. Listing can only protect buildings of 'special architectural and historic interest' - i.e the best examples. That leaves the majority dependent upon sympathetic owners for survival.

- 4.16 The Historic Environment Division (HED) retains a database containing records of unlisted buildings of architectural and historic interest which have been identified during the past 50 years. The Buildings Database can be accessed online via the Department's website and provides details of listed and unlisted buildings surveyed by the HED. Unlisted buildings are identified as 'Record Only'. These are buildings which were once considered for listing, or which were once listed, but which are not currently considered to fully meet the statutory test of 'special architectural or historic interest'.

Industrial Heritage Sites

- 4.17 Newry, Mourne and Down contains a wealth of remains of industrial heritage, all of which are reminders of the economic development of the area. HED holds and updates a record of industrial heritage sites, including features such as former railway structures, viaducts and mill buildings. Some of these may have been lost or only retain a few elements of their original form. The most important sites are afforded statutory protection as archaeological sites or listed buildings.
- 4.18 There are 1,536 Industrial Heritage sites within the district.

Areas of Significant Archaeological Interest

- 4.19 Areas of Significant Archaeological Interest (ASAI) identify particularly distinctive areas of the historic landscape in Northern Ireland. They are likely to include a number of individual and related sites and monuments and may also be distinguished by their landscape, character and topography.
- 4.20 Within the district there are three designated Areas of Significant Archaeological Interest. These are located in Downpatrick, Dundrum and The Dorsey. There are two candidate ASAI at Greencastle and Slieve Gullion (see Appendix A and Appendix B respectively).

Areas of Archaeological Potential

- 4.20 Areas of Archaeological Potential (AAP) identify those areas where, on the basis of current knowledge, it is likely that archaeological remains will be encountered in the course of continuing development and change.
- 4.21 There are 29 designated Areas of Archaeological Potential within the district; these are listed below in Table 4.0.

Table 4.0 Location of Areas Archaeological Potential within Newry, Mourne and Down

Location of Areas of Archaeological Potential
Annalong
Attical
Ardglass
Ballynahinch
Belleek
Ballyward
Camlough
Castlewellan
Clough
Creggan
Cullaville
Crossmaglen
Cullyhanna
Dechomet
Downpatrick
Dundrum
Forkhill
Hilltown
Jerretspass
Killowen
Killyleagh
Kilclief
Kilkeel
Mayobridge
Newry
Newtownhamilton
Newcastle
Rostrevor
Saintfield
Strangford

Conservation Areas

- 4.22 The Planning Act (NI) 2011 (Section 104) provides the Council with the power to designate an area of special architectural or historic interest as a Conservation Area. Within Newry, Mourne and Down, many of our towns and villages benefit from areas that include important examples of social, cultural and aesthetic history that must be safeguarded from indiscriminate or ill-considered change. Conservation Area designations are intended to protect that environment.

- 4.23 There are 10 Conservation Areas within the district. Details of each designated Conservation Area are specified within the relevant Development Plan and specific townscape and design advice can be found in the relevant designation booklets.
- 4.24 Below is a list of the existing Conservation Areas within the district which were designated by the former Department of the Environment (DoE).

Ardglass: Designated as a Conservation Area in June 1996. The Conservation Area boundary follows the street pattern established in the early 19th Century. The current Conservation Area Design Guide was published in June 1996.

Bessbrook: Designated as a Conservation Area in October 1983. The Conservation Area is situated in the centre of the Bessbrook Village and its boundaries follow the limits of the historic village. The current Conservation Area Design Guide was published in October 1983.

Castlewellan: Designated as a Conservation Area in December 1992. The Conservation Area boundary encloses the historic core which, with its unusual plan form based on the spacious Main Street and formal town squares at either end, has succeeded in creating a distinctive sense of place. The current Conservation Area Design Guide was published in December 1992.

Downpatrick: Designated as a Conservation Area in March 1985. The Conservation Area is situated within the historic core and includes many fine examples of Georgian architecture and historic buildings, such as Holy Trinity Cathedral. The current Conservation Area Design Guide was published in March 1985.

Rostrevor: Designated as a Conservation Area in February 1979. The Conservation Area consists essentially of a tree-lined Square from which four roads radiate. The majority of the buildings are from the early and mid 19th Century and well-landscaped grounds of the large individual houses combine with the Fairy Glen to enhance the overall character of the village. The current Conservation Area Design Guide was published in February 1979.

Killough: Designated as a Conservation Area in March 1981. The Conservation Area boundary encloses the tree-lined Main Street, residential buildings and pier. The current Conservation Area Design Guide was published in March 1981.

Killyleagh: Designated as a Conservation Area in March 1993. The Conservation Area consists of unique combination of buildings, streetscapes and landscapes. The designated area is a reflection of the inter-relationship between these elements of townscape character rather than a focus on the qualities of individual buildings or groups of buildings. The Conservation Area Design Guide was published in April 1993.

Newry: Designated as a Conservation Area in May 1983, with the area extended in December 1992 and March 2001. The Conservation Area contains a number of distinct elements and includes, Abbey Way/High Street, Hill Street, John Mitchell Place, Heather Park and the twin waterways. Conservation Area Design Guides was published in May 1983, December 1992 and March 2001.

Saintfield: Designated as a Conservation Area in February 1997. The Conservation Area boundary encloses 'the old town' and encompasses the length of the Main Street, running west to east, from the open prospect of Fair Green to its junction with the present Belfast to Downpatrick Road; also, Comber Street, part of the other cross road running northwards at right angles to Main Street. The Conservation Area Design Guide was published in February 1997.

Strangford: Designated as a Conservation Area in September 1985. The Conservation Area is situated in the historic core of the village and includes buildings, Newry Quay, Old Quay, New Quay and Harbour area. The Conservation Area Guide was published September 1985.

Areas of Townscape Character

- 4.25 Areas of Townscape Character (ATCs) are designated by the Council through the Local Development Plan process for those settlements which hold special architectural or historic interest.
- 4.26 There are 27 Areas of Townscape Character designated within settlements in Newry, Mourne and Down (see table 5.0 below).

Table 5.0 Number of Areas of Townscape Characters in settlements within Newry, Mourne and Down.

Settlement	No. of ATCs in each settlement
Annalong	1
Bessbrook	2
Bryansford	1
Crossmaglen	1
Dundrum	1
Forkhill	1
Hilltown	1
Jerrettspass	1
Kilkeel	1
Leitrim	1
Newry	10
Newcastle	1
Seaforde	1
Rostrevor	2
Warrenpoint/ Burren	2

Heritage at Risk

- 4.27 The Ulster Architecture and Heritage Society, in conjunction with the Department for Communities, compiles a list of buildings considered to be at risk in Northern Ireland (HARNI register⁵).
- 4.28 Most assets on the Heritage at Risk Register are listed buildings, however some unlisted historic buildings of local interest and historic monuments are also included on this register. The Historic Environment Division works with owners, developers, heritage groups, building preservation trusts, local communities and other stakeholders to find solutions for the issues faced by these assets and to help realise their latent potential. Once such structures are lost, they are gone forever, and it is important that developers and HED work together to seek solutions.
- 4.29 There are currently 228 heritage assets at risk within Newry, Mourne and Down area, including Newry Canal, the Walled Garden at The Castle Castlewellan and several listed buildings situated on Irish Street and English Street, Downpatrick.

5.0 Consultee and Councillor Engagement

- 5.1 In order to meet the requirements set out in the Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 relating to the need for the Plan Strategy to take account of the RDS, other policy and guidance issued by the Department and other relevant government strategies and plans, the Council has engaged with key consultees representing relevant central government departments and agencies. This engagement was undertaken in three parts over the period June 2022 – June 2023. Stakeholders were provided with LDP strategies and policies and afforded the opportunity to review and provide written comment.
- 5.2 Elected members have been engaged in the LDP Plan Strategy from the POP stage. An initial preparatory studies paper on the Historic Environment was presented to Council in January 2016. The purpose of this paper was to provide members with an overview of the existing environmental assets in the Newry, Mourne and Down District Council area and how these are protected and utilised.
- 5.3 The draft Plan Strategy Historic Environment policies were presented to the Planning Committee on 30 June 2021 where there were no concerns raised by members. The draft policies were presented to the project management team in June 2022 and followed up with a series of engagement meetings. The comments received helped to shape the strategic policies and proposals.

⁵ [Home](#) | [Heritage at Risk in Northern Ireland](#) | [nidirect](#)

- 5.4 Finalised draft policies and designations were brought back to Members at a Special Committee on the 31 March 2025. These were approved and the decision ratified by full Council on the 6 May 2025.

6.0 Draft Plan Strategy Approach

- 6.1 The principal approach of the draft Plan Strategy is to facilitate the aims and objectives of the RDS and SPPS by providing a strategic policy framework that enables the conservation, protection and the enhancement of the Historic Environment within Newry, Mourne and Down.
- 6.2 In bringing forward the Historic Environment policies for the district, the Council has been mindful to ensure that any changes to operational policies, as set out in Planning Policy Statement 6: Planning, Archaeology and the Built Heritage (PPS6), are aligned with regional policy requirements for the Historic Environment currently contained within the SPPS.
- 6.3 The LDP recognises that the Historic Environment represents an invaluable resource which allows us to understand the past and provides the context of the present. Therefore, the draft Plan Strategy will support development proposals which seek to protect, conserve and where possible enhance archaeological remains and their settings, monuments and areas, historic parks, gardens and demesnes, listed buildings, Conservation Areas and Areas of Townscape Character. This approach is considered to be in line with the SPPS's aim in relation to Archaeology and Built Heritage to 'manage change in positive ways so as to safeguard that which society regards as significant whilst facilitating development that will contribute to the ongoing preservation, conservation and enhancement of these assets' (para 6.3).
- 6.4 This approach will be delivered primarily through the strategic policy ENV51 set out within Chapter 5 of the draft Plan Strategy. Policies HE1-HE15 are founded on the policy context, particularly the SPPS, PPS6, PPS6 Addendum and PPS23.
- 6.5 The draft plan strategy has been informed by the POP and the responses to it.

7.0 Soundness

- 7.1 The draft Plan Strategy has been prepared to take due regard to meeting the tests of soundness, as set out in the DfI Development Plan Practice Note: Soundness (Version 2, May 2017). The Draft Plan Strategy, insofar as it relates to the Historic Environment policies, is regarded as sound because it meets the various tests of soundness, as summarised below:

Table 6.0 Soundness

Procedural tests	
P2	The Historic Environment policies as proposed in HE1-HE15 have evolved from the Preferred Options Paper (POP) and POP Consultation Report, as described in Section 3 of this document.
P3	The Historic Environment policies have been subject to Sustainability Appraisal. Further details are included in the Sustainability Appraisal Report.
Consistency tests	
C1	The Historic Environment policies have taken account of the Regional Development Strategy (RDS), with particular focus on RG11 as it is linked with the historic environment.
C2	The Historic Environment policies have taken account of Newry, Mourne and Down's Community Plan, particularly in relation to the Environment and Spatial Development Thematic Group within this plan.
C3	The Historic Environment policies have taken into account the SPPS, particularly paragraph 6.3. Regard has also been had to PPS 6 Planning, Archaeology and the Built Heritage, Addendum to PPS 6, PPS 21 Sustainable Development in the Countryside and PPS 23 Enabling Development for the Conservation of Significant Places.
C4	The Historic Environment policies have taken into account the existing development plan policies related to Newry, Mourne and Down.
Coherence and effectiveness tests	
CE1	The Historic Environment policies have taken account of the emerging LDPs of neighbouring Councils, and they are not considered to be in conflict with them.
CE2	The Historic Environment policies are founded on a robust evidence base, which includes the baseline information assembled in LDP Paper 6: Environmental Assets, the Preferred Options Paper and responses to it, and subsequent consultation with consultees, including DfI and DfC Historic Environment Division (HED).
CE3	The Monitoring Framework within Chapter 7 of the draft Plan Strategy outlines the following LDP objectives in relation to the Historic Environment:

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>To protect, conserve and, where possible, enhance the historic environment to achieve quality design and support economic opportunity;</i> 2. <i>To protect, conserve and enhance the district's heritage assets and promote their sensitive re-use; and</i> 3. <i>To protect, conserve and enhance townscape character, delivering high-quality design that helps to create a sense of place.</i>
CE4	<p>The Historic Environment policies can be reviewed at Plan Review Stage. There will be flexibility at Local Policies stage to introduce new and review existing local designations (such as Areas of Archaeological Potential) provided they are underpinned by a sound evidence base.</p>

8.0 Evolution of policies

Existing Policy - PPS 6: Planning, Archaeology and the Built Heritage	Regional Planning Policy	POP Preferred Option	Comments received in relation to POP	Draft Plan Strategy Policy
<p>Policy BH1: The Preservation of Archaeological Remains of Regional Importance and Their Setting</p> <p>States development proposals that would adversely affect sites of regional importance or the integrity of their settings will not be permitted unless there are exceptional circumstances.</p>	<p>6.8 of the SPPS is less prescriptive but adds 'or constituent parts of them' in relation to archaeological sites and states that such sites benefit from statutory protection.</p> <p>SPPS lists 'Areas of Significant Archaeological Interest (ASAI's)' where BH1 states '...and other important sites and monuments'.</p> <p>The SPPS highlights that the scheduling programme of archaeological remains is on-going, therefore this policy approach should also apply to sites that would otherwise merit such statutory protection.</p> <p>Para 6.29 states LDPs should designate ASAI's.</p>	<p>The Preliminary Review of Operational Planning Policy that was published alongside the POP recommended that the existing policy approach as set out in PPS6 be carried forward with changes to reflect the wording of the SPPS.</p>	<p>HED welcomed the approach set out in the POP to carry forward existing policy with changes to reflect the SPPS and retain explanatory text which included reference to early engagement with HED and referring to relevant DfC guidance documents.</p> <p>ASAI's included within policy text include candidate ASAIs.</p> <p>Specific policies for each ASAI will be included at LPP stage.</p>	<p>Policy HE1–The Preservation of Archaeological Remains of Regional Importance and their Settings</p> <p>States there is presumption in favour of the physical preservation in situ of archaeological remains of regional importance and their settings; including monuments in state care, scheduled monuments and ASAI's (including candidate ASAIs), and other important sites and monuments which would merit scheduling.</p>
<p>Policy BH2: The Protection of Archaeological Remains of Local Importance and their Setting</p> <p>States development</p>	<p>Para 6.9 of the SPPS states development proposals which would adversely affect archaeological remains of local importance, or their setting, should only be permitted where the planning</p>	<p>The Preliminary Review of Operational Planning Policy that was published alongside the POP</p>	<p>HED welcome the approach set out in the POP to carry forward existing policy with changes to reflect the SPPS.</p>	<p>Policy HE2 - Protection of Archaeological Remains of Local Importance and their settings</p>

proposals which would adversely affect archaeological sites or monuments which are of local importance (or their settings) will only be permitted where the planning authority considers that the proposed development outweighs the value of the remains.	authority considers that the need for the proposed development or other material considerations outweigh the value of the remains and/or their settings. In addition, the SPPS recommends a Planned approach to the identification of Areas of Archaeological Potential (AAP) within settlement limits where, on the basis of current knowledge, archaeological remains may be encountered.	recommended that the existing policy approach as set out in PPS6 be carried forward with changes to reflect the wording of the SPPS.	'Archaeological sites or monuments' was changed to 'archaeological remains' in policy wording as per SPPS. DfI Planning queried this however HED welcome the change to archaeological remains.	States that development proposals that would adversely affect archaeological remains of local importance, or their settings, will only be permitted when the need outweighs the value of the remains and/or its settings.
Policy BH3: Archaeological Assessment and Evaluation Requires that in circumstances where it is uncertain what impact a development will have or where the relative importance of the remains is unknown, developers will normally be requested to provide an archaeological assessment or evaluation.	Para 6.10 of the SPPS is consistent with the thrust of BH3 although it adds 'should adopt a precautionary approach'.	The Preliminary Review of Operational Planning Policy that was published alongside the POP recommended that the existing policy approach as set out in PPS6 be carried forward with changes to reflect the wording of the SPPS.	HED welcomed the approach set out in the POP to carry forward existing policy with changes to reflect the SPPS. HED recommended 'will' instead of 'should' adopt a precautionary approach.	Policy HE3 - Archaeological Assessment and Evaluation States when the impact of a proposal on archaeological remains is unclear, developers will normally have to provide an archaeological assessment or evaluation. Planning permission will be refused when this information is not made available.
Policy BH4: Archaeological Mitigation If permission is granted for a development that will affect sites	Para 6.11 of the SPPS is consistent with the thrust of BH4 although is more prescriptive in that it adds '...known or likely to contain	The Preliminary Review of Operational Planning Policy that was published	HED welcomed the approach set out in the POP to carry forward existing policy with	Policy HE4 - Archaeological Mitigation When permission is granted which will affect sites known or likely to

known to have archaeological remains, conditions will be attached to ensure that appropriate measures are taken for the identification and mitigation of the archaeological impacts of the development.	archaeological remains'. The SPPS however clarifies that 'where appropriate, this may involve the preservation of remains in situ, or a licensed excavation, recording examination and archiving of the archaeology by way of planning conditions.	alongside the POP recommended that the existing policy approach as set out in PPS6 be carried forward with changes to reflect the wording of the SPPS.	changes to reflect the SPPS. HED recommended making reference of Areas of Archaeological Potential (AAPs) with J&A. A paragraph has been included to address this.	contain archaeological remains, conditions will be attached so that appropriate measures are taken for the identification and mitigation of the impacts.
Policy BH5: The Protection of World Heritage Sites Operate a presumption in favour of the preservation of World Heritage Sites. Development which would adversely affect such sites, or the integrity of their settings, will not be permitted unless there are exceptional circumstances.	Paras 6.6-6.7 of the SPPS are consistent with the thrust of Policy BH5. It states that development that would adversely affect the Outstanding Universal Value of a WHS or the integrity of its setting must not be permitted unless there are overriding exceptional circumstances.	There are no UNESCO WHS's within the Newry Mourne and Down District therefore it was not considered necessary to carry this policy forward to Plan Strategy.	There were no comments received in relation to Policy BH5.	N/A
Policy BH6: The Protection of Parks, Gardens and Demesnes of Special Historic Interest Stipulates that development which would lead to the loss of, or cause harm to, the character, principal components or setting of parks,	Para 6.16 is consistent with the thrust of BH6. It states, 'permission should not be granted for...' where BH6 states 'will not normally permit'. It also makes reference to 'development that would lead to the loss of, or cause harm to, the overall character...'	The Preliminary Review of Operational Planning Policy that was published alongside the POP recommended that the existing policy approach as set out in	HED welcome the approach set out in the POP to carry forward existing policy with changes to reflect the SPPS. HED commented that the proposed policy HE5	Policy HE5 - Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes States permission will not be granted when development would lead to the loss of, or cause harm to, the overall character, principal components or

<p>gardens and demesnes of special historic interest will not be permitted. Where planning permission is granted, this will normally be conditional on the recording of any features of interest which will be lost before development commences.</p>	<p>while BH 6 simply notes 'the character'.</p> <p>Para 6.17 is consistent with the thrust of BH6 although it is less prescriptive than the subtext of BH6.</p>	<p>PPS6 be carried forward with changes to reflect the wording of the SPPS.</p>	<p>aligns with the SPPS.</p> <p>HED urged Council to address setting in terms of how it is defined, its extent and how impacts are assessed. Reference to HED guidance on setting and the historic environment has been included within the J&A.</p> <p>Inclusion of 'in consultation with HED' included at request of HED.</p>	<p>setting of parks, gardens, and demesnes. Where permission is granted, this will be conditional on the accurate recording of any distinctive features of interest which will be lost before development commences.</p>
<p>Policy BH7: Change of Use of a Listed Building</p> <p>Permits the change of use of a listed building where this secures its upkeep and survival and the character and architectural or historic interest of the building would be preserved or enhanced.</p>	<p>Para 6.13 of the SPPS also covers an extension or alteration of a listed building.</p> <p>While BH7 notes 'will normally permit [change of use] where this secures its upkeep and survival', the SPPS states 'development... may be permitted, particularly where this will secure the on-going viability and upkeep of a building'.</p> <p>Where BH7 states that 'the architectural or historic interest would be preserved or enhanced', the SPPS states that 'it is important that such</p>	<p>The Preliminary Review of Operational Planning Policy that was published alongside the POP recommended that the existing policy approach as set out in PPS6 be carried forward with changes to reflect the wording of the SPPS.</p>	<p>HED welcomed the approach set out in the POP to carry forward existing policy with changes to reflect the SPPS. They suggested reference to Heritage at Risk Register, which has been included within J&A.</p> <p>HED cautioned against the merging of policies BH7, BH8 & BH11. The Council's approach has not been to</p>	<p>Policy HE6 - Change of Use of a Listed Building</p> <p>Outlines a change of use of a listed building will be permitted where this secures its ongoing viability and upkeep and respects the essential character and special architectural or historic interest of the building and its setting and that features of special interest would remain</p>

	<p>development respects the essential character and architectural or historic interest of the building and its setting, and that features of special interest remain intact and unimpaired’.</p> <p>It further notes that ‘proposals should be based on a clear understanding of the importance of the building/place/heritage asset and should support the best viable use that is compatible with the fabric, setting and character of the building’.</p>		amalgamate these policies.	intact and unimpaired.
<p>Policy BH8: Extension or Alteration of a Listed Building</p> <p>Sets out the criteria to enable the assessment of proposals for the extension or alteration of a listed building – it stipulates that the Planning Authority will normally only grant consent for the extension or alteration of a listed building where all the following criteria are met:</p> <p>(a) the essential character of the building and its</p>	<p>Para 6.13 of the SPPS is consistent with the thrust of Policy BH8.</p> <p>It states it is important that development respects ‘the essential character and architectural or historic interest of the building and its setting and that features of special interest remain intact and unimpaired’.</p> <p>The SPPS states that ‘... applicants should justify their proposals and show why alterations or demolition of a listed building is desirable or necessary’.</p>	<p>The Preliminary Review of Operational Planning Policy that was published alongside the POP recommended that the existing policy approach as set out in PPS6 be carried forward with changes to reflect the wording of the SPPS.</p>	<p>HED welcomed the approach set out in the POP to carry forward existing policy with changes to reflect the SPPS.</p> <p>As a result of the Sustainability Appraisal and comments received from NIHE, it was agreed to include reference to ‘Energy Efficiency and Historic Buildings: How to Improve Energy Efficiency’</p>	<p>Policy HE 7 - Extension or Alteration of a Listed Building</p> <p>Outlines the criteria whereby the extension or alteration of a listed building is acceptable. This includes respecting the essential character of the building and its setting, features of interest remaining intact, traditional and/or sympathetic materials are proposed, and the architectural details are in keeping with the building.</p>

<p>setting are retained and its features of special interest remain intact and unimpaired</p> <p>(b) the works proposed make use of traditional and/or sympathetic building materials and techniques which match or are in keeping with those found on the building; or</p> <p>(c) the architectural details (e.g. doors, gutters, windows) match or are in keeping with the building.</p>			<p>(Historic England June 2018).</p> <p>Reference to the preservation of facades was removed from J&A upon request of HED.</p> <p>DFI Planning queried its omission, however Council deferred to HED's expert guidance.</p> <p>HED cautioned against the merging of policies BH7, BH8 & BH11. The Council's approach has not been to amalgamate these policies.</p> <p>Inclusion of 'quality' building materials on request of HED.</p> <p>Inclusion of '...of a very high standard of design' in J&A upon request of HED.</p> <p>'Structure' changed to 'historic fabric including structure...' in J&A upon request of HED.</p>	
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			<p>J&A changed from 'the Council, in consultation with DfC HED, will assess the elements that make up the special interest of the building in question' to 'the Council, in consultation with DfC Historic Environment Division, will assess the impact of the proposal on the elements that make up the special interest of the building in question' upon request from HED.</p> <p>J&A amended to include reference to grade B, B1 or B2 listed buildings.</p> <p>In relation to the needs of people with disabilities - Inclusion of text in J&A to reference Design and Access Statements demonstrating why the alteration is necessary and justify their</p>	
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			proposals, upon request of HED.	
<p>Policy BH9: The Control of Advertisements on a Listed Building</p> <p>States that advertisement consent will normally only be granted for consent for advertisements or signs on a listed building where these are carefully designed and located to respect the architectural form and detailing of the building.</p>	<p>Para 6.14 of the SPPS conforms with the thrust of Policy BH9. It notes that consent 'should only be forthcoming' for advertisements that 'are carefully designed and located to respect the architectural form and detailing of the building'.</p> <p>It also adds that proposals should 'meet the requirements of strategic policy on the Control of Outdoor Advertisements'.</p>	<p>The Preliminary Review of Operational Planning Policy that was published alongside the POP recommended that the existing policy approach as set out in PPS6 be carried forward with changes to reflect the wording of the SPPS.</p>	<p>HED suggested addition of paragraph to J&A to address digital signage in relation to the setting of listed buildings.</p> <p>Also 'normally' to provide flexibility for exceptional circumstances.</p>	<p>Policy HE8 - Advertisements on a Listed Building</p> <p>Outlines the criteria whereby consent for advertisements or signs on a listed building is acceptable. These must be carefully designed and located to respect the architectural form and detailing of the building. Policy notes proposals should also meet the requirements of Policy AD1.</p>
<p>Policy BH10: Demolition of a Listed Building</p> <p>States that there will be a presumption in favour of retaining listed buildings, unless there are exceptional reasons why the building cannot be retained in its original or a reasonably modified form. Where, exceptionally, listed building consent is granted for demolition this</p>	<p>Para 6.15 is consistent with the thrust of BH10. It states that 'proposals for the total demolition of a listed building or any significant part of it... must not be permitted unless there are exceptional reasons why it cannot be retained in its original or a reasonably modified form'. It further adds in para 6.13 that 'Applicants should justify their proposals, and show why alteration or demolition of a listed</p>	<p>The Preliminary Review of Operational Planning Policy that was published alongside the POP recommended that the existing policy approach as set out in PPS6 be carried forward with changes to reflect the wording of the SPPS.</p>	<p>HED strongly recommended inclusion of 'the presumption in favour of retaining listed buildings'. Policy HE9 includes this. '...of a listed building' added to policy text after 'total demolition' upon request of HED. In J&A, the wording has been changed from planning agreement to contract.</p>	<p>Policy HE9 - Demolition of a Listed Building</p> <p>Outlines a presumption in favour of retaining listed buildings and states total demolition of a listed building will only be permitted when there are exceptional reasons why it cannot be retained in its original or modified form. In exceptional cases where</p>

will normally be conditional on prior agreement for the redevelopment of the site and appropriate arrangements for recording the building before its demolition.	building is desirable or necessary’.			listed building consent is granted for demolition, prior agreement of the site’s redevelopment is normally required (prior to demolition).
<p>Policy BH11: Development affecting the Setting of a Listed Building</p> <p>States development will not normally be permitted were it would adversely affect the setting of a listed building. Policy lists the criteria which must be met for the proposal to be considered appropriate.</p>	<p>The SPPS is less prescriptive than BH11 but is in conformity with the PPS policy.</p> <p>Para 6.12 recognises that listed buildings are of special architectural or historic interest and are often important for their intrinsic value and their contribution to the character and quality of settlements and the countryside.</p> <p>It states that ‘it is important... that development proposals impacting upon [listed buildings] and their settings are assessed, paying due regard to these considerations, as well as the rarity of the type of structure and any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.’</p>	<p>The Preliminary Review of Operational Planning Policy that was published alongside the POP recommended that the existing policy approach as set out in PPS6 be carried forward with changes to reflect the wording of the SPPS.</p>	<p>HED cautioned against the merging of policies BH7, BH8 & BH11. The Council’s approach has not been to amalgamate these policies. Policy wording amended to include ‘normally’ to provide flexibility for exceptional circumstances. Inclusion of word ‘quality’ in relation to building materials upon request of HED. Inclusion of ‘very high quality’ within J&A as requested by HED. HED welcomed reference to their guidance on setting and the Historic Environment.</p>	<p>Policy HE10 - Development affecting the Setting of a Listed Building</p> <p>Outlines criteria whereby development affecting the setting of a listed building is appropriate. This includes the proposal respecting the listed building in terms of scale, height, massing and alignment, the use of appropriate materials and appropriate proposed use of the development.</p>

<p>Policy BH12: New development in a Conservation Area</p> <p>Stipulates that permission will normally only be granted approval for new buildings, alterations, extensions and changes of use in, or which impact on the setting of, a conservation area where all the criteria (a) to (g) are met.</p>	<p>The SPPS is consistent with the thrust of BH12. Para 6.18 states that 'In the interest of protecting the setting of designated CA's, new development in proximity needs to be carefully managed so as to ensure it respects its overall character and appearance'.</p> <p>It amends criteria (a) as contained within BH12 to place greater emphasis on 'enhance' and states 'the guiding principle is to afford special regard to the desirability of enhancing its character or appearance where an opportunity to do so exists, or to preserve its character or appearance where an opportunity to enhance does not arise'.</p> <p>It retains the remainder of the criteria as listed in BH12.</p>	<p>The Preliminary Review of Operational Planning Policy that was published alongside the POP recommended that the existing policy approach as set out in PPS6 be carried forward with changes to reflect the wording of the SPPS.</p>	<p>The Plan Strategy approach is to merge BH12 & ATC2 into one policy addressing both designations. Inclusion of word 'normally' within policy text.</p> <p>HED welcome inclusion of 'a very high standard of design' within J&A. Reference to Guidance on Design and Access Statements included within J&A.</p> <p>NIHE commented to highlight that trees within CA's are protected as if subject to a TPO, therefore sentence included within J&A.</p>	<p>Policy HE11 – New Development in a Conservation Area or Area of Townscape Character</p> <p>Outlines the criteria for new development in both Conservation Areas and Areas of Townscape Character. The policy also specifies the criteria for proposals for new buildings, alterations, extensions and changes of use in, or which impact on the setting of Conservation Area. The policy also details that any trees, archaeological or other landscape features which contribute to the distinctive character of the ATC are protected and integrated into the development.</p>
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<p>Policy BH13: The Control of Advertisements in a Conservation Area</p> <p>Outlines consent will not be granted for the display of advertisements in or close to a conservation area which would adversely affect the character, appearance or setting of the area or which would be detrimental to public safety.</p>	<p>Paragraph 6.20 of the SPPS is generally consistent with BH 13.</p> <p>It states the '<i>overall character</i>' where BH13 states '<i>character</i>'.</p> <p>It does not make specific reference to public safety or the need to comply with strategic policy for Outdoor Advertisements in this instance.</p>	<p>The Preliminary Review of Operational Planning Policy that was published alongside the POP recommended that the existing policy approach as set out in PPS6 be carried forward with changes to reflect the wording of the SPPS.</p>	<p>HED welcomed the approach set out in the POP to carry forward existing policy with changes to reflect the SPPS.</p> <p>The Plan Strategy approach is to merge BH13 & ATC3 into one policy addressing both designations.</p> <p>'Normally' included within policy text.</p>	<p>Policy HE12 - Advertisements in a Conservation Area or Area of Townscape Character</p> <p>Outlines the criteria for advertisements in both Conservation Areas and Areas of Townscape Character. The policy also states that all proposals should also meet the requirements of Policy AD1.</p>
<p>Policy BH14: Demolition in a Conservation Area</p> <p>The demolition of an unlisted building in a conservation area will only be permitted where the building makes no material contribution to the character or appearance of the area. Where conservation area consent for demolition is granted, this will normally be conditional on prior agreement for the redevelopment of the site and</p>	<p>The SPPS is generally consistent with policy BH14.</p> <p>Para 6.18 states '...there will be a general presumption against the grant of planning permission for development or conservation area consent for demolition of unlisted buildings, where proposals would conflict with this principle [enhancing the character or appearance of the Conservation Area where an opportunity to do so exists]. This general presumption should only be relaxed in exceptional circumstances where it is considered to be outweighed by other</p>	<p>The Preliminary Review of Operational Planning Policy that was published alongside the POP recommended that the existing policy approach as set out in PPS6 be carried forward with changes to reflect the wording of the SPPS.</p>	<p>HED welcomed the approach set out in the POP to carry forward existing policy with changes to reflect the SPPS.</p> <p>Plan Strategy approach is to merge BH14 & ATC1 into one policy addressing both designations.</p> <p>Inclusion within policy text of sentence setting out that exceptional circumstances for relaxing DCA guiding principle.</p>	<p>Policy HE13 – Demolition in a Conservation Area, Area of Townscape Character</p> <p>Outlines the circumstances whereby the demolition in a Conservation Area and/or Area of Townscape Character is acceptable. Where permission for demolition is granted within a CA/ATC, this will normally be conditional on prior agreement for the redevelopment of the site and, in</p>

appropriate arrangements for recording the building before its demolition.	<p>material considerations grounded in public interest.'</p> <p>Para 6.19 states development proposals should 'only consider the demolition of an unlisted building where the planning authority deems that the building makes no material contribution to the character of appearance of the area and subject to appropriate arrangements for the redevelopment of the site.'</p>		<p>Distinction has been made between ATC's & CA's in relation to recording prior to demolition. Paragraph in J&A in relation to Article 4 directions has been relocated to subject introduction. 'Appropriate arrangements' amended to 'prior agreement' as requested by HED.</p> <p>Inclusion within J&A to state that structural engineers report must be suitably qualified consultant with building conservation expertise – upon request of HED.</p>	the case of Conservation Areas, appropriate arrangements for the recording of the building before its demolition.
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<p>Policy BH15: The Re-use of Non-Listed Vernacular Buildings</p> <p>The sympathetic conversion of non-listed vernacular buildings to other appropriate uses will only be permitted where this would secure their upkeep and retention. In the countryside, conversion to residential use will normally only be considered appropriate where the building to be converted is an important element in the landscape and of local architectural merit or historic interest. All proposals for conversion will normally be required to meet all of the following criteria:</p> <p>(a) the building is structurally sound and capable of conversion</p> <p>(b) the scheme of conversion will not have an adverse effect on the character or appearance of the locality and safeguards the form, character and architectural</p>	<p>Para 6.24 of the SPPS makes reference to 'a non-designated heritage asset such as an unlisted vernacular building, or historic building of local importance'.</p> <p>The SPPS goes beyond the 're-use' of the assets, by requiring the planning authority to consider the impact of any application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset.</p> <p>It further notes that 'Councils may wish to bring forward bespoke local policies for such buildings'.</p>	<p>The Preliminary Review of Operational Planning Policy that was published alongside the POP recommended that the existing policy approach as set out in PPS6 be carried forward with changes to reflect the wording of the SPPS.</p>	<p>HED welcomed the approach set out in the POP to carry forward existing policy with changes to reflect the SPPS.</p> <p>Proposed policy HE14 amalgamates BH15 and CTY4 and aligns with SPPS 6.24 to include historic buildings of local importance (locally important buildings) as recommended by HED.</p> <p>Policy headnote amended to include Locally Important Buildings.</p> <p>'New extensions' changed to 'new extension' upon recommendation of HED.</p>	<p>Policy HE14 - The Conversion & Re-Use of Non-Listed Vernacular Buildings and Locally Important Buildings</p> <p>Outlines that the sympathetic conversion and re-use of a non-listed vernacular building or suitable locally important building to other appropriate uses, will be considered acceptable where this would secure their upkeep and retention. Policy lists the criteria that must be met for such proposals to be acceptable.</p>
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<p>features, design and setting of the existing building. This will involve retention of existing door and window openings and minimizing the number of new openings. Details such as door and window design, external surfaces, rainwater goods and means of enclosure should be of traditional or sympathetic design and materials;</p> <p>(c) the new use would not cause unacceptable adverse effects on the amenities of nearby residents or other land uses;</p> <p>(d) normally no new extensions are involved; and</p> <p>(e) access and other necessary services are provided without adverse impact on the character of the locality.</p>				
<p>Existing Policy - Addendum to Planning Policy Statement 6: Areas of Townscape Character</p>	<p>Regional Planning Policy</p>	<p>POP Preferred Option</p>	<p>Comments received in relation to POP</p>	<p>Draft Plan Strategy Policy</p>

<p>Policy ATC 1: Demolition Control in an Area of Townscape Character Stipulates a presumption in favour of retention, where it is determined that the building makes a positive contribution to the character of the ATC. Demolition will normally only be allowed if it is considered that the building makes no material contribution.</p>	<p>The SPPS is consistent with the thrust of ATC1.</p>	<p>The POP suggested it might be prudent to carry out a review of the district's ATC designations to ensure they are appropriate and consider if they should be amended, removed or whether they would warrant re-grading.</p> <p>The Preliminary Review of Operational Planning Policy that was published alongside the POP recommended that the existing policy approach as set out in PPS6 Addendum be carried forward with changes to reflect the wording of the SPPS.</p>	<p>DfI Strategic Planning Division welcomed the principles detailed within the preferred option. They highlighted the importance of requiring sufficient evidence to allow the Council to add a spatial dimension detailing which CA's or ATC's could be extended, reduced, removed or re-graded.</p> <p>Plan Strategy approach is to merge BH14 & ATC1 into one policy addressing both designations.</p>	<p>Policy HE13 – Demolition in a Conservation Area, Area of Townscape Character Outlines the circumstances whereby the demolition in a Conservation Area and/or Area of Townscape Character is acceptable. Where permission for demolition is granted within a CA/ATC, this will normally be conditional on prior agreement for the redevelopment of the site and, in the case of Conservation Areas, appropriate arrangements for the recording of the building before its demolition.</p>
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<p>Policy ATC 2: New Development in an Area of Townscape Character</p> <p>Specifies that development will only be permitted where it is considered to either maintain or enhance the overall character of the area.</p>	<p>The SPPS is consistent with the thrust of ATC2.</p> <p>Para 6.21 of the SPPS outlines that in managing development within ATCs new development should only be permitted where this will maintain or enhance the overall character of the area and respect its built form.</p>	<p>The Preliminary Review of Operational Planning Policy that was published alongside the POP recommended that the existing policy approach as set out in PPS6 Addendum be carried forward with changes to reflect the wording of the SPPS.</p>	<p>Plan Strategy approach is to merge BH12 & ATC2 into one policy addressing both designations.</p>	<p>Policy HE11 – New Development in a Conservation Area or Area of Townscape Character</p> <p>Outlines the criteria for new development in both Conservation Areas and Areas of Townscape Character. The policy also specifies the criteria for proposals for new buildings, alterations, extensions and changes of use in, or which impact on the setting of Conservation Area. The policy also details that any trees, archaeological or other landscape features which contribute to the distinctive character of the ATC are protected and integrated into the development.</p>
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<p>Policy ATC 3: The Control of Advertisements in an Area of Townscape Character</p> <p>Consent will only be granted for the display of an advertisement in an Area of Townscape Character where: (a) it maintains the overall character and appearance of the area; and (b) it does not prejudice public safety.</p>	<p>The SPPS is consistent with the thrust of ATC3.</p>	<p>The Preliminary Review of Operational Planning Policy that was published alongside the POP recommended that the existing policy approach as set out in PPS6 Addendum be carried forward with changes to reflect the wording of the SPPS.</p>	<p>The Plan Strategy approach is to merge BH13 & ATC3 into one policy addressing both designations.</p>	<p>Policy HE12 - Advertisements in a Conservation Area or Area of Townscape Character</p> <p>Outlines the criteria for advertisements in both Conservation Areas and Areas of Townscape Character. The policy also states that all proposals should also meet the requirements of Policy AD1.</p>
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9.0 Appendices

[Appendix A – Greencastle Candidate Area of Significant Archaeological Interest](#)

[Appendix B - Slieve Gullion Candidate Area of Significant Archaeological Interest](#)

Note: The above Appendices are separate documents and can be viewed on the Council's website.

Appendix C – State Care Monuments

Name	Location - Townland
Passage tomb: Annadorn Dolmen	Annadorn
Court tomb: the Black Castle	Annaghmare
Tower-house: Jordan's Castle	Ardglass
Tower-house: Cowd or Choud Castle	Ardglass
Church	Ardtole
Dual Court Tomb	Audleystown
Stone Circle	Ballynoe
Killevy Churches	Ballintemple
Portal tomb in long cairn with cist	Ballykeel
Court Tomb	Ballymacdermot
Maghera Church and round Tower	Carnacavill
Moyry Castle	Carrickbroad
Tower-house and bawn: Audley's Castle	Castleward
Motte and bailey and tower: Clough Castle	Clough
Court tomb: North Cairn	Clonlum
Round cairn with portal tomb: South Cairn	Clonlum
Court tomb: the King's Ring	Clontygora
Motte and enclosure: Mound of Down	Demesne of Down
Dromore Cross	Dromore
Cashel and souterrain	Drumena
Castle	Dundrum
Cross, formerly set into wall at Old School House. Now at Castlewellan Forest Park.	Drumadonnell/ Castlewellan
Court tomb: Giant's Grave	Dunnaman
Kilnasaggart inscribed Pillar stone and cemetery	Edenappa
Portal tomb: Goward Dolmen	Goward
Castle	Greencastle
Tower-house: Kilclief Castle	Kilclief
Portal tomb: Kilfeaghan Dolmen	Kilfeaghan
Cashel: Lisoo	Killeen (Newry)
Cashel: Lisbanemore	Killeen (Newry)
Large Enclosure	Knocknanarny
Tower-house and bawn: Narrow Water Castle	Narrow Water
Tower-house: Quoile Castle	Quoile
Church and graveyard: St Tassach's	Raholp
Church (St Andrew's) and Enclosure: Ringhaddy Church	Ringhaddy
Tower-house: Ringhaddy Castle	Ringhaddy
Tower-house: Strangford Castle	Strangford Lower
Struell Wells	Struell
Multiple cist cairn: North Cairn	Slieve Gullion
Passage tomb: South Cairn	Slieve Gullion
Loughinisland Churches	Tievendarragh

Appendix D – Scheduled Historic Monuments

SM NO	Monument	Townland
51:32	Cashel and souterrain	Aghavilly
32:9	Rath	Annaghanoon
45:21	15th century Merchants' stores, 'Newark'	Ardglass
45:22	Tower-house: Margaret's Castle	Ardglass
45:23	Tower-house: Cowd or Choud Castle	Ardglass
44:2	Motte	Ardilea
45:18	Souterrain	Ardtole
31:14	Church and graveyard: Templecormick	Audleystown
51:4	Court tomb (remains of)	Aughagon
49:12	St Mary's Church	Ballaghanery Upper
DOW 49:22 / MRD 255:02	World War II pillbox	Ballaghbeg
MRD 255:1	Harbour: Newcastle Harbour	Ballaghbeg
MRD 255:03	Fish trap: Lady Annesley's Fish Traps	Ballaghbeg
MRD 255:4	Fish trap: Lady Annesley's Fish Traps	Ballaghbeg
38:17	Raised rath	Ballinarry
55:50	Court Tomb	Ballintur
38:6	Court Tomb	Ballyalton
31:45	Inscribed stone	Ballyculter Upper
IHR 3454 44:500	Windmill stump	Ballydargan
51:35	Large hilltop enclosure	Ballydesland
37:22	Bawn	Ballydugan
37:47	Raised rath	Ballydugan
38:26	Two bullaun stones	Ballyedock Upper
47:67	Cashel and souterrain	Ballyholland Upper
37:56	Raised Rath	Ballykeel
41:73	Rath	Ballykeel
44:3	Raised rath and motte: Lismahon	Ballykinler Lower
44:7	Church site and graveyard 'Parkaneety'	Ballykinler Middle
44:64	WW1 Training Trench System	Ballykinler Middle
44:65	WW1 Training Trench System and Grenade Bunker	Ballykinler Middle
22:30	Rath	Ballynoe Little
22:31	Multivallate rath	Ballynoe Little
43:60	Standing stones (2) (remains of megalithic tomb)	Ballyloughlin
22:32	Rath	Ballymacaramery
48:21	Motte	Ballymaghery

29:5	Rath: Edenavaddy Hill	Ballymaglave North
42:35	Counterscarp rath	Ballymoney
42:36	Church ruins and graveyard: Kilcoo Graveyard	Ballymoney
IHR 3039 22:500	Windmill stump	Ballynahinch
37:35	Stone circle (area around and embracing the state care monument)	Ballynoe
38:13	Church site: Cappel-na-Coole	Ballyorgan
30:1	Rath	Ballyrenan
55:22	Court tomb	Ballyrogan or Mourne Park
37:50	Crannog "Lough Falcon Crannog"	Ballyrolly
38:39	Cup-and-ring marked stone	Ballystokes
47:93	Rath	Ballyvally
44:52	Open field system	Ballyvaston
56:14	Church site: Kilmeloge	Ballyveagh More
36:25	Rath	Ballywillwill
038:080	Transmitter/Receiver Station Building	Ballywooden
038:082	Radar Modulator and Operations Block	Ballywooden
23:25	Standing stone	Barnamaghery
41:55	Standing stone	Barnmeen
41:57	Rath: Lisnabrean	Barnmeen
47:19	Counterscarp rath	Barnmeen
37:44	Rath	Bonecastle
45:1	Tower-house	Bright
45:40	Corbelled pig crew	Bright
51:31	Court tomb	Burren
48:22	Enclosure, possible mill site	Carcullion
57:10	16th-century artillery fort: Carlingford Block House	Carlingford Lough
30:25	Ecclesiastical Site: Kilmore Graveyard	Carnacally
43:85	Ecclesiastical site: Maghera Old Church	Carnacavill
46:44	Standing stone	Carnmeen
46:30	Standing stone	Carnmeen
31:1	Standing stone: the Long Stone	Carrownacaw
41:70	Cashel	Castle Enigan
37:37	Rath and motte	Castleskreen
37:38	Rectangular enclosure and souterrain	Castleskreen
37:39	Rath and tower-house	Castleskreen

31:5	Tower-house: Old Castle Ward	Castleward
31:17	Standing stone – possible portal tomb remains	Castleward
31:71	18th-century formal garden layout and canal: Temple Water Canal	Castleward
MRD 206:207	Stone quay	Castleward
43:14	Cashel and souterrain	Clarkill
43:36	Enclosure – graveyard	Clarkill
43:15	Standing stone	Clarkill
24:5	Raised rath	Clay
24:21	Crannog in the Clea Lakes	CLAY, TULLYMACNOUS And TULLYVEERY
24:22	Crannog in the Clea Lakes	Clay
54:4	Rath: Rathturret	Clonallan Glebe
23:13	Rath	Clontaghlanglar
36:26	Cashel and souterrain	Clonvaraghan
36:28	Cashel and souterrain	Clonvaraghan
6:507	Strongpoint	Commons
38:31	Motte and bailey	Coniamstown
40:34	Rath	Corcreeghy
46:1	Conjoined raths	Corcreeghy
24:31	Ecclesiastical site	Corporation (Killyleagh)
31:28 & 43	Rath pair	Corporation
57:8	Mound	Cranfield
47:34	Rath	Croreagh
47:116	2 Standing stones	Croreagh
29:22	Rath	Cumber
46:13	Rath: Spring Hill Fort	Cloghanramer and Damolly
37:25 & 26	Mound and enclosure: Magnus Grave	Demesne of Down
37:27	Cross: Downpatrick Town Cross	Demesne of Down
37:27	Cathedral Hill, Downpatrick: earthworks and ecclesiastical site	Demesne of Down
37:28	Motte and enclosure: Mound of Down	Demesne of Down
37:74	Standing stone	Demesne of Down
23:19	Rath	Derryboy
47:70	Church and graveyard: Templegowran	Derryleckagh
51:42	Barrow	Donaghguy
51:65	Standing stone	Donaghguy
30:41	17th – century house, 'The Ha'	Drumaghilis
36:10	Rath: Blackwood's Fort	Drumanakelly

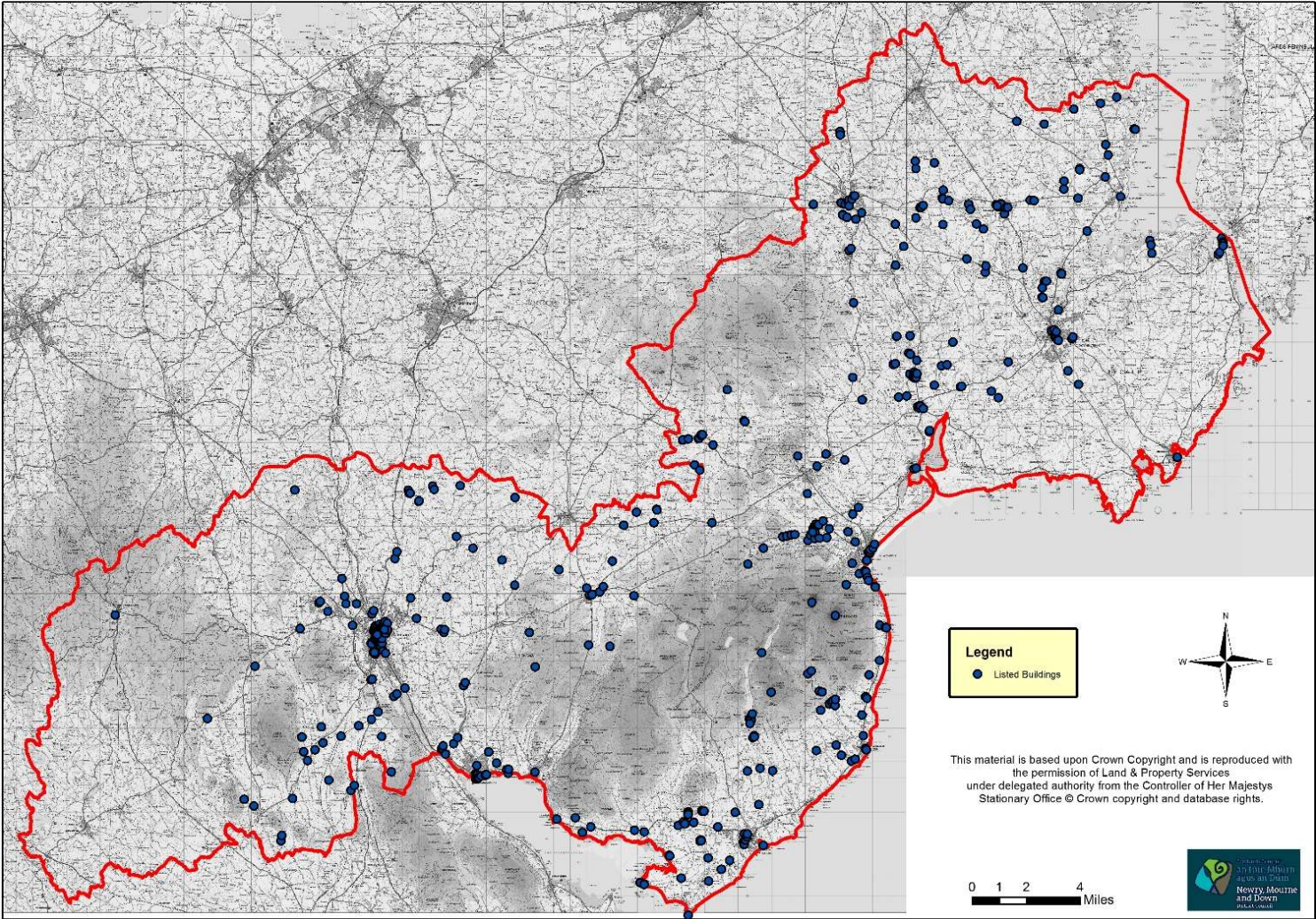
36:8	Cashel: White Fort	Drumaroad
43:64	Cairn with cist: Carnbane	Drumena
43:65	Cashel	Drumena
47:42	Graveyard and site of medieval church	Drumgath
46:29	Standing stone	Drummillar
46:2	Motte	Drummillar
29:28	Fortification: Dunbeg Fort	Dunbeg Upper
29:29	Rath	Dunbeg Upper
44:6	Dundrum Castle	Dundrum
29:36	Church and graveyard: Templemoyle	Dunmore
29:50	Neolithic House	Dunmore
55:30	Court tomb: Giant's Grave	Dunnaman
37:10	Counterscarp rath	Dunanew
57:6	Rath	Dunnaval
024:035	Raised rath /enclosure & trading site	Dunnyneil Island (Strangford Lough)
36:7	Rath	Dunturk
47:79	Cashel	Edenmore
47:90	Court tomb	Edenmore
47:87	Rath and souterrains: Lisbane	Edentrumly
37:40	Enclosure	Erenagh
37:15	Mound: Piper's Fort	Farranfad
47:10	Rath	Finnard
16:500	Windmill, flourmill and dwelling	Glassdrumman
22:33	Court tomb and graveyard: Killygony Graveyard	Glassdrumman
22:34	Cashel	Glassdrumman
40:37	Cross, in Donaghmore churchyard	Glebe
48:30	Court tomb	Goward
51:29	Graveyard and crosses 'Clonlea'	Greenan
57:1	Motte	Greencastle
57:2	Church	Greencastle
MRD 284:008	Wrack Beds	Greencastle
MRD 284:009	Wrack Beds	Greencastle
MRD 284:010	Wrack Beds	Greencastle
MRD 284:011	Wrack Beds	Greencastle
37:5	Monastic remains outside State Care area	Inch
37:112	Standing stone	Islandbane
42:30	Standing stone (otherwise known as the Gray stone)	Islandmoyle
51:58	Crosses (2), church and graveyard	Kilbroney
54:18	Standing stone (no 1)	Kilbroney
54:19	Standing stone (no 2)	Kilbroney

39:1	Motte	Kilclief
39:3	Anglo-Norman coffin lids (2) (in C of I Church)	Kilclief
56:25	Portal tomb: the Crawtree Stone	Kilkeel
56:26	Rath, reused as medieval church and graveyard: Church of St Colman del Morne	Kilkeel
39:4	Ecclesiastical site: Church of Renles	Killard Upper
45:500 & 501	Harbour (Killough Harbour)	Killough
42:27	Rath and possible souterrain	Kinghill
40:26	Large enclosure	Knocknanary
40:28	Platform rath	Knocknanary
225:9	Navigation Pillar	Lapnagoppoge
31:38	Raised rath	Lisboy
16:33	Raised rath	Lisdalgan
55:38	Church site and graveyard: Tamlaght	Lisnacree
45:8	Raised rath	Lisoid
23:29	Rath	Listooder
23:31	Rath	Listooder
023:028	Graveyard, Penal Site and Cross Carved Stone "Killygartan"	Listooder
38:11	Raised rath	Loughkeelan
31:2	Portal tomb: Loughmoney Dolmen	Loughmoney
29:9	Church	Magheradrool
29:21	Rath	Magheradrool
29:38	Rath	Magheratimpany
47:85	Standing stone: Long Stone	Mayo
51:18	Standing stone	Mayo
51:19	Enclosure	Mayo
51:11	Court tomb: Carnanbane	Milltown
56:5	Standing stone: the Long Stone	Moneydorrugh More
43:67	Cashe	Moneyscalp
55:52	Court tomb: Rush's Cove	Moyad
51:50	Rath	Moygannon
51:51	Rath	Moygannon
47:96 & 97	Ring barrows (2) and Standing stones	Mullaghmore
54:1	Motte	Narrow Water
46:40	Tower-house: Bagnal's Castle	Newry
41:33	Church site, graveyard and enclosure	Ouley
37:31	Standing stone	Quarter Cormick
31:9	Tower-house: Quoile Castle	Quoile
31:3	Church and graveyard: St Tassach's, Saul	Rahlop

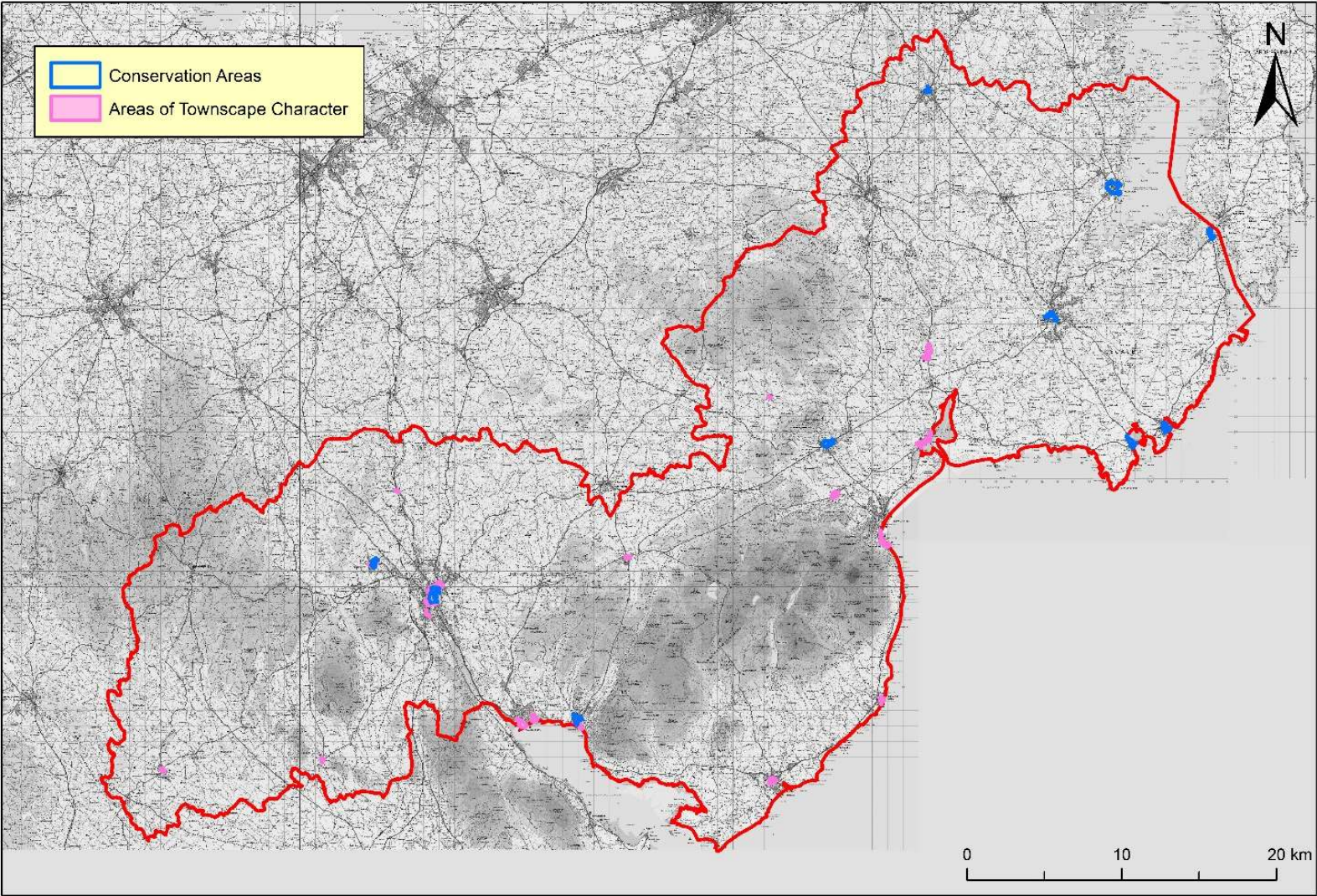
31:4	Chambered tomb	Rahlop
24:10	Motte and bailey	Rathgorman
44:16	Raised rath and motte: rathmullan motte	Rathmullan
44:16	Raised rath: Rathmullan Mound	Rathmullan Lower
44:47	Barrow	Rathmullan Lower
38:79	Commutated Antenna Direction Finder	Ringawaddy
41:62	Rath	Ringbane
17:16	Ringhaddy Church (area surrounding the state care monument)	Ringhaddy
24:12	Tower-house: Ringhaddy Castle	Ringhaddy
54:500	Windmill	Ringmackilroy
41:51	Tower-house	Rossconor (Rathriland)
45:27	Corbelled pig crews	Rossglass
54:26	18th-century style grotto	Rostrevor
31:42	Ecclesiastical site: Saul Abbey	Saul
31:60	Carved stone head	Saul
47:7	Standing stone	Saval Beg
47:6	2 Standing stones	Saval More
45:502	Windmill stump	Sheepland Beg
47:47	Motte and bailey: Crown Mound	Sheeptown (Newry)
38:15	Megalithic cist	Slieveagriddle
048:500	Reservoir Dam	Stang
32:2	Tower: Old Court	Strangford Lower
51:59	Possible megalithic tomb and enclosure: Cloghadda	Tamnahappy
32:17	Rath: Tara Fort	Tara
30:14	Rath	Teconnaught
49:7	Rath: St Cillian's Fort	Tollymore
23:1	Rath	Tonaghmore
22:501	Windmill stump	Tonaghmore
37:52	Motte and bailey	Tullymurry
MRD: IG 168:29	Harbour	Tullynakill
24:500	Chimney stack: Shrigley Mill Chimney	Tullyveery
31:8	Tower-house and bawn: Walshestown Castle	Walshestown
MRD 206:90	Pier	Walshestown
43:61	Portal tomb: Slidderford Dolmen	Wateresk
The Newry Canal Canal visible at several points in the following townlands.		
46:500	Newry Canal - Canal Reach 1a	Newry

46:500	Newry Canal - Canal Reach 1b	Drumalane, Lisdrumliska
46:500	Newry Canal - Canal Reach 2	Ballinlare, Lisdrumgullion, Lisdrumliska
46:500	Newry Canal - Canal Reach 3	Lisdrumgullion
46:500	Newry Canal - Canal Reach 4	Damolly
46:500	Newry Canal - Canal Reach 5	Carnbane, Lisdrumgullion
46:500	Newry Canal - Canal Reach 6	Carnmeen, Drumiller
46:500	Newry Canal - Canal Reach 7	Knockanarny

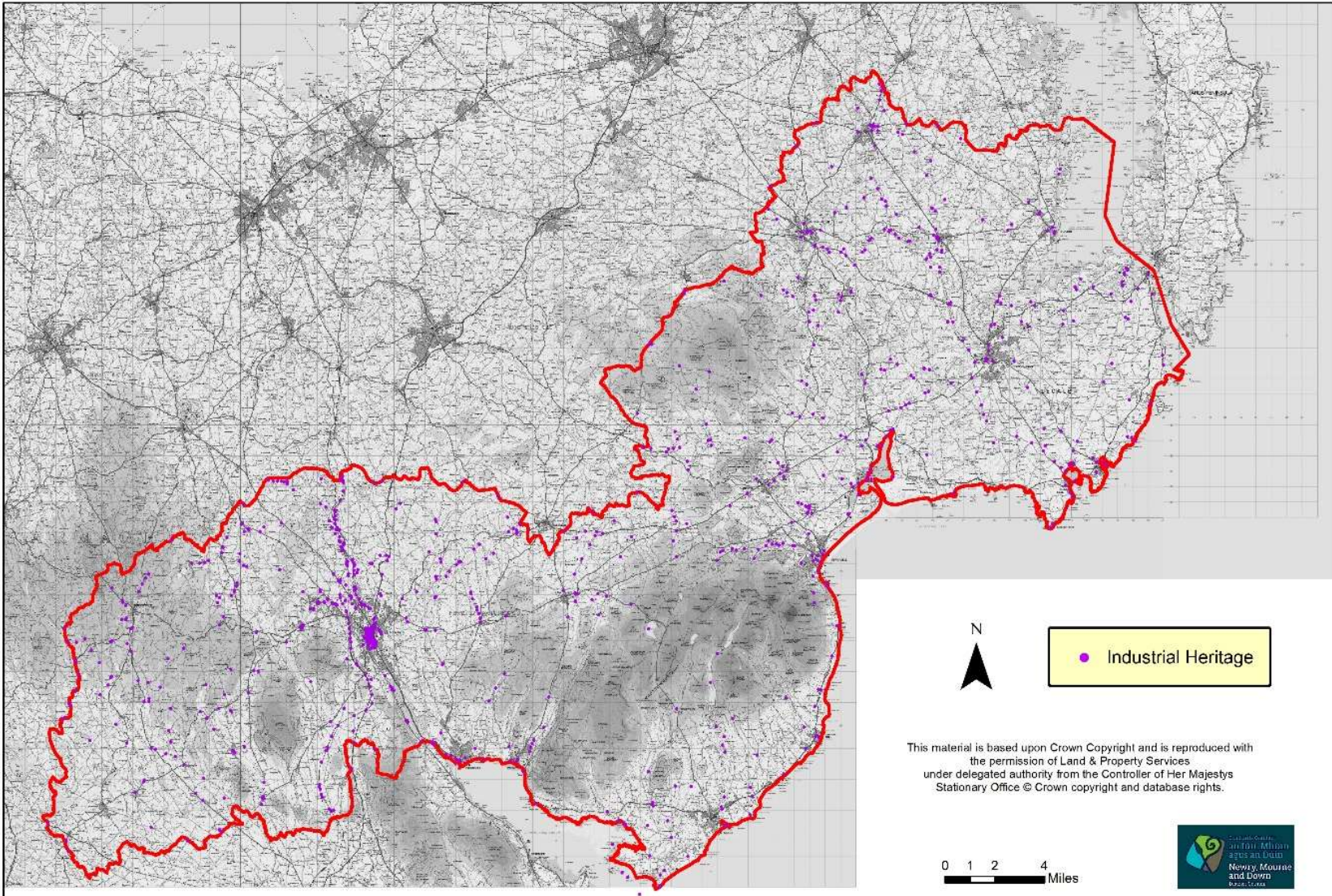
Appendix E – Listed Buildings



Appendix F – Areas of Townscape Character and Conservation Areas



Appendix G – Industrial Heritage sites



Appendix H – Conservation Areas

Ardglass

Ardglass today is a tangible expression of the close interrelationships of elements which over the years have contributed to its present character and form. The landscape, the exposed coastline and rocky inlet, the influence of the sea, the buildings, streets and spaces combine to create the distinct ambience and sense of place which is Ardglass. The village street layout possesses an air of informality which is reinforced by the variety and scale of the buildings comprising the townscape and the apparently random siting of the historic town house or castles. The listed building - churches, warehouses, individual dwellings and groups thereof - are of undoubted quality and add to the overall atmosphere of the village.

Bessbrook

The mill village of Bessbrook as it appears today is the product of the industrial revolution. Its location was chosen because of its proximity to the Camlough River and its physical layout was determined by the principal of maximizing the advantages of its excellent location. As a 'planned settlement', Bessbrook was a 'social experiment' developed by the Richardson family and was established in the period 1845 to 1870. It was one of the earliest model towns associated with large industrial developments, and although historians have until recently given little credit to Bessbrook's influence, it preceded the building of English model towns such as Saltaire (1852) and Port Sunlight (1888). The Richardson example inspired Mr John Cadbury in 1895 to start the famous garden village of Bournville which has directly influenced town and country planning all over the world.

The Conservation area is situated in the centre of Bessbrook village, and its boundaries follow the historic village. The two Squares (Collage square and Charlemont Square) linked by Fountain Street, form the nucleus of the Conservation Area, but also included are Thomas Street and part of Main Street and Church Road.

Castlewellan

The Conservation Area boundary encloses the historic core which, with its unusual plan form based on the spacious Main Street and formal town squares at either end, has succeeded in creating a distinctive sense of place. The purpose of designation is to protect those elements which reflect and contribute to Castlewellan's unique character and history: its squares, streets, buildings and landscape setting. It also draws attention to opportunities for positive change to enhance the overall character of the town. The boundary is also a reflection of the town's evolution and progressive development. It includes the 18th and 19th century terraced properties of Upper Square, Lower Square and Main Street which, despite repeated commercial adaptation since Victorian times, have retained their original form and building lines.

Mary Street and Clarmont Avenue were originally planned as pedestrian accesses to the gardens and orchards to the rear of dwellings fronting Upper and Lower Square and Main Street. Despite the introduction of numerous commercial and industrial uses and modifications to provide vehicular access, both remain much as they were and are included as important elements in the Conservation Area.

Castle Avenue, an integrated part of the original layout, is the main access to the Castle Demesne and provides a beautiful vista to the heavily wooded and landscaped gardens beyond the 19th century gate lodge. The boundary also acknowledges the vital visual role played by adjacent woodland belts in providing visual enclosure to the town.

Downpatrick

Downpatrick is a historic town whose unique siting gives it distinctive character. The town centre, set between two hills with steep, narrow streets curving up and around the hills, has a very complete sense of enclosure. Although its early history must have influenced its shape and development, the town as it now stands dates mainly from the 18th and 19th centuries. A number of were buildings, including Down Cathedral and the Southwell Charity, are of special architectural interest, while the many fine town houses, in themselves good examples of Georgian domestic architecture, are an important ingredient of the townscape and provide an essential foil to several imposing public buildings. Downpatrick is an important service and shopping centre for the surrounding area. Residential and small-scale commercial uses exist side by side throughout the town white English Street, although mainly residential, has a significant number of public buildings and offices.

Killough

Killough is located in the ancient parish of Bright some ten kilometres south west of Downpatrick on the east coast of the Lecale Peninsula; two kilometres west of Ardglass and separated from Dundrum Bay by St Johns Point. The form of Killough is that of a broad main street - Castle Street - flanked by buildings on both sides with two wings of cottages stretching north and south along the coast. The buildings are mostly terrace form located directly behind the pavement. At the north of Castle Street Palatine Square is a formal focal point for the village at the South Quay Street leads to the harbour – the scene of Killough’s former prosperity.

Killyleagh

The town of Killyleagh is an expression in time and space of the convergence of a unique combination of elements; buildings, streets, spaces and landscape. The geographical extent of the Conservation Area is a reflection of the interrelationship between these elements of townscape rather than a focus on the qualities of individual buildings or groups of buildings. The boundary encloses therefore not only the original Jacobean town and Castle, but also the Harbour area and Dibney River valley and later additions such as Plantation Street and the complex of nineteenth century mill buildings on the southern margin of the town.

The historic core of Killyleagh is composed of pleasantly enclosed Georgian and Victorian terraces which display much original detailing such as fanlights, coach arches, quoins, sashed windows and original stonework. High Street, Catherine Street and Frederick Street, as well as containing the bulk of the town 's listed buildings, provide rewarding internal vistas and external views. Elsewhere, as in Cross Street, change of scale and building line provide visual interest whilst key corner sites offer opportunities for enhancement

and improvement. The Harbour area is included as an acknowledgement of the qualities inherent in its location.

Rostrevor

Rostrevor is situated between the Rostrevor and Glen Rivers at the junction of the Kibrone Valley and Carlingford Lough. The character of Rostrevor Conservation Area derives essentially from a close-knit village core comprising a mixture of 19th century terraced and late Georgian and Regency buildings set within a mixture of large individually styled houses and extensively landscaped grounds with a background of wooden mountains.

Newry

The Newry Conservation Area was originally designated in May 1983. Encompassing an area to the north of the town centre, the initial boundary contained the majority of Newry's listed buildings, including Kildare Street, Sugar Island, Sugarhouse Quay, Basin Walk, Basin Quay, Trevor Hill, Sandys Street and part of the Downshire Road.

In December 1992, the boundary was extended southwards to include the historic commercial spine core of Hill Street/John Michael Place, the original 12th Century settlement incorporating the higher land at High Street and Abbey Way and the areas abutting the canal/river at Merchants Quay and the Mall/ Marys Street. In May 2001, the Department extended the conservation boundary to include Canal Quay, New Street, the lower part of Canal Street and part of Marchant's Quay.

Saintfield

The boundary largely reflects the extent of development of the 'old' town around the middle of the 19th century. It encompasses the length of Main Street, running west to east, from the open prospect of Fair Green to its junction with the present Belfast to Downpatrick Road; also Comber Street, part of the other 'crossroad' running northwards at right angles to Main Street. The Belfast to Downpatrick route was realigned in the 1840s from the Old Belfast Road, approaching the town from the west to its line at the eastern end of Main Street to facilitate the progress of horse drawn coaches and carriages.

Strangford

Strangford sits between two headlands around the double bay of the harbour. Tiers of buildings step up the hill from the quays to Castle Street and Ardglass Road. The town is visually enclosed by the trees at Old Court and Compass Hill to the north and the Rectory and the Lodge to the south. The Square at the junction of Castle Street, Downpatrick Road and Ardglass Road provides a focal point behind the waterfront.

Appendix I – Known Ship and Aircraft Wrecks

Reference No.	Name	Type	Date Lost
SWR182	Enterprise	Converted Motor fishing vessel	22/08/1983
SWR153	(Ex HMS) Alastor	Corvett/ Motor Yacht	11/03/2946
SWR366	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
SWR255	Unknown	Wooden Wreck	Unknown
SWR296	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
SWR245	Unknown	Stranded Wreck	Unknown
SWR298	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
SWR299	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
SWR300	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
SWR247	Unknown	Wreck	Unknown
SWR184	Tornamona	Former Minesweeper	23/05/1985
SWR155	Georgetown Victory	Steam troopship	30/04/1946
SWR361	Unknown	Canon	Unknown
SWR260	Unknown	Canon	Unknown
SWR167	Tide	Motor Vessel	22/01/1973
SWR004	L'Amite	Frigate	17/11/1979
SWR362	Unknown	Canon	Unknown
SWR344	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
SWR345	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
SWR200	Green Hill	Motor Fishing Vessel	20/01/2006
SWR139	Bereby	Merchant Ship	1941
SWR118	Lucie	Wooden hulled auxilliary schooner	18/07/1928
SWR356	Unknown	Wooden wreck	Unknown
SWR291	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
SWR330	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
SWR290	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
SWR329	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
SWR160	Georgina Hutton	Wooden Fishing Vessel	10/11/1955
SWR328	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
SWR041	Beechgrove	Iron Merchant Cargo ship	10/01/1905
SWR259	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
SWR024	Eleanor	Paddle Steamer	1881
SWR172	Jannette	Wooden Motor Fishing vessel	21/01/1977
SWR056	Retriever	Steamship	03/11/1916

SWR055	Connermara	Steam railway passenger ferry	03/11/1916
SWR275	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
SWR130	Alder	Unknown	04/04/1937
SWR128	Pine	Steamship	12/11/1936
SWR208	James Postlehwaite	Schooner	Unknown
SWR191	Nichola Ann	Fishing Vessel	06/03/1995
SWR357	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
SWR324	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
SWR321	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
SWR323	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
SWR322	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

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