

*Rose Energy*



*Archaeological Desktop Assessment  
In relation to a proposed  
Water Extraction Plant and Pipeline,  
Ballyvannon Road, Glenavy, County Antrim*

*Archaeological Development Services Ltd*

## *Introduction*

This Archaeological Desktop Assessment has been prepared by Archaeological Development Services Ltd (ADS Ltd). ADS Ltd has been in the business of supplying the development sector with archaeological services for twenty years, providing unequalled service to an extensive range of commercial and public sector clients, approaching all our projects with techniques honed within developer funded archaeology, where commitment to the highest quality archaeological results is paired with a commitment to the client, their needs and budget.

Archaeological Development Services (ADS) offers a truly nationwide service providing our clients and the wider archaeological community with a product that will strengthen our knowledge of the past while also providing a strong management tool to the various clients. ADS is uniquely placed to carry out desk based, route selection, survey or resolution works as it has been active in the archaeological sector since 1989 with bases in Belfast, Dublin and Kells..

ADS is the only commercial company with permanent offices both north and south of the border and can easily facilitate the various conditions requested by the different legislative bodies north and south of the border. As one of the most successful archaeological enterprises in Ireland, ADS understands well the importance of close project budget management, especially the link to product delivery.

ADS has a substantial track record in the provision of archaeological services of any scale and has been involved in EISs, desk top, survey, advance testing, monitoring as well as resolution projects ranging from small private developments to large scale infrastructure schemes.

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**Introduction**

- 1.1 This Archaeological Desktop Assessment was carried out by Archaeological Development Services Ltd (ADS Ltd.), having been commissioned by the Graham Bolton Planning partnership limited on behalf of their client, Rose Energy. The report relates to the proposed development of a water abstraction facility and pipeline close to Glenavy in County Antrim (Fig 1), which is intended to serve the proposed development of a biomass fuelled power plant on a site off Ballyvannon Road, some 2km away

**Methodology**

- 2.1 The archaeological assessment of the proposed site consists of two main components. Firstly an extensive desk based assessment was carried out on information held in the Northern Ireland Sites and Monuments Record (NISMR) located within the Belfast headquarters of the Northern Ireland Environment Agency: Built Heritage (NIEA:BH), Hill Street.
- 2.2 The topographic files held in The Ulster Museum were accessed to record any known stray finds from the locale while the aerial photographic information was also examined.
- 2.3 This was followed by a site visit to the proposed development areas, the purpose of which was to verify the results of the paper search and to identify any previously unrecorded, above ground archaeological features. This also allowed for an assessment of the general archaeological potential of the local landscape to be made.

**The proposed development.**

- 3.1 The proposed development concerns the construction of an abstraction plant which will draw water from Lough Neagh (Fig 2). This water will then be pumped for approximately 2km along a pipeline within the centrelines of the Shore Road, Ingrams

Road and Ballyvannon Road to a proposed biomass fuelled power plant located off the Ballyvannon Road near Glenavy in County Antrim (Fig 3).

### **Monuments and Buildings Record Sites within the environs of the proposed site**

- 4.1 The proposed pipeline will follow the current lines of the Ballyvannon, Ingrams and Shore Roads which run northwest before turning ninety degrees to run south-southwest parallel to the shoreline of Lough Neagh. Given this 'L' shape, the Monuments and Buildings Record (MBR) was examined extending to a 2km search radius around a centre point located between the start and finish of the pipeline. This revealed that there are seventeen archaeological sites, seven Industrial Heritage sites, two Historic Buildings and a Defence Heritage site currently recorded within the study area. The archaeological sites will be discussed first.

#### *Sites and Monuments Record*

- 4.2 As mentioned there are seventeen known archaeological sites within a 2km radius of the centre point between the ends of the proposed pipeline (Fig 4). There are no known sites within the actual boundaries of the site with the closest located adjacent to a farm towards the northeast end of the proposed pipeline (Fig 5). This is the site of a possible enclosure (ANT 058:014) which is located on good grassland which slopes gently to the west and the floodplain of Lough Neagh. There are no visible remains of the site which has had barn extensions and a silage pit largely built over it. However, the site also contains a very overgrown bushy area which could conceal a small extant portion of the feature. The pipeline will pass approximately 35m to the southeast of the possible enclosure as it runs along Ballyvannon Road.
- 4.3 The next closest recorded site was identified from an aerial photograph. This site (ANT 058:027) is located on a southeast facing slope of Posey Hill approximately 900m to the south-southeast of the centre point between the ends of the proposed pipeline. This possible site appeared on the aerial photograph as a pennanular cropmark which measured approximately 20m in diameter with a 10m wide gap at the northwest. The location of the cropmark provides good views over the townland boundary between Ballyvanen and Aghadolgan to the south and the surrounding land to Lough Neagh. However, the slope is very steep and the NIEA:Built Heritage site surveyor thought it a

- very unlikely location for a rath. Instead, it has been surmised that the site may be a Bronze Age barrow, however there are no visible remains on the ground to corroborate this.
- 4.4 Approximately 1km to the north-northeast of the centre point between the ends of the proposed pipeline is another site that was identified from an aerial photograph (ANT 058:039). This site was identified during a detailed field survey carried out by members of the Department of Archaeology from the Queen's University in Belfast (QUB). This survey was in response to a planning application for an open-cast lignite mine by the Mining Investment Corporation Limited in an area west of Glenavy and Crumlin (Williams, 1985) and utilised aerial photography, conventional fieldwork and Geophysical techniques.
- 4.5 This feature was described as 'a circular positive cropmark seen from the air' (Williams, 1985). However, this site was neither visible on the 1:10000 scale aerial photographs held by Ordnance Survey nor on the ground. Two trenches were dug, under the direction of Brian Williams of the Historic Monuments and Buildings Branch (DOE:NI) (now known as NIEA:Built Heritage), across the axis of the cropmark. No evidence of the feature was noted with only modern field drains and pits uncovered. The area has now been destroyed by lignite mining.
- 4.6 Approximately 200m to the east-southeast of the previous site and 1020m to the north-northeast of the centre point between the ends of the proposed pipeline is a circular cropmark (ANT 058:040) which was identified from an aerial photograph during the detailed survey by the QUB. The cropmark appeared on the aerial photograph as a large circular cropmark, though this was not visible on 1:1000 scale aerial photographs held by the Ordnance Survey Northern Ireland nor were any surface indications observed during a subsequent site visit. However, the mining company announced its intention to open a test pit in June 1984 in an area which would directly affect the cropmark which was identified as a possible enclosure. On this basis Historic Monuments and Buildings Branch (DOE:NI) conducted an excavation again under the direction of Brian Williams.
- 4.7 The removal of topsoil during the excavation failed to locate the enclosure though an occupation layer rich in charcoal and finds of pottery, flint and iron slag was uncovered.

- The majority of the artefacts recovered dated to the Early Christian period and included souterrain ware pottery, an iron nail, an iron pin and three tuyeres (nozzle or pipe that introduces the blast into a furnace). These tuyeres and the iron slag suggested metal production on the site however no evidence for furnaces or *in-situ* burning was uncovered. A small group of irregular features some 5m in diameter were uncovered and these may have been part of a structure. However, no domestic type features, such as a hearth were uncovered and Williams concluded that the site was a specialist iron working area.
- 4.8 The majority of the remaining fourteen recorded sites are concentrated to the north of the proposed site especially to the northwest, though three sites are located to the south. The eleven sites to the north will be discussed first.
- 4.9 The closest of the northern sites are two sites lying approximately 1250m north-northwest of the centre point between the ends of the proposed pipeline. These are a site identified from an aerial photograph (AP) (ANT 058:032) and three cottages (ANT 058:037) which may be of some age. These sites are located close to the Glenavy River with the AP site (ANT 058:032) located to the south of the river and the three cottages (ANT 058:037) located to the north.
- 4.10 The site which was identified from an aerial photograph (ANT 058:032) is located on level, arable land with good views up the Glenavy River to the southeast and also over to Ram's Island in Lough Neagh to the west. This feature is yet another of the sites identified by QUB and it appeared on the aerial photograph as a circular cropmark approximately 40m in diameter. A subsequent site visit failed to locate this feature on the ground.
- 4.11 The three cottages (ANT 058:037) were also identified during the QUB survey and consist of a row of three single storey cottages constructed with roughly coursed boulders with plaster. The site was overgrown with briars, nettles and trees though two of the cottages were accessible. These were found to have three rooms. The QUB archaeologists thought the cottages of be of some age though they had modern glass windows, brick chimneys and drain pipes which made them difficult to date.

- 4.12 The next closest site is a possible 17<sup>th</sup> century house (ANT 058:038) which was also identified through pre-mining survey work by QUB. It is located approximately 1.3km to the north-northeast of the centre point between the ends of the proposed pipeline. The QUB archaeologists had identified the site of a pre-1729 dwelling located within the proposed mining area using historical cartographic evidence. This structure was recorded as being disused on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map sheet (1834) and was not shown on the subsequent Second Edition Ordnance Survey map sheet (1858).
- 4.13 The former access lane to this structure was still extant in 1984 and it was thought that sub-surface features associated with the 17<sup>th</sup> / 18<sup>th</sup> century could still be extant and would be impacted upon by the proposed mining operation. Brian Williams of the then, Historic Monuments and Buildings Branch (DOE:NI) tested the site via two trenches measuring 20m by 5m along the long west to east axis of the site. Some 19<sup>th</sup> century artefacts were recovered, though no evidence was uncovered for a former structure. The site has since been destroyed by mining.
- 4.14 Approximately 250m to the northeast of the previous site and 1.5km to the north-northeast of the centre point between the ends of the proposed pipeline is a rath (ANT 058:013). This is a counterscarp platform rath which is located on flat land east of Lough Neagh. The site consists of a central level platform measuring 31.5m by 32.5m with steeply sloping sides that are 1.5m high. The outer ditch has silted up and there are traces of a possible outer bank northwest to southwest. However, this bank may be the result of more recent ditch clearance and not an original feature. The ditch measures 5.5m wide and 40cm deep and the counterscarp bank rises 50cm above the ditch. The bank is 6.5m wide and 20cm high.
- 4.15 The six remaining recorded sites to the north are divided equally between the north-northwest and north-northeast. The sites to the north-northwest will be discussed first. These three sites were all identified from aerial photography with the closest being located approximately 1.7km from the centre point between the ends of the proposed pipeline. This was an enclosure (ANT 058:060) which was identified by Dr Chart <sup>1</sup> and

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<sup>1</sup> Doctor David Chart was a historian with a distinguished academic and professional career in the Public Record Offices of both Northern and Southern Ireland. He carried out important work in the Southern Irish Public Record Office between 1902 and 1922 such as calendaring the late 18<sup>th</sup> century State Papers and compiling the Heads of Household Index 1912-15 which assisted claimants for Old Age Pensions.

- was located on the shores of Lough Neagh. A subsequent site visit revealed that there are now no visible remains of this site.
- 4.16 The next AP site (ANT 058:059) is located approximately 200m to the north of the previous site and 1.9km to the north-northwest of the centre point of the proposed pipeline. This site was also observed from the air by Dr Chart who noted a circular enclosure. A subsequent site visit by NIEA:Built Heritage revealed that there are no visible remains of this site on the ground and a telegraph pole has been erected immediately to the north.
- 4.17 The last of the three sites to the north-northwest is located approximately 1950m from the centre point between the ends of the proposed pipeline. This site (ANT 058:034) was noted on an aerial photograph as a circular cropmark situated in level, improved land on top of a gradual west facing hill slope. This slope lies 400m to the east of Lough Neagh and affords a good view of Ram's Island which is located to the west-southwest. A subsequent site visit by NIEA:Built Heritage revealed that there are no visible remains of this feature on the ground.
- 4.18 The three sites to the north-northeast were all identified from aerial photographs with the closest to the centre point between the ends of the proposed pipeline (ANT 059:160) lying approximately 1650m away. The site (ANT 059:160) consists of a large oval enclosure which was identified by Dr. Chart. It is located at Bellgrove and there are no visible remains of this site on the ground. The cropmark is traversed north to south by modern field boundaries with a single oak tree growing in the centre of the field to the

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Academically, his interest in the history of Dublin led to contributions to the Medieval Town Series and he was elected a member of the Royal Irish Academy and was appointed an inspector of the Historical Manuscript Commission in 1913. His contribution to Irish History was further recognised in 1922 when Trinity College conferred a D. Litt on him. Chart's association with Northern Ireland began in 1922 when he transferred to Belfast. He initially served as Principal in the Ministry of Finance before being appointed Deputy Keeper of the newly established Public Record Office of Northern Ireland where he set the groundwork towards establishing the extensive collections held by PRONI today. Doctor Chart also had the added responsibility for the care of Ancient Monuments and it is this that links him to this report. He was editor of 'A Preliminary Survey of the Ancient Monuments of Northern Ireland' (PSAMNI) in 1941 and one of his other initiatives was the use of aerial survey in archaeological research (Sean Magee, 2001) Doctor Chart was able to use his connections to obtain flights from RAF Aldergrove where he used to opportunity to note potential archaeological sites in the vicinity of the air field. Unfortunately, he did not follow up his flights with on site visits and many of his sites have been proven to be natural features rather than archaeological sites

- northwest. NIEA:Built Heritage considers this site to be a suitable location for an Early Christian period rath.
- 4.19 The next closest site (ANT 059:170) is located approximately 1.8km from the centre point between the ends of the proposed pipeline. This site was identified on aerial photographs by QUB during their archaeological survey associated with the lignite mine and is located on a west facing hill with a gradual slope at Bellgrove. A subsequent site visit revealed that it consists of the very poorly preserved remains of a circular mound which measures approximately 30m east to west. This mound is convex in profile and stands a maximum of 0.20m high. No traces of a surrounding ditch were noted though it was surmised that the mound represented the levelled remains of a rath.
- 4.20 The remaining three recorded archaeological sites within a 2km radius are located to the south of the centre point between the ends of the proposed pipeline. The closest of these is a rath (ANT 058:015) which is located on the brow of a ridge approximately 1.3km from the centre point of the proposed pipeline. A site visit revealed that this site is only visible as a domed area measuring 34.5m east to west with a curving field fence to the west probably defining what, was, the outside edge of a ditch. The field had been ploughed, harrowed and seeded at the time of the site visit and some pottery and slag were recovered from the surface. A habitation layer was also noted in the southwest corner which consisted of broken up lumps of trampled clay with charcoal flecks.
- 4.21 Approximately 1.5km to the south-southeast of the centre point between the ends of the proposed pipeline is another site that was identified from an aerial photograph (ANT 062:045). This site appeared on the aerial photograph as a circular feature though a subsequent site visit revealed that the location is a flat field which is quite boggy and wet. The field surveyor surmised that the circular feature may have been caused by the wet terrain rather than by sub-surface archaeological deposits.
- 4.22 The last recorded site (ANT 059:101) is located practically on the 2km search radius to the southeast of the centre point between the ends of the proposed pipeline. This site was also identified from an aerial photograph where it appeared as a circular earthwork. A subsequent site visit revealed that this circular feature does not exist on the ground though a series of shallow ditches and corresponding platforms were noted at the

location. The exact purpose of these ditches and platforms is unknown and they may not be archaeological in nature.

*Industrial Heritage Record*

- 4.23 There are seven recorded Industrial Heritage sites within the 2km search radius of the centre point between the ends of the proposed pipeline (Fig 6). The closest of these to the proposed development is Store Quay (IHR 07335:000:00) which is located approximately 400m to the south-southwest. This site is located on the shoreline in the townland of Ballyvanen and was labelled as *Store Quay* on all Ordnance Survey map editions from 1835 onwards. The current vector map still labels the site as Store Quay with tanks and other structures marked on the site suggesting that it is still used for industrial purposes.
- 4.24 The majority of the remaining six recorded Industrial Heritage sites are located to the north of the proposed pipeline with only one site to the south. This is a bridge (IHR 07377:000:00) which is located approximately 1.5km to the southwest of the centre point between the ends of the proposed pipeline. This site is known locally as Carroll's Bridge and carries the Crumlin to Aghalee road across the Crew Burn. The bridge was shown on all Ordnance Survey map editions from 1834 onwards where it was marked as Carroll's Bridge.
- 4.25 The closest of the Industrial Heritage sites to the north is a mill/flock mill (IHR 07345:000:00) which is located approximately 1km to the northeast of the centre point between the ends of the proposed pipeline. A mill was shown on the site on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map sheet (1834) and this had an associated mill race and mill pond.
- 4.26 The mill was still marked on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map sheet (1858) though it was noted that the site was in ruins. The associated mill race and mill pond were still shown. The Third Edition Ordnance Survey sheet (1904) showed a disused flock mill on the site. The Fourth Edition Ordnance survey map sheet (1933) still showed the flock mill on the site though it appeared to be operational. The mill pond and mill race were still marked on both 1904 and 1933 Ordnance Survey map editions.

- 4.27 Flock mills were used for washing sheep's wool or rags which were then used as packing for bedding or upholstery. The type of mill marked on the First Edition Map sheet was not identified but it was marked as being in ruins on the Second Edition map sheet (1858). Therefore, the later flock mill was probably a rebuild on the site of the earlier structure.
- 4.28 The next recorded Industrial Heritage site was an old bridge (IHR 07344:000:00) which was located approximately 1.1km to the northeast of the centre point between the ends of the proposed pipeline. This bridge carried a local path across the Glenavy River and linked the townlands of Ballyvorally and Ballyvollen. It was only marked on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map sheet (1834) where it was described as an old bridge. This, obviously, suggests that the bridge dated from the 18<sup>th</sup> century or possibly older. The fact that it was not marked on later map editions suggests that the bridge has been destroyed.
- 4.29 Two further Industrial Heritage sites are located to the northeast. The closer of these to the centre point between the ends of the proposed pipeline is a bridge (IHR 07346:000:00) which is located approximately 1250m to the northeast. This is the Leap Bridge which carries the Aghalee to Crumlin Road over the Glenavy River and links the townlands of Ballyvorally and Ballyvollen. The bridge was marked on all Ordnance Survey map editions from 1834 onwards.
- 4.30 The other Industrial Heritage site to the northeast is a flax mill (IHR 07347:000:00) which is located approximately 1650m from the centre point between the ends of the proposed pipeline. The site was first shown on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map sheet (1858) where it was marked as a flax mill. The flax mill had an associated mill race and mill pond. The flax mill was not shown on the subsequent Third Edition Ordnance Survey map sheet (1904) but had been replaced by the Edenvale Saw and Beetling mills. The Edenvale Saw and Beetling mills were still marked on the Fourth Edition Ordnance Survey map sheet (1933).
- 4.31 The last recorded Industrial Heritage site within a 2km radius is a bridge (IHR 07334:000:00) which was located approximately 1.8km to the north-northwest of the centre point between the ends of the proposed pipeline. This bridge carried a local by-

road over a stream and was only shown on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map sheet (1858) where it was identified as *Bellbrook Bridge*.

#### *Historic Buildings*

- 4.32 There are two Historic Buildings within the vicinity of the northeast end of the proposed pipeline (Fig 7). The closer of these is ‘Glenville’ (HB 20/15/017) which is located approximately 320m to the north-northeast of the proposed pipeline. This building is a two storey, three bay rubble blackstone gabled house with a slated roof which was first shown in its present form on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map sheet (1858). A smaller building with most of the current outbuildings was shown on the site on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map sheet (1832). However, it is not known whether the current building is an enlargement of this structure or whether it was a complete rebuild.
- 4.33 NIEA:Historic Buildings consider this building to be of essentially early Victorian date built in the Georgian tradition but inappropriate alterations and additions have cost much of the building’s original character. Despite this, the building was awarded Grade B2 Listed protected status in 1976.
- 4.34 The other Historic Building is approximately 425m to the north east of the proposed site. This is ‘Lakeview’ (HB 20/15/016) which is located at No.99 Lurgan Road. It is a one and a half storey house with roughcast walls and hipped slated roof. The building was shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1832) though the precise date of construction is unknown. NIEA:Historic Buildings describes the building as ‘an 18<sup>th</sup> century house in a Georgian style which has undergone some inappropriate alterations to the interior but retains its original exterior features, and displays an unusual arrangement of roof timbers.
- 4.35 The structure was awarded Grade B1 Listed protected status in 1976 and underwent a grant repair scheme during 1979-80. NIEA:Historic Buildings resurveyed the building in 1999 and it was delisted in 2002

*Defence Heritage Project*

- 4.36 There is one site noted on the Defence Heritage Project within the vicinity of the proposed pipeline and water extraction plant (Fig. 8). This is a flying boat station which was located within Sandy Bay to the southwest of the location of the proposed extraction plant and southwest end of the proposed pipeline.
- 4.37 This station was constructed during WWII to facilitate Sunderland flying boats with the entire bay surveyed prior to construction ([www.ramsisland.org/history.htm](http://www.ramsisland.org/history.htm)). Twelve flying boat moorings with special rubber buoys and pick-up harnesses were laid down within the Sandy Bay where it was sheltered by Rams Island to the west. Other marine craft moorings were also laid in Sandy Bay for the attendant vessels and refuelling boats while an additional four flying boat moorings were laid to the east of Rams Island to provide shelter from westerly winds.
- 4.38 The flying boats and attendant craft were guided out into the open lough by a series of gas lit, flashing navigation buoys which were laid out tracking to the north and south of Rams Island. The station was also used to fly in materials required for the war effort and, in particular, the build up to the D-Day landings in June 1944. The United States Naval Air Transport Service operated a transatlantic service flying in war materials from New York to Sandy Bay via a flying boat base in Botwood in Newfoundland. The flying boat station was dismantled at the end of WWII and there are now no visible remains at the site.

*Ulster Museum Topographical Record*

- 4.39 The topographical and Recorded Specimen records of the Ulster Museum were also examined. These revealed that one artefact has been recovered from the townland of Ballyvanen. This was a flint axe (ARMCM.15.1950) which was recovered in 1950 and dates to the Mesolithic period. The exact location from where this artefact was found is unknown and it is uncertain whether it is associated with the proposed pipeline or extraction plant.
- 4.40 The Ulster Museum also has records of artefacts recovered from 'Glenavy'. It is uncertain whether the majority of these were recovered from the settlement of Glenavy or the general area. However, four artefacts are listed as coming from the Glenavy area /Lough

Neagh which could correspond to the area of the proposed pipeline. The four items were all recovered in 1930 and include a pointed implement/possible pick (BELUM A848.1930) which dates to the Mesolithic, two butt trimmed flakes (BELUM A850.1.1930 & A850.2.1930) which date to the Late Mesolithic and a core (BELUM A851.1930) which dates to the Prehistoric.

- 4.41 The Ulster Museum has no record of any artefacts being recovered from the townland of Ballyvorally.

*Previous Archaeological Investigations*

- 4.42 The Excavations Bulletin: Summary Accounts of Archaeological Investigations 1970-2005 was examined. These showed that no archaeological investigation or testing has taken place during this period in the townlands of Ballyvorally or Ballyvanen while only Brian William's previously mentioned investigations in 1984 have taken place within the adjacent townland of Ballyvollen.

*Cartographic Evidence*

- 4.43 The First Edition Ordnance Survey map sheet (1834) showed the area of the proposed site towards the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Fig 9). The general area was shown as largely agricultural with isolated farms surrounded by orchards. These farms were linked by a network of roads and lanes and Ballyvannon Road, Ingrams Road and Shore Road were all extant at this time though were not identified on the map sheet.
- 4.44 The layout of the three roads was largely as they are today though the actual shoreline of Lough Neagh was notably closer to Shore Road. The line of Shore Road largely followed its current layout apart for an area to the northeast close to the junction with Ingrams Road. There was a marked curve in the road at that spot which was in response to the shoreline curving in to the east. Shore Road has since been straightened at this location as the line of the proposed pipeline clearly runs straight over the area of curving shoreline.
- 4.45 This was also the case in relation to the location of the proposed extraction plant which was also shown to lie partly on the shoreline with its northwest extent protruding into Lough Neagh. There were no signs of any development within the location of the

- proposed extraction plant. Development along Shore Road consisted of several farms with their associated orchards while the actual shoreline was largely devoid of structures.
- 4.46 The exception to this was Store Quay (IHR 07335:000:00) which was shown as a prominent southwest orientated feature. The quay was located at the junction of Shore Road with a road running in from the east and several buildings were shown located at the junction. These were quite large structures though were surrounded by orchards which suggested that they were farms rather than associated with the quay.
- 4.47 The northeast extent of the proposed pipeline will run along the Ballyvannon Road before branching off, down a lane, towards the northwest and then continuing west-northwest through two fields. A pair of rectangular buildings was shown located approximately midway along the laneway with the pipeline extending through the fields to a point where a water treatment plant is proposed. The field immediately to the west was sub-rectangular in layout with straight linear boundaries. The laneway continued to the northwest and this formed the northeast boundary of the sub-triangular field while the remaining two boundaries were tree lined. The adjacent field was sub-rectangular in layout with tree lined linear boundaries.
- 4.48 The majority of field boundaries depicted in the area were straight with no signs of deviation around possible archaeological sites. There were no clear signs of the possible enclosure (ANT 058:014) though a slight ‘bump’ was shown in the field boundary at the location of this site. The area around the location of the possible enclosure was shown as an orchard which suggested that any site in this location was either levelled or disturbed by tree planting.
- 4.49 The only clearly marked archaeological site on this map sheet was the rath (ANT 058:013) which was shown to the north. However, this is not surprising since the majority of recorded archaeological sites within the vicinity were discovered through the examination of aerial photographs or from examination from the air. Therefore, they will not be shown on cartographic evidence.
- 4.50 As previously mentioned, Store Quay (IHR 07335:000:00) was shown close to the southwest end of the proposed pipeline. Other Industrial Heritage sites marked on this

map sheet were the Old Bridge (IHR 07344:000:00) and the mill (IHR 07345:000:00) which were located in an area called 'Glenconway'. The name 'Glenconway' was associated with a complex of buildings within the centre of the area while the mill (IHR 07345:000:00) occupied the northwest corner. The mill (IHR 07345:000:00) was shown as a large 'L'-shaped structure with several associated buildings within the immediate vicinity. Several other structures were marked throughout the area as was a planted area and all were linked by a network of paths that ran through the area. The Leap Bridge (IHR 07346:000:00) was labelled at the northeast corner of the grounds of Glenconway and clearly carried the (unnamed) Lurgan Road over the Glenavy River.

- 4.51 The Historic Building 'Lakeview' (HB 20/15/016) was shown as an unidentified building to the north-northeast of the proposed pipeline. The structure consisted of a rectangular main building with a southwest orientated return at either end. The precursor to Glenville (HB 20/15/017) was also clearly shown with its associated outbuildings and a large orchard to the southeast.
- 4.52 The Second Edition Ordnance survey sheet (1858) showed the area of the proposed pipeline 24 years after the previous map sheet (Fig 10). The area was largely unaltered though the field layouts were now shown in greater detail. The boundaries of these fields were still largely linear and did not appear to curve around potential archaeological sites.
- 4.53 The area was still clearly agricultural with settlement largely consisting of farms surrounded by orchards. The network of roads and lanes appeared unchanged with the northeast section of Shore Road still curving to the east as it followed the shoreline of the Lough. One notable difference on this map edition was the extent of the shoreline which appeared to have expanded since the previous map sheet. Shore Road appeared further inland and a marginal area was marked beyond the shoreline. This may suggest that the water levels within the lough had been reduced during the period between 1834 and 1858.
- 4.54 This was certainly the case at the location of the water extraction plant which was now shown as lying partly on the shoreline and partly on the foreshore. No visible features were shown at the location.

- 4.55 Store Quay (IHR 07335:000:00) was still clearly marked and labelled as a finger of ground curving southwest from the shoreline. The quay appeared quite distinct to the remainder of the shoreline and it is therefore likely that it was an artificial construction rather than a reused natural spit of land. However, the quay was now definitely shown within the marginal area along the shoreline and it is uncertain whether it was still accessible to boats.
- 4.56 The buildings were still shown directly opposite the quay at the road junction and these still had large orchards surrounding them. A building to the southeast of the quay had an associated nursery while other formally laid out plots of ground were visible within the vicinity.
- 4.57 The area, where the northwest extent of the proposed pipeline will be sited, remained unchanged. The two fields were shown as largely unchanged from the previous map edition though the laneway no longer continued into the east field. The northeast boundary of this field was now shown as tree lined and linear. The two buildings were also still marked midway along the laneway.
- 4.58 Again, the only archaeological site shown on this map edition was the rath (ANT 058:013) which was shown as a circular feature planted with trees and encroached by the field boundary to the northeast. The orchard at the northeast end of the proposed pipeline was still extant and there were no signs of the possible enclosure (ANT 058:014).
- 4.59 The Glenconway area to the northeast was still well defined with the central complex of buildings now replaced by a large single structure. The mill (IHR 07345:000:00) was still shown though this was marked as being 'in ruins'. The mill structure appeared different to how it was previously depicted though this may have been the result of the dereliction.
- 4.60 The old bridge (IHR 07344:000:00) was no longer marked though Leap Bridge (IHR 07346:000:00) was clearly shown to the east. The Historic Building, 'Glenville' (HB 20/15/017) had now been built and Lakeview (HB 20/15/016) was still clearly marked.
- 4.61 The Fourth Edition Ordnance Survey sheet (1933) showed the area of the proposed pipeline towards the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (Fig 11). The area was largely shown as

- depicted previously with fields, orchards and farms clearly marked. The road network was also unchanged and the northeast section of Shore Road still curved noticeably to the east.
- 4.62 The shoreline, however, had expanded and now incorporated the marginal ground noted on the previous map sheet. This area was marked as marginal ground and the shoreline to the north of Ingrams Road was labelled *Liable to Floods*. The cartographic evidence suggested that this ground was exposed when water levels within the Lough were reduced during the 19<sup>th</sup> century though could flood when the surrounding rivers and ground carried excess rain water into the Lough.
- 4.63 The site of the extraction plant was shown as a unified area of marginal ground similar to the remainder of the shoreline within the area. It was not indicated that this area was prone to flooding though the ground was marked as very marginal and probably wet. No visible features were shown at the location.
- 4.64 Store Quay (IHR 07335:000:00) was still marked at the southwest extent of the proposed pipeline. However, the quay was now marked as no more than a trackway running out to the Lough in the marginal shoreline. The quay appeared to have been subsumed into the marginal shoreline and it is likely that the quay became unusable as water levels lowered during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The buildings and orchards opposite the quay to the east were still extant though the nursery was no longer shown. The building formerly associated with the nursery was now labelled *Store House* though it is uncertain whether it was associated with the former quay.
- 4.65 The area where the northwest extent of the proposed pipeline will be sited, remains unchanged. The two fields are still shown as sub-rectangular and rectangular. The field boundaries were no longer marked as tree lined and there were no signs that they deviated around any potential upstanding archaeological features. A track was shown running northeast boundary of the sub-triangular field to the east. This track appeared to be the remains of the laneway previously shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map sheet. The two rectangular buildings were still shown midway along the extant laneway.

- 4.66 The adjacent area to the south was also still under plantation and there was no evidence of the enclosure (ANT 058:014). The rath (ANT 058:013) was shown as a circular hachured feature and the Glenconway area was still extant with the large house still occupying the central area while the northwest extent was now dominated by the flock mill (IHR 07345:000:00). The northern, eastern and southern boundaries were marked as being quite densely tree lined though the planted area was no longer shown. The mill pond was clearly marked adjacent to this.
- 4.67 Leap Bridge (IHR 07346:000:00) was clearly marked to the east of the Glenconway area. The Historic Buildings, Glenville (HB 20/15/017) and Lakeview (HB 20/15/016) were clearly marked to the north of the Glenavy River.
- 4.68 This Fourth Edition map is a reproduction of the six inch map sheet used by NIEA:Built Heritage to mark archaeological features. As previously mentioned, there are many in the vicinity though these were identified through aerial photography and so, would not be identified from cartographic evidence.

*Aerial Photographic Evidence*

- 4.69 The line of the proposed pipeline and extraction site was examined using the NIEA:Built Heritage map viewer which includes recent colour aerial photography of Northern Ireland as supplied by Ordnance Survey Northern Ireland. Starting at the southwest end of the pipeline, where the proposed extraction plant will be sited, is now shown as a small harbour cut into the shoreline. A similar small harbour is located to the immediate south with the two harbours separated by a narrow spit of land, and similarly so immediately to the north. The ground adjacent to the harbour appears quite marginal though some mature tree growth is evident. Store Quay (IHR 07335:000:00) has been subsumed into the shoreline and is now part of a large sand extraction site.
- 4.70 A marina is located to the immediate south of the sand extraction site. This is bounded to the east by Shore Road and it would appear that the marina has been cut into the former shoreline. The house opposite Store Quay is still known as Store House. The aerial photograph clearly shows that Store House is a farm complex rather than an industrial building associated with the former quay. The ground between Store House and Shore Road is planted with mature trees though there is no sign of the orchards previously

- shown on cartographic evidence. The surrounding ground is now comprised of large agricultural fields.
- 4.71 The proposed pipeline will run northeast along the centre of Shore Road. This is largely as shown on the cartographic evidence though, as previously mentioned, the former curve in the road has since been realigned and straightened. The former curve of the road is still clearly visible as a boundary of mature trees.
- 4.72 The line of the proposed pipeline continues southeast along the centre of Ingrams Road before turning northeast on the Ballyvannon Road. The pipeline runs past the location of the possible enclosure (ANT 058:014) which is sited behind a farm. The trees have been cleared from this area and farm buildings have been extended into the location of the proposed enclosure (ANT 058:014). There are no signs of the possible enclosure (ANT 058:014) within the area.
- 4.73 The line of the proposed pipeline will leave the Ballyvannon Road to run northwest along the laneway. The laneway is still extant and provides access to a property which is located approximately where the buildings were marked on the cartographic evidence. However, this property is square in layout and would appear to be a modern structure which has replaced the previous structures. The sub-triangular field is still extant though it has been amalgamated with a field immediately adjacent to the south. There are no visible indications of the track/former laneway along the northeast boundary and the terrain within the field appears to be marginal pasture used for grazing animals. The aerial photograph also suggested that derelict vehicles are stored within the east extent of the field.
- 4.74 The boundary between the sub-triangular field and the sub-rectangular field to the west is only still extant and consists of mature trees. The sub-rectangular field appeared to be under marginal pasture with the boundaries of this field still linear and not appearing to deviate around potential upstanding archaeological features. Neither are there signs of cropmarks that could signify sub-surface archaeological features within either field.

### **The Site Visit**

- 5.1 The proposed site was visited by ADS Ltd in May 2009 and will be discussed starting in the area of the proposed water abstraction plant. This is located on the current shoreline off Shore Road and consists of a rectangular piece of ground with a small harbour cut in

- the southwest corner (Plate 1). Historic cartographic evidence showed that the majority of this ground is reclaimed from Lough Neagh.
- 5.2 The extraction plant will be located within the northwest extent (Plate 2), specifically from the “berth” which will act as a stilling and pumping pond(Plate 3). The harbour facilities were created between 50-70 years ago for local eel fishermen by the Ministry of Agriculture (Client pers comm.). The harbour was dredged on a regular basis though the Ministry ceased dredging approximately 25 years ago (Client pers comm.). The harbour is now maintained by the landowner. Spoil from the dredging is evident within the area where the abstraction plant will be sited.
- 5.3 The shoreline adjacent to the harbour and the entrance to the harbour have been armoured with stone and modern brick/blocks. The entrance to the harbour is illustrated with the armoured shoreline visible (Plate 4). There are good views from the mouth of the harbour with the sand extraction plant at Store Quay (IHR 07335:000:00) clearly visible to the south. Sandy Bay is also clearly visible though there are no signs of the former flying boat station which existed there during WWII.
- 5.4 The proposed pipeline will run east from the extraction plant to Shore Road. It will then run along the centre of Shore Road to the junction with Ingrams Road. Shore Road is largely featureless though the curve of the former road is still visible in the field boundary (Plate 5).
- 5.5 The pipeline will also run along the centre of Ingrams Road which is a largely straight, featureless road (Plate 6). The pipe will turn north at the junction with Ballyvannon Road and runs past the location of the possible enclosure (ANT 058:014) which has been built over by farm buildings (Plate 7)
- 5.6 From Ballyvannon Road, the pipeline will turn northwest onto the access lane leading to the site of the proposed biomass fuelled power plant (Plate 8). This area has been subject to a previous, separate, archaeological report with recommendations which have been approved by NIEA. The access lane is tarmac and leads to the modern bungalow noted on the aerial photographic evidence. The pipeline will run along the access lane then turn northwest into the fields where the biomass fuelled power plant will be sited (Plate 9).
- 5.7 No above ground archaeological features were noted during the site visit.

### **Archaeological Evaluation of the proposed development**

- 6.1 The proposed site lies within an archaeologically sensitive area with 17 recorded archaeological sites within a 2km search radius.
- 6.2 The majority of these sites were identified due to intensive survey work carried out by QUB in response to a lignite mining scheme with the survey locating sites dating from the Early Christian period through to possibly the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Additionally, this survey work led to the excavation of several of the possible sites. The excavation of a possible cropmark (ANT 058:040) did uncover evidence of Early Christian metal working activity, though no associated structural evidence was uncovered.
- 6.3 However, the majority of the pipeline will run along the centre lines of the Ballyvannon Road, Ingrams Road and the Shore Road. These have all been disturbed and it is unlikely that the pipeline will have an archaeological impact within these areas. The only areas of Greenfield within the proposed development are located at the northwest and southwest extents of the pipeline.
- 6.4 The northwest extent of the proposed pipeline runs from the Ballyvannon Road into the area where the biomass power plant will be sited. This area is located close to the Glenavy River and would have made an attractive settlement site, occupying as it does, an area close to rich natural resources with the river and lough offering good communications. It is therefore possible that the construction of the proposed pipeline could impact upon sub-surface archaeological features if they exist within this area.
- 6.5 The site of the biomass power plant has been the subject of a previous archaeological report which recommended that the site be archaeologically tested by means of a full topsoil strip. This previous report has been submitted to, and approved by, NIEA:Built Heritage. This full topsoil strip will also include any areas of groundworks associated with the northwest extent of the proposed pipeline.
- 6.6 The southwest extent of the proposed development is located on the current shoreline of Lough Neagh. A water abstraction plant will be sited at this location with a pumping pond immediately adjacent. The pipeline will run east from the abstraction plant to the Shore Road and a hard standing access will also be created. Historic cartographic evidence showed that this area largely consists of reclaimed ground with the original shoreline located close to the existing east boundary fence.

- 6.7 Additionally, the current harbour facilities were created approximately 70 years ago with the harbour entrance and berths regularly dredged since. This will have impacted upon any archaeological features that may have existed within the area. However, there is the possibility that archaeological features could exist within this area, especially towards the east where the original shoreline was located.
- 6.8 The construction of the water extraction plant, pumping pond, pipeline and hard standing access will cause disturbance which could impact upon any sub-surface archaeological features or deposits that may exist within this area.

### **Recommendations<sup>2</sup>**

- 7.1 Given the archaeological sensitivity of the environs, it is recommended that archaeological testing takes place in relation to the proposed development.
- 7.2 The main line of the pipeline will run along the centre lines of the existing Ballyvannon, Ingrams and Shore Roads. These areas have been severely disturbed by the construction of the roads and it is unlikely that the laying of the pipeline will have an archaeological impact.
- 7.3 The northwest and southwest extents of the proposed development are located in greenfield areas. It is likely that groundworks within these areas would impact upon any sub-surface archaeological features should they exist.
- 7.4 The northwest extent of the proposed development is located within the site of the proposed biomass fuelled power plant which has been subject to a separate archaeological report and recommendations which have been approved by NIEA:Built Heritage. This report recommended that the site of the proposed biomass fuelled power plant be top soil stripped under archaeological supervision. This archaeologically monitored top soil stripping will also cover the area of groundworks associated with the northwest extent of the proposed pipeline. Given this, it is recommended that this

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<sup>2</sup> *These recommendations are subject to the approval of the relevant archaeological authorities in the Environment & Heritage Service (DOENI).*

- section of the pipeline should be tested as part of the mitigation associated with the proposed biomass fuelled power plant (Fig. 12).
- 7.5 The abstraction facility site is not located within the boundaries of the biomass fuelled power plant. Therefore, it is recommended that groundworks within the abstraction facility site are carried out under separate archaeological supervision (Fig. 13). All groundworks must be carried out using a backacting excavator, fitted with a toothless bucket, working under the constant direction and supervision of a suitably qualified archaeologist under licence to NIEA:Built Heritage.
- 7.6 The attending archaeologist will monitor the excavation of topsoil until either the surface of glacial subsoil, formation level or the surface of archaeological remains is uncovered, whichever is encountered first.
- 7.7 It should be noted that this monitoring of the topsoil stripping may only constitute the first phase of archaeological mitigation with the possibility of further, more extensive stripping and/or excavation works if required.
- 7.8 It is recommended that all archaeological deposits uncovered during groundworks be recorded and investigated to best archaeological practice. It is recommended that all exposed archaeological deposits will in the first instant be cordoned off using high visibility tape and access to these areas by machinery and personnel denied until the deposits have been resolved.
- 7.9 The results of the topsoil stripping operation will be written up in a report and presented to the client and NIEA:Built Heritage so that an agreed mitigation strategy can be developed. This may include the option of preservation *in situ* and / or the resolution of the remains by archaeological excavation.
- 7.10 If there is agreement between the developer and NIEA:Built Heritage that the archaeological deposits encountered can be resolved through archaeological excavation, then all such deposits will in the first instant, be cordoned off using high visibility tape and access to these areas by machinery and personnel denied until the deposits have been resolved. During the works the licensed director shall update the NIEA:Built Heritage case officer on a regular basis, either by phone or e-mail, followed up by letter.

- 7.11 The deposits will be hand excavated and time will be allowed for the archaeologist to undertake the appropriate level of recording. The level of recording will depend on the nature and extent of the archaeological remains encountered and in all cases sufficient time will be allowed by the developer for this purpose.
- 7.12 The licensed director shall inform the NIEA:Built Heritage case officer immediately of any new discoveries that may affect the archaeological programme, as new discoveries may also have planning implications.
- 7.13 Sampling strategies adopted will depend upon the dimensions, make up and complexity of any archaeological remains encountered and will be determined in consultation with the NIEA:Built Heritage.
- 7.14 Recording will be by means of the standard methods employed during archaeological fieldwork. A day book will be maintained while all archaeological features will be recorded in writing utilizing pro-forma context sheets by means of scaled field illustrations and by both print and colour slide photography.
- 7.15 Once all of the required fieldwork is completed, the results will be presented in the form of a data structure report within six weeks of the completion of the fieldwork. This will be accompanied by a detailed post-excavation research design, should such be necessary. The report will be prepared to a standard commensurate with the NIEA: Excavations Standards Manual for such work. Copies of the data structure report will be supplied, as a minimum to the NIEA:Built Heritage the Monument and Building Record and the client. Disc copies of the report may be supplied in addition to paper copies if required and requested. Post-excavation analysis and the production of a publication standard report if required, represent a continuation of the overall archaeological programme, and are thus part of the archaeological condition(s) imposed on the development. Should a post-excavation programme and / or final report of publication standard be required, either or both documents require to be submitted for approval by the NIEA:Built Heritage and in the case of any publication standard report prior to publication by a suitable academic journal. Copies of any formal publication standard report will also be submitted to the Monuments and Buildings Record and the developer.

***Bibliography***

Williams, B.B., 'Excavations at Ballyvollen townland, County Antrim' in Ulster Journal of Archaeology, Third Series, Volume 48, 1985. W&G Baird Limited at the Greystone Press, Antrim.

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(<http://www.ramsisland.org/history.htm>)

*Appendix 1: Sites and Monuments*

SMR NO: ANT 058:013

GRID REFERENCE: J13167343

GENERAL TYPE: Rath

GENERAL PERIOD: Early Christian

TOWNLAND: Aghnadarragh

STATUTORY PROTECTION: Not defined

SPECIFIC TYPE: Counterscarp Platform Rath

SPECIFIC PERIOD: Early Christian

SITE NAME: No entries

BIBLIOGRAPHY: No entries

CONDITION: Substantial Remains

SITE DESCRIPTION:

In flat land E of Lough Neagh. Well-wooded field fences obscure any views. The site consists of a central level platform, 31.5m x 32.5m, with steeply sloping sides 1.5m high. There is an outer silted up ditch & a hint of an outer bank NW-SW, but this could also be due to the cleaning out of the ditch in this area. The ditch is 5.5m wide & 0.4m deep; the counterscarp bank rises 0.5m above it & is 6.5m wide & 0.2m high.

SMR NO: ANT 058:014

GRID REFERENCE: J13237226

GENERAL TYPE: Enclosure (possible)

GENERAL PERIOD: Uncertain

TOWNLAND: Ballyvorally

STATUTORY PROTECTION: Not defined

SPECIFIC TYPE/PERIOD: No entries

SITE NAME: No entries

BIBLIOGRAPHY: No entries

CONDITION: No visible remains

SITE DESCRIPTION:

On good grassland sloping gently to the flood plain of Lough Neagh - Rams Island is visible off shore. A very overgrown, bushy area may conceal small remains of this site - otherwise there are no visible remains. A barn extension & a silage pit have been built over most of the area of the site.

SMR NO: ANT 058:015

GRID REFERENCE: J11967080

GENERAL TYPE: Rath

GENERAL PERIOD: Early Christian

TOWNLAND: Ballyvanen

STATUTORY PROTECTION: Not defined

SPECIFIC TYPE/PERIOD: No entries

SITE NAME: No entries

BIBLIOGRAPHY: No entries

CONDITION: Traces only

SITE DESCRIPTION:

On the brow of a ridge overlooking Lough Neagh to N. This field has been ploughed, harrowed & seeded. The area of the site is visible as a domed area & the field fence at W curves around what is probably the outside edge of a ditch. The site is 34.5m across E-W. Some pottery & slag were picked up on the surface. In the SW corner, a habitation layer has been disturbed & there are broken up lumps of trampled clay with charcoal flecks.

SMR NO: ANT 058:027

GRID REFERENCE: J12837108

GENERAL TYPE: A.P. Site

GENERAL PERIOD: Uncertain

TOWNLAND: Ballyvanen

STATUTORY PROTECTION: Not defined

SPECIFIC TYPE: Barrow (possible) / Cropmark / Enclosure (possible)

SPECIFIC PERIOD: Bronze Age / Uncertain / Uncertain

SITE NAME: No entries

BIBLIOGRAPHY: No entries

CONDITION: No visible remains

SITE DESCRIPTION:

On a steep SE-facing slope of Posey Hill, with good views in an arc E-S-SW over the townland boundary & the surrounding land to Lough Neagh. The site was identified from APs as a pennanular cropmark approx. 20m diam. with a 10m wide gap at NW. There are no visible remains of this feature on the ground. Because of the steepness of the slope, this is an unlikely location for a rath.

SMR NO: ANT 058:032

GRID REFERENCE: J12477323

GENERAL TYPE: A.P. site

GENERAL PERIOD: Uncertain

TOWNLAND: Ballyvorally

STATUTORY PROTECTION: Not defined

SPECIFIC TYPE: Enclosure / Cropmark

SPECIFIC PERIOD: Uncertain / Uncertain

SITE NAME: No entries

BIBLIOGRAPHY: No entries

CONDITION: No visible remains

SITE DESCRIPTION:

In level arable land beside the W banks of the Glenavy River, near where it flows into Lough Neagh, with quite good views up the river to SE & good views over Ram's Island in the lough to W. The site was seen on APs as a circular cropmark approx. 40m diam. There are no visible remains of this feature on the ground.

SMR NO: ANT 058:034

GRID REFERENCE: J12477323

GENERAL TYPE: A.P. site

GENERAL PERIOD: Uncertain

TOWNLAND: Aghnadarragh

STATUTORY PROTECTION: Not defined

SPECIFIC TYPE: Cropmark

SPECIFIC PERIOD: Uncertain

SITE NAME: No entries

BIBLIOGRAPHY: No entries

CONDITION: No visible remains

SITE DESCRIPTION:

In almost level improved land on top of a gradual W-facing hill slope, 400m E of the shore of Lough Neagh, with a good view of Ram's Island to WSW. The site was identified from APs as a circular cropmark. There are no visible remains of such a feature on the ground.

SMR NO: ANT 058:036

GRID REFERENCE: J13187389

GENERAL TYPE: A.P. Site

GENERAL PERIOD: Bronze Age/Prehistoric

TOWNLAND: Aghnadarragh

STATUTORY PROTECTION: Not defined

SPECIFIC TYPE: Barrow (possible)

SPECIFIC PERIOD: Bronze Age

BIBLIOGRAPHY: No entries

CONDITION: No Visible Remains

SITE DESCRIPTION:

In level improved land close to the E shore of Lough Neagh, with quite good views all round. This small circular feature, possible a barrow was identified from APs. There are now no visible remains of the feature in this large field.

SMR NO: ANT 058:037

GRID REFERENCE: J12517332

GENERAL TYPE: Three cottages

GENERAL PERIOD: Post Medieval

TOWNLAND: Ballyvollen

STATUTORY PROTECTION: Not defined

SPECIFIC TYPE/PERIOD: No entries

BIBLIOGRAPHY: No entries

CONDITION: Some remains

SITE DESCRIPTION:

This site is shown as buildings on the 1933 OS map & identified as of some antiquity by QUB. This is a row of 3 cottages, all in very poor condition & over grown with briar, nettles & trees. All 3 are single storeyed & one has a thatched roof (now collapsed). The 2 that are accessible have 3 rooms. The walls are of roughly coursed boulders with plaster, but the cottages also have modern glass windows, brick chimneys & drain pipes making them difficult to date.

SMR NO: ANT 058:038

GRID REFERENCE: J12997321

GENERAL TYPE: 17<sup>th</sup> century House

GENERAL PERIOD: Post Medieval/17<sup>th</sup> century

TOWNLAND: Ballyginniff

STATUTORY PROTECTION: Not defined

SITE NAME: No entries

SPECIFIC TYPE/PERIOD: No entries

BIBLIOGRAPHY: Williams, B.B. UJA 48, 1985, 91-102

CONDITION: Destroyed

SITE DESCRIPTION:

In an opencast lignite mine close to the E shore of Lough Neagh, 240m N of the N bank of the Glenavy River. Identified by QUB as the site of a pre-1729 structure. A trial excavation in advance of mining recovered C19th pottery & iron objects but no evidence of a structure was found. The site has since been destroyed by mining, which has now stopped.

SMR NO: ANT 058:039

GRID REFERENCE: J13037288

GENERAL TYPE: A.P. site

GENERAL PERIOD: Uncertain

TOWNLAND: Ballyvollen

STATUTORY PROTECTION: Not defined

SPECIFIC TYPE: Cropmark

SPECIFIC PERIOD: Uncertain

BIBLIOGRAPHY: Williams, B.B. UJA 48, 1985, 91-102

CONDITION: Destroyed

SITE DESCRIPTION:

In an open cast lignite mine on top of what was a hill close to the E shore of Lough Neagh, with what would have been good views to W over the lough & to S over the Glenavy River. The site was identified from APs as a circular cropmark. A trial excavation in 1984 in advance of mining failed to find any evidence of a settlement site or of an enclosure. The site has been long since destroyed by mining which, according to a local informant, was discontinued 2 years ago.

SMR NO: ANT 058:040

GRID REFERENCE: J13237283

GENERAL TYPE: Enclosure

GENERAL PERIOD: Uncertain

TOWNLAND: Ballyvollen

STATUTORY PROTECTION: Not defined

SITE NAME: No entries

SPECIFIC TYPE: Occupation Site

SPECIFIC PERIOD: Early Christian

BIBLIOGRAPHY: Williams, B.B. UJA 48, 1985, 91-102

CONDITION: No visible remains

SITE DESCRIPTION:

At Glenvill just N of a small glen through which the Glenavy River flows, E of Lough Neagh. Identified from APs as a large circular cropmark. A trial excavation in advance to the opencast lignite mining unearthed an occupation surface with Early Christian objects, including souterrain ware, iron slag, an iron nail, an iron pin & 3 tuyeres. Flint fragments & a single hollow scraper, probably from an earlier phase of occupation were also found. Unusually, despite the photographic evidence, no traces of an enclosure were found. Most of the site is now covered by the S edge of a spoil heap from the mine & no remains are visible.

SMR NO: ANT 058:059

GRID REFERENCE: J12457384

GENERAL TYPE: A.P. Site

GENERAL PERIOD: Uncertain

TOWNLAND: Aghnadarragh

STATUTORY PROTECTION: Not defined

SITE NAME: No entries

SPECIFIC TYPE: Enclosure

SPECIFIC PERIOD: Uncertain

BIBLIOGRAPHY: No entries

CONDITION: No visible remains

SITE DESCRIPTION:

Observed from the air by Dr Chart as a circular enclosure. There are now no visible remains of the enclosure & a telegraph pole has been erected immediately N of the site.

SMR NO: ANT 058:060

GRID REFERENCE: J12457362

GENERAL TYPE: A.P. Site

GENERAL PERIOD: Uncertain

TOWNLAND: Aghnadarragh

STATUTORY PROTECTION: Not defined

SITE NAME: No entries

SPECIFIC TYPE: Enclosure

SPECIFIC PERIOD: Uncertain

BIBLIOGRAPHY: No entries

CONDITION: No visible remains

SITE DESCRIPTION:

Observed from the air by Dr Chart. There are now no visible remains of this circular enclosure on the shore of Lough Neagh.

SMR NO: ANT 059:101

GRID REFERENCE: J14347120

GENERAL TYPE: A.P. Site

GENERAL PERIOD: Uncertain

TOWNLAND: Aghadolgan

STATUTORY PROTECTION: Not defined

SITE NAME: No entries

SPECIFIC TYPE: Earthworks

SPECIFIC PERIOD: Uncertain

BIBLIOGRAPHY: No entries

CONDITION: No visible remains

SITE DESCRIPTION:

A series of shallow ditches & corresponding "platforms" are of uncertain significance. A circular earthwork as shown on AP does not exist on the ground.

SMR NO: ANT 059:160

GRID REFERENCE: J13607339

GENERAL TYPE: A.P. site

GENERAL PERIOD: Uncertain

TOWNLAND: Aghnadarragh

STATUTORY PROTECTION: Not defined

SITE NAME: No entries

SPECIFIC TYPE: Enclosure

SPECIFIC PERIOD: Uncertain

BIBLIOGRAPHY: No entries

CONDITION: No visible remains

SITE DESCRIPTION:

At Bellgrove (now uninhabited) on a very gradual W-facing slope of a hill with a view of Lough Neagh to W. There are now no visible remains of this large oval enclosure, which was identified from the air by Chart. The site is traversed N-S by modern field boundaries & a single oak tree grows in the centre of the field to NW. This is a suitable location for a rath.

SMR NO: ANT 059:170

GRID REFERENCE: J13527350

GENERAL TYPE: Rath (possible)

GENERAL PERIOD: Early Christian

TOWNLAND: Aghnadarragh

STATUTORY PROTECTION: Not defined

SITE NAME: No entries

SPECIFIC TYPE/PERIOD: No entries

BIBLIOGRAPHY: No entries

CONDITION: Traces only

SITE DESCRIPTION:

At Bellgrove on a Gradual W-facing hillslope with a good view W & reasonable views to N & S. The site was identified from APs taken by QUB. This is the very poorly preserved remains of a mound, only visible because the grass had been cut. The mound is approx. circular, c.30m across E-W, although the edges are very difficult to determine. It is convex in profile, standing a max. 0.2m high. No traces of a ditch or of an entrance survive. This could be the levelled remains of a rath.

SMR NO: ANT 062:045

GRID REFERENCE: J12947045

GENERAL TYPE: A.P. Site

GENERAL PERIOD: Uncertain

TOWNLAND: Ballymacrean

STATUTORY PROTECTION: Not defined

SITE NAME: No entries

SPECIFIC TYPE/PERIOD: No entries

BIBLIOGRAPHY: No entries

CONDITION: No visible remains

SITE DESCRIPTION:

This site appeared on an aerial photograph as a circular feature. This is a flat field, which is quite rushy & boggy & this wetness may have caused the circle on the AP.

*Appendix 2: Industrial Heritage Sites*

IHR NO: 07334:000:00

SITE TYPE: Bridge

TOWNLAND: Aghnadarragh

COUNTY: Antrim

GRID REFERENCE: J12507380

DESCRIPTION: Carries by-road across local stream

MARKED ON OS MAPS:

1834: ----

1858: Bellbrook Bridge

1904: ----

1933: ----

IHR NO: 07335:000:00

SITE TYPE: Store Quay

TOWNLAND: Ballyvanen

COUNTY: Antrim

GRID REFERENCE: J11907169

DESCRIPTION: No description given

MARKED ON OS MAPS:

1834: Store Quay

1858: Store Quay

1904: Store Quay

1933: Store Quay

IHR NO: 07344:000:00

SITE TYPE: Old Bridge

TOWNLAND: Ballyvorally/Ballyvollen

COUNTY: Antrim

GRID REFERENCE: J13517264

DESCRIPTION: Carries local path across the Glenavy River

MARKED ON OS MAPS:

1834: Old Bridge

1858: ----

1904: ----

1933: ----

IHR NO: 07345:001:00

SITE TYPE: Mill/Flock Mill site

TOWNLAND: Ballyvorally

COUNTY: Antrim

GRID REFERENCE: J13517257

MARKED ON OS MAPS:

1834: Mill

1858: Mill (in ruins)

1904: Flock Mill (disused)

1933: Flock Mill

IHR NO: 07345:002:00

SITE TYPE: Mill Pond

TOWNLAND: Ballyvorally

COUNTY: Antrim

GRID REFERENCE: J13517257

MARKED ON OS MAPS:

1834: Shown

1858: Shown

1904: Mill Pond

1933: Mill Pond

IHR NO: 07345:003:00

SITE TYPE: Mill Race

TOWNLAND: Ballyvorally

COUNTY: Antrim

GRID REFERENCE: J13517257

MARKED ON OS MAPS:

1834: Shown  
1858: Shown  
1904: Shown  
1933: Shown

IHR NO: 07346:000:00

SITE TYPE: Bridge

TOWNLAND: Ballyvorally/Ballyvollen

COUNTY: Antrim

GRID REFERENCE: J13857251

DESCRIPTION: Carries the Aghalee to Crumlin Road over the Glenavy River

MARKED ON OS MAPS:

1834: Leap Bridge  
1858: Leap Bridge  
1904: Leap Bridge  
1933: Leap Bridge

IHR NO: 07347:001:00

SITE TYPE: Flax Mill - Edenvale Saw & Beetling Mills

TOWNLAND: Edenturcher

COUNTY: Antrim

GRID REFERENCE: J14167255

DESCRIPTION: No description given

MARKED ON OS MAPS:

1834: ----  
1858: Flax Mill  
1904: Edenvale Saw & Beetling Mills  
1933: Edenvale Saw & Beetling Mills

IHR NO: 07347:002:00

SITE TYPE: Mill Race

TOWNLAND: Edenturcher

COUNTY: Antrim

GRID REFERENCE: J14167255

DESCRIPTION: No description given

MARKED ON OS MAPS:

1834: ----

1858: Mill Race

1904: Mill Race

1933: Mill Race

IHR NO: 07347:003:00

SITE TYPE: Mill Pond

TOWNLAND: Edenturchar

COUNTY: Antrim

GRID REFERENCE: J14167255

DESCRIPTION: No description given

MARKED ON OS MAPS:

1834: ----

1858: Mill Pond

1904: Mill Pond

1933: Mill Pond

IHR NO: 07377:000:00

SITE TYPE: Bridge

TOWNLAND: Aghadolgan/Ballymacrean

COUNTY: Antrim

GRID REFERENCE: J13337067

DESCRIPTION: Carries the Crumlin - Aghalee road across Crew Burn

MARKED ON OS MAPS:

1834: Carrolls Bridge

1858: Carrolls Br

1904: Carrolls Br

1933: Carrolls Bridge

*Appendix 3: Historic Buildings*

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REFERENCE NUMBER: HB 20/15/016

ADDRESS: Lakeview

99 Lurgan Road,

Glenavy

Crumlin

Antrim

BT29 4QF

SURVEY 1: Originally B1

DATE OF LISTING: 14/04/1976

DATE OF DELISTING: March 2002

DATE OF RESURVEY: 13/02/1999

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1820-1839

CURRENT BUILDING USE: House

PRINCIPAL FORMER USE: House

OWNER CATEGORY: Private

DESCRIPTION:

A 1½ storey house with roughcast walls and hipped slated roof. Main entrance faces north. North elevation symmetrical, five openings wide, with central doorway flanked by two windows either side and surmounted by a small gablet containing a window. Hipped roof of Bangor blue slates in regular courses with brown ridge tiles to main roofs. Two chimneys, almost but not quite symmetrically positioned, on main ridge, smooth cement rendered, with projecting cornice and haunches rendered to an angle, all painted white, with two octagonal moulded pots which look like re-used 19th century examples; wire cages to tops. Low eaves line, broken at entrance bay by small gablet with decorative timber barges. Cast iron gutters to each side of gablet, returning to side elevations. Walls roughcast, using wet dash of crushed stones, painted white; black painted plinth to base; projecting eaves course to top, roughcast. Doorway set in elliptically arched opening with raised smooth cement rendered surround, painted black to extrados and white to the intrados: comprises a rectangular door, 9-panelled, replacement, with plate glass sidelights above panels, all replacements surmounted by original radial fanlight; modern metal lamp in antique

style mounted on keystone. Windows rectangular timber, sliding sash, vertically hung, 6 over 6, with horns, replacements, glazed with putty; smooth cement rendered reveals, with exposed sash boxes; stone cills painted black. Tarmac area in front of house. East elevation of house comprises twin gables rising into main hipped roof: roof and walls as previous except barge boards plain. One window to ground floor at left, with two to first floor, one in each gable, all as previous to entrance front. Cast iron gutter to right returning from entrance front with cast iron downpipe; two more cast iron downpipes with moulded hoppers, one between gables and one to extreme left hand side; large PVC soil pipe. Concrete path along east side of house. West elevation of house three windows wide to ground floor, with two upper windows at each end set in wide gablets. Roof slated as previous, hipped to left hand side and gable to right hand side; chimney on gable, similar to previous chimneys, surmounted by TV aerial. Cast iron gutters to each side of gablets and between them, with three cast iron downpipes. Walls roughcast as previous to entrance front; windows as previous to entrance front. Wall returns at right hand extremity to form south gable. Small flower bed skirting west elevation. South elevation comprises rear wall of main block, to right, with projecting gable of rear return to left. Roofs and walling as previous. Rear wall of main block has two windows, similar detailing as previous: sashed 8 over 8 to ground floor window, and 3 over 3 to small upper window. Cast iron gutter and cast iron downpipe to right hand end. To left, side wall of return contains a rectangular door, flush timber with small rectangular window, in plain wooden frame, modern brass handle. Above doorway, a modern lamp on iron bracket. Cast iron gutter to wall head, discharging into valley. PVC soil pipe in angle with main rear wall. OUTBUILDINGS: Outbuilding to west of courtyard, projecting forward from south gable: single storey; walls of rubble masonry roughly plastered and whitened on elevation to yard; projecting eaves course of red bricks, partially whitened, and roughcast at right hand side where roughcast finish continues on from return of main house. Roof of Bangor blue slates in regular courses, with brown ridge tiles. PVC gutter and downpipe. To left hand side, segmental arched opening dressed with brickwork painted white, partly blocked up with concrete blocks, painted white, to contain a rectangular ledged timber door of half-door type; concrete step. To right hand side a rectangular ledged timber door painted black; concrete step. South gable of outbuilding, blank walling, roughcast as main house. West side of outbuilding, rubble stone walling with red brick eaves course; slated as previous; no rainwater goods. Outbuilding to east of courtyard: two storey, walls roughcast as previous with red brick eaves course; roof slated as previous; PVC gutter mounted on timber fascia board, and short PVC downpipe at left hand extremity discharging into gutter of main house. Ground floor of elevation to yard has two rectangular doorways and one segmental arched opening partly blocked with concrete blockwork,

painted white, to contain a rectangular doorway. Doors of ledged timber, two of half-door type. Two small rectangular window openings between doors, unglazed, with iron mesh grilles; no cills. Two large and two small window openings to first floor, all open; no cills. South gable of outbuilding cement rendered and whitened; contains rectangular window, 6-pane timber fixed light with fluted glass; no cill. North gable of outbuilding is of rubble basalt: contains a small rectangular first floor window, single-pane timber fixed light, with flat head of bricks on wooden board; no cill. Original ground floor doorway with flat brick arch to head now partially blocked up with concrete block to contain iron casement with top-hung vent. East side of outbuilding is of rubble basalt masonry partly covered with creeper; red brick eaves course; slated roof as previous, but some slates missing; concrete block pens in area along eastern side of outbuilding, but in derelict condition. SETTING: The house stands to the side of a lane, facing away from the lane, in a very rural location with an extensive garden to the north and west sides, with agricultural land beyond. There is a hardstanding of loose chippings in front of the yard entrance; yard concreted. SCREEN WALLS AND GATES: Yard closed at south end by roughcast screen wall and gateway comprising large square roughcast piers with pyramidal concrete caps, mounted with a pair of scrolling ironwork gates of 20th century appearance. Exterior face of screen wall and gate piers similar. Projecting forward from right hand side is a low curving roughcast screen wall containing a single gate of similar design to previous. Projecting forward at an angle at left hand extremity is a gateway comprised of two square roughcast piers with flat concrete caps, mounted with a pair of iron gates of similar design to previous; piers are unrendered concrete blockwork on garden side.

Architect

Not known

Historical Information:

Precise date of building not known but appears on OS map of 1832-3. In the 1880s it was the residence of Lucas Waring, and in the 1890s of Mr J. Balance. Listed in 1976 when it was owned by Mr W. Boyd; underwent a grant-aided repair scheme in 1979-80. The gateways appear to date from the mid-20th century. References - Primary Sources 1. OS Map 1832-3, Co Antrim 59. 2. C. Watson, The Story of the United Parishes of Glenavy, Camlin and Tullyrusk (Belfast, 1892), p 19. 3. OS Map 1920, Co Antrim 59 (does not show gateway to west). 4. OS Map 145-1, 1965-6 (shows west gateway in present position). Secondary Sources 1. RSUA, Taken for Granted (Belfast, 1984), p 122.

Criteria for listing

Architectural Interest

A. Style

B. Proportion

C. Ornamentation

D. Plan Form

F. Structural System

H-. Alterations detracting from the building

J. Setting

Historical Interest

X. Local interest

Evaluation:

This is an eighteenth century house in a Georgian style which has undergone some inappropriate alterations to the interior but retains its original exterior features, and displays an unusual arrangement of roof timbers.

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REFERENCE NUMBER: HB 20/15/017

ADDRESS: Glenville

101 Lurgan Road,

Glenavy

Crumlin

Antrim

BT29 4QF

SURVEY 1: B2

DATE OF LISTING: 14/04/1976

DATE OF RESURVEY: 14/02/1999

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1840-1859

CURRENT BUILDING USE: House

PRINCIPAL FORMER USE: House

OWNER CATEGORY: Private

DESCRIPTION:

A two-storey, three-bay, rubble blackstone gabled house with slated roof. Main entrance front faces east. East elevation symmetrical with a centrally positioned later gabled porch. Main roof Bangor blue slates in regular courses with dark blue ridge tiles. Two chimneys symmetrically positioned, of red brick with projecting brick course; modern pots. Wall of rubble blackstone and

boulders with lime mortar galleted; red brick eaves course. PVC gutter with PVC downpipe to left hand extremity. Red brick flat arches over windows with smooth cement render to underside of ground floor lintels. Three windows to first floor and two to ground floor, all modern rectangular timber fixed lights with narrow top hung vent containing modern pseudo-ledged glazing; deep projecting concrete cills, painted. Porch gabled, with slated roof and brown ridge tiles rising to abut first floor cill; PVC gutter and downpipe to each side. Timber barge boards in poor condition to front. Porch walls of concrete blockwork, painted. Front gable has rectangular timber window, sliding sash, vertically hung, 3 over 1, with horns, original; concrete cill. Doorway in north side of porch rectangular timber with ledged timber door containing panel of lozenge pattern glazing bars; early to mid-20th century bakelite doorknob and modern metal letterbox. Window in south side of porch is rectangular timber fixed light, three-pane. South gable of house is blank wall rendered with dry dash of crushed black stones; flush verge to roof. Rear elevation three windows wide to first floor. Roof slated as previous with one modern rooflight. PVC gutter and downpipe to right hand extremity; PVC soil pipe near centre. Walling as previous to front elevation. Three windows to first floor, rectangular timber fixed lights with top hung vents as on entrance front; projecting concrete cills to outer windows, smeared cement reveal to central window; red brick side reveals to left hand window. Ground floor has three rectangular windows, modern as previous. Window to left smaller than opening which is filled in at bottom by timber boarding; concrete cill of poor quality; modern brickwork used to block part of wall opening below cill. Window to right of that is set in a modern brick doorway, with rotting wooden lintel, concrete cill, and crudely cemented rubble stonework to fill opening below cill. Window in centre of elevation has shallow concrete cill with cement render to walling below it. Rectangular doorway to right hand side of elevation is now enclosed by modern timber conservatory. Original doorway has cement dressed opening with brick flat arch above; modern glazed door of 12 panes. Attached to rear elevation at left hand extremity is a single storey gabled outbuilding of rubble stonework and corrugated perspex roof, returning to the west, of overall poor quality. North gable of house is of rubble stonework as previous, with flush verges; one rectangular timber window as previous to entrance front, set in flat arch of brickwork; projecting concrete cill. Returning to north is a lean-to side porch of rubble stonework with rectangular timber door of herringbone pattern glazing set in brick jambs; two small rectangular windows to right of doorway, pseudo-ledged glazing, recessed cement cills, wooden heads. Lean-to roof of Bangor blue slates in regular courses. PVC rainwater goods. Roughly rendered top of outbuilding gable appears above lean-to roof. SETTING: The house stands at the end of a long lane in a very

rural area, with outbuildings of poor quality attached and detached on the north side. Hard surfaced area to front of house with grassy garden to rear.

Architect

Not known

Historical Information:

Precise date of building not known but it appears on the OS map of 1858 in its present form; a smaller building, along with most of the outbuildings, appears on the OS map of 1832. In the 1890s it was the residence of Mr R. Higginson. Subsequently owned by a mining company (by whom the sashed windows were replaced). References - Primary Sources 1. OS Map 1832-3. Co Antrim 58 (shows a smaller house). 2. OS map 1858, Co Antrim 58 (shows present house). 3. C. Watson, The Story of the United parishes of Glenavy, Camlin and Tullyrusk (Belfast, 1892), p 19.

Criteria for listing

Architectural Interest

Not listed

Historical Interest

Not listed

Evaluation:

This is a building of essentially early Victorian date built in the Georgian tradition, but it has lost much of its original character through inappropriate alterations and additions

*Appendix4: Defence Heritage Project*

DHP No: 0

Type: Flying Boat Station (Sandy Bay)

TD: Ballyvannen

Grid Ref: J115715

County: Antrim

Condition: Destroyed