

Owenreagh/Craignagapple Wind Farm

Ørsted Onshore Ireland Midco Limited

Environmental Statement – Technical
Appendix A7.1 Archaeological Desk-Based
Assessment

06 September 2023

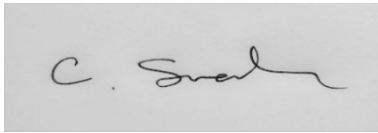
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Environmental Statement – Technical Appendix A7.1 Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Name	Description
ASAI	Areas of Significant Archaeological Interest
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
BS	Battlefield Sites
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists'
CSA	Core Study Area
DBA	Desk-based Assessment
DCSDLDP	Derry City Strabane District Local Development Plan
DfC	Department for Communities
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ES	Environmental Statement
HB	Historic Buildings
HE	Historic Environment
HED	Historic Environment Division
HNUS	Historic Nucleated Urban Settlements
HPG	Historic Park and Gardens
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments & Sites
LB	Listed Buildings
NGR	National Grid Reference
NI	Northern Ireland
OSNI	Ordnance Survey Northern Ireland
PPS	Policy Planning Statement
PRONI	Public Record Office of Northern Ireland
RMP	Record of Monuments and Places
ROI	Republic of Ireland
SM	Scheduled Monuments
SMR	Sites and Monuments Records
SPPS	Strategic Planning Policy Statement

DATA ENTRY FORM

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project title	Owenreagh/Craignagapple Wind Farm
Description	Repowering of the Operational Owenreagh Wind Farms
Report	Desk Based Assessment and Walkover Survey
Contractor name	Environmental Resources Management Ltd. (ERM)
Client	Ørsted Onshore Ireland Midco Limited

SITE LOCATION INFORMATION

Council	Derry City and Strabane District Council
Terrestrial Area	22.5 ha (Development Footprint)
Grid References	Approximate site centre: National Grid Reference (IGRS) 242900, 396600

PROJECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

Type of publication	Unpublished document/manuscript
Title	Owenreagh/Craignagapple Wind Farm – Archaeological Desk- Based Assessment
Author	Chris Swales
Date	December 2022

SUMMARY

An archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) has been undertaken by Environmental Resources Management Limited ('ERM') on behalf of Ørsted Onshore Ireland Midco Limited (the Applicant) for the Owenreagh/Craignagapple Wind Farm.

The purpose of this archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) is to establish the known and potential archaeological and heritage baseline and provide design advice for the proposed Owenreagh/Craignagapple Wind Farm (herein referred to as 'the Development') for which an application is to be submitted in 2023.

This report is an initial stage in the assessment process and will be used to inform Cultural Heritage Chapter of the forthcoming Environmental Statement (ES). The Cultural Heritage Chapter of the ES will utilise the baseline within this DBA to fully assess any potential effect to the archaeological resource.

The Core Study Area (CSA) for the assessment comprises the site boundary at the time of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Scoping; the final planning application boundary will be within this, and smaller than this. A 1 km study area, which includes the CSA and land within a 1 km radius of the CSA, was used to establish the known heritage resource (both designated and non-designated) as well as to inform potential for direct impacts on known and previously unidentified archaeology within the CSA.

A baseline review of heritage assets confirmed that there are no Designated Assets recorded within the CSA. Within the 1 km Study Area there are three Designated Assets including a likely Bronze Age stone circle, an early Christian burial site and a Post-Medieval Listed Building.

There are two non-designated assets recorded within Department for Communities (DfC) datasets located within the CSA. These consist of a Post-Medieval Still House and Slate Quarry recorded along the western edge of the CSA. A walkover survey identified two further assets, consisting of a likely Post-Medieval enclosure and a modern clearance cairn. These assets are confined to lower elevations within the western half of the CSA.

Within the 1 km Study area there are a further 14 non-designated assets listed within the DfC datasets, including a single historic building. Two of these assets consist of tombs and standing stones relating to an extensively developed early Prehistoric to Late Prehistoric ritual and funerary landscape, as evidenced in both the designated and non-designated assets located within the wider landscape. The remaining assets consist of Post-Medieval mills, kilns, still houses, bridges and a shooting lodge and are all assets associated with the rural economy and its supporting infrastructure.

As a result of the iterative design process the location of turbines and supporting infrastructure have been positioned to avoid heritage assets within the CSA. No assets are within 100 m of any groundworks associated with construction activities. The nearest known asset is a likely modern clearance cairn (WS1), located 100 m south-west of turbine T1.

Given the known resource on site, the archaeological potential for previously unknown assets within the CSA is considered low in upland areas (inclusive of Turbines 2, 5, 10, 11 and 12 and associated infrastructure). The potential across the CSA for unknown assets predating the Post-Medieval period is considered low. The known assets within the CSA date to the Post-Medieval and modern period, the bulk of these are located in the western half of the scheme at lower elevations. The potential for disturbing unknown assets is greatest around Turbines, 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13 and 14, and their associated infrastructure.

Based on the above baseline there is a potential for known/unknown buried archaeological remains to be impacted by the Development. A detailed assessment of direct impacts will be provided within the Cultural Heritage ES Chapter, which this DBA supports. Recommendations for measures to mitigate harm/or enhance heritage asset impacts will also be outlined within the Cultural Heritage ES Chapter.

1 INTRODUCTION

An archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) has been undertaken by ERM on behalf of Ørsted Onshore Ireland Midco Limited (the Applicant) for the Owenreagh/Craignagapple Wind Farm.

The purpose of this archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) is to establish the known and potential archaeological baseline and provide design advice for the proposed Owenreagh/Craignagapple Wind Farm (herein referred to as 'the Development') for which an application is to be submitted in 2023.

This report is an initial stage in the assessment process and will be used to inform Cultural Heritage Chapter of the forthcoming Environmental Statement (ES). The Cultural Heritage Chapter of the ES will utilise the baseline within this DBA to fully assess any potential effect on the archaeological resource. During decommissioning, construction and operation, the Development may have direct or indirect impacts upon archaeological features and heritage assets within the area. Any significant impacts as a result of the Development will be fully assessed within the Cultural Heritage Chapter of the ES and, where applicable, mitigation measures identified.

1.1 The Development

The Development includes the decommissioning of existing turbines and construction and operation of new turbines and associated infrastructure.

The Development involves the:

- Decommissioning of the operational Owenreagh I Wind Farm (Planning Ref: J/93/0286), which comprises nine turbines with a tip height of 60 m, operational since 1997;
- Decommissioning of the operational Owenreagh II Wind Farm (Planning Ref: J/2004/1015/F), which comprises six turbines with a tip height of 66 m, operational since 2009; and
- Construction of 14 wind turbines with tip height up to 156.5 m and rotor diameter up to 136 m.

The associated infrastructure will likely include, but is not limited to;

- Turbine Construction and associated crane pads (core Infrastructure);
- Blade Laydown Areas;
- Access track improvements;
- Substation Compound and Energy Storage Units Compound;
- Windfarm Construction Compound; and,
- Electrical infrastructure, with new cable trenches designed to sit alongside access tracks.

1.2 The Site

The Core Study Area (CSA) for the assessment comprises the site boundary at the time of EIA Scoping; the final planning application boundary will be within this, and smaller than this. The 623 ha CSA is located within Derry City and Strabane District Council ('the Council') on land approximately 5 kilometres (km) east of Strabane, in County Tyrone as shown on Figure 1 and approximately centred on IGRS 242900, 396600.

The Site comprises upland moorland and pasture. A series of burns drain off the hill and into the lowland areas. The area surrounding the CSA is rural in nature with scattered farmsteads, areas of enclosed pasture and plantation woodland at lower elevations.

The wider landscape can be characterised by a drop in topography towards the north and west and the meandering course of the Mourne River. A number of small settlements are located to the north and west, within 5 km of the Development site, such as Altishane, Glenmornan and Artigarvan, with associated minor roads.

Glenmornan is the closest notable settlement to the Site, approximately 2.3 km to the north of the nearest proposed turbine. There are a number of residential properties situated intermittently around the Site, the closest of which is located at Koram Road, approximately 900 m west of the nearest proposed turbine location. The closest property, which is not financially involved, is located at Napple Road, 1.205 km east of the nearest proposed turbine location.

1.3 Study Areas

In order to assess the known and potential heritage resource and the probability of direct impacts to cultural heritage assets, two areas have been utilised throughout the DBA

- Core Study Area; and,
- 1 km Study Area.

The Core Study Area (CSA) comprises the site boundary at the time of EIA Scoping; the final planning application boundary will be within this, and smaller than this, the extent and location of which is shown on Figure A7.1.1.

A 1 km study area, which includes the CSA and land within a 1 km radius of the CSA was used to establish the known heritage resource (both designated and non-designated) and inform an assessment of the potential for previously unidentified archaeology to be present within the CSA.

A 5 km study area, which includes the CSA and land within a 5 km radius of the CSA, has been used in the Cultural Heritage ES Chapter to identify designated assets requiring an assessment for indirect impacts. This 5 km Study Area has also been used in this DBA to provide an overview of heritage assets within the wide landscape around the Site.

2 LEGISLATION, POLICY AND GUIDANCE

The assessment has been undertaken in accordance with relevant heritage legislation and guidance as outlined below.

2.1 Legislation

The assessment of impacts to the historic environment falls under the Schedule 4 Environmental Impact Assessment (Northern Ireland) Regulations 2017 (updated 2020)¹, and this DBA informs the baseline against which this assessment will occur. This DBA is a technical appendix to the Environmental Statement (ES) that will accompany the application for consent.

Statutory protection for archaeology is principally outlined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)², as amended by the National Heritage Act (1983)³, and nationally important sites are listed in a Schedule of Monuments. The 1979 Act makes no reference to the settings of Scheduled Monuments.

Statutory protection for Listed Buildings is principally outlined in The Planning (Listed Buildings) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015⁴. The 2015 Act places a duty on the local planning authority with respect to Listed Buildings. The 2015 Act also places a duty to consult with the DfC in relation to Listed Buildings Consent. The 2015 Act makes no reference to the settings of Listed Buildings.

2.2 National Policy

The assessment will be conducted with reference to the relevant statutory and planning frameworks for cultural heritage. Cognisance will be taken of Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 6: Planning, Archaeology and Built Heritage⁵ (March 1999) and the Strategic Planning Policy Statement for Northern Ireland⁶ (SPPS, September 2015).

PPS6 includes the following relevant policies:

Policy BH 1: The Preservation of Archaeological Remains of Regional Importance and their Settings

The Department will operate a presumption in favour of the physical preservation in situ of archaeological remains of regional importance and their settings. These comprise monuments in State Care, scheduled monuments and other important sites and monuments which would merit scheduling. Development which would adversely affect such sites of regional importance or the integrity of their settings will not be permitted unless there are exceptional circumstances.

Policy BH 2: The Protection of Archaeological Remains of Local Importance and their Settings

Development proposals which would adversely affect archaeological sites or monuments which are of local importance or their settings will only be permitted where the Department considers the importance of the proposed development or other material considerations outweigh the value of the remains in question.

Policy BH 6: The Protection of Parks, Gardens and Demesnes of Special Historic Interest

The Department will not normally permit development which would lead to the loss of, or cause harm to, the character, principal components or setting of parks, gardens and demesnes of special historic

¹ The Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017. Updated 2020. [The Planning \(Environmental Impact Assessment\) Regulations \(Northern Ireland\) 2017 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2017/11/1/enacted) [accessed 2022.12.05]

² UK Government (1979) *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act*. Available at: www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46 [accessed 2022.12.05]

³ UK Government (1983) *National Heritage Act*. Available at: www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1983/47 [accessed 2022.15.05]

⁴ The Planning (Listed Buildings) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015. [The Planning \(Listed Buildings\) Regulations \(Northern Ireland\) 2015 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2015/11/1/enacted) [Accessed 2022.05.05]

⁵ PPS 6 Planning, Archaeology and Built Heritage 1999. [Planning Policy Statement 6 \(PPS 6\): Planning, Archaeology and the Built Heritage \(infrastructure-ni.gov.uk\)](https://www.infrastructure-ni.gov.uk/pps6) [Accessed 2022.12.05]

⁶

interest. 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.

Policy BH 11 Development affecting the Setting of a Listed Building

The Department will not normally permit development which would adversely affect the setting of a listed building. Development proposals will normally only be considered appropriate where all the following criteria are met: (a) the detailed design respects the listed building in terms of scale, height, massing and alignment; (b) the works proposed make use of traditional or sympathetic building materials and techniques which respect those found on the building; and (c) the nature of the use proposed respects the character of the setting of the building.

SPPS states its key aim in relation to Cultural 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.’

In relation to buried archaeology SPPS states:

‘Archaeological remains of regional importance include monuments in State Care, scheduled monuments and Areas of Significant Archaeological Interest (ASAs). Such sites (or constituent parts of them) benefit from statutory protection. Development which would adversely affect such sites or the integrity of their settings must only be permitted in exceptional circumstances.’

And

‘Development proposals which would adversely affect archaeological remains of local importance or their settings should only be permitted where the planning authority considers that the need for the proposed development or other material considerations outweigh the value of the remains and/or their settings.’

In relation to Listed Buildings SPPS states:

‘Listed Buildings of special architectural or historic interest are key elements of our built heritage and are often important for their intrinsic value and for their contribution to the character and quality of settlements and the countryside. It is important therefore that development proposals impacting upon such 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.’

In relation to Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes SPPS states:

‘Planning permission should not be granted for development that would lead to the loss of, or cause harm to, the overall character, principal components or setting of Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes. In assessing applications for development in or adjacent to Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes, particular account should be taken of the impact of the proposal on the archaeological, historical or botanical interest of the site. The integrity and overall quality and setting of the site including its original design concept and other associated features, including contribution to local landscape character, should where possible be maintained. In cases where approval is to be granted, the planning authority should seek to ensure the accurate recording of distinctive features that will be lost as a result of the development, by way of planning conditions.’

In relation to Conservation Areas SPPS states:

‘In the interests of protecting the setting of designated Conservation Areas, new development in proximity needs to be carefully managed so as to ensure it respects its overall character and appearance. Important views in and out of the Conservation Area should be retained.’

In relation to undesignated heritage assets SPPS states:

‘In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.’

2.3 Local Policy

Local Policy in relation to Archaeology and Cultural Heritage is detailed within the draft Derry City Strabane District Local Development Plan 2032⁷ (DCSDLDP).

The DCSDLDP largely mirrors SPPS. Relevant local planning policy includes:

HE 1 Archaeology and Upstanding Remains Archaeological Remains of Regional Importance

Planning permission will not be permitted where a development proposal would adversely affect archaeological remains of Regional importance such as Monuments in State Care, Scheduled Monuments, and Areas of Significant Archaeological Interest (ASAI). Development which would adversely affect such sites or the integrity of their settings must only be permitted in exceptional circumstances. Archaeological Remains of Local Importance Planning permission will not be granted for a development proposal which would adversely affect archaeological remains of local importance or their settings. Planning permission will only be granted where Council considers that the need for the proposed development or other material considerations outweigh the value of the remains and or their setting.

HE 4 Listed Buildings and their Settings Change of Use of a Listed Building

Planning Permission will only be granted, for a development proposal which would not adversely affect the setting of a listed building. Development proposals will normally only be considered appropriate where all the following criteria is met: - The detailed design respects the listed building in terms of scale, height, massing and alignment. - The works proposed make use of traditional or sympathetic building materials and techniques which respect those found on the building; and - The nature of the use proposed respects the character of the setting of the building.

HE 5 Conservation Areas

New development within or affecting the setting of a Conservation Area Planning Permission will be granted for a proposal that enhances the character or appearance where the opportunity to do so exists or to preserve its character or appearance where an opportunity to enhance does not arise.

HE 7 Historic Parks, Gardens, Demesnes and their Settings

The Council will not normally permit development which would lead to the loss of, or cause harm to, the character, principal components or setting of parks, gardens and demesnes of special historic interest. Where Planning Permission is granted, this will normally be conditional on the recording of any features of interest which will be lost before development commence.

2.4 Relevant Guidance

The following established guidelines and best practice guidance are pertinent to the assessment of development impacts on archaeology and cultural heritage:

- Guidance on Setting and the Historic Environment (2018) provided by the HED⁸;
- Development and Archaeology: Guidance on Archaeological Works in the Planning Process (2019) provided by HED⁹;
- Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments provided by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), and,
- ICOMOS guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments¹⁰.

⁷ [Derry City & Strabane - Local Development Plan \(LDP\) 2032 \(derrystrabane.com\)](https://www.derrystrabane.com/) [accessed 08/04/2022]

⁸ Department for Communities Historic Environment Division (2018) *Guidance on Setting and the Historic Environment*. Available online at: <https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/communities/guidance-on-setting-and-the-historic-environment.pdf> Accessed on: 07 June 2021

⁹ Department for Communities Historic Environment Division (2019) *Development and Archaeology: Guidance on Archaeological Works in the Planning Process*. Available online at: <https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/communities/dfc-hed-guidance-on-archaeological-works-in-the-planning-process.pdf> Accessed on: 07 June 2021

¹⁰ [icomos guidance on heritage impact assessments for cultural world heritage properties.pdf \(iccrom.org\)](https://www.iccom.org/) [accessed 08/04/2022]

Standards and Guidance published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists ('CIfA') have been followed in preparing this DBA, in particular the 'Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment'¹¹ and the 'Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment'¹².

¹¹ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) *Standard and Guidance for Commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment*, Published December 2014 (updated October 2020), [Online]Available at: https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GCommissioning_2.pdf [Accessed 22/08/2022]

¹² Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2017) *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*, Published December 2014, Updated January 2017 [Online]Available at: https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GDBA_4.pdf [Accessed 22/08/2022]

3 AIMS, METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES

3.1 Aims

The aims of this desk-based assessment are to:

- Establish the baseline information regarding the historic environment within the CSA and 1 km Study Area; and,
- Establish the potential for unknown buried archaeology to survive within the CSA.

A detailed assessment of direct impacts is not provided within this DBA. Instead, direct impacts are assessed within the Cultural Heritage ES Chapter, which this DBA supports. Recommendations for measures to mitigate harm/or enhance heritage asset impacts will also be outlined within the Cultural Heritage ES Chapter.

3.2 Methodology

The following methodology gives cognisance to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment. The DBA comprises a written report, including a description of heritage assets within the CSA and 1 km Study Area, a description of the area's wider historic character as well as a summary of the archaeological potential of the CSA.

A gazetteer of all designated and non-designated heritage assets within the CSA and 1 km Study Area is provided within Section 8.1 of this report. A gazetteer of all designated assets within the 5 km Study Area is provided within Section 8.2 of this report.

Indirect impacts of the Development are discussed within the accompanying Cultural Heritage ES Chapter and not within this DBA.

The following section outlines the methodology used to fulfil the aims of the DBA stated in Section 3.1 above.

3.2.1 Baseline data collection

In order to establish the historic environment baseline and aid in the assessment of the archaeological potential of the CSA, a comprehensive desk-based review of data from the following sources:

- Department for the Communities' datasets of nationally historic environment assets published 23rd February 2022, including:
 - Scheduled Historic Monument Areas;
 - Sites and Monuments Records;
 - Areas of Special Archaeological Interest;
 - Defence Heritage;
 - Historic Parks and Gardens;
 - Industrial Heritage Record;
 - Listed Buildings;
 - Northern Ireland Sites and Monuments Records; and
 - Areas of Archaeological Potential.
- Cartographic evidence as held by the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland (PRONI), consulted on 23/2/2023;
- Documentary Evidence as held by PRONI, consulted on 23/2/2022; and,
- Contemporary Aerial Photography as held by PRONI, consulted on 28/2/2022.

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

3.2.2 Walkover Survey

A site walkover was undertaken across the CSA on the 08/03/2022. The purpose of the walkover survey was to:

- Validate the baseline dataset within the CSA and to identify any other unrecorded archaeological remains that may exist within the CSA; and,
- Identify unforeseen factors which may result in impacts to the historic environment as a result of the Development. Any previously unknown heritage assets present within the CSA were located using ArcGIS Collector, and recorded by use of digital photography with an appropriate scale.

The results of the walkover survey are detailed in Section 5.2 of this DBA.

3.2.3 Assumptions and limitations

This assessment comprises a desk-based review of information taken from DfC datasets as well as a variety of secondary sources. Whilst this information is assumed to be accurate, it does not constitute a complete record of the historic environment and does not preclude the potential for hitherto unidentified archaeological remains or deposits to be encountered within the CSA.

Due to the restricted access of archival services during the COVID-19 pandemic, the historic environment baseline data has been restricted to readily available digital sources and on-site surveys.

4 ASSESSMENT BASELINE

4.1 Character, Geology and Topography

The CSA takes in Owenreagh Hill (summitting at 453 m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD; approximately sea level), running from the uplands of the hill down its northern slope to farmland to the south and north of Glenmornan Road. There are several watercourses which run from the CSA to the north and west and drain into the Glenmornan River, located approximately 500 m north of the CSA. There is also one water body nearby in Moor Lough, which is approximately 1.2 km north-east of the nearest proposed turbine. The area surrounding the CSA is rural in nature with scattered farmsteads, areas of enclosed pasture and plantation woodland at lower elevations.

The topography of the CSA and its immediate vicinity comprises undulating upland. The CSA itself varies significantly in elevation, with new infrastructure proposed at elevations as low as 228 m AOD in the north of the CSA, to 368 m AOD in the south-west of the CSA.

The underlying bedrock geology of the CSA is made up of the Argyll Group of Quartzite, Metalimestone, Psammite, Semipelite and Pelite. The superficial geology, where recorded, consists of Glacial Till and bands of peat¹³.

The CSA sits within three townlands; Craignagapple, in the parish of Leckpatrick, Ballykeery in the parish of Donadgedy and Ligfordum or Douglas, in the parish of Ardstraw. The CSA is entirely located within the barony of Strabane Lower, in the ancient diocese of Derry and the county of Tyrone. The nearest town is Strabane, some 5 km west of the CSA. Glenmornan is the closest notable settlement to the CSA, approximately 2.3 km to the north from the nearest proposed turbine. A number of additional small settlements are located to the north and west, within 5 km of the Development site, such as Altishane and Artigarvan.

Within the wider landscape, Evish Hill (249 m AOD) and Knockavoe Hill are located to the west of the CSA, with the low lying floodplains and river valleys of the Cavanalee River and the Mourne beyond. Strabane, sits on either side of the bank of the Mourne River. To the north of the CSA, lay the floodplain and River Valley of the Glenmornan River, beyond which are hills and then a drop down into the Burn Dennett river valley, some 4 km distant. To the east of the CSA is a small river valley containing the north to south aligned Ballykeery Road and the Meendamp Burn. To the east of this valley is Balix Hill (403 m AOD). To the east of Balix Hill is the north to south aligned floodplain and river valley of the Inver Burn, also containing the B48 Longland Road (6.6 km east), beyond which is the Sperrin Hills. Mullaghcarbatagh Hill is the first of the Sperrin Hills encountered (517 m AOD) and is located some 9.5 km distant. To the south of the CSA lay Craigatuke Hill, beyond which the topography descends into the floodplain and river valley of the Glenelly River, upon which the settlement of Plumbridge is located, some 6.5 km south-east. The settlement of Newtown Stewart lay on the confluence of the Rivers Strule and Owenkillew, some 10.5 km south.

4.2 Baseline Context

The following section presents a summary of the known historical and archaeological baseline, with designated and non-designated assets identified via their primary ID as listed within the DfC datasets.

A full summary of these assets, associated IDs, descriptions and period designation is presented in Section 8, gazetteer of archaeological sites.

Where possible, assets have been assigned to time periods as defined within Table A7.1.1.

Table A7.1. 1. Period Definitions

Period name		Date range
Early Prehistory	Palaeolithic to Mesolithic	12,700 BC – 4000 BC

¹³ https://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?&_ga=2.184899754.2030730285.1646064155-1306503437.1643365743 [Accessed 28.02.2022]

	Neolithic	4,000 BC – 2,500 BC
Later Prehistory	Chalcolithic and Bronze Age	2,500 BC – 500 BC
	Iron Age	500 BC – AD 400
Early Christian Period		AD 400 – 1169
Medieval		AD1169 - 1600
Post-Medieval to Modern		AD 1600 - 1900
Modern		1900 - present AD

4.3 Designated assets

Designated Assets are defined as:

- Scheduled Monuments (SM);
- Listed Buildings (LB);
- Historic Parks and Gardens (HPG);
- Conservation Areas;
- World Heritage Sites; and,
- Battlefield Sites (BS).

There are no Designated Assets recorded within the CSA. Within the 1 km Study Area there three Designated Assets recorded (Table A7.1.2).

Table A7.1. 2. List of Designated Assets within 1 km Study Area

Designation	Main Ref	LB Grade	Description	Period
SM	TYR005:014		Stone circle	Prehistoric
SM	TYR011:017		Killeen	Early Christian
LB	HB10/09/028	B2	House and outbuilding	Post-Medieval

There are 37 Designated Assets recorded within the 5 km Study Area. These consist of:

- 15 Scheduled Monuments;
- 21 Listed Buildings; and,
- One Historic Park and Garden.

The Scheduled Monuments consist of six Neolithic to early bronze age Tombs, five Late Neolithic to early Bronze Age Stone Circles or standing stones, three early Christian settlement and funerary sites and a single Post-Medieval asset; the remains of a 17th century house.

Listed Buildings consist of a single Category A building at Holy Hill House. The Historic Park and Garden is associated with this asset. The remaining Listed Buildings are all Post-Medieval Category B assets, nine of which are also related to Holy Hill House and sit within the Designed Park and Garden. Notable key assets consist of houses, churches and mills.

There are no recorded Conservation Areas, Battlefield Sites or World Heritage sites within the 5 km Study Area. The nearest relates to the Scion Mills Conservation Area, located 7.5 km to the west of the CSA.

4.4 Non-designated assets

There are two non-designated assets recorded within DfC datasets within the CSA.

Table A7.1. 3 Non-designated Assets within the CSA

Designation	Main Ref	Description	Period
Not designated	04116:000:00	Owenreagh Still House	Post-Medieval
Not designated	04121:000:00	Owenreagh Slate Quarry and Limekiln	Post-Medieval

Both assets are Post-Medieval industrial locations associated with the local rural economy.

Within the 1 km Study Area there are a further 14 non-designated assets listed within the DoC datasets, including a single Historic Building.

Table A7.1. 4 Non-designated Assets within 1 km Study Area

Designation	Main Ref	LB Grade	Description	Period
N/A	TYR005:011	N/A	Carnanbane: Megalithic Tomb	Neolithic
N/A	TYR006:008	N/A	Standing stone	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age
N/A	TYR011:036	N/A	Mass rock	Post-Medieval
N/A	04105:000:00	N/A	Corn kiln	Post-Medieval
N/A	04106:000:00	N/A	Bridge	Post-Medieval
N/A	04107:000:00	N/A	Bridge	Post-Medieval
N/A	04108:000:00	N/A	Bridge	Post-Medieval
N/A	04122:000:00	N/A	Still House	Post-Medieval
N/A	04125:000:00	N/A	Old Still House	Post-Medieval
N/A	04147:000:00	N/A	Bridge	Post-Medieval
N/A	04148:000:00	N/A	Bridge	Post-Medieval
N/A	04149:000:00	N/A	Bridge	Post-Medieval
N/A	04105:000:00	N/A	Corn Kiln	Post-Medieval

N/A	04106:000:00	N/A	Bridge	Post-Medieval
N/A	HB10/11/015	HB	Moorlough Shooting Lodge	Post-Medieval
N/A	TYR011:030	N/A	Mound	Uncertain

Two of these assets relate to an extensively developed early Prehistoric to Late Prehistoric ritual and funerary landscape, as evidenced by numerous other sites that fall within this broad category located within the 5 km Study Area. The unknown mound to the east of the CSA may also fall into this category, possibly being a Bronze Age burial site/barrow. The remaining assets consist of mills, kilns, still houses, bridges and a shooting lodge and are all assets associated with the rural economy and its supporting infrastructure.

4.5 Previous Archaeological Investigations

A review of records held online in DfC datasets has identified a single previous archaeological investigation within the CSA and 1 km Study Area. In 2008 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken on groundworks associated with the installation of 6 new turbines and associated infrastructure of the Owenreagh II Wind Farm (Doc Ref: AE/08/01). No archaeological features were identified. The watching brief was centred on 242711, 395739.

5 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BASELINE CONTEXT

5.1 Introduction

The following section gives a brief description of the wider area's archaeological and historical background, presented by period.

A full description of all designated and non-designated assets is provided within the heritage gazetteer, Sections 8.1 and 8.2 of this report. Section 8.1 provides the gazetteer of assets within the CSA and 1 km Study Area. Section 8.2 provides the gazetteer of all designated assets within the 5 km Study Area.

The location of all designated and undesignated assets within the CSA and 1 km Study Area is recorded across Figures A7.1.2 and A7.1.3.

5.1.1 Prehistory

Early Prehistory

There is no evidence of Palaeolithic or Mesolithic heritage assets or findspots within the CSA or 1 km Study Area. This is representative of a paucity of early Prehistoric evidence within Ireland, thought to be reflective of the landscape's periglacial conditions, with evidence of human occupation (albeit transient) increasing in visibility during the Mesolithic period in line with early Holocene climatic amelioration and glacial retreat. Within Northern Ireland the most prominent Mesolithic site is located c. 50 km north-east of the CSA, at Coleraine, County Londonderry; this is the archaeological site of Mount Sandel, which is sited on a bluff overlooking the River Bann and records numerous pits, hearths and flints¹⁴ and reflects a temporary settlement dated to c. 7000 BC. County Antrim, further east of Mount Sandel records several additional later Mesolithic sites, producing a range of stone tools including polished axes. Shell midden sites are also known around the coast of Ireland.

From c. 4000 BC the Neolithic period saw a shift from an itinerant hunter-gather population to a sedentary agrarian society. Whilst there is debate with regards to the mechanism for this change, the Neolithic can be predominately characterised by the appearance of pottery, funerary monumentality and early agricultural cultivation¹⁵. Funerary monuments dating to the Neolithic through the early Bronze Age are common in the upland and lowland landscapes around Owenreagh taking the form of Court Tombs, Portal Tombs and Wedge Tombs.

There are no Neolithic records within the CSA. However, Neolithic assets are recorded within the 1 km Study Area and the wider landscape beyond. Within the 1 km Study Area a single Neolithic asset is recorded (TYR005:011), comprising of a destroyed Portal Tomb, located 680 m north of the CSA and overlooking the Glenmornan River with views to the north and west. Nothing survives of the tomb above ground. Within the 5 km Study Area a further 11 Megalithic tombs are recorded. The nearest of these is the Rocking Stone Portal Tomb (TYR005:002), located 2.3 km north-west of the CSA on the floodplain beside the Glenmornan River with excellent views to the north and west to the River Mourne. Beyond the 5 km Study Area, Neolithic monuments are common in the upland zones of the Sperrin Hills to the east.

Early Prehistoric Archaeological Potential

Due to the scarcity of early Prehistoric monuments within the 1 km Study Area and absence of find spots there is a low potential for previously undiscovered early Prehistoric archaeological evidence within the CSA. Within the wider landscape, assets consist of well recorded funerary monuments that are clearly visible in the landscape. Should evidence survive within the CSA, it is likely to constitute isolated lithic find spots only.

¹⁴ Waddell, J. 2005, The Prehistoric Archaeology of Ireland. The Mesolithic.

¹⁵ Waddell, J. 2005, The Prehistoric Archaeology of Ireland. The Neolithic.

Bronze Age

Chalcolithic and Bronze Age Ireland is traditionally defined by the introduction and use of copper and copper alloys for the manufacture of tools, ornaments, and weapons. Bronze Age technology was reliant on supplies of copper and tin from a range of wider sources across Britain and Europe, meaning that the Bronze Age in Ireland saw the development of an international trade network. With the emergence of bronze as a technology, the complexity and ostentatiousness of material cultural and funerary/ritual monumentality increased. This can be seen in the archaeological record with selected ceramics, jewellery and funerary traditions with grave goods having been identified as being made and imported from Britain and the Continent¹⁶.

Within the landscape around the CSA, the move from the Neolithic to the Bronze Age is recorded in a change of monument styles. From the third millennium BC standing stones and stone circles become the dominant monument forms, with funerary sites now taking the form of cairns, cist and urned burials within flat and mounded cemeteries. Burials are often associated with Urns of the Beaker and Corded Ware traditions¹⁷.

Whilst the ritual and funerary landscape is well preserved, there is significantly less evidence of settlement¹⁸. Burnt mounds are common throughout Ireland but associated settlement sites less so.

Within the CSA there are no Bronze Age assets. Within the 1 km Study Area there are two assets firmly associated with this period (TYR006:008 and TYR005:014), with one further asset undated but possibly dating to the Bronze Age (TYR011:030). TYR006:008 records the location of a former standing stone located 720 m north of the CSA and beside the River Glemnornan to the north. TYR005:014 records the location of a stone circle located 1 km north of the CSA, on a slight knoll above the Glenmornan river valley. TYR011:030 records the location of an undated mound located c. 650 east of the CSA within the Meendamp Burn valley between Owenreagh Hill and Balix Hill. The mound may potentially represent the remains of a funerary cairn. Within the 5 km Study area a further 18 assets are recorded that likely date to the Bronze Age. These consist of six standing stone or stone circle sites, 10 funerary cists, one burial urn and a single findspot representing the recovery of a bronze axe head with associated flints. The nearest of these assets is located some 2.3 km from the CSA. The majority of the ritual monuments and funerary sites are located to the east of the CSA, on slopes above and around the Inver Burn, located some 4 km distant. There are no settlement sites or burnt mounds indicative of settlement recorded within the 1 km Study Area or the wider 5 km landscape.

Bronze Age Archaeological Potential

Due to the scarcity of Bronze Age monuments within the 1 km Study Area and absence of find spots there is a low potential for previously undiscovered Bronze Age archaeological evidence within the CSA. Within the wider landscape assets consist of well recorded funerary monuments that are clearly visible in the landscape. Should evidence survive within the CSA, it is likely to constitute isolated lithic find spots only.

5.1.2 Iron Age to Early Christian Period

The 1st millennia BC saw a shift in bronze to iron technologies, a decrease in the visibility of funerary/ritual traditions within the landscape and a perceptible increase in defensive and communal centres. In contrast to the earlier prehistoric periods, Irish Iron-Age archaeology is highly visible, with surviving settlement examples in the form of unenclosed platform settlements (Raths and Cashels), hillforts crannogs and duns.

By the late 1st century AD the peoples of Ireland appear in Roman written records. Tacitus records that in 82AD, Agricola, Governor of Britain was making plans to sail west and invade Ireland, following

¹⁶ Waddell, J. 2005, The Prehistoric Archaeology of Ireland. The Bronze Age

¹⁷ Waddell, J. 2005, The Prehistoric Archaeology of Ireland. The Bronze Age

¹⁸ Ibid

a successful campaign against the Caledonian tribes north of the Forth/Clyde isthmus in modern day Scotland. Tacitus describes the peoples of Ireland in scant detail, recording that the coastal peoples are known through commercial intercourse and trade. Irish trade with the Roman world during this period is attested with Roman finds being recovered from a range of sites¹⁹. Tacitus also records that a deposed minor king from Ireland arrived on British soil seeking Roman aid in reconquering his lands²⁰.

The most notable settlement sites from the period take the form of large 'Royal Sites' such as Tara, Navan, Rathcroghan and Knockaulin. There are no such Royal Sites within 50 km of the CSA. Local settlement sites are characterised by smaller Rathes, Cashels and Crannogs. The exact dating for these sites is unclear with no distinction between Iron Age and early Christian settlements of the 5th century. The spread of settlement types and sites is suggestive of an island split into numerous kingdoms, many quite small, each with its own ruler more akin to a Chieftain in a position of power through martial skill rather than a dynastic King. Inter and intra tribal conflict would appear to have been commonplace, with groups of men who had not reached 'manhood' and married, or 'flan' men, banding together to raid and plunder²¹.

Continental missionaries brought Christianity to Ireland in around 400AD with religious sites being founded from the 6th century onwards and the first Irish Christian texts being produced. Christianity became²². Christianity flourished, with the monastery at Armagh, located 70 km to the south-west of the Site becoming the religious centre of Ireland. The arrival of Viking raiders in the 9th century saw frequent attacks on religious sites and the church thrown into some array, under native and Christian chiefs churches were destroyed, church lands appropriated by laymen, monastic schools deserted, and lay abbots ruled at Armagh and elsewhere. This turmoil in the church wasn't resolved until the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland in 1169AD.

There are no assets dating to this period within the CSA. Within the 1 km Study Area there is a possible early Christian asset, TYR011:017, comprising a burial site located 540 m east of the CSA within the Meendamp Burn valley between Owenreagh Hill and Balix Hill.

Assets within the wider 5 km Study Area include 17 settlement sites made up of 16 Rathes and a single Crannog. The nearest of these assets is a cashel located c. 3.5 km north of the CSA on high ground above the Burn Dennett. The bulk of these assets are located to the north-west, north and north-east and situated above the Glenmoran River, the Burn Dennet and its southern tributaries. A further eight undated assets are also likely to be associated with this period. These are made up of circular enclosures, possibly the remains of Rathes. The nearest of these assets is located 1.7 km north of the CSA, sited at c. 170 m AOD on a terrace overlooking the Glenmoran River.

Iron Age to Early Christian Archaeological Potential

Due to the scarcity of assets from this period within the 1 km Study Area and absence of find spots there is a low potential for previously undiscovered Iron Age or early Christian archaeological evidence within the CSA. Within the wider landscape assets consist of well recorded funerary and settlement sites that are clearly visible in the landscape. Should evidence survive within the CSA, it is likely to constitute isolated metal and pottery find spots only.

5.1.3 Medieval Period

From 1169AD and over the succeeding centuries a series of invading forces (English and Scottish) landed on the shores of Ireland, importing new hierarchies, societal organisation, religious beliefs and the creation of new settlements. The Anglo-Norman invasion of 1169AD established colonies along the east and south coast of Ireland. Thousands of settlers followed the military forces, and a feudal system of governance was introduced including the creation of new titles in the form of Lords, Earls and Sheriffs. The English presence in Ireland at the end of the 15th century was centred in a small number of areas, focused upon the eastern and southern seaboard and parts of the south-west and south-east. These areas, governed from Dublin, bore allegiance to the English monarch as lord of

¹⁹ dePaor, M et al 1978. Early Christian Ireland

²⁰ Fraser, J. E. 2008. The Roman Conquest of Scotland. The Battle of Mons Graupius AD84

²¹ Fraser, J. E. 2008. The Roman Conquest of Scotland. The Battle of Mons Graupius AD84

²² dePaor, M et al 1978. Early Christian Ireland

Ireland. However, direct English rule did not extend across the majority of the country, which remained under the control of the Gaelic lordships. The period 1536–1691AD saw the first full conquest of Ireland by England and its colonization with mostly Protestant settlers from Great Britain. This was the period of ‘Plantation’. The plantations led to the founding of many towns (including Strabane locally to the CSA), massive demographic, cultural and economic changes, changes in land ownership and the landscape, and also to centuries of ethnic and sectarian conflict. The period saw Irish society outside of the English colonies transform from a locally driven, intertribal, clan-based Gaelic structure to a centralised, monarchical, state-governed society, similar to those found elsewhere in Europe. In 1536AD King Henry VIII deposed the FitzGerald dynasty as Lords Deputies of Ireland and the new Kingdom of Ireland was declared by Henry VIII in 1541. In 1691, Catholic Jacobites surrendered at Limerick, cementing Protestant dominance in Ireland²³.

Local to the CSA, settlement throughout this period can be categorised as small scale hamlets or farmsteads. No assets assigned to the Medieval period are recorded within the CSA or within either of the Study Areas and it is likely the CSA was used for grazing at this time.

Medieval Archaeological Potential

Due to the lack of assets from this period within the 1 km or 5km Study Areas and absence of find spots, there is a low potential for previously undiscovered Medieval archaeological evidence within the CSA. Should evidence survive within the CSA, it is likely to constitute isolated metal and pottery find spots only.

5.1.4 Post-Medieval Period

The Post-Medieval period saw changes to the regional and national socio-economic climate, with everyday life set against the backdrop of religious upheaval from the late 16th century and political upheaval from the 17th century leading to the creation of an independent Ireland in 1921 and the adoption of the modern border between Ireland and Northern Ireland. These changes were predominately characterised by a shift from dispersed rural populations to larger villages and townships, as a direct result of the change from subsistence farming to homogenised agricultural practices.

Cartographic Analysis

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

OSNI Historical First Edition (1832-1846)

The First Edition map (Figure 7.1.4) only partially covers the CSA, with the south-west edge of Owenreagh Hill not depicted. The upper elevations of Owenreagh Hill c. 400 m AOD to 260 m AOD can be characterised as upland pasture and marsh dotted with a series of slate quarries, kilns and extraction pits. A series of burns and small watercourses drain off the hill and into the lowland areas. The upland zone is noted as being a ‘swamp’ and no heritage assets are recorded.

At lower elevations below c 260 m AOD the CSA is depicted as pasture, subdivided into smaller land parcels with associated farmsteads and connecting road and transport infrastructure. Within this lowland zone the following known assets are depicted:

- 04116:000:00 – Owenreagh Still House;
- 04121:000:00 – Owenreagh Slate Quarry and Limekiln; and,
- 04147:000:00 - Bridge at Ballykeery / Craignagapple.

On the northern periphery of the CSA, the Historic Building HB10/11/015 (Moorlough Shooting Lodge) is not depicted. Asset WS1 (clearance cairn) and WS2 (enclosure), both identified during the walkover survey of the CSA, are also not recorded (see Section 5.2 below).

²³ Bartlett, T. 2010. Ireland: A History.

OSNI Historical Second Edition (1846-1862)

The Second Edition map only partially covers the CSA, with the entire northern and western sections of Owenreagh Hill not depicted. Only the eastern edge of the CSA is depicted. Within the areas available for review the land use in Upland and Lowland zones is unchanged from the First Edition map. The upland zone is not depicted and cannot be assessed.

Within the lowland zone the following known assets are depicted:

- 04147:000:00 - Bridge at Ballykeery / Craignagapple.

OSNI Historical Third Edition (1900-1907)

The Third Edition OS covers the CSA in its entirety and shows the land use in the Upland and Lowland zones as unchanged from that depicted in the First Edition map. The Upland zone is upland pasture and no heritage assets are recorded.

Within the lowland zone the following known assets are depicted:

- 04147:000:00 - Bridge at Ballykeery / Craignagapple; and,
- HB10/11/015 – Moorlough Shooting Lodge.

It should be noted that while Moorlough Shooting Lodge is depicted, it is not recorded at the NGR recorded on the DfC dataset. The Shooting Lodge is recorded just south of the Bridge at Ballykeery / Craignagapple at NGR 243742, 396831.

Asset WS1 (clearance cairn) and WS 2 (enclosure), both identified during the walkover survey of the CSA, are also not recorded (see Section 5.2 below).

OSNI Historical Fourth Edition (1905-1957)

The Fourth Edition OS shows the Development site in its entirety. the land use in Upland and Lowland zones is unchanged from the First Edition map. The Upland zone is upland pasture and no heritage assets are recorded.

Within the lowland zone the following known assets are depicted:

- 04147:000:00 - Bridge at Ballykeery / Craignagapple.

It should be noted that while Moorlough Shooting Lodge is not labelled on the Fourth Edition, a structure is recorded in the locale of the NGR recorded on the DfC dataset. However, this structure is not named.

Asset WS1 (clearance cairn) and WS2 (enclosure), both identified during the walkover survey of the CSA, are also not recorded (see Section 5.2 below).

Aerial Photography (PRONI and Britain from Above)

A search for aerial photography was conducted via PRONI Contemporary Mapping and Britain from Above. The search covered the CSA and revealed no aerial photographs.

Documentary sources

A search of the PRONI 'e-Catalogue'²⁴ was carried out for key place names within the vicinity of the Development Site. Searches were carried out for the nearby settlements of Altishane, Glenmornan, Artigarvan, Ballymagorry, Strabane and Sion Mills.

²⁴ https://apps.proni.gov.uk/eCatNI_IE/SearchPage.aspx [accessed 28.02.2022]

A search for the keyword 'Altishane' produced six records, all of which related to the funding and running of the local school.

A search for the keyword 'Glenmornan' produced 22 records, all of which related to electoral records, church records or correspondence associated with the running of the local school.

A search for the keyword 'Artigarvan' produced 67 records, all of which related to electoral records, church records, private correspondence or school records.

A search for the keyword 'Ballymagory' produced 15 records, all of which related to electoral private correspondence, estate maps or electoral records.

A search for the keyword 'Sion Mills' produced 255 records, relating to electoral records, private correspondence, photographs and prints, plans and sections, maps, school records and financial records.

None of these records are directly relevant to our understanding of the CSA and the 1 km Study Area.

Within the local area the nearest substantial settlement is Strabane, located just over 5 km to the west of the CSA, with the town positioned either side of the River Mourne. Strabane was founded in the early 17th century. Its corporation comprised a provost, 12 free burgesses, a recorder, a chamberlain, two sergeants-at-mace, a constable, a beadle, and an inspector of the grain market. Strabane in 1783 is recorded as having 13,000 inhabitants and was established as the chief trading point for nearby rural communities adjacent to the Site.

A search for the keyword 'Strabane' produced too great a number of records for the 'e-Catalogue' to process. As such, a refined search for 'Strabane' limiting the dates for records to between 1700 and 1899 was launched. This search produced 4883 records comprising of:

- Workhouse records;
- Records of land sales;
- Church records;
- School records;
- Private correspondence;
- Rent records;
- Estate maps and plans;
- Court records;
- Electoral records; and,
- Parish records.

None of these records are directly relevant to our understanding of the CSA and the 1 km Study Area.

Post-Medieval baseline

Two non-designated assets relating to the Post-Medieval period are recorded within the CSA. Owenreagh Still House (04116:000:00) and Owenreagh Slate Quarry and Limekiln (04121:000:00) are both located in close proximity at the western limit of the CSA.

Within the 1 km Study Area a single designated asset is recorded (HB10/09/028), comprising of a detached, single storey house with thatch roof (HB10/09/028) located 650 m east of the CSA. The house was built c. 1840 and is first recorded on the second edition Ordnance Survey map of 1854.

Whilst not Listed, Moorlough Shooting Lodge (HB10/11/015) is located 50 m north of the CSA. This asset is accredited with the status of a Historic Building. The Lodge was built c. 1850 and is first recorded on the second edition Ordnance Survey map of 1854 captioned 'Moorlough Shooting Lodge'.

There are a further 10 assets relating to this period recorded within the 1 km Study Area. Six of these assets are recorded as bridges; (04147:000:00, 04148:000:00, 04149:000:00, 04106:000:00, 04107:000:00 and 04108:000:00), two are recorded as Still Houses (04122:000:00 and

04125:000:00), one is recorded as a kiln (04105:000:00) and the remaining asset is a religious site (TYR011:036), a Mass Rock.

The bridge at Silverhill/Gorticrum Scotch (04106:000:00) is located 950 m north-west of the CSA and the bridge at Keenaghan/Knocknahorna (04107:000:00) is located 380 m north-west of the CSA. Both bridges ford the Owenreagh Burn. The bridge at Knockinarvoer (04108:000:00) is located 300 m north of the CSA and fords the Glentrasna Burn. The bridge at Ballykeery/Craignagapple (04147:000:00) is located 15 m east of the CSA. The bridge at Ballykeery (04148:000:00) is located 290 m east of the CSA. The bridge at Ballykeery / Meendamp (04149:000:00) is located 500 m east of the CSA. All three bridges ford the Ballykeery Burn.

Still houses were buildings for the distilling of sprits and were a common feature of the rural economy throughout the 19th century. The Still House at Owenreagh (04116:000:00) is located 15 west of the CSA. The Still House at Knocknahorna/Owenreagh (04122:000:00) is located 200 m west of the CSA. The Old Still House at Keenaghan/Silverhill (04125:000:00) is located 890 m west of the CSA.

A corn mill is recorded at Knockinarvoer (04105:000:00), located 425 m north of the CSA.

Mass Rock (TYR011:036) is located 475 m east of the CSA. The stone is positioned against a boundary wall adjacent to the current farmhouse and cannot easily be identified from the numerous natural stones in the surrounding fields without local knowledge. The stone is positioned with several smaller stones surrounding it.

Within the 5 km Study Area a further 31 assets assigned to the Post-Medieval are recorded, with 28 of these being Listed or Historic Buildings and one being a Designated Park and Garden (T-022), and one additional asset designated as a Scheduled Monument (TYR006:048).

T-022 is a Designated Park and Garden servicing the Category A Listed Manor House of Holy Hill House (HB10/11/001 A). The Designated Park and Garden measures c. 79 ha and surrounds the House as well as the Category B Listed outbuildings, dog house, ash pit, farmyard walling and gates (HB10/11/001 B), farmhouse (HB10/11/001 C), additional outbuildings (HB10/11/001 D, HB10/11/001 E, HB10/11/001 H), outbuildings and walling (HB10/11/001 F), stables, boiler house and walling (HB10/11/001 F), stables, boiler house and walling (HB10/11/001 G), stables (HB10/11/001 J), saw mill (HB10/11/001 K) and walls, glass houses and potting shed (HB10/11/001 L). Holy Hill House (HB10/11/001 A) is a detached symmetrical five-bay, three-storey-over concealed basement double-pile house, built c. 1670. Since the seventeenth century, the house name has variously been recorded as Holyhill, Holihill, Holly Hill and Holy Hill. Several early features remain intact both internally and externally, and later additions enhance the intrinsic interest of the house, including modifications to allow the insertion of windows from Ballymena Castle. The house occupies an extensive demesne with an exceptionally well preserved farmyard complex to rear (HB10/11/001B-L). The Designated Park and Garden is located 2.25 km north-west of the CSA, at its nearest point. The Manor House is located c. 3 km north-west of the CSA.

The remaining Listed Buildings consist of houses, churches and mills chiefly located to the east and north of the CSA along settlements adjacent to the modern B48 and B49 public carriageways: Plumbridge, Donemana and Artigarvan.

Scheduled Monument TYR006:048 records the location of a 17th century house, now in poor condition.

Post-Medieval Archaeological Potential

DfC assets dating to the Post-Medieval period are recorded within the CSA. These assets take the form of a Still House and Slate Quarry recorded along the western edge of the CSA. Within the wider landscape, assets consist of standings structures and a single religious site located well outside of the CSA. It is not considered likely that additional archaeological features, outside of those identified, are present within the CSA. However, it is considered probable that isolated finds associated with Post-Medieval industrial assets do survive within the CSA and may be encountered.

5.1.5 Modern Era

Given the rural nature of the Site and the surrounding landscape, little change is evident in the modern period, beyond the erection of isolated domestic dwellings along and the installation of new energy infrastructure and roads. The key change within the CSA is the construction of the previously consented wind farm in the late 1997 and 2009.

Within the wider 5 km Study Area, there has been limited expansion of settlements at Altishane, Ballynagran, Antigarvan and Ballymagary and Dunnamanagh to the north of the CSA. To the east, limited residential development is observed at Balle and Douglas Bridge, with significant expansion of Strabane. To the south, limited residential development is observed at Plumbridge.

No assets are recorded in the DfC datasets within the CSA or within the 1 km Study Area.

However, a previously unrecorded asset was located during the walkover of the CSA. Clearance cairn WS1 was identified at NGR 241647, 397057. Further details are provided in Section 5.2.

Modern Archaeological Potential

No DfC assets dating to the Modern period are recorded within the CSA or the 1 km Study Area. A walkover survey of the CSA did however identify a modern clearance cairn within the north-west area of the CSA. It is not considered likely that additional archaeological features, outside of those identified, are present within the CSA. Post-Medieval industrial assets, identified within the western half of the CSA at low elevation, likely had continued use into the 20th century. It is considered probable that isolated finds associated with these assets may be encountered.

5.2 Results of the walkover survey

A walkover survey within the CSA was undertaken on 08/03/2022 in poor conditions, with strong winds and heavy rain.

The walkover identified two previously unknown assets within the CSA:

- Asset WS1 – clearance cairn; and
- Asset WS2 – enclosure.

Clearance Cairn WS1 was located at NGR 241647, 397057, west of the main access track to the existing wind farm and on the northern slope of Owenreagh Hill. The cairn comprised a pile of stones measuring c. 5 m by 2 m and 1 m high. Evidence of modern ground disturbance suggests that this cairn may be modern in origin.



Plate 1. Modern Clearance Cairn WS1

Enclosure WS2 was located at NGR 241062,396944, at the very western limit of the CSA. The enclosure survived as an irregular shaped low stone wall measuring some 20 m by 20 m. The

enclosure was apparently truncated by the existing carriageway immediately to its west. Of no certain date, the enclosure seems likely to be Post-medieval, albeit predating the adjacent carriageway.



Plate 2. Enclosure WS2

Three additional assets are recorded in the DfC datasets, are located on the edge of the CSA. These assets are all industrial in nature and belong to the Post-Medieval period (see Section 5.1.4).

Assets 04116:000:00 (Still House) and 04121:000:00 (slate Quarry and Limekiln) are recorded within close proximity at the western limit of the CSA, within farmland and positioned against a small watercourse (NGR 241042, 397455 and 240982, 397347 respectively). Neither asset could be identified on the ground with any confidence. An area of disturbed clay rubble lay was recorded in the locale of the Still House.



Plate 3. Clay and rubble debris within the locale of asset 04116:000:00

Asset 04147:000:00 (bridge) is located on the eastern limit of the CSA, fording a small waterway at Ballykeery/Craignagapple and supports the existing carriageway (NGR 244090, 397040). The bridge is C19th in origin and is in generally poor condition, having been struck several times by motor vehicles.



Plate 4. Bridge 5202 at Ballykeery/Craignagapple

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL POTENTIAL

The following section summarises the potential for subsurface archaeological remains within the CSA and within the 1 km Study Area. The potential for known/unknown buried archaeological remains to be impacted by the Development, as well as recommendations for measures to mitigate harm/or enhance heritage asset impacts will be outlined in the Cultural Heritage ES Chapter.

6.1 Archaeological Potential

The baseline assessment and walkover survey has identified assets within the CSA relating to the Post-Medieval and Modern periods. These are detailed in Table A7.1.5. The known assets within the CSA are located in the western half of the scheme at lower elevations.

Table A7.1. 5 Assets located within the CSA

Reference	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
04116:000:00	Still House	Post-Medieval	241040	397450
04121:000:00	Slate Quarry & Limekiln	Post-Medieval	240980	397340
WS2	Enclosure	Post-Medieval	241062	396944
WS1	Clearance Cairn	Modern	241647	397057

Given the location of known assets, the archaeological potential for previously unknown assets within the CSA is considered low within upland areas (inclusive of Turbines 2, 5, 10, 11 and 12 and associated infrastructure). The potential across the entire development area for unknown assets predating the Post-Medieval period is considered low. The area of greatest potential for disturbing unknown assets is around Turbines, 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 8, 13 and 14, and their associated infrastructure. Construction activities around these turbines thus retain the potential to disturb previously unknown archaeological assets.

A summary of archaeological potential within the CSA is provided within Table A7.1.6.

Table A7.1. 6 Summary of Archaeological Potential of the Site

Period name	Potential	
Early Prehistory	Palaeolithic	Low
	Mesolithic	Low
	Neolithic	Low
Later Prehistory	Bronze Age	Low
	Iron Age	Low
Medieval	Early Medieval	Low
	Later Medieval	Low
Post-Medieval	High – known evidence	

Modern

High – known evidence

7 CONCLUSION

A baseline review of heritage assets confirmed that there are no Designated Assets recorded within the CSA. Within the 1 km Study Area there are three Designated Assets, inclusive of a likely Bronze Age stone circle, an early Christian burial site and a Post-Medieval Listed Building.

There are two non-designated assets recorded within DfC datasets located within the CSA. These consist of a Post-Medieval Still House and Slate Quarry recorded adjacent to the western edge of the Site. A walkover survey identified two further assets, comprising of a likely Post-Medieval enclosure and a modern clearance cairn. As a result of the iterative design process the location of turbines and supporting infrastructure have been positioned to avoid known heritage assets within the CSA. The nearest known asset is a likely modern clearance cairn (WS1), located 100 m south-west of Turbine 1, within the locale of an associated access track.

Within the 1 km Study area there are a further 14 non-designated assets listed within the DfC datasets, inclusive of a single historic building. Two of these assets consist of tombs and standing stones relating to an extensively developed early Prehistoric to Late Prehistoric ritual and funerary landscape, as evidenced in both the designated and non-designated assets located within the 5 km Study Area. The remaining assets consist of Post-Medieval mills, kilns, still houses, bridges and a shooting lodge and are all assets associated with the rural economy and its supporting infrastructure.

Given the known assets on site, located in the western half of the scheme at lower elevations, it is considered likely that unknown features and finds dating from the Post-Medieval period may also survive within the CSA. The area of greatest potential for disturbing unknown assets is around Turbines, 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13 and 14, and their associated infrastructure.

Based on the above baseline there is a potential for known/unknown buried archaeological remains to be impacted by the Development. A detailed assessment of direct impacts will be provided within the Cultural Heritage ES Chapter, which this DBA supports. Recommendations for measures to mitigate harm/or enhance heritage asset impacts will also be outlined within the Cultural Heritage ES Chapter.

8 GAZETTEER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

8.1 Assets within the CSA and 1 km Study Area

The following gazetteer summarises the results of the desk-based assessment and includes designated and non-designated heritage assets within the CSA 1km study area.

Designation	Reference	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Location
n/a	TYR005:011	Carnanbane: Portal Tomb:	On a terrace of flat improved grassland overlooking the valley of the Glenmorran River which flows to N. The site enjoys fine views to N & W, but higher ground rises to E & S. Although there are no visible remains of the site due to land improvement, some large boulders in the ditch to W of the site location may once have been part of the monument.	Neolithic	241130	398590	680 m N of CSA
n/a	TYR006:008	Standing stone	On improved grassland with gently rising higher ground to N, this stone has been removed. The site overlooks the valley of the Glenmornan River, which flows to SW.	Neolithic to Bronze Age	243640	398850	720 m N of CSA
Scheduled Monument	TYR005:014	Stone circle	On a slight knoll in rather boggy ground. The monument consists of 16 visible largish stones set in an oval which is 16.4m E-W & 13m N-S. One at S is set radially, which may indicate an entrance or false entrance (see UJA 2, 1939, 4, fig. 2 where more stones are visible). The average height of the stones is 0.8m & in general they have flat faces which are turned towards the centre; the tallest, which is 1.5m high, faces WSW of centre. there is no sign of the structure mentioned in PSAMNI, 214. A	Neolithic to Bronze Age	241031	398896	1 km N of CSA

			field fence cuts through the site NNE-SSW & an animal track runs N-S through the site.				
n/a	TYR011:030	Mound	At the N end of a glacial ridge, the site consists of a prominent, flat-topped, oval, peat & grass-covered mound, 10m N-S x 8m E-W & standing on average 1.5m high. Many stones protrude through the grass cover, most of which are loose and are not numerous enough to classify the site as a cairn. However, one large, flat slab set on edge protrudes on the N side, it is earthfast & may be structural. This fact, allied to the prominent nature of the mound suggest this site may be archaeological.	Undated. Possibly Bronze Age	244900	395320	680 m E of CSA
Scheduled Monument	TYR011:017	Killeen	On top of a ridge, surrounded by higher ground. This killeen consists of an irregularly shaped & much tumbled stone & soil enclosure, 25.5m N-S x 17.3m E-W. A number of large upright stones define the line of the perimeter, particularly along the S edge. The interior of the site is raised to an average height of 1m above the surrounding field & contains a scatter of small, upright stones acting as grave markers.	Early Christian	244920	395400	650 m E of CSA
Listed building (Category B)	HB10/09/028	House and outbuilding	Detached two-bay single-storey rubble former thatched house, extended into attached two-bay outbuilding, built c.1840. Rectangular on plan, facing west, located on the east side of Balbane Road. The building first appears on the second edition Ordnance Survey map of 1854 as a simple rectangular structure, replacing an earlier building nearby which is present on the first edition (1832-3). By the	Post-Medieval	245450	396370	650 m E of CSA

			third edition (1905) the building has gained an extension that joins it at right angles to the north west. Griffith's Valuation (1856-64) lists a house, offices and land occupied by Michael Devine.				
n/a	HB10/11/015		Detached two-bay two-storey stone former hunting lodge, built c.1850. Rectangular on plan, facing east, located on the west side of Napple Road with a large entrance porch and full-width lean-to extension to rear. The building first appears on the second edition Ordnance Survey map of 1854 captioned 'Moorlough Shooting Lodge'. 'Moor Lough' is shown a short distance away to the east. Griffith's Valuation initially lists the occupier as James Rouse, sportsman, who leases it from the Marquis of Abercorn. Pitched corrugated iron roof with cement skews, pair of symmetrically-placed brick chimneystacks and metal rainwater goods.	Post-Medieval	243950	398050	50 m N of CSA
n/a	04116:000:00	Owenreagh	Still House	Post-Medieval	241040	397450	CSA
n/a	04121:000:00	Owenreagh	Slate Quarry & Limekiln	Post-Medieval	240980	397340	CSA
n/a	04106:000:00	Silverhill / Gorticrum Scotch	Bridge	Post-Medieval	239980	398420	950 m NW of the CSA
n/a	04107:000:00	Keenaghan / Knocknahorna	Bridge	Post-Medieval	240590	398240	380 m NW of the CSA
n/a	04108:000:00	Knockinarvoer	Bridge	Post-Medieval	242740	398290	300 m N of the CSA

n/a	04147:000:00	Ballykeery / Craignagapple	Bridge	Post- Medieval	244090	397040	15 m E of the CSA
n/a	04148:000:00	Ballykeery	Bridge	Post- Medieval	245130	396620	290 m E of the CSA
n/a	04149:000:00	Ballykeery / Meendamph	Bridge	Post- Medieval	245260	396140	500 m E of the CSA
n/a	04122:000:00	Knocknahorna / Owenreagh	Still House	Post- Medieval	240620	397940	200 m W of the CSA
n/a	04125:000:00	Keenaghan / Silverhill	Old Still House	Post- Medieval	239940	397710	890 m W of the CSA
n/a	04105:000:00	Knockinarvoer	Corn Kiln	Post- Medieval	242960	398650	425m N of the CSA
n/a	TYR011:036	Mass Rock	This mass rock was reported recently by a local informant, sited the corner of a field. No further details available at present.	Post- Medieval	245000	395630	650 m E of CSA
n/a	WS2	Enclosure	Enclosure WS2 was located at the very western limit of the CSA. The enclosure survived as a low stone wall, of irregular shape, measuring some 20 m by 20 m. The enclosure was apparently truncated by the existing carriageway immediately to its west. Of no certain date, the enclosure seems likely to be Post-Medieval, albeit predating the adjacent carriageway.	Post- Medieval	241062	396944	CSA
n/a	WS1	Clearance Cairn	Clearance Cairn WS1 was located west of the main access track to the existing windfarm and on the northern slope of Owenreagh Hill. The cairn comprised a pile of stones measuring c. 5m by 2m and 1m high. Evidence of modern ground disturbance suggests that this cairn may be modern in origin.	Modern	241647	397057	CSA

8.2 Designated assets within the 5 km Study Area

Designation	Reference	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Location
Scheduled Monument	TYR002:007	Windyhill. Giants Grave Wedge Tomb	The tomb takes the form of U-shaped line of orthostats c. 0.9m high. These stones close an area 5 m long by 6 m wide. The opening faces the north-east. The monument is sited on a steep sided hill with views towards the Burn Bennet river valley.	Neolithic	240150	402290	4.9 km NW of CSA
Scheduled Monument	TYR005:010	Wedge Tomb: Dermot and Grania's Bed	The monument consists of a low oval cairn measuring 10 m by 6.5 m. A chamber is located centrally and is aligned east to west. The monument is sited close to the summit of Evish Hill with key views to the west and the River Mourne valley.	Neolithic	239230	396770	1.5 km W of the CSA
Scheduled Monument	TYR006:006	Court Tomb: The White Rocks	The structure consists of a denuded long cairn some 24 m long. Set into the western end of this long cairn is a wedge shaped chamber measuring 4.5 m long and 2.6m wide. The monument is sited on the lower eastern slope of Balix Hill above the Inver Burn River Valley.	Neolithic	248371	396334	4 km E of CSA
Scheduled Monument	TYR005:002	Killynaght. Portal Tomb: White Rock	The site consists of a collapsed single chamber tomb constructed from an end stone and three large orthostats. The monument is sited on a low hillock overlooking the Glenmornan Rover to the west.	Neolithic	239091	401137	4.8 km NW of CSA
Scheduled Monument	TYR011:012	Mennagorp: Court Tomb	The monument consists of two single chambered graves back to back, 1.7 m apart. Portal jambs are present with no clear sign of	Neolithic	245253	391610	4.3 km SE of CSA

			a mound. The monument is sited on gradually sloping ground to the south overlooking the Glenelly River.				
Scheduled Monument	TYR011:018	Wedge Tomb & Stone Circle: Giant's Grave	A stone circle of relatively tall stones surrounds a wedge tomb set to SW. The tomb consists of a gallery covered by a single capstone. A pair of jambs project SW of this forming a possible antechamber, or a 2nd chamber. A large sill stone is set across the entrance with a pair of jambs outside. The chamber contained charcoal, bone, a flint chip & a barbed-&-tanged arrowhead. The circle is 16.2m diam. & parts of the interior were cobbled. Sited on a on a fairly level terrace above and to the east of the Inver Burn valley.	Neolithic to Bronze Age	248820	394530	4.3 km E of CSA
Scheduled Monument	TYR005:014	Glenmornan: Stone circle	On a slight knoll in rather boggy ground. The monument consists of 16 visible largish stones set in an oval which is 16.4m E-W & 13m N-S. One at S is set radially, which may indicate an entrance or false entrance (see UJA 2, 1939, 4, fig. 2 where more stones are visible). The average height of the stones is 0.8m & in general they have flat faces which are turned towards the centre; the tallest, which is 1.5m high, faces WSW of centre. there is no sign of the structure mentioned in PSAMNI, 214. A field fence cuts through the site NNE-SSW & an animal track runs N-S through the site.	Neolithic to Bronze Age	241031	398896	1 km N of CSA
Scheduled Monument	TYR011:019	Clogherny: Five Stone Circles	Two of the recorded stone rings survive today. Ring 1 is made up of 15 stones measuring up to 14 m in diameter. Ring 2 is made up of 10 stones with an unknown diameter. Excavation produced no burials but additional postholes	Neolithic to Bronze Age	249250	394800	4.4 km E of CSA

			were recorded. Sited on a on a fairly level terrace above and to the east of the Inver Burn valley.				
Scheduled Monument	TYR006:007	Meendamph: Two stone circles and alignment	The monument consists of a cairn, standing stone and circle. The circle is made up of some 30 stones less than 0.3 m high. The cairn may no longer survive. The monument is sited on improved grassland overlooking the Ballykeery and Altnabloska Birns with key views to the north and east.	Neolithic to Bronze Age	249260	396890	1.2 km NE of the CSA
Scheduled Monument	TYR006:022	Doorat: Two stone circles and alignment	Two stone circles are located within 30m of each other. Stone Circle 1 consists of 11 stone stones with a rough diameter of 8 m. Stone Circle 2 is built on a separate terrace downslope and consist of 13 stones measuring 13 m in diameter. The monument overlooks the north to south aligned Inver Burn Valley below and is sited on high ground to the east of the valley floor.	Neolithic to Bronze Age	249260	396890	4.8 km E of CSA
Scheduled Monument	TYR006:030	Doorat: Two Stone Circles, standing stone & alignment	Stone circle 1 consists of 19 stones measuring 11m in diameter. A standing stone is located 19 m west of Stone Circle 1. Stone Circle 2 is located 7.5 m to the SE of Stone Circle 1 and measures c. 8m in diameter. An alignment of stones running NE to SE is also recorded. The monuments sit on high ground above and east of the Inver Burn. Key views are along the Inver Burn Valley (north to south).	Neolithic to Bronze Age	249530	396550	4.9 km E of the CSA
Scheduled Monument	TYR006:015	Lisnargh Irish: Rath	The site is defined by a stone and soil bank which defines an area measuring 32 m diameter. There is no evidence of internal features. The monument is sited above the	Iron Age to Early Christian	245690	400250	3.3 km NE of CSA

			Burn Bennet River with key views to the north to the river valley.				
Scheduled Monument	TYR006:004	Balix Lower: Cashel	Defined by a stone bank built into the hill measuring c. 24 m in diameter. Four structures are recorded internally, with the clearest measuring 9 m in diameter. The monument is sited on the lower eastern slope of Balix Hill overlooking the Inver Burn valley.	Iron Age to Early Christian	249210	397570	4.8 km E of the CSA
Scheduled Monument	TYR011:017	Lower Balix: Kileen	On top of a ridge, surrounded by higher ground. This killeen consists of an irregularly shaped & much tumbled stone & soil enclosure, 25.5m N-S x 17.3m E-W. A number of large upright stones define the line of the perimeter, particularly along the S edge. The interior of the site is raised to an average height of 1m above the surrounding field & contains a scatter of small, upright stones acting as grave markers.	Early Christian	244920	395400	650 m E of CSA
Scheduled Monument	TYR006:048	Silver Brook House	Early 17th century house of the Hamilton family who owned land between Dunnamanagh and Plumbridge. The house has been much altered and modernized throughout the 19th and 20th century. The house was abandoned in the 1950s. The house was formerly three storeys but is now two storeys. The exterior is largely stripped of render and many of the windows are blocked. The interior has been largely stripped.	Post-Medieval	244541	400316	2.5 km N of CSA
Listed building (Category B)	HB10/09/028	House and outbuilding	Detached two-bay single-storey rubble former thatched house, extended into attached two-	Post-Medieval	245450	396370	650 m E of CSA

			bay outbuilding, built c.1840. Rectangular on plan, facing west, located on the east side of Balbane Road. The building first appears on the second edition Ordnance Survey map of 1854 as a simple rectangular structure, replacing an earlier building nearby which is present on the first edition (1832-3). By the third edition (1905) the building has gained an extension that joins it at right angles to the north west. Griffith's Valuation (1856-64) lists a house, offices and land occupied by Michael Devine.				
Historic Park and Garden	T-022	Holy Hill House Estate	Designed garden for a detached symmetrical five-bay, three-storey-over concealed basement double-pile house, built c. 1670. The house is square on plan, facing east with full-height canted bay on the north elevation. A number of extensions project from the rear elevation creating an irregular plan here. Holy Hill House demesne is located in the townland of Hollyhill and the parish of Leckpatrick. Since the seventeenth century, the house name has variously been recorded as Holyhill, Holihill, Holly Hill and Holy Hill; likewise, the townland name has changed from Balliborne (as recorded on the 1609 Bodley Map), Balliburny (as recorded on the 1655-1667 Civil Survey of Ireland), Ballyburny, Holihill (survey book, c.1680) and Hollyhill.	Post-Medieval	238443	399505	3 km NW of CSA
Listed building (Category A)	HB10/11/001 A	Holy Hill House	Country House with Listing comprising of: House, entrance gate and gate pillars, coal cellar and walling.	Post-Medieval	238400	399850	3.7 km NW of CSA

			<p>A detached symmetrical five-bay, three-storey-over concealed basement double-pile house, built c. 1670. The house is square on plan, facing east with full-height canted bay on the north elevation. A number of extensions project from the rear elevation creating an irregular plan here.</p> <p>Holy Hill House occupies an extensive demesne consisting of lawns, mature parkland and pasture, sited on undulating land to the north-east of Strabane town. There is an extensive farm complex to rear with rubble walling (HB10/11/001B-L). It is accessed from the road by wrought and cast iron gates with square stone rubble gate piers to the west of the house which would have formerly been the back avenue. Roof: Pitched natural slate Walling: Whitewashed rubble Windows: Timber sash Rainwater goods: Cast-iron U-profile</p>				
Listed building (Category B)	HB10/11/001 B	Holy Hill House: Outbuilding, dog house, ash pit farmyard walling and gates.	<p>Single-storey range of buildings dating from c.1810 and forming part of an extensive farm complex in the demesne of Holy Hill House (HB10/11/001A-L). Rectangular on plan, aligned east-west. Located on north-east of the farmyard and just west of Holy Hill House (HB10/11/001A).</p> <p>The building occupies a farmyard setting to west of the main house and abuts the farmyard wall; of rubble stone construction. The farmyard wall at this side terminates at the byres building (HB10/11/001H) at a gated access with painted cast metal gates on rubble</p>	Post-Medieval	238400	399850	3.7 km NW of CSA

			stone piers; stone piers with painted cast metal cockerel finials, installed by current owner.				
Listed building (Category B1)	HB10/11/001 C	Holy Hill House: Yardman's House	An attached two-storey, three-bay house dating from c.1810, forming the eastern part of an east-west range located in the centre of the farmyard of Holy Hill House (HB10/11/001A). Part of the enclosed farmyard to Holy Hill House (HB10/11/001B-L), situated north-east of Strabane town. The building occupies a farmyard setting to west of the main house. Concrete farmyard and associated outbuildings are set within a demesne consisting of parkland, pasture and gardens.	Post-Medieval	238400	399850	3.7 km NW of CSA
Listed building (Category B1)	HB10/11/001 D	Holy Hill House: Outbuildings	Two-storey multi-bay range of outbuildings dating from c.1810, forming part of an east-west range with the yardsman's house (HB10/11/001C) located in the centre and part of the enclosed farmyard to Holy Hill House (HB10/11/001A-L), a country house with demesne situated north-east of Strabane town. The building occupies a farmyard setting to west of the main house. Concrete farmyard and associated outbuildings are set within a demesne consisting of parkland, pasture and gardens.	Post-Medieval	238400	399850	3.7 km NW of CSA
Listed building (Category B1)	HB10/11/001 E	Holy Hill House: Outbuildings	Two-storey, two-bay former laundry building built c.1810 and remodelled c.1870. Rectangular in plan with laundry on ground floor and coachmen's house on the first floor. Situated at the south end of the enclosed farmyard to Holy Hill House (HB10/11/001A), a	Post-Medieval	238400	399850	3.7 km NW of CSA

			country house with demesne situated north-east of Strabane town. Holy Hill house and its associated outbuildings lie in the established Holy Hill demesne with lawns, mature parkland and farmland, situated on undulating land to the north-east of Strabane town				
Listed building (Category B1)	HB10/11/001 F	Holy Hill House: Forge	An attached single-storey single-bay lean-to former forge dating from c.1810 situated at the southern end of the extensive farm complex of Holy Hill House (HB10/11/001A), a country house with demesne situated north-east of Strabane town. Square on plan. Set at southern end of farmyard at Holy Hill house and abutting Laundry building(HB10/11/001E); lawned area to south of building enclosed by rubble walling. This building and associated outbuildings occupy an established demesne with lawns, mature parkland and farmland, situated on undulating land to the north-east of Strabane town	Post-Medieval	238400	399850	3.7 km NW of CSA
Listed building (Category B1)	HB10/11/001 G	Holy Hill House: Coach House	A two-storey, two-bay former coach house dating from c.1810 forming part of the southern boundary of the farmyard of Holy Hill House (HB10/11/001A), located to the north-east of Strabane town. Rectangular on plan, facing south, with a single-storey lean-to boiler house to east. The building is at the southern end of the farmyard at Holy Hill; small lawn to the south enclosed in rubble walling(HB10/11/001F). Holy Hill house and its associated outbuildings occupy an established demesne with lawns,	Post-Medieval	238400	399850	3.7 km NW of CSA

			mature parkland and farmland, situated on undulating land to the north-east of Strabane town				
Listed building (Category B1)	HB10/11/001 H	Holy Hill House: Byres	A long single-storey multi-bay range of outbuildings comprising four byres for pigs and a turnip house, dating from c.1810 and forming part of an extensive farm complex in the grounds of Holy Hill House (HB10/11/001A-L), a country house situated north-east of Strabane town. Rectangular on plan, with turnip house on a skew at north projecting beyond byre range at its west elevation. Set on the west of the farmyard at Holy Hill house. This building and its associated outbuildings are set within the demesne of Holy Hill (HB10/11/001A), with lawns, mature parkland and farmland, situated on undulating land to the north-east of Strabane town	Post-Medieval	238400	399850	3.7 km NW of CSA
Listed building (Category B1)	HB10/11/001 J	Holy Hill House: Stables	A detached two-storey outbuilding dating from c.1810, comprising part of an extensive farmyard complex in the demesne of Holy Hill House (HB10/11/001A), a country house situated north-east of Strabane town. Rectangular on plan. Pitched natural slate roof with angled clay ridge tiles, all over brick eaves. Holy Hill house and its associated outbuildings are set in the seventeenth century demsne of Holy Hill House (HB10/11/001A-L), comprising lawns, mature parkland and farmland, and situated on undulating land to the north-east of Strabane town.	Post-Medieval	238400	399850	3.7 km NW of CSA

Listed building (Category B2)	HB10/11/001 K	Holy Hill House: Saw Mill	A detached two-storey three-bay saw mill dating from c.1840 and located to the west of Holy Hill House (HB10/11/001A). Rectangular on plan. Pitched corrugated metal roof, timber bargeboards, rainwater goods missing; random rubble stone walling set in lime mortar. The saw mill is set in wooded surroundings on the demesne of Holy Hill House (HB10/11/001A-L), which comprises lawns, mature parkland and farmland, all situated on undulating land to the north-east of Strabane town.	Post-Medieval	238400	399850	3.7 km NW of CSA
Listed building (Category B2)	HB10/11/001 L	Holy Hill House: Walled Garden	A walled garden dating from c.1840 situated to the south of Holy Hill House (HB10/11/001A), a country house with demesne situated north-east of Strabane town. The garden consists of a rectangular enclosure approximately 9-10 ft high, constructed of rubble stone set in lime mortar. North and west walls are lined with red brick. There are a number of later structures abutting the inner face of the walls, as follows: Vine House Single-storey lean-to glazed timber vine house to north, rectangular in plan, with red-brick plinth wall having glazed timber frame over a continuous concrete sill. Access is at east via a half-glazed timber door. Corrugated tin boiler house connected to vine house on north side of wall. Sunken glass house Single-storey glass house, rectangular in plan, aligned roughly north-south. Red brick foundation and plinth walls support glazed roof with cast-iron frame and painted angled ridge tiles; eaves are timber. Access at north end via a timber door; top panel glazed (four panes),	Post-Medieval	238400	399850	3.7 km NW of CSA

			<p>lower panel timber sheeted. Corrugated metal pottling shed Single storey corrugated metal, rectangular in plan, aligned north-south and located on western outside face of walled garden. Lean-to with painted timber single glazed casement windows. No access to interior.</p> <p>The walled garden is set within the demesne of Holy Hill House (HB10/11/001A-L).</p>				
Listed building (Category B+)	HB10/06/011	Wilson House 28 Spout Road Dergalt Strabane Co. Tyrone BT82 8NB	<p>House, outbuildings, pig house, fowl house, cart house, walls, piers and gate. Built 1810-1819.</p> <p>The direct entry, two structural bay dwelling, that faces south, is made up of a two storey slated bay flanked to the right (east) by a single storey thatched wing with outshot, and to the left (west) by a thatched byre. To the east of the thatched part of the dwelling there is a further byre in this case roofed by means of planks laid horizontally. A plain chimneystack rises on the left hand (west) gable of the slated block, and there is another integral with the skews that terminate the right hand (east) side of the thatched section. The thatched covering of the byre terminates also in cement skews. Starting at the front from the left hand (west) side the thatched byre is entered by a double timber sheeted door, the slated part has a 3/3 vertically-sliding sashed window above a 3/9 vertically-sliding sashed window, both with sash stops. The thatched part of the dwelling is entered by timber sheeted door, and is lighted by a 3/6 vertically sliding sashed window with sash stops. Finally</p>	Post-Medieval	236980	396220	4.7 km W of CSA

			<p>the byre has a timber sheeted entrance door. At the rear the thatched roof covering extends over the bed outshot and two quartered casements provide the fenestration to the kitchen. There is a small opening in the east gable of the plank- roofed byre. Otherwise there are no further openings at the rear or at the sides of the buildings. The finish to the stone walls both outside, and inside is of lime-washed plaster, and the window reveals are plastered. Outbuildings The pig house, of whitened stone with a thatched roof between cement skews, is divided into two compartments each served by a walled enclosure at front. The fowl house and cart shed are of similar construction. The house is set back from the shed and extends at the rear. The gable of the shed is barge-boarded above horizontal timber sheeting. The buildings are generally of random rubble construction with harled and whitewashed finishes and roofs of corrugated iron. The buildings are sited just short of two miles from the centre of Strabane to the north of the road that travels in a south-easterly direction to Plumbridge. The approach is by means of a narrow lengthy lane that turns to the left at the top to obtain a view of the buildings.</p>				
Listed building (Category B1)	HB10/09/006	St Marys RC Church, Aghabrack Lisnaragh Road Donemana Strabane Co Tyrone BT82 0SD	<p>Church, gates and gate piers.</p> <p>Roman Catholic Church, dated 1897, remodelled c.1940. A cruciform plan, Roman Catholic church, set in a good rural setting to the east side of Lisnaragh Road, Donemana.</p>	Post- Medieval	249500	398370	4.9 km E of CSA

			The simple church displays good style and proportions and retains much fine detailing such as lancet windows and original doors. The church is a significant architectural landmark, on a raised site, near the hamlet of Aghabrack, and has social interest for the local community.				
Listed building (Category B1)	HB10/09/027	Silverbrook Mills 90 Brook Road Donemanagh Strabane Co Tyrone BT82 0RX	Complex of mill buildings including two-storey corn mill, built c.1830 with one-and-a-half-storey flax mill built c.1850, located to the east side of Brook Road. Corn mill is L-shaped-on-plan with single-storey gabled extension to south, built c.1880, at a time of improvements. Flax mill is rectangular-on-plan. The complex evolved during the nineteenth century into a hub of industry including corn, linen and timber production. It is unusual to find a corn, flax and saw mill grouped in such proximity and powered by the same mill race, giving the buildings group value and also interest due to their rarity. The site was recently sympathetically restored as a public attraction, with traditional interiors and working machinery. Though currently closed as a tourist facility, it is an important complex and has architectural and historic interest for the local area.	Post-Medieval	244755	400430	2.8 km N of CSA
Listed building (Category B1)	HB10/11/007	St Joseph's RC Church, Moorlough Road, Glenmornan, Strabane, Co Tyrone BT82 0ER	Church, gates, gate piers and walling. A Roman Catholic church, built c.1880, located on the north side of Moorlough Road in the hamlet of Glenmornan. The church is rectangular on plan, with four-stage tower to west and vestry to north.	Post-Medieval	241025	399743	2.4 km NW of CSA

			<p>St Joseph's Roman Catholic Church is a simple late Victorian single-cell Catholic church located at the west side of the rural hamlet of Glenmornan. The church design is largely without ornament, with interest provided in the details of the tower such as the exposed rubble stone section and crenellated parapet. The church has recently been refurbished and the resulting replacement of internal fabric and entrance doors has reduced its architectural character. Timber lattice windows remain intact, and do much to enliven the plain exterior. The church is of historic and social interest, representing the latest place of worship in a longstanding Catholic tradition in the area, and having replaced a previous pre-Emancipation church on the site and an earlier mass rock. Of social interest also is the boundary-wall-mounted post-box, dating from the reign of Queen Victoria and representing early communication links and infrastructure changes in rural areas such as Glenmornan.</p>				
Listed building (Category B1)	HB10/11/019	38 Station Road Ballymagorry Strabane Co. Tyrone BT82 0A	<p>House and gate. Detached multi-bay two-storey with attic rendered house, built c.1765. Rectangular on plan, facing west on the north side of Station Road, with lean-to to north gable, gable-fronted front entrance porch and front and rear avenues to the south with rear yard and range of single-storey outbuildings. This medium sized mid eighteenth century house on the north side of Station Road has two distinct elevations, the front is relatively uniform with ruled-and-lined render and an organised arrangement of timber sash</p>	Post-Medieval	237289	401394	5 km NW of CSA

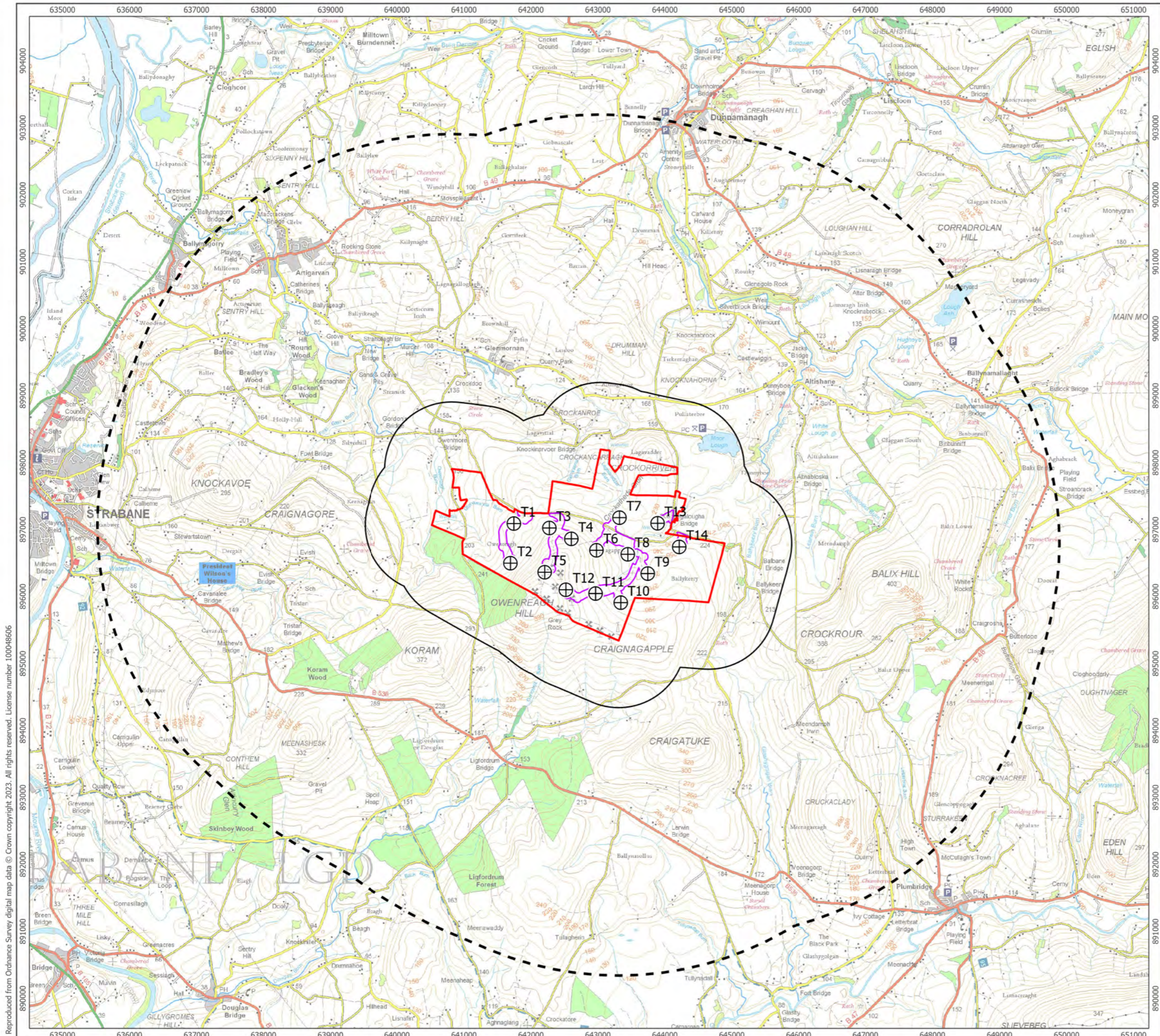
			<p>windows. The rear elevation with its lime-washed walls, irregular window arrangement and undulating slated roof expresses a vernacular appearance of the late eighteenth or early nineteenth-century. While research has indicated a formerly semi-detached arrangement, the current appearance would suggest that this has been a single dwelling for at least a century, though its size and number of chimneys would happily support this claim. The farmyard setting, landscaped front garden and an intact interior together make up an impressively preserved rural eighteenth century house. Houses of this period are increasing rare .</p>				
Listed building (Category B1)	HB10/11/020	Christie's Mill Beside 8 Crockan Road Artigarvan Strabane Co Tyrone BT82 0HZ	<p>Corn mill, kiln and store. A three-storey/ single-bay water-powered corn mill with abutting single-bay, two-storey/ single-bay roofless grain-drying kiln, and two-storey/single-bay store, all of late-1850s date. This mill is of both architectural and historical interest. Architecturally, its plain utilitarian style is typical of many such small-scale industrial enterprises throughout the countryside. Its plan form reflects the mill's connectivity with the kiln and store, both of which were essential to its successful operation. The disposition between floors of the various pieces of machinery reflects the different processes involved in milling and the utilization of gravity to assist, as far as possible, in the production process. The interior is unaltered and there is no evidence that the gearing and machinery, all of which survives, is other than original. The</p>	Post-Medieval	241919	399118	1.8 km NW of CSA

			<p>mill's setting is also of note in reflecting the rural context in which it operated. Historically, the documentary evidence indicates a fairly certain date of erection – in the late 1850s. This is supported by the fabric of the mill, all of which is original except for part of the S gable of the mill. The use of brick dressings around the openings and the lineshaft arrangement of the gears and stones are typical of the mid and later 1800s. The mill is, without doubt, of high local interest as it once played a key role in this locality's agricultural economy. Moreover, although cornmills were once ubiquitous throughout Ulster, relatively few now survive in such an intact state. The fact that it has lineshaft gearing rather than the more common great-spurwheel arrangement enhances its historical and technical interest.</p>				
Listed building (Category B2)	HB10/09/005	Donemana Presbyterian Church Church View Donemana Strabane Co Tyrone BT82 0PB	<p>Church, gates, gate piers and railings. Presbyterian Church, dated. 1876, built on the site of an earlier church, located to the east side of Church View, Donemana. Rectangular-on-plan nave aligned north-south with one-and-a-half-storey extension to south gable. Presbyterian Church, dated. 1876, built on the site of an earlier church, located to the east side of Church View, Donemana. The church displays good style and proportion and some fine original interior details including some of the original latticed glazed windows with margin lights and the original sandstone entrance at the north, with a datestone. The church, despite much refurbishment to the interior, remains a fine example of church</p>	Post-Medieval	244036	403050	4.9 km N of CSA

			architecture and makes a positive contribution to the built heritage of the local area, and has social interest for the local community.				
Listed building (Category B2)	HB10/09/028	6 Balbane Road Donemana Strabane Co. Tyrone BT82 0RW	House and outbuilding. Detached two-bay single-storey rubble former thatched house, extended into attached two-bay outbuilding, built c.1840. Rectangular on plan, facing west, located on the east side of Balbane Road. This house retains its essential character both externally and internally with lime-washed rubble walling and timber sash windows externally and original hearth and boarded doors and ceilings internally. It enjoys an unspoiled rural setting and is an increasingly rare example of a mid-nineteenth century vernacular house.	Post-Medieval	245441	396377	800 m E of CSA
Listed building (Category B2)	HB10/11/009	Miller's Mill 3 Art Road Artigarvan Strabane Co Tyrone BT82 0HA	Mill and mill wheel. Detached five-bay four-storey stone and brick former mill, built c.1840, now disused. L-shape on plan, with the five-bay elevation facing west and two-bay projection to east. Situated to the south of Berryhill Road (B49) on the west bank of the Glenmornan river with a large iron mill-wheel to the south gable and an elevated iron mill-race running to the west. A later multi-storey concrete structure is positioned to the south.	Post-Medieval	238179	401053	4.8 km NW of CSA
Listed building (Category B2)	HB10/11/021	Bridge at Gorticum Road Artigarvan Strabane Co Tyrone BT82	A late 19th C single-arch concrete road bridge over the Glenmornan River, 3km ESE of Artigarvan. It is surrounded by fields to all sides and lies 130m south of St Joseph's Church (HB10/11/007). This bridge is of mass concrete throughout.	Post-Medieval	241019	399574	2.25 km NW of CSA

			<p>The bridge's style and design are not typical of concrete bridges, usually horizontal beam type. Designed with an arched opening and constructed in mass concrete with a high admixture of random rubble, it mimics the form of 19th C masonry- and brick-arched bridges. Located in an unspoilt setting nearby St Josephs Chuch (HB10/11/007), it is an authentic and rare example of a rural road bridge and an early example of structural concrete.</p>				
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9 FIGURES



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- Potential Development Footprint
- Core Study Area
- 1 km Study Area
- 5 km Setting Study Area
- ⊕ Turbine Locations

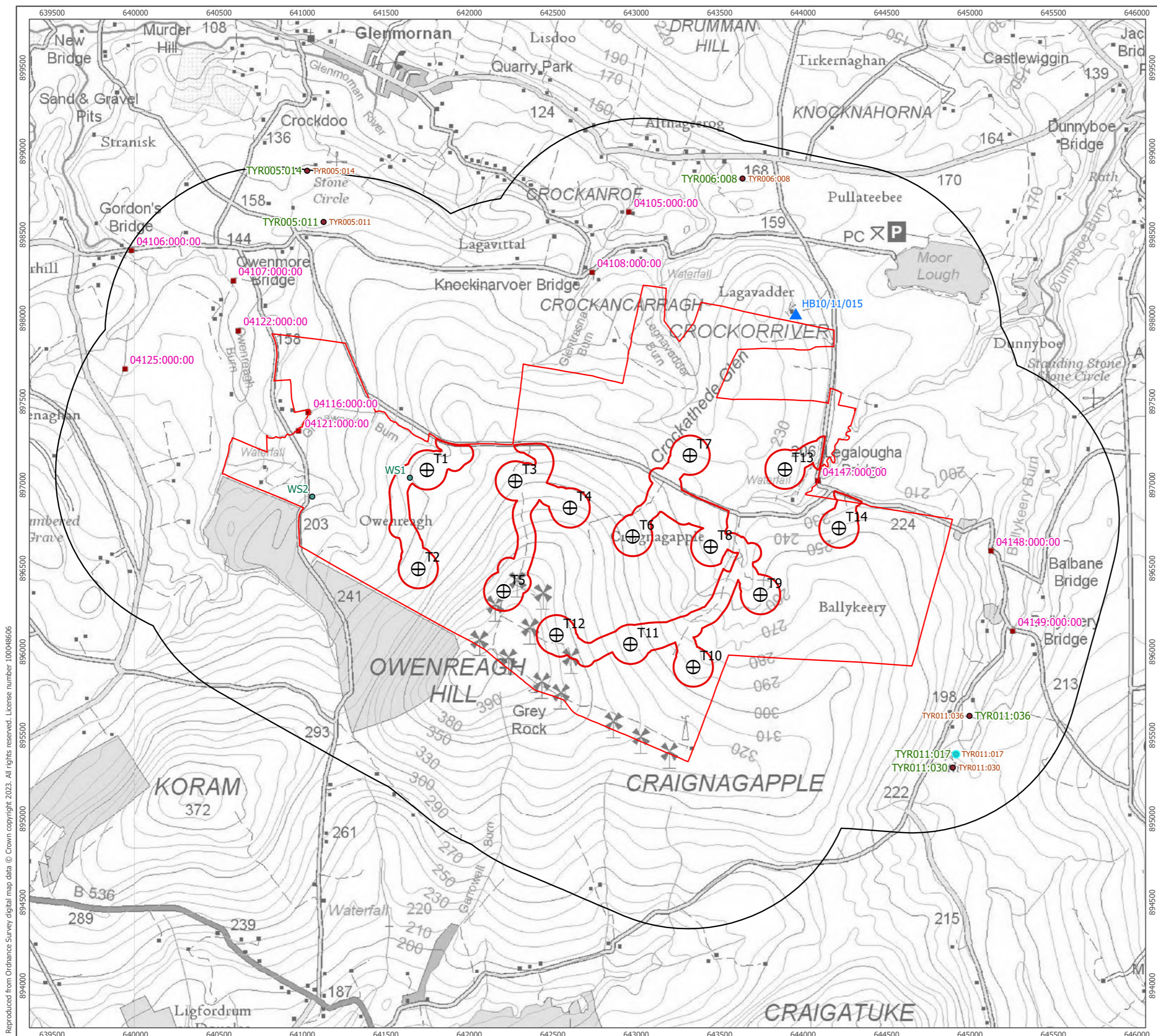
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Site Location and Study Areas
 Figure A7.1.1

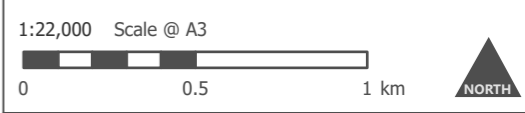
Owenreagh/Craignagapple Wind Farm
Desk-Based Assessment



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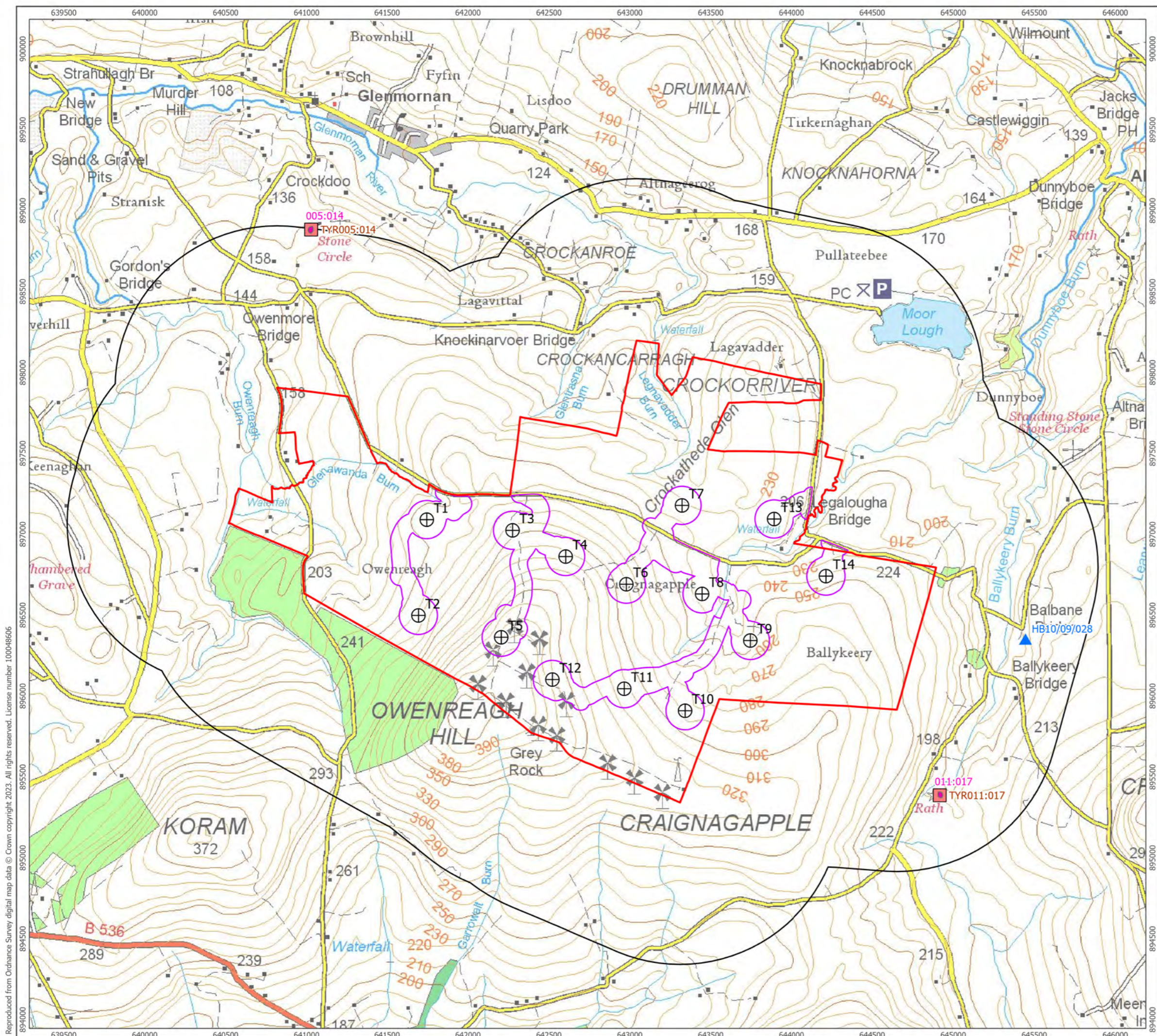
- Micrositing Area
- Core Study Area
- Turbine Locations
- 1 km Study Area
- Sites and Monuments Record
- Industrial Heritage Record
- ▲ Unlisted Historic Buildings
- NISMR Assets
- Walkover Assets



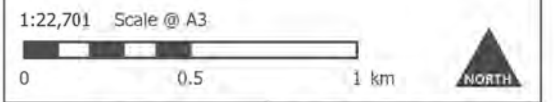
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Non-Designated Assets within CSA and 1 km Study Area
Figure A7.1.2

Owenreagh/Craignagapple Wind Farm Desk Based Assessment



- Potential Development Area
- Core Study Area
- ⊕ Turbine Locations
- 1 km Study Area
- ▲ Listed Buildings
- Scheduled Zones
- NISMR Scheduled Monuments

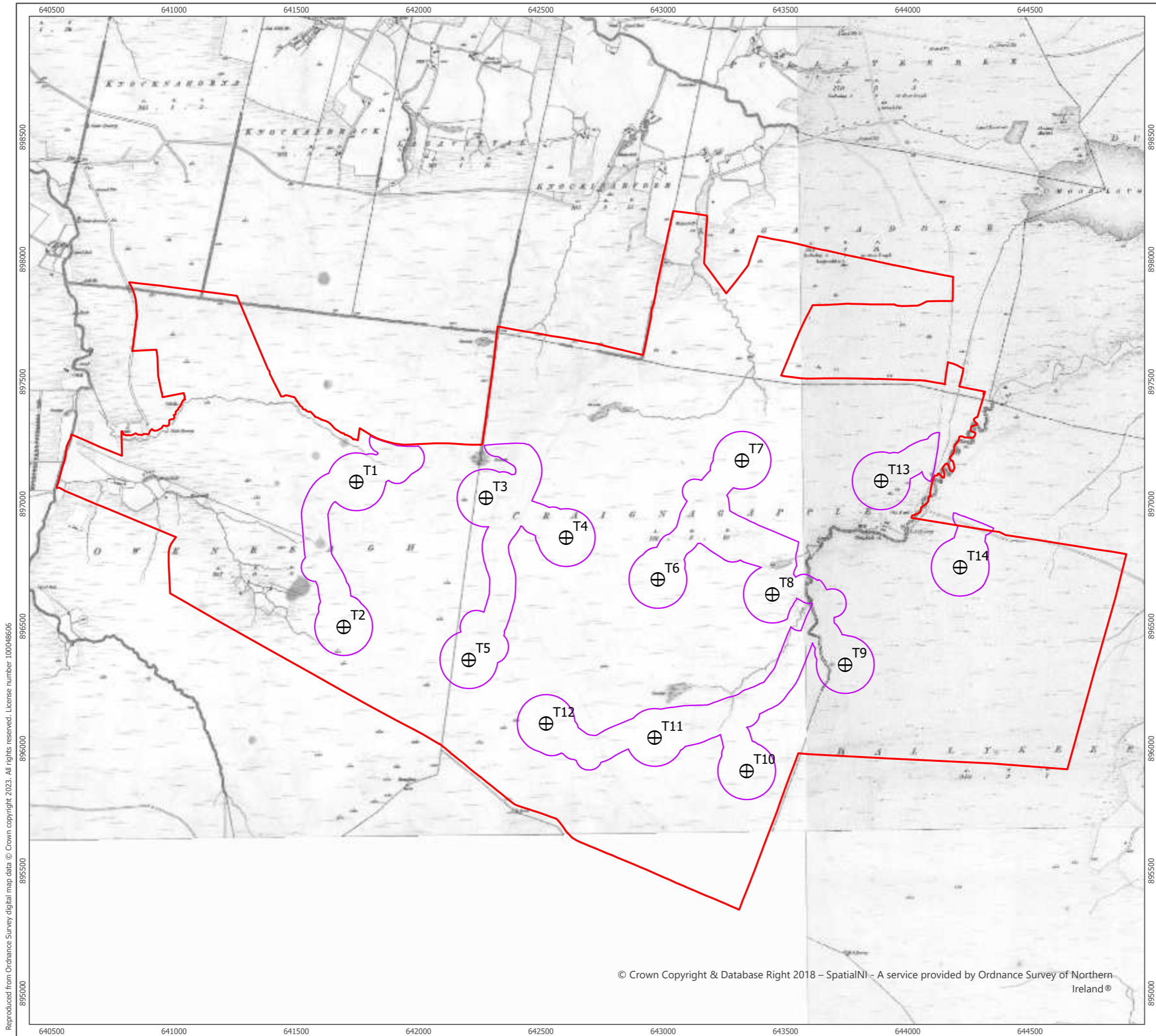


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**Designated Assets within
1 km Study Area**
Figure A7.1.3

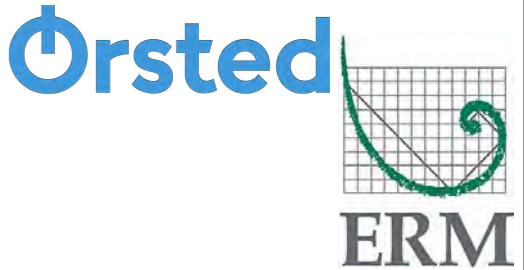
**Owenreagh/Craignagapple Wind Farm
Desk Based Assessment**




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-  Turbine Locations
-  Potential Development Footprint
-  Core Study Area



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OS Map 1832-1846
Figure A7.1.4

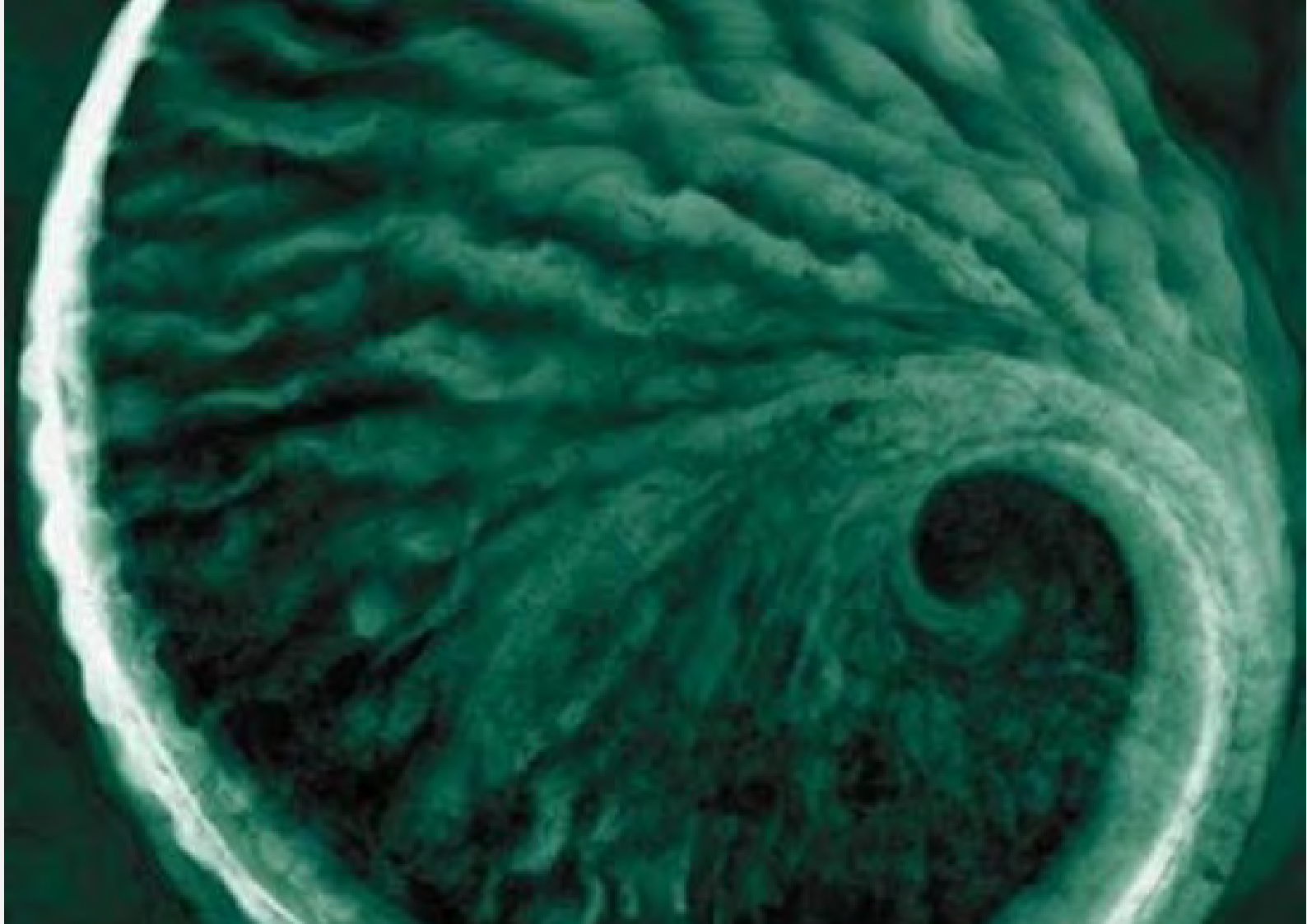
**Owenreagh/Craignagapple Wind Farm
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Environmental Statement – Technical
Appendix A7.2 Setting Sieving Exercise for
Designated Assets between 5 and 15 Km

06 September 2023

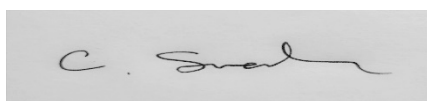
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Signature Page

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Owenreagh/Craignagapple Wind Farm

Environmental Statement – Technical Appendix A7.2 Setting Sieving Exercise for Designated Assets between 5 and 15 Km



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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Name	Description
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
CSA	Core Study Area
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ES	Environmental Statement
NI	Northern Ireland
NIAH	National Inventory of Architectural Heritage
RMP	Record of Monuments and Places
ROI	Republic of Ireland
SM	Scheduled Monuments
SMR	Sites and Monuments Records
SPPS	Strategic Planning Policy Statement
VP	Viewpoint
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

1 INTRODUCTION

This Technical Appendix describes in detail the sieving exercise that has been used to exclude non-significant effects from the assessment of effects on settings of the proposed Owenreagh / Craignagapple Wind Farm, the ‘Development’. The sieving exercise is applied to designated cultural heritage assets that lie between 5 and 15 km from the Core Study Area (CSA) as set out in Chapter 7 of Volume 1 of the Environmental Statement (ES).

This technical appendix is supported by the following Figures presented in **Volume 4** Technical Appendices:

- Figure A7.2.1: Designated Assets within 15km ZTV North Eastern Quadrant (NI);
- Figure A7.2.2: Location of Curryfree and Slieve Kirk WF to Designated Assets;
- Figure A7.2.3: Designated Assets within 15km ZTV South Eastern Quadrant (NI);
- Figure A7.2.4: Designated Assets within 15km ZTV South Western Quadrant (NI);
- Figure A7.2.5: Location of Bessy Bell WF to Designated Assets;
- Figure A7.2.6: Designated Assets within 15km ZTV South Western Quadrant (ROI);
- Figure A7.2.7: Designated Assets within 15km ZTV North Western Quadrant (NI);
- Figure A7.2.8: Designated Assets within 15km ZTV North Western Quadrant (ROI);
- Figure A7.4.1: Designated Assets within 15km Study Area (NI); and,
- Figure A7.4.2: Designated Assets within 15 km Study Area (ROI).

Designated Assets within Northern Ireland (NI) and the Republic of Ireland (ROI) are discussed separately in this sieving exercise and in the ES **Technical Appendix A7.4: Assessment of Indirect Effects Within 5 - 15 km**.

Within NI there are 231 nationally designated assets between 5 and 15 km from the Core CSA, as shown on Figure A7.4.1. These assets consist of:

- 70 Scheduled Monuments or Monuments in State Care;
- Two Conservation Areas (Sion Mills and Newtownstewart);
- 153 Listed Buildings (3 Category A, 2 Category B, 20 Category B+, 55 Category B1 and 73 Category B2); and,
- Six Parks and Gardens.

There are no World Heritage Sites or Battlefield Sites within the 15 km Study Area.

Within the ROI there are 115 assets from the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH), as shown in Figure A7.4.2. These consist of four Nationally Important structures and 111 Regionally Important structures, and all are between 5 and 15 km from the CSA. There are a further 136 assets recorded within the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and Records of Monuments and Places (RMP).

There are no National Monuments, Heritage Towns or World Heritage Sites within the 15 km Study Area.

For the purposes of this assessment the 15 km Study Area has been subdivided into four quadrants:

- North-east of the CSA;
- South-east of the CSA;
- South-west of the CSA; and,
- North-west of the CSA.

Assets are discussed in relation to these four quadrants. The 15 km Study Area north-east and south-east of the CSA is located entirely within NI. The 15 km Study Area south-west and north-west of the CSA takes in land within NI and the ROI. The border is located along the north-east to south-west aligned River Foyle/River Finn to the west of Strabane. Assets within NI and ROI are assessed separately, due to the differing data sets and heritage categories utilised within NI and the ROI.

For heritage assets between 5 km and 15 km, a sieving exercise was undertaken to determine the designated heritage assets that lie within the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) and / or for which their cultural significance relies on long distance views and distant landscape context. Only those heritage assets identified as having potential to receive a change in setting that affects cultural significance as a result of the Development have been included in the assessment.

The sieving exercise of designated heritage assets indicates that there are several areas where assets are not within the ZTV and / or there is limited to no potential for views towards or across the asset so that the cultural significance or the appreciation of the cultural significance of the assets is unaffected as described in the following sections.

1.1 Assets to the north-east (NI)

The landscape to the north and east of the CSA contains several river valleys and hill ranges which obscure views to the development site and remove heritage assets from the ZTV associated with the Development, as shown in Figure A7.2.1.

Within a distance of 5 - 10 km from the CSA, the Burn Dennett runs from the Sperrin Hills into a lowland river valley, running a course north-west from the Sperrin Hills to the settlement of Donemana and subsequently turning west to drain into the River Foyle, north of Strabane. Assets within this river valley are largely obscured by topography and where outside of the ZTV have not been included within an assessment of indirect effects.

Within a distance of 10 - 15 km from the CSA, the Faughan River runs from the Sperrin Hills in a north-westerly direction forming a river valley running between the settlements of Claudy and Drumahoe before draining into the River Foyle around Londonderry/Derry. Assets within this river valley are largely obscured by topography and where outside of the ZTV have not been included within an assessment of indirect effects.

To the north and northeast of the Burn Dennet River Valley lay Slievekirk Hill (370 m above ordnance datum – approximately sea level; AOD) and a range of associated hills. Assets within a distance of 10 - 15 km from the CSA have no views to the Development site as they are located beyond this hill range.

To the east of the CSA selective assets at a distance of between 5 - 10 km from the CSA are situated behind Tornage Hill (275 m AOD) and associated hills. Selective assets to the east of Tornage Hill are obscured by topography and where outside of the ZTV have not been included within an assessment of indirect effects.

To the east of the CSA, selective assets at a distance of between 10 - 15 km from the CSA are situated behind Eglisk and Crockdooish Hills (321 m aOD). Selective assets to the east of Eglisk and Crockdooish Hills are obscured by topography and where outside of the ZTV have not been included within an assessment of indirect effects.

Key settlements within this north-east quadrant are Donemana, Claudy and Park. Donemana is located just beyond the 5 km Study area, with designated assets typically being located within the ZTV for the Development. The settlement of Claudy and Park are located close to 15 km from the CSA, with designated assets typically outside the ZTV as a result of intervening topography.

Within the 5 - 15 km Study Area Designated Assets away from settlement sites, typically exist within the ZTV for the Development only when found in upland zones. Low lying assets within river valleys or river terraces are largely obscured and fall outside the ZTV of the Development.

Within the NE quadrant operational windfarms and turbines are detailed within Table A7.2.1 below:

Table A7.2.1. Operational and consented wind farms/turbines within the NE quadrant

Name	No. of turbines	Distance and direction from CSA
Eglis mountain	6	9 km NE
Loughan Road	1	6 km NE
Curryfree WF	6	11 km N
Slieve Kirk WF	12	10.5 km N
Slieve Kirk Extension	4	10.5 km N
Rushall Road	1	12 km N
Clondermot	1	14.5 km N
Trench Road	1	14.2 km N

There are several landscape viewpoints that illustrate how operational and consented wind farms sit within the visual landscape and in particular, their relation to assets and settlements located in the north-east quadrant. These visualisations are listed below and shown within ES Figures 6.26-6.50 with visualisations provided in the ES **Volume 3b**:

- Figure 6.29a-f: VP4 – Moor Lough picnic area;
- Figure 6.36a-d: VP11 – B48 Ballynamallagh;
- Figure 6.37a-f: VP12 – B48 Dunnamanagh;
- Figure 6.40a-e: VP15 – Foreglen Road, Killaloo; and,
- Figure 6.47a-e: VP22 – Aghafad Road.

Of the operational and consented wind farms/turbines detailed within Table A7.2.1, Curryfree Wind Farm and Slieve Kirk Wind Farm (including extension) are the key developments to intrude into views from designated assets towards the CSA. The location of these windfarms is shown in Figure A7.2.2. These combined wind farms provide a thin screen of turbines between upland assets north of Slievekirk Hill and the CSA. The Development would be seen within this context of an existing landscape characterised by turbines. The addition of the Development would not overly dominate or extend the visibility of turbines within this context so that a change in setting that affects cultural significance is unlikely, as a result assets immediately north of these wind farms have been scoped out of consideration.

Prior to the removal of any assets through any sieving exercise being undertaken, the following designated assets are recorded within the north-east quadrant:

- 23 scheduled monuments/monuments in state care;
- 36 Listed Buildings (1 Category A, 2 Category B+ and 33 Category B1 or B2); and,
- 2 Parks and Gardens.

Assets outside the ZTV of the Development and with no historic or archaeological links to the CSA will not be included within an assessment of indirect effects. In addition, assets with a view of the Development obscured by intervening turbines will also be scoped out. Due to the relative value of heritage assets and the distance to the CSA, it is also proposed to scope out Low or Medium Value assets beyond a distance of 10 km from any assessment of indirect effects. This will result in all Category B+, B1 and B2 Listed Buildings, located at a distance beyond 10 km from the CSA being scoped out. Full details of all assets within the north-east quadrant scoped out of the assessment for indirect effects are provided within Table A7.2.6 within Section 2 of this document. All assets taken

forward for an assessment of indirect effects are provided within Table A7.2.7 within Section 3 of this document.

1.2 Assets to the South-east (NI)

The landscape between 5 and 15 km to the east south of the CSA contains several river valleys and hill ranges which obscure views to the Development site and remove heritage assets from the ZTV associated with the Development, as shown in Figure A7.2.3.

Within a distance of 5-15 km from the CSA, the Glenelly River runs from the Sperrin Hills into a lowland river valley, running a course east to west from the Sperrin Hills to the settlement of Plumbridge and subsequently turning south-west to merge with the Owenkillew River north-east of Newtown Stewart. Assets within this river valley are largely obscured by topography and where outside of the ZTV have not been included within an assessment of indirect effects.

Within a distance of 7 - 15 km from the CSA, the Owenkillew River flows from the Outmore Hills in a roughly east to west direction forming a river valley running through the Sperrin Hills, to the settlement of Gortin and onwards to Newtown Stewart before merging with the River Strul. Assets within this river valley are largely obscured by topography and where outside of the ZTV have not been included within an assessment of indirect effects.

To the east and south-east of the Burn Dennet River Valley, and north of the Glenelly River Valley, lay the Sperrin Hills, with Mullaghcarbatagh Hill (517 m AOD), Mullaghclogher Hill (572 m AOD), Mullaghasturrakeen Hill (581 m AOD) and Mullaghclogha Hill (635 m aOD) providing a screen and blocking views beyond 8 km from the east and south-east, towards the CSA. Assets within a distance of c. 8 - 15 km from the CSA have no views to the development site as they are located beyond this hill range, and as such have not been included within an assessment of indirect effects.

To the south of the CSA, at a distance of c. 10 km, lay Curraghchosaly Mountain (416 m AOD) and associated hills. Views to the south of this hill range towards the CSA are blocked by topography. As such, heritage assets in low lying areas beyond 10 km fall outside the ZTV of the Development, and as such have not been included within an assessment of indirect effects.

Key settlements within this south-east quadrant are Plumbridge and Gortin. Plumbridge is located just beyond 5 km from the CSA within the Glenelly River Valley, with designated assets typically being located outside the ZTV for the Development, and as such have not been included within an assessment of indirect effects. The settlement of Gortin is located some 10 km from the CSA within the Owenkillew River Valley. Despite being located within the river valley assets typically remain within the ZTV of the Development and as such will be included within the assessment of indirect effects, unless excluded on other grounds.

Table A7.2.2. Operational and consented wind farms/turbines within the SE quadrant

Name	No. of turbines	Distance and direction from CSA
Ligford Road	1	4.5 km SE

The consented turbine at Ligford Road does not provide any significant screening or interfere with key views from heritage assets beyond, located further to the south and south-east. As a result, the Ligford Road development does not provide any reason to sieve additional assets located to the south and south-east from the assessment of indirect effects (Plate 8).

There are several landscape viewpoints that illustrate how the Development sits within the visual landscape and in particular, the relation of assets and settlements located in the south-east quadrant with the Development. These visualisations are listed below and shown within EIA Report Figures 6.26 - 6.50 with visualisations provided in Volume 3b:

- Figure 6.28a-e: VP3 – Napple Road, Ballykeery Bridge;
- Figure 6.35a-d: VP10 – Slievebeg Road, Slievebeg;
- Figure 6.38a-d: VP13 – Lenamore picnic site, above Gortin;

- Figure 6.43a-g: VP18 – Mullaghclogha, Sperrin Mountains; and,
- Figure 6.45a-g: V P20 – Meendamp Road, Crockrour Hill.

Prior to the removal of any assets through any sieving exercise being undertaken, the following designated assets are recorded within the south-east quadrant:

- 24 scheduled monuments/monuments in state care;
- 14 Listed Buildings (0 Category A, 1 Category B+ and 13 Category B1 or B2); and,
- One Parks and Garden.

Assets outside the ZTV of the Development and with no historic or archaeological links to the CSA will not be included within an assessment of indirect effects. In addition, assets with a view of the Development significantly disrupted by obscured by modern infrastructure will also be scoped out. Due to the relative value of heritage assets and the distance to the CSA, it is also proposed to scope out Low or Medium Value assets beyond a distance of 10 km from any assessment of indirect effects. This will result in all Category B+, B1 and B2 Listed Buildings, located at a distance beyond 10 km from the CSA being scoped out. Full details of all assets within the south-east quadrant scoped out of the assessment for indirect effects are provided within Table A7.2.6 within Section 2 of this document. All assets taken forward for an assessment of indirect effects are provided within Table A7.2.7 within Section 3 of this document.

1.3 Assets to the south-west (NI)

The landscape to the south and west of the CSA contains several river valleys and hill ranges which obscure views to the Development and remove heritage assets from the ZTV associated with the Development, and is shown in Figure A7.2.4.

The River Mourne runs north to south through the south-east quadrant between the settlements of Strabane, located just over 5km west of the CSA, and Victoria Bridge, located c. 8 km south-west of the CSA, before merging with the River Strule just south of Victoria Bridge. Assets within this river valley are largely obscured by topography and where outside of the ZTV have not been included within an assessment of indirect effects.

The River Strule, runs north-west to south-east from Victoria Bridge, through the settlement of Newtownstewart, located c. 10 km south of the CSA, before turning south and running to Omagh outside the 15 km Study Area. Assets within this river valley are largely obscured by topography and where outside of the ZTV have not been included within an assessment of indirect effects.

Key settlements within the south-west quadrant are Sion Mills, Victoria Bridge, Newtownstewart, Clady and Ardstraw. The settlement of Sion Mills (Conservation Area) is located 7.5 km south-west of the CSA within the River Mourne river valley. The settlement of Victoria Bridge is located c. 8 km south-west of the CSA within the same river valley. Designated assets associated with these settlement sites are typically outside the ZTV for the Development, and as such have not been included within an assessment of indirect effects, unless located within the ZTV. The settlement of Newtownstewart is located c. 10 km south of the CSA adjacent to the River Strule on its raised southern bank. Heritage assets at Newtownstewart (Conservation Area) are typically within the ZTV of the Development and have therefor been included for assessment of indirect effects, unless removed on other grounds. The settlement of Cady, is located 15 km west of the CSA on the border with the ROI. The settlement of Ardstraw is located 11 km south-west of the CSA. Despite both settlement sites being located within river valleys of tributaries of the River Mourne, associated heritage assets are typically within the ZTV of the Development site and will be included for assessment of indirect effects, unless removed on other grounds.

Approximately 5 km south-west of the CSA lie the Meenashesk Hills (c. 350 m AOD). Assets immediately to the west and south-west of this hill range, between the western slopes of the hill range and the River Mourne, have no views to the Development due to topography, as such, heritage assets typically fall outside the ZTV of the Development site and as such will not be included for assessment of indirect effects.

To the south of the CSA, at a distance of c. 10 km, lay Curraghchosaly Mountain (416 m AOD) and associated hills. Views to the south of this hill range towards the CSA are blocked by topography. As

such, heritage assets in low lying areas beyond 10 km have no views to the Development site and fall outside the ZTV of the Development, and as such have not been included within an assessment of indirect effects.

To the south of the CSA, at a distance of c. 14 km from the CSA, lay Bessy Bell Hill (c. 420 m AOD). Views to the south of this hill range towards the CSA are blocked by topography. As such, and as such have not been included within an assessment of indirect effects.

Within the south-west quadrant operational wind farms and turbines are detailed within Table A7.2.3.

Table A7.2.3. Operational and consented wind farms/turbines within the SW quadrant

Name	No. of turbines	Distance and direction from CSA
Peacock Road	1	12 km SW
Greenville Road	1	13 km SW
Lislaftery Road	1	13.5 km SW
Lislaftery Road II	1	13.5 km SW
Bessy Bell	10	13 km SW
Bessy Bell II	6	13 km SW
Bessy Bell II Ext	4	13 km SW

There are several landscape viewpoints that illustrate how operational and consented wind farms sit within the visual landscape and in particular, their relation to assets and settlements located in the north-east quadrant. These visualisations are listed below and shown within ES Figures 6.26 - 6.50 with visualisations provided in the ES Volume 3b:

- Figure 6.26a-f: VP1 – Koram Road, Ligfordrum;
- Figure 6.27a-f: VP2 – Koram Road, north of Ligfordrum;
- Figure 6.31a-d: VP6 – President Wilson’s House;
- Figure 6.32a-d: VP7 – Strathmourne Road, Strabane;
- Figure 6.33a-e: VP8 – Victoria Bridge;
- Figure 6.34a-g: VP9 – Harry Avery’s Castle, Newtownstewart;
- Figure 6.41a-d: VP16 – A5, Strule River Valley;
- Figure 6.42a-e: VP17 – Bells Park Road, Glebe;
- Figure 6.48a-g: VP23 – Bessy Bell;
- Figure 6.49a-e: VP24 – Silverhill Road; and,
- Figure 6.50a-e: VP25 – Raphoe.

Of the operational and consented wind farms/turbines detailed within Table A7.2.3 Bessy Bell I and Bessy Bell II (including extension) are the key developments with the potential to intrude into views from designated assets towards the CSA. The location of these windfarms can be seen in Figures A7.2.5 and 6.12. These combined wind farms provide a thin screen of turbines in the upland zone between the River Strule and Lough Catherine, c. 2.5 km south of Newtownstewart. However, no designated assets within the ZTV of the Development are positioned south of Bessy Bell and associated hills. As such, the presence of turbines at Bessy Bell I and Bessy Bell II does not provide

any reason to sieve additional assets located to the south and south-east from the assessment of indirect effects.

Prior to the removal of any assets through any sieving exercise being undertaken, the following designated assets are recorded within the north-east quadrant:

- 19 scheduled monuments/monuments in state care;
- Two Conservation Areas;
- 70 Listed Buildings (2 Category A, 11 Category B+ and 57 Category B1 or B2); and,
- Two Parks and Gardens.

Assets outside the ZTV of the Development and with no historic or archaeological links to the CSA are not included within an assessment of indirect effects. In addition, assets with a view of the Development significantly disrupted by obscured by modern infrastructure are also scoped out. Due to the relative value of heritage assets and the distance to the CSA, Low or Medium Value assets beyond a distance of 10 km are also scoped out from any assessment of indirect effects. This will result in all Category B+, B1 and B2 Listed Buildings, located at a distance beyond 10 km from the CSA being scoped out. Full details of all assets within the north-east quadrant scoped out of the assessment for indirect effects are provided within Table A7.2.6 within Section 2 of this document. All assets taken forward for an assessment of indirect effects are provided within Table A7.2.7 within Section 3 of this document.

1.4 Assets to the south-west (ROI)

Within the ROI, the landscape to the west and south of the CSA contains river valleys and hill ranges which obscure views to the Development site and remove heritage assets from the ZTV associated with the Development. This Region is shown in Figure A7.2.6.

The River Finn flows into the 15 km Study Area and runs west to east to the south of the settlement of Castelfinn (located 14.5 km west of the CSA) before splitting with one arm turning to the north-east, flowing to Strabane and the second arm flowing south-west to Fearne Hill on the edge of the 15 km Study Area. Heritage Assets within and adjacent to the River Finne valley are typically within the ZTV of the Development, with only a single heritage asset falling outside the ZTV. As such, heritage assets in and around this landscape feature have typically been included within the assessment of indirect effects unless scoped out on other grounds.

To the north-east of Castelfinn is Croaghan Hill (c. 271 m AOD), located c. 11.5 km west of the CSA). The hill and associated upland zone provides a visual barrier to the development site for a stretch of land to the south-west between the Croaghan Hill and Castelfinn. Individual heritage assets within this zone fall outside the ZTV and will not be included within the assessment of indirect effects.

The only settlement of note within the south-west quadrant is Castelfinn. Despite falling within the River Finne valley and being located to the south-west of Croaghan Hill, heritage assets associated with the settlement typically fall within the ZTV of the Development site and will therefore be included within the assessment of indirect effects unless scoped out on other grounds.

Within the south-west quadrant there are no operational or consented wind farms/turbines. Within NI individual turbines at Peacock Road are positioned between heritage assets and the CSA (see Table A7.2.3).

The operational turbine at Peacock Road does not provide any significant screening or interfere with key views from heritage assets in the ROI towards the CSA. As a result, the Peacock Road development does not provide any reason to sieve additional assets located within the ROI from the assessment of indirect effects.

Prior to the removal of any assets through any sieving exercise being undertaken, the following designated assets are recorded within the north-east quadrant:

- 0 National Monuments;
- 13 buildings or structures listed within the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (1 Nationally Important, 12 Regionally Important); and,

- 26 SMR or RMP assets.

Assets outside the ZTV of the Development and with no historic or archaeological links to the CSA are not included within an assessment of indirect effects. In addition, assets with a view of the Development significantly disrupted by obscured by modern infrastructure are scoped out.

SMR and RMP assets whose setting is not influenced by long distance views, or whose archaeological remains are entirely below ground have been scoped out of this assessment.

Due to the relative value of heritage assets and the distance to the CSA, Regionally Significant NIAH assets beyond a distance of 10 km are scoped out from any assessment of indirect effects. Full details of all assets within the north-east quadrant scoped out of the assessment for indirect effects are provided within Table A7.2.6 within Section 2 of this document. All assets taken forward for an assessment of indirect effects are provided within Table A7.2.7 within Section 3 of this document.

1.5 Assets to the North-west (NI)

The landscape to the west and north of the CSA contains several river valleys and hill ranges which obscure views to the Development and remove heritage assets from the ZTV associated with the Development. This region is shown in Figure A7.2.7.

Within a distance of 6 - 10 km north and northwest of the CSA, the Burn Dennett runs east to west before draining into the River Foyle, north of Strabane. Assets within this river valley are largely obscured by topography and where outside of the ZTV have not been included within an assessment of indirect effects.

Within a distance of 6 - 15 km west and north-west of the CSA lay the north to south orientated River Foyle, running from south of Strabane, adjacent to the settlements of Magheramason and Newbuildings, north to Londonderry/Derry, outside the Study Area. Within this river valley assets lay outside the ZTV at Strabane and Magheramason, but otherwise fall within the ZTV of the Development. Where assets fall outside the ZTV of the Development they have not been included within an assessment of indirect effects.

To the north and north-west of the Burn Dennett, lay the Slievekirk and Curryfree Hills (c. 370 m AOD) as well as the Killymallaght and Gortmopnly Hills (c. 271 m AOD), with this hill range being situated c. 10 km north of the CSA. Views to the Development site north of this hill range are blocked from lowland zones and typically outside the ZTV of the Development.

Key settlements within the north-west quadrant are Strabane, Artigarvan, Ballymagorry, Bready, Magheramason and Newbuildings. Artigarvan falls within the 5 km Study Area and assets have been assessed for indirect effects within TA A11.3 of the ES. The settlements of Strabane (located 5.5 km west of the CSA) and Magheramason (located 12.5 km north of the CSA) and their associated heritage assets typically lie outside the ZTV of the Development and as such have not been included within an assessment of indirect effects. The remaining settlements and associated heritage assets typically fall within the ZTV of the Development site and have been included within an assessment of indirect effects.

Within the north-west quadrant, operational wind farms and turbines within NI are detailed within Table A7.2.4 below:

Table A7.2.4. Operational and consented wind farms/turbines within the NE quadrant

Name	No. of turbines	Distance and direction from CSA
Drumcraig Road	1	11.5 km NNW

There are several landscape viewpoints that illustrate how operational and consented wind farms sit within the visual landscape and in particular, their relation to assets and settlements located in the north-west quadrant. These visualisations are listed below and shown within Figures 6.26 - 6.50 with visualisations provided in ES Volume 3b:

- Figure 6.30a-e: VP5 – Holyhill Road, Holly Hill;

- Figure 6.46a-d: VP21 – Glenmoran; and,
- Figure 6.49a-e: VP24 – Silverhill Road.

The consented turbine at Drumcraig Road does not provide any significant screening or interfere with key views from heritage assets beyond, located further to the north and northwest. As a result, the Drumcraig Road development does not provide any reason to sieve additional assets located to the north and north-west from the assessment of indirect effects.

Prior to the removal of any assets through any sieving exercise being undertaken, the following designated assets are recorded within the north-east quadrant:

- Four scheduled monuments/monuments in state care;
- 33 Listed Buildings (0 Category A, 6 Category B+ and 27 Category B1 or B2); and,
- One Parks and Garden.

Assets outside the ZTV of the Development and with no historic or archaeological links to the CSA will not be included within an assessment of indirect effects. In addition, assets with a view of the Development significantly disrupted by obscured by modern infrastructure will also be scoped out. Due to the relative value of heritage assets and the distance to the CSA, it is also proposed to scope out Low or Medium Value assets beyond a distance of 10 km from any assessment of indirect effects. This will result in all Category B+, B1 and B2 Listed Buildings, located at a distance beyond 10 km from the CSA being scoped out. Full details of all assets within the north-east quadrant scoped out of the assessment for indirect effects are provided within Table A7.2.6 within Section 2 of this document. All assets taken forward for an assessment of indirect effects are provided within Table A7.2.7 within Section 3 of this document.

1.6 Assets to the North-west (ROI)

Within the ROI, the landscape to the west and north of the CSA contains several river valleys and hill ranges which obscure views to the Development and remove heritage assets from the ZTV associated with the Development. This area is show in Figure A7.2.8.

The Deelee River flows west to east from the Cark Mountain, located c. 30 km west of the CSA, enters the 15 km Study Area just east of the settlement of Convoy. It then passes through the small settlement of Ballindrait, located 10.5 km west of the CSA before merging with the River Foyle, just to the north of Lifford, located 7.5 km west of the CSA. Heritage assets along the length of the river valley are typically within the ZTV of the Development and have therefore been included within an assessment of indirect effects unless scoped out on other grounds.

To the southwest of Lifford lays Croaghan Hill (271m AOD) and an associated area of upland extending to the west, to the north of Castelfinn and the River Finn valley. Croaghan Hill provides a topographic screen for assets located west of Lifford, as far north as south bank of the Deelee River. Selected lowland assets to the west of Lifford are outside the ZTV of the Development site as a result of intervening topography between them and the Development, as such these assets will not be included within the assessment of indirect effects.

To the northeast of Raphoe, Binnion Hill (c. 188 m AOD) is located some 11 km northwest of the CSA. Binnion Hill provides screening to the CSA for tracts of land to the northwest of Binnion Hill. However, all assets located to the north-west and north of Binnion Hill, fall within the ZTV of the Development and will be included within an assessment of indirect effects unless scoped out on other grounds.

Key settlements within the north-west quadrant are Lifford (located 7.5 km west of the CSA), Ballindrait (located 10.5 km west of the CSA) and Saint Johnston (located 13.4 km northwest of the CSA). Selected assets fronting the N14/R264 carriageway between Lifford and Ballindrait fall outside of the ZTV and have been scoped out of assessment of indirect effects. Assets associated with the settlement of Saint Johnstone typically fall within the ZTV of the Development and have been included within the assessment.

Within the north-west quadrant operational wind farms and turbines within ROI are detailed within Table A7.2.5.

Table A7.2.5. Operational and consented wind farms/turbines within the NE quadrant

Name	No. of turbines	Distance and direction from CSA
Lettergull WF	4	13 km NW

There are several landscape viewpoints that illustrate how operational and consented wind farms sit within the visual landscape and in particular, their relation to assets and settlements located in the northwest quadrant. These visualisations are listed below and shown within Figures 6.26 - 6.50 with visualisations provided in ES Volume 3b:

- Figure 6.44a-d: VP19 – Ballindrait; and,
- Figure 6.50a-e: VP25 – Raphoe.

The consented turbine at Lettergull does not provide any significant screening or interfere with key views from heritage assets beyond, located further to the north and northwest. As a result, the Lettergull development does not provide any reason to sieve additional assets located to the north and northwest from the assessment of indirect effects.

Prior to the removal of any assets through any sieving exercise being undertaken, the following designated assets are recorded within the northeast quadrant:

- 0 National Monuments;
- 102 buildings or structures listed within the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (three Nationally Important, 99 Regionally Important); and,
- 110 SMR or RMP assets.

Assets outside the ZTV of the Development and with no historic or archaeological links to the CSA will not be included within an assessment of indirect effects. In addition, assets with a view of the Development significantly disrupted by obscured by modern infrastructure will also be scoped out.

SMR and RMP assets whose setting is not influenced by long distance views, or whose archaeological remains are entirely below ground have been scoped out of this assessment.

Due to the relative value of heritage assets and the distance to the CSA, it is also proposed to scope out Regionally Significant NIAH assets beyond a distance of 10 km from any assessment of indirect effects. Full details of all assets within the northeast quadrant scoped out of the assessment for indirect effects are provided within Table A7.2.6 within Section 2 of this document. All assets taken forward for an assessment of indirect effects are provided within Table A7.2.7 within Section 3 of this document.

2 SELECTION OF ASSETS SCOPED OUT

2.1 Assets within NI

A review of the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), screening of views between assets and the CSA by modern infrastructure/turbines, the historic or archaeological links between assets and the CSA, as well as the contribution of long distance views to the cultural significance of an asset, as described in the preceding section, has resulted in 172 nationally designated heritage assets (39 scheduled monuments and 130 listed buildings and 3 Parks and Gardens), of a combined total of 231 nationally designated assets, scoped out of consideration for changes to setting that affects cultural significance. The final selection of assets scoped out of consideration are detailed in Table A7.2.6.

Table A7.2.6 Assets within NI Scoped Out of Setting Appraisal

Asset type	LB Category	Designation Reference	Asset type	Quadrant	Distance and Direction	Rationale
Scheduled Monument	n/a	LDY022:008	Rath	10-15 km	NE	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Scheduled Monument	n/a	LDY022:013	Cross-carved stone	10-15 km	NE	Views to Owenreagh obscured by existing turbines
Scheduled Monument	n/a	LDY023:014	Bawn & Urn burial: Brackfield bawn, Crosalt	10-15 km	NE	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Scheduled Monument	n/a	LDY023:031	Standing stone	10-15 km	NE	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Scheduled Monument	n/a	LDY028:015	Cairn (1 of 4 in same field)	5-10 km	NE	Views to Owenreagh obscured by existing turbines
Scheduled Monument	n/a	LDY029:005	Rath	5-10 km	NE	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Scheduled Monument	n/a	LDY029:006	Rath	10-15 km	NE	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Scheduled Monument	n/a	LDY029:011	Rath	10-15 km	NE	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association

Asset type	LB Category	Designation Reference	Asset type	Quadrant	Distance and Direction	Rationale
Scheduled Monument	n/a	LDY029:014	Mound-rectangular platform	10-15 km	NE	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Scheduled Monument	n/a	LDY029:017	Counterscarp rath	10-15 km	NE	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Scheduled Monument	n/a	LDY029:020	Cross	10-15 km	NE	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Scheduled Monument	n/a	TYR006:002	Wedge tomb: cashelbane	5-10 km	NE	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Scheduled Monument	n/a	TYR001:002	Fortified town: dunnalong fort	10-15 km	NW	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Scheduled Monument	n/a	TYR005:500	Canal: Strabane Canal, Reaches 1-3; IHR no.412:2	5-10 km	NW	Not reliant on long distance views and no historic association to CSA
Scheduled Monument	n/a	TYR011:002	Rath	5-10 km	SE	Not reliant on long distance views and no historic association to CSA
Scheduled Monument	n/a	TYR011:004	Rath	5-10 km	SE	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Scheduled Monument	n/a	TYR011:013	Portal tomb	5-10 km	SE	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Scheduled Monument	n/a	TYR011:015	Bronze age ceremonial landscape	5-10 km	SE	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Scheduled Monument	n/a	TYR011:016	Two stone circles, cairn with cist & two alignments	5-10 km	SE	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Scheduled Monument	n/a	TYR012:005	Portal tomb: dermot & grania's bed	10-15 km	SE	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Scheduled Monument	n/a	TYR012:007	Rath	10-15 km	SE	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association

Asset type	LB Category	Designation Reference	Asset type	Quadrant	Distance and Direction	Rationale
Scheduled Monument	n/a	TYR012:008	Rath	10-15 km	SE	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Scheduled Monument	n/a	TYR012:009	Rath	10-15 km	SE	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Scheduled Monument	n/a	TYR012:010	Counterscarp platform rath	10-15 km	SE	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Scheduled Monument	n/a	TYR012:011	Platform rath	10-15 km	SE	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Scheduled Monument	n/a	TYR012:012	Rath	10-15 km	SE	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Scheduled Monument	n/a	TYR012:022	Stone alignment and site of two stone circles	10-15 km	SE	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Scheduled Monument	n/a	TYR012:024	Megalithic tomb, possibly wedge tomb: dermot & grania's bed	10-15 km	SE	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Scheduled Monument	n/a	TYR018:002	Two standing stones	10-15 km	SE	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Scheduled Monument	n/a	TYR018:008	Four stone circles & alignment: slievebeg, standing stones	5-10 km	SE	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Scheduled Monument	n/a	TYR018:052	Ring barrow	10-15 km	SE	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Scheduled Monument	n/a	TYR009:004	Monastery, church, graveyard & cross-carved stone: ernaide, ernaide or irnaide	10-15 km	SW	Not reliant on long distance views and no historic association to CSA
Scheduled Monument	n/a	TYR010:003	Graveyard / killeen: children's burial ground	5-10 km	SW	Not reliant on long distance views and no historic association to CSA

Asset type	LB Category	Designation Reference	Asset type	Quadrant	Distance and Direction	Rationale
Scheduled Monument	n/a	TYR010:006	Court tomb: giant's grave	5-10 km	SW	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Scheduled Monument	n/a	TYR010:007	Church & graveyard: camus church	5-10 km	SW	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Scheduled Monument	n/a	TYR016:030	Platform rath: tievenny fort	10-15 km	SW	Not reliant on long distance views and no historic association to CSA
Scheduled Monument	n/a	TYR016:031	Platform rath	10-15 km	SW	Not reliant on long distance views and no historic association to CSA
Scheduled Monument	n/a	TYR017:033	Neolithic & bronze age settlement site, early christian crannog & plantation castle: island machugh	10-15 km	SW	Not reliant on long distance views and no historic association to CSA
Scheduled Monument	n/a	TYR025:011	Standing stone complex - several stone rows, over 63 stones	10-15 km	SW	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Park and Garden	n/a	L-012	Learmount	10-15 km	NE	No associated high value assets and no historic association to CSA. Not reliant on long distance views.
Park and Garden	n/a	L-030	The Oaks	10-15 km	NE	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Park and Garden	n/a	L-060	Molenan House	10-15 km	NW	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B1	HB01/01/010	Country House	10-15 km	NE	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B1	HB01/01/011	Church	10-15 km	NE	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B2	HB01/01/012	Hall	10-15 km	NE	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association

Asset type	LB Category	Designation Reference	Asset type	Quadrant	Distance and Direction	Rationale
Listed Building	B1	HB01/01/018	House	10-15 km	NE	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B1	HB01/01/019	House	10-15 km	NE	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B2	HB01/01/028	Bridge	10-15 km	NE	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B1	HB01/01/034	House	10-15 km	NE	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B1	HB01/01/038	House	10-15 km	NE	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B1	HB01/02/003	HOUSE	10-15 km	NE	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B1	HB01/02/005	Church	10-15 km	NE	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B2	HB01/02/006	House	10-15 km	NE	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
Listed Building	B+	HB01/02/008	Church	10-15 km	NE	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
Listed Building	B1	HB01/02/012	Bridge	10-15 km	NE	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	A	HB01/02/013	House	10-15 km	NE	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B2	HB01/02/017	Church	10-15 km	NE	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B2	HB01/02/020	BANK	10-15 km	NE	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association

Asset type	LB Category	Designation Reference	Asset type	Quadrant	Distance and Direction	Rationale
Listed Building	B2	HB01/02/021	Church	10-15 km	NE	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B1	HB01/02/024 A	Country House	10-15 km	NE	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B2	HB01/02/027	Church	10-15 km	NE	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B1	HB01/02/030	House	10-15 km	NE	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B2	HB01/02/033	Mill	10-15 km	NE	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B2	HB01/02/039	House	10-15 km	NE	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B+	HB01/02/040	Bridge	10-15 km	NE	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B2	HB01/02/041	House	10-15 km	NE	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B2	HB01/02/042	Gates/ Screens/ Lodges	10-15 km	NE	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B2	HB01/04/004	Graveyard	10-15 km	NE	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B1	HB01/12/014	House	10-15 km	NW	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B2	HB01/12/015	House	10-15 km	NW	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B+	HB10/10/004	Bridge	5-10 km	NW	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association

Asset type	LB Category	Designation Reference	Asset type	Quadrant	Distance and Direction	Rationale
Listed Building	B	HB10/10/005	Church	10-15 km	NW	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B	HB10/10/006	Church	10-15 km	NW	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B1	HB10/10/007	Church	10-15 km	NW	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
Listed Building	B1	HB10/11/004	House	5-10 km	NW	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B2	HB10/11/006	Church	5-10 km	NW	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B+	HB10/12/003	Shop	5-10 km	NW	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B1	HB10/12/005	Bridge	5-10 km	NW	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B1	HB10/12/006	Shop	5-10 km	NW	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B1	HB10/12/007	Bank	5-10 km	NW	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B1	HB10/12/008	Church	5-10 km	NW	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B1	HB10/12/014	Church	5-10 km	NW	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B2	HB10/12/028	Post Office	5-10 km	NW	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B2	HB10/12/030	School	5-10 km	NW	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association

Asset type	LB Category	Designation Reference	Asset type	Quadrant	Distance and Direction	Rationale
Listed Building	B2	HB10/12/036	Public House	5-10 km	NW	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B2	HB10/14/002	School	5-10 km	NW	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B2	HB10/14/004	House	5-10 km	NW	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B2	HB10/14/005	House	5-10 km	NW	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B1	HB10/14/006	House	5-10 km	NW	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B1	HB10/14/007	Shop	5-10 km	NW	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B+	HB10/14/008	Church	5-10 km	NW	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B+	HB10/14/009	Church	5-10 km	NW	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B1	HB10/14/012	Rectories/ Manses etc	5-10 km	NW	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B2	HB10/14/027	House	5-10 km	NW	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B1	HB10/05/001	Bridge	5-10 km	SE	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B2	HB10/05/002	Church	10-15 km	SE	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B1	HB10/05/004	Church	10-15 km	SE	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association

Asset type	LB Category	Designation Reference	Asset type	Quadrant	Distance and Direction	Rationale
Listed Building	B2	HB10/05/005	Church	5-10 km	SE	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B2	HB10/05/019	House	10-15 km	SE	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B2	HB11/16/005	Church	10-15 km	SE	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
Listed Building	B2	HB11/16/009 A	Church	10-15 km	SE	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
Listed Building	B2	HB11/16/010	Bank	10-15 km	SE	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
Listed Building	B+	HB11/16/013 B	House	10-15 km	SE	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
Listed Building	B2	HB11/16/019	Recreational Club	10-15 km	SE	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B2	HB11/16/040	Bridge	10-15 km	SE	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B2	HB11/17/001	Church	10-15 km	SE	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B2	HB11/17/002	Bridge	10-15 km	SE	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B2	HB11/17/005	House	10-15 km	SE	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
Listed Building	B+	HB10/04/001 B	Estate Related Structures	10-15 km	SW	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
Listed Building	B+	HB10/04/001 C	House	10-15 km	SW	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views

Asset type	LB Category	Designation Reference	Asset type	Quadrant	Distance and Direction	Rationale
Listed Building	B2	HB10/04/001 D	Bridge	10-15 km	SW	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
Listed Building	B1	HB10/04/001 E	Bridge	10-15 km	SW	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
Listed Building	B2	HB10/04/001 F	Bridge	10-15 km	SW	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
Listed Building	B2	HB10/04/001 G	House	10-15 km	SW	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
Listed Building	B+	HB10/04/001 H	House	10-15 km	SW	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
Listed Building	B2	HB10/04/001 K	Gates/ Screens/ Lodges	10-15 km	SW	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
Listed Building	B2	HB10/04/001 N	Pavillion	10-15 km	SW	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
Listed Building	B1	HB10/04/003	Church	10-15 km	SW	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
Listed Building	B1	HB10/04/004 A	Bank	10-15 km	SW	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
Listed Building	B1	HB10/04/004 B	House	10-15 km	SW	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
Listed Building	B1	HB10/04/005	Shop	10-15 km	SW	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
Listed Building	B2	HB10/04/008	Library	10-15 km	SW	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
Listed Building	B+	HB10/04/013	House	10-15 km	SW	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views

Asset type	LB Category	Designation Reference	Asset type	Quadrant	Distance and Direction	Rationale
Listed Building	B2	HB10/04/014	Church	10-15 km	SW	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
Listed Building	B2	HB10/04/016 A	House	10-15 km	SW	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
Listed Building	B2	HB10/04/016 B	House	10-15 km	SW	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
Listed Building	B2	HB10/04/018	House	10-15 km	SW	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
Listed Building	B2	HB10/04/023	Office	10-15 km	SW	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
Listed Building	B2	HB10/04/024	Office	10-15 km	SW	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
Listed Building	B2	HB10/04/025	House	10-15 km	SW	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
Listed Building	B2	HB10/04/026 A	House – Terrace	10-15 km	SW	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
Listed Building	B2	HB10/04/026 B	House – Terrace	10-15 km	SW	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
Listed Building	B2	HB10/04/027	House	10-15 km	SW	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
Listed Building	B2	HB10/04/045 A	House	10-15 km	SW	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
Listed Building	B2	HB10/04/045 B	House	10-15 km	SW	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
Listed Building	B2	HB10/04/045 C	House	10-15 km	SW	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views

Asset type	LB Category	Designation Reference	Asset type	Quadrant	Distance and Direction	Rationale
Listed Building	B1	HB10/04/076	House	10-15 km	SW	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
Listed Building	B2	HB10/04/078	House	10-15 km	SW	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
Listed Building	B1	HB10/04/079	Bridge	10-15 km	SW	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B+	HB10/05/003	Church	5-10 km	SW	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B1	HB10/06/002	House	5-10 km	SW	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B1	HB10/06/003	House	5-10 km	SW	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B1	HB10/06/010	Bridge	10-15 km	SW	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B2	HB10/06/022	Bridge	5-10 km	SW	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B1	HB10/06/023	House	5-10km	SW	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B+	HB10/07/001	Gates/ Screens/ Lodges	5-10 km	SW	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B2	HB10/07/001 A	House	5-10 km	SW	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B+	HB10/07/002 A	Church	5-10 km	SW	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B1	HB10/07/002 B	Memorial	5-10 km	SW	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association

Asset type	LB Category	Designation Reference	Asset type	Quadrant	Distance and Direction	Rationale
Listed Building	B1	HB10/07/003	Church	5-10 km	SW	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B+	HB10/07/004	Mill	5-10 km	SW	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B2	HB10/07/005	Recreational Club	5-10 km	SW	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B2	HB10/07/006	Hall	5-10 km	SW	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B1	HB10/07/007	Hall	5-10 km	SW	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B2	HB10/07/008 A	House	5-10 km	SW	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B1	HB10/07/008 B	House	5-10 km	SW	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B2	HB10/07/010 A	House – Terrace	5-10 km	SW	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B2	HB10/07/010 B	House – Terrace	5-10 km	SW	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B2	HB10/07/010 C	House – Terrace	5-10 km	SW	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B2	HB10/07/010 D	House – Terrace	5-10 km	SW	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B2	HB10/07/010 E	House – Terrace	5-10 km	SW	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B2	HB10/07/010 F	House – Terrace	5-10 km	SW	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association

Asset type	LB Category	Designation Reference	Asset type	Quadrant	Distance and Direction	Rationale
Listed Building	B2	HB10/07/010 G	House – Terrace	5-10 km	SW	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B1	HB10/07/018	Church	10-15 km	SW	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
Listed Building	B+	HB10/07/021	Church	5-10 km	SW	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	A	HB10/08/002	Bridge	10-15 km	SW	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
Listed Building	B+	HB10/08/005	Church	10-15 km	SW	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
Listed Building	B1	HB10/08/006	House	10-15 km	SW	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
Listed Building	B2	HB11/08/004	Bridge	10-15 km	SW	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
Listed Building	B2	HB11/08/005	Bridge	10-15 km	SW	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
Listed Building	B2	HB11/16/034	House	10-15 km	SW	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association

2.2 Assets within ROI

A review of the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), screening of views between assets and the CSA by modern infrastructure/turbines, the historic or archaeological links between assets and the CSA, as well as the contribution of long distance views to the cultural significance of an asset, as described in the preceding section, has resulted in 88 NIAH assets of a total of 115 NIAH assets, being scoped out of consideration for changes to setting that affects cultural significance. A further 97 SMR/RMP assets have been scoped out. The final selection of assets scoped out of consideration are detailed in Table A7.2.7 below.

Table A7.2.7 Assets within ROI Scoped Out of Setting Appraisal

Asset type	NIAH value	Designation Reference	Asset type	Quadrant	Distance	Rationale
SMR/RMP asset		DG070-050----	Standing stone	NW	5-10 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views Or Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
		DG071-002001-	Ecclesiastical enclosure			
		DG071-002002-	Church			
		DG071-002003-	Architectural fragment			
		DG071-002004-	Cross-slab			
		DG071-004----	Standing stone			
		DG071-006----	Standing stone			
		DG071-007----	Standing stone			
		DG071-008----	Historic town			
		DG071-008001-	Church			
		DG071-008003-	Graveyard			
		DG071-008004-	House - 16th/17th century			
		DG071-008005-	Town defences			
		DG071-008006-	Fortification			
		DG071-008007-	Wall monument - effigial			
		DG071-009----	Standing stone			
DG071-010----	Bullaun stone (present location)					
DG071-011----	Redundant record					
SMR/RMP asset	-	DG055-019----	Ringfort – rath	NW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
		DG055-024----	Enclosure			
		DG055-025001-	Souterrain			

Asset type	NIAH value	Designation Reference	Asset type	Quadrant	Distance	Rationale
		DG055-025002- DG055-026---- DG062-020---- DG062-024---- DG062-025---- DG062-026---- DG062-027---- DG062-038---- DG063-001---- DG063-002---- DG063-003001- DG063-003002- DG063-004001- DG063-004002- DG063-005---- DG063-007---- DG063-008---- DG063-009---- DG063-011---- DG070-028---- DG070-029---- DG070-030---- DG070-041---- DG070-044---- DG070-044001-	Inscribed stone Enclosure Souterrain Enclosure Souterrain Souterrain Enclosure Souterrain Souterrain Standing stone Church Graveyard Enclosure Souterrain Burial ground Enclosure Souterrain House - fortified house Bullaun stone Enclosure Enclosure Ringfort – unclassified Enclosure Church Graveyard			Or Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
SMR/RMP asset		DG070-045---- DG070-049---- DG070-055----	Enclosure Standing stone Standing stone Standing stone	NW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views Or

Asset type	NIAH value	Designation Reference	Asset type	Quadrant	Distance	Rationale
		DG070-061---- DG070-062---- DG070-063001- DG070-063002- DG070-063003- DG070-063004- DG070-063005- DG070-063006- DG070-063007- DG070-063008- DG070-063009- DG070-063010- DG070-069001- DG070-069002- DG070-070---- DG070-071---- DG070-072---- DG070-073---- DG070-075---- DG070-077---- DG070-081---- DG071-002005- DG071-002006- DG079-002---- DG079-004---- DG079-005----	Standing stone Standing stone Anomalous stone group Megalithic tomb - passage tomb Rock art Megalithic tomb - passage tomb Megalithic tomb - passage tomb Megalithic tomb - passage tomb Megalithic tomb - passage tomb Megalithic tomb - passage tomb Megalithic tomb - passage tomb Megalithic tomb - unclassified Megalithic tomb - unclassified Megalithic tomb - passage tomb Ringfort - cashel Standing stone Megalithic tomb – unclassified Enclosure Water mill - unclassified Bridge Graveyard Ecclesiastical site Ringfort – unclassified Enclosure Ringfort - unclassified			Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
SMR/RMP asset		DG079-006---- DG079-007---- DG079-008---- DG079-009001-	Ringfort - unclassified Megalithic tomb - passage tomb Megalithic tomb - portal tomb Graveyard	NW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views Or

Asset type	NIAH value	Designation Reference	Asset type	Quadrant	Distance	Rationale
		DG079-009002- DG079-009003- DG079-018--- DG079-019--- DG079-020--- DG079-025--- DG079-033--- DG079-034--- DG079-035--- DG079-039--- DG079-040--- DG079-041--- DG079-046002- DG079-047--- DG088-002--- DG088-003--- DG088-004--- DG088-005---	Stone head Church Standing stone Standing stone Standing stone Enclosure Enclosure Standing stone Ringfort - unclassified Ritual site - holy well Ringfort - rath Ringfort – unclassified Market-house Quarry Standing stone Ringfort - cashel Standing stone Enclosure			Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
NIAH	National	40835006	The Old Courthouse	NW	5-10 km	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
NIAH	National	40906201	Oakfield House (rectory)	NW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
NIAH	Regional	40828002	Dunmore House	NW	10-15 km	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
NIAH	Regional	40828003	Dunmore House	NW	10-15 km	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
NIAH	Regional	40828004	Dunmore House	NW	10-15 km	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association

Asset type	NIAH value	Designation Reference	Asset type	Quadrant	Distance	Rationale
NIAH	Regional	40828005	Dunmore House	NW	10-15 km	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
NIAH	Regional	40828007	Prospect Hill	NW	10-15 km	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
NIAH	Regional	40828008	<Null>	NW	10-15 km	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
NIAH	Regional	40828011	White House	NW	10-15 km	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
NIAH	Regional	40828012	Dunmore House	NW	10-15 km	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
NIAH	Regional	40834004	St. Patrick's Catholic Church	NW	5-10 km	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
NIAH	Regional	40834005	Ballindrait Windmill	NW	5-10 km	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
NIAH	Regional	40835001	St. Lugadius Church of Ireland Church	NW	5-10 km	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
NIAH	Regional	40835002	Lifford Church of Ireland Parish Hall	NW	5-10 km	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
NIAH	Regional	40835003	Donegal County Council	NW	5-10 km	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
NIAH	Regional	40835007	Office	NW	5-10 km	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
NIAH	Regional	40835008	Office	NW	5-10 km	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
NIAH	Regional	40835009	Lifford Youth Reach	NW	5-10 km	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association

Asset type	NIAH value	Designation Reference	Asset type	Quadrant	Distance	Rationale
NIAH	Regional	40835010	Lifford Garda Station	NW	5-10 km	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
NIAH	Regional	40835015	House	NW	5-10 km	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
NIAH	Regional	40835016	House	NW	5-10 km	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
NIAH	Regional	40835017	Combermore	NW	5-10 km	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
NIAH	Regional	40835018	Combermore	NW	5-10 km	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
NIAH	Regional	40835019	Ballyduff House	NW	5-10 km	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
NIAH	Regional	40835022	Lifford Army Barracks (school)	NW	5-10 km	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
NIAH	Regional	40835025	Post Box	NW	5-10 km	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
NIAH	Regional	40835027	Ballyduff Cottage	NW	5-10 km	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
NIAH	Regional	40907014	House	NW	10-15 km	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
NIAH	Regional	40907016	Outbuilding	NW	10-15 km	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
NIAH	Regional	40907067	Outbuilding	NW	10-15 km	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
NIAH	Regional	40828001	St. Fiach's Church of Ireland Church	NW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views

Asset type	NIAH value	Designation Reference	Asset type	Quadrant	Distance	Rationale
NIAH	Regional	40828010	The Lodge	NW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
NIAH	Regional	40830001	St. Baithin's Catholic Church	NW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
NIAH	Regional	40830002	St. Johnstown Presbyterian Church	NW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
NIAH	Regional	40830003	Bridge	NW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
NIAH	Regional	40830004	Water pump	NW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
NIAH	Regional	40830005	Water pump	NW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
NIAH	Regional	40830006	School	NW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
NIAH	Regional	40830008	Old Graveyard Saint Johnstown	NW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
NIAH	Regional	40830010	Bridge	NW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
NIAH	Regional	40830011	House	NW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
NIAH	Regional	40830012	Water pump	NW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
NIAH	Regional	40830013	Water Mill	NW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
NIAH	Regional	40834008	House	NW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views

Asset type	NIAH value	Designation Reference	Asset type	Quadrant	Distance	Rationale
NIAH	Regional	40834009	Water pump	NW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
NIAH	Regional	40834010	Ballindrait Bridge	NW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
NIAH	Regional	40834013	Ballindrait Presbyterian Church	NW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
NIAH	Regional	40834017	Goods shed	NW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
NIAH	Regional	40840022	Gate Lodge	NW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
NIAH	Regional	40840023	St. Mary's Catholic Church	NW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
NIAH	Regional	40840029	Customs station	NW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
NIAH	Regional	40840030	Bridge	NW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
NIAH	Regional	40840031	Castlefinn Congregational Church	NW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
NIAH	Regional	40905537	Kiln	NW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
NIAH	Regional	40905539	House	NW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
NIAH	Regional	40906202	Ballylennon Presbyterian Church	NW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
NIAH	Regional	40906205	Kiln	NW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views

Asset type	NIAH value	Designation Reference	Asset type	Quadrant	Distance	Rationale
NIAH	Regional	40906210	Kiln	NW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
NIAH	Regional	40906212	Treantagh House (millers house)	NW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
NIAH	Regional	40906214	Oakfield House (outbuilding)	NW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
NIAH	Regional	40906217	Treantagh House (dovecot)	NW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
NIAH	Regional	40906218	Oakfield House (walled garden)	NW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
NIAH	Regional	40906219	Oakfield House (icehouse)	NW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
NIAH	Regional	40906247	Treantagh Mill (outbuilding)	NW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
NIAH	Regional	40906262	House	NW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
NIAH	Regional	40906303	St. Columba Church of Ireland Chapel of Ease	NW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
NIAH	Regional	40906305	Castletown Old (farm house)	NW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
NIAH	Regional	40906317	Swilly Bridge	NW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
NIAH	Regional	40907004	House	NW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
NIAH	Regional	40907047	Ballymonaster Bridge	NW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views

Asset type	NIAH value	Designation Reference	Asset type	Quadrant	Distance	Rationale
NIAH	Regional	40907049	Guystown House	NW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
NIAH	Regional	40907053	House	NW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
NIAH	Regional	40907055	Outbuilding	NW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
NIAH	Regional	40907063	House	NW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
NIAH	Regional	40907066	Outbuilding	NW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
NIAH	Regional	40907934	Kiln	NW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
SMR/RMP	-	DG079-009003- DG079-025---- DG079-033---- DG088-005---- DG079-009001- DG079-046002- DG079-007---- DG079-008---- DG079-047---- DG088-003---- DG079-040---- DG079-035---- DG079-041---- DG079-039---- DG079-018---- DG079-019----	Church Enclosure Enclosure Enclosure Graveyard Market-house Megalithic tomb - passage tomb Megalithic tomb - portal tomb Quarry Ringfort - cashel Ringfort - rath Ringfort - unclassified Ringfort - unclassified Ritual site - holy well Standing stone Standing stone	SW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views Or Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association

Asset type	NIAH value	Designation Reference	Asset type	Quadrant	Distance	Rationale
		DG079-020---- DG079-034---- DG088-002---- DG088-004---- DG079-009002-	Standing stone Standing stone Standing stone Standing stone Stone head			
NIAH	Regional	40907931	Gortfad House	SW	10-15 km	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
NIAH	Regional	40907936	Alt National School	SW	10-15 km	Outside ZTV and no historic/archaeological association
NIAH	Regional	40840014	Red House Café/Stitched Up	SW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
NIAH	Regional	40840018	House	SW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
NIAH	Regional	40840020	Water pump	SW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
NIAH	Regional	40840024	Castlefinn Catholic Church	SW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
NIAH	Regional	40840027	Castlefinn Railway Station (Station Masters House)	SW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
NIAH	Regional	40840028	Castlefinn Railway Station (Goods Shed)	SW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
NIAH	Regional	40840033	Castlefinn Bridge	SW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
NIAH	Regional	40907915	St. Columba's Catholic Church	SW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views

Asset type	NIAH value	Designation Reference	Asset type	Quadrant	Distance	Rationale
NIAH	Regional	40907921	Magherycallaghan House	SW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views
NIAH	Regional	40907951	House	SW	10-15 km	Low/Medium value asset with no reliance on long distance views

3 ASSETS SELECTED FOR SETTING APPRAISAL

3.1 Assets within NI

A review was undertaken for all designated heritage assets between 5 and 15 km. Within the 5-15 km Study Area, there are there are 231 nationally designated assets consisting of:

- 70 Scheduled Monuments or Monuments in State Care;
- Two Conservation Areas (Sion Mills and Newtownstewart);
- 153 Listed Buildings (3 Category A, 2 Category B, 20 Category B+, 55 Category B1 and 73 Category B2); and,
- Six Parks and Gardens.

Within the 5 - 15 km Study Area, the Zone of Theoretical Visibility of the turbines indicates that the greatest potential intervisibility between heritage assets and the Development lay within 5 - 10 km of the CSA. The greatest potential for intervisibility from Scheduled Monuments within this zone is found to the north and northeast, between the Burn Dennett River Valley and the Slievekirk Hill range to the north, and between the Inver Burn River Valley and the Sperrin Hills to the East. A cluster of Scheduled Monuments are also recorded to the south in and around the Owenkillew River valley and between this river valley and the Curraghchosaly Mountain as shown on Figure A7.4.1. Within a distance of 5 - 10 km, Listed Buildings and Parks and Gardens within the ZTV are typically clustered around settlement sites, to the west, southwest and south of the CSA, namely Strabane, Sion Mills, Victoria Bridge, Newtownstewart and Gortin. To the north-west and north of the CSA, Listed Buildings are grouped around the settlements of Ballymagorry and Donemana, with a scattering of Listed Buildings across the Slievekirk Hill Range and associated valleys.

Within a distance of 10 - 15 km from the CSA, Scheduled Monuments within the ZTV of the Development site are chiefly located to the east of the CSA, just to the north of the Sperrin Hills around the settlement of Park, as well as to the south and south-west around the Strule River Valley and River Derg. Listed Buildings and Parks and Gardens within the ZTV are typically found grouped to the south, south-west of the CSA in and around the settlement sites of Gortin, Newtownstewart and to the west of the Bessy Bell hill range. A thin scattering of assets is also recorded to the northeast around and between the settlements of Park and Claudy.

The final selection of heritage assets included in the assessment is based on falling within the ZTV of the Development, having a known historic or archaeological links between assets and the CSA, as well as the contribution of long-distance views to the cultural significance of an asset. Between a distance of 10 - 15 km inclusion required assets to be of High Cultural Value or with a demonstrable historic or archaeological links between assets and the CSA.

With 172 heritage assets scoped out of consideration (see Section 2 of this document), all remaining assets within the 15 km Study Area have been included for the setting appraisal. The final selection is detailed in Table A7.2.8 and includes 59 nationally designated heritage assets consisting of:

- 31 Scheduled Monuments;
- Three Parks and Gardens;

- Two Conservation Areas; and,
- 23 Listed Buildings.

Table A7.2.8. Assets within NI included in Setting Appraisal

Asset type	LB Category	Designation Reference	Name	Quadrant	Distance	Group name
Scheduled Monument	n/a	TYR006:024	Wedge tomb: Giant's grave	NE	5-10 km	Burdennet River Prehistoric Monuments
Scheduled Monument	n/a	TYR006:044	Stone circle, cairns (2) & alignments (2), part of pre-bog landscape	NE	5-10 km	Burdennet River Prehistoric Monuments
Scheduled Monument	n/a	TYR006:045	Cairns (12), field wall & alignment, part of pre-bog landscape	NE	5-10 km	Burdennet River Prehistoric Monuments
Scheduled Monument	n/a	TYR006:046	Field walls, cairns (13) & standing stone, part of pre-bog landscape	NE	5-10 km	Burdennet River Prehistoric Monuments
Scheduled Monument	n/a	TYR006:047	Field wall & cairns (3), part of pre-bog landscape	NE	5-10 km	Burdennet River Prehistoric Monuments
Scheduled Monument	n/a	LDY028:009	Stone circle	NE	5-10 km	Dunnamanagh Airstrip Prehistoric Monuments
Scheduled Monument	n/a	LDY028:012	Cairn (1 of 4 in same field)	NE	5-10 km	Dunnamanagh Airstrip Prehistoric Monuments
Scheduled Monument	n/a	LDY028:013	Cairn (1 of 4 in same field)	NE	5-10 km	Dunnamanagh Airstrip Prehistoric Monuments
Scheduled Monument	n/a	LDY028:014	Cairn (1 of 4 in same field)	NE	5-10 km	Dunnamanagh Airstrip Prehistoric Monuments
Scheduled Monument	n/a	LDY029:007	Standing stone	NE	10-15 km	River Faughan Prehistoric Monuments
Scheduled Monument	n/a	LDY029:015	Standing stone - The White Stone	NE	10-15 km	River Faughan Prehistoric Monuments

Asset type	LB Category	Designation Reference	Name	Quadrant	Distance	Group name
Scheduled Monument	n/a	TYR002:004	Counterscarp rath: Ballynabwee fort	NW	5-10 km	Counterscarp Rath
Scheduled Monument	n/a	TYR002:003	Plantation Castle: Mount Castle	NW	5-10 km	Mount Castle
Scheduled Monument	n/a	TYR018:012	Franciscan Friary & Graveyard: Corick Abbey	SE	5-10 km	Owenkillew River Christian Religious sites
Scheduled Monument	n/a	TYR018:020	Rath	SE	5-10 km	Owenkillew River Early Christian Settlement
Scheduled Monument	n/a	TYR018:055	Stone circle and standing stones (2)	SE	10-15 km	Owenkillew River Prehistoric Monuments
Scheduled Monument	n/a	TYR018:056	Stone circle	SE	5-10 km	Owenkillew River Prehistoric Monuments
Scheduled Monument	n/a	TYR017:005	Rath: Attyhole Fort	SE	5-10 km	Owenkillew Early Christian settlement
Scheduled Monument	n/a	TYR026:004	Two stone circles, cairn(s) & standing stone(s)	SE	10-15 km	Strule River Prehistoric Monuments to SE
Scheduled Monument	n/a	TYR026:005	Stone circle & possible alignment	SE	10-15 km	Strule River Prehistoric Monuments to SE
Scheduled Monument	n/a	TYR017:035	Portal tomb: Ballyrenan Chambered Grave or Cloghogle	SW	10-15 km	Bessy Bell Prehistoric Monuments
Scheduled Monument	n/a	TYR017:008	Portal tomb: Cloghogle	SW	5-10 km	Girnknock Burn Prehistoric Monuments
Scheduled Monument	n/a	TYR017:009	Portal tomb: DRUID'S ALTAR or CLOGHOGLE	SW	5-10 km	Girnknock Burn Prehistoric Monuments
Scheduled Monument	n/a	TYR017:023	Court Tomb: Carnmore	SW	10-15 km	Mourne River Valley Prehistoric Monuments

Asset type	LB Category	Designation Reference	Name	Quadrant	Distance	Group name
Scheduled Monument	n/a	TYR017:011	Castle Site (Mound & Foundation): Pigeon Hill	SW	10-15 km	Newtownstewart Defended settlements
Scheduled Monument	n/a	TYR017:012	Castle & Bailey: Harry Avery's Castle	SW	10-15 km	Newtownstewart Defended settlements
Scheduled Monument	n/a	TYR017:034	Fortified House: Derrywoone Castle	SW	10-15 km	Newtownstewart Defended settlements
Scheduled Monument	n/a	TYR017:047	Castle & Bawn: Newtownstewart Castle	SW	10-15 km	Newtownstewart Defended settlements
Scheduled Monument	n/a	TYR025:007	Court tomb: Cloghogle	SW	10-15 km	Strule River Prehistoric Monuments to SW
Scheduled Monument	n/a	TYR025:008	Court tomb: Cloghogle	SW	10-15 km	Strule River Prehistoric Monuments to SW
Scheduled Monument	n/a	TYR025:037	Wedge tomb	SW	10-15 km	Strule River Prehistoric Monuments to SW
Park and Garden	n/a	T-005	Beltrim Castle	SE	5-10 km	n/a
Park and Garden	n/a	T-004	Barons Court	SW	10-15 km	n/a
Park and Garden	n/a	T-061	Moyle House	SW	5-10 km	n/a
Conservation Area	n/a		Sion Mills	SW	5-10 km	Sion Mills Listed Buildings
Conservation Area	n/a		Newtownstewart	SW	10-15 km	Newtownstewart Listed Buildings
Listed Building	B2	HB10/10/003	House	NW	5-10 km	Alcrest Road Listed Buildings

Asset type	LB Category	Designation Reference	Name	Quadrant	Distance	Group name
Listed Building	B2	HB10/10/008	Church	NW	5-10 km	Alcrest Road Listed Buildings
Listed Building	B+	HB10/10/009	House	NW	5-10 km	Ballymagorry Listed Buildings
Listed Building	B1	HB10/11/003	Pump	NW	5-10 km	Ballymagorry Listed Buildings
Listed Building	B+	HB10/11/005	Church	NW	5-10 km	Ballymagorry Listed Buildings
Listed Building	B2	HB10/11/014	Railway Station Structures	NW	5-10 km	Ballymagorry Listed Buildings
Listed Building	B2	HB10/11/016	House	NW	5-10 km	Ballymagorry Listed Buildings
Listed Building	A	HB10/04/001 A	Country House	SW	10-15 km	Baronscourt House
Listed Building	B1	HB10/10/001	House	NE	5-10 km	Carrickatane Road Listed Building
Listed Building	B1	HB10/09/001	Church	NE	5-10 km	Donemana Listed Buildings
Listed Building	B1	HB10/09/002	House	NE	5-10 km	Donemana Listed Buildings
Listed Building	B2	HB10/10/002 A	House	NE	5-10 km	Dullerton Manor House Listed Buildings
Listed Building	B1	HB10/10/002 B	Gates/ Screens/ Lodges	NE	5-10 km	Dullerton Manor House Listed Buildings
Listed Building	B2	HB10/10/002 C	Outbuildings	NE	5-10 km	Dullerton Manor House Listed Buildings

Asset type	LB Category	Designation Reference	Name	Quadrant	Distance	Group name
Listed Building	B+	HB10/04/007	Bridge	SW	5-10 km	Newtownstewart Listed Buildings
Listed Building	B1	HB10/07/017	House	SW	5-10 km	Sion Mills Listed Buildings
Listed Building	B1	HB10/07/020	House	SW	5-10 km	Sion Mills Listed Buildings
Listed Building	B1	HB10/08/013	House	SW	5-10 km	Sion Mills Listed Buildings
Listed Building	B1	HB10/08/003	House	NW	5-10 km	Strabane Listed Buildings
Listed Building	B1	HB10/08/004 B	Stables	NW	5-10 km	Strabane Listed Buildings
Listed Building	B1	HB10/08/004 C	Gates/ Screens/ Lodges	NW	5-10 km	Strabane Listed Buildings
Listed Building	B1	HB10/08/007		NW	5-10 km	Strabane Listed Buildings
Listed Building	B1	HB10/06/001	House	SW	5-10 km	Victoria Bridge Listed Buildings

3.2 Assets within ROI

A review was undertaken for all designated heritage assets between 5 and 15 km to identify heritage assets for inclusion in the consideration of changes to setting. Within the 5 - 15 km Study Area, there are there are 115 NIAH assets consisting of:

- 114 Nationally important; and,
- 111 Regionally Important assets.

In addition, a further 136 SMR/NMP records consisting of the following asset types:

- Anomalous stone groups;
- Architectural fragment;
- Bawns;
- Bridges;
- Bullaun stones;
- Burial grounds;
- Castles (unclassified);
- Churches;
- Cross-slabs;
- Ecclesiastical sites and associated features;
- Enclosures;
- Fortifications;
- Graveyards;
- Hillforts;
- Historic towns;
- Houses;
- Inscribed stones;
- Market Houses,
- Megalithic tombs;
- Quarries;
- Ringforts;
- Ritual sites;
- Rock art;
- Souterains;
- Standing stones;
- Stone heads;
- Town defences;

- Wall monuments; and,
- Watermills.

Within the 5 - 15 km Study Area, the Zone of Theoretical Visibility of the turbines indicates that the greatest potential intervisibility between heritage assets and the Development lay to the north and northwest of Strabane, between the settlements of Lifford, Raphoe and Saint Johnston. Within the 5 - 15 km NIAH assets within this triangle are only obscured by when positioned behind the Binion Hill and Argerly Hill. A second cluster of assets lay to the south-west of Strabane, along the length of the River Finn between Lifford and Castelfinn, and to the south of Castlefinn, as shown on Figure 7.4.2.

The final selection of heritage assets included in the assessment is based on falling within the ZTV of the Development, having a known historic or archaeological links between assets and the CSA, as well as the contribution of long-distance views to the cultural significance of an asset. Between a distance of 10 - 15 km inclusion required assets to be of High Cultural Value or with a demonstrable historic or archaeological links between assets and the CSA.

With 88 NIAH heritage assets and 97 SMR/RMP records scoped out of consideration (see Section 2 of this document), all remaining assets within the 15 km Study Area have been included for the setting appraisal. The final selection is detailed in Table A7.2.9 and includes 27 nationally designated heritage assets consisting of:

- 27 national Inventory of Architectural Heritage assets (2 Nationally important, 25 Regionally Important); and,
- 39 SMR/RMP records made up of:
 - Bawns;
 - Castles;
 - Hillforts;
 - Historic Towns;
 - Megalithic tombs;
 - Ringforts; and,
 - Standing stones

Table A7.2.9. Assets within ROI included in Setting Appraisal

Asset type	Importance	Designation Reference	Name	Quadrant	Distance	Group name
NIAH	Regional	40834001	Cavanacor House	NW	5-10 km	Lifford to Ballindrait
NIAH	Regional	40834002	Ballindrait Presbyterian Manse	NW	5-10 km	Lifford to Ballindrait
NIAH	Regional	40834003	St. Patrick's Catholic Church	NW	5-10 km	Lifford to Ballindrait
NIAH	Regional	40834006	Outbuilding	NW	5-10 km	Lifford to Ballindrait
NIAH	Regional	40834007	House	NW	5-10 km	Lifford to Ballindrait
NIAH	Regional	40835026	Drumboy House	NW	5-10 km	Lifford and environs
NIAH	Regional	40835028	Croghan House	NW	5-10 km	Lifford and environs
NIAH	Regional	40906311	Porthall House (country house)	NW	5-10 km	River Foyle
NIAH	Regional	40906312	House	NW	5-10 km	Buildings along R625
NIAH	Regional	40906314	Lisieux House	NW	5-10 km	Buildings along R625
NIAH	Regional	40906315	Bridge	NW	5-10 km	Buildings along R625
NIAH	Regional	40907111	House	NW	5-10 km	Buildings along R625
NIAH	National	40907113	Port Hall	NW	5-10 km	River Foyle
NIAH	Regional	40907114	Windmill	NW	5-10 km	Buildings along R625
NIAH	Regional	40907117	Clonleigh House (walled garden, outbuilding)	NW	5-10 km	Buildings along R625
NIAH	Regional	40907120	Clonleigh House (gate lodge)	NW	5-10 km	Buildings along R625
NIAH	Regional	40907121	Port Hall (outbuildings)	NW	5-10 km	River Foyle

Asset type	Importance	Designation Reference	Name	Quadrant	Distance	Group name
NIAH	Regional	40907122	House	NW	5-10 km	Buildings along R625
NIAH	Regional	40907125	Kiln	NW	5-10 km	Buildings along R625
NIAH	Regional	40907127	demesne walls/gates/railings for Clonleigh House	NW	5-10 km	Buildings along R625
NIAH	Regional	40907130	Coneyburrow House	NW	5-10 km	Lifford and environs
NIAH	Regional	40907131	Hall Green Farm (house)	NW	5-10 km	Buildings along R625
NIAH	Regional	40907132	Foyle Bridge	NW	5-10 km	River Foyle
NIAH	Regional	40907133	Island More Bridge	NW	5-10 km	River Foyle
NIAH	Regional	40907140	Russborough House	NW	5-10 km	Lifford and environs
NIAH	Regional	40907950	Inchenagh House	NW	5-10 km	Buildings along N15
SMR/RMP	Medium	DG071-003001-	Standing stone	NW	5-10 km	Lifford standing stones
SMR/RMP	Medium	DG071-003002-	Standing stone	NW	5-10 km	
SMR/RMP	Medium	DG071-005----	Standing stone	NW	5-10 km	
SMR/RMP	Medium	DG055-017----	Standing stones	NW	10-15 km	Carrigans Standing Stones
SMR/RMP	Medium	DG055-020----	Standing stones	NW	10-15 km	
SMR/RMP	Medium	DG055-021----	Standing stones	NW	10-15 km	
SMR/RMP	Medium	DG055-023001-	Standing stones	NW	10-15 km	
SMR/RMP	Medium	DG055-023002-	Standing stones	NW	10-15 km	

Asset type	Importance	Designation Reference	Name	Quadrant	Distance	Group name
SMR/RMP	Medium	DG055-027----	Standing stones	NW	10-15 km	
SMR/RMP	Medium	DG055-022----	Castle (unclassified)	NW	10-15 km	Carrigan Castle Site
SMR/RMP	Medium	DG063-003----	Historic Town	NW	10-15 km	St Johnstone Historic Town
SMR/RMP	Medium	DG062-039----	Standing stone	NW	10-15 km	Dooish Mountain standing Stone
SMR/RMP	Medium	DG062-022----	Ringfort - unclassified	NW	10-15 km	Swilly Burn Settlement sites
SMR/RMP	Medium	DG062-023----	Ringfort - cashel	NW	10-15 km	
SMR/RMP	Medium	DG063-006----	Ringfort - unclassified	NW	10-15 km	
SMR/RMP	Medium	DG063-010----	Ringfort - unclassified	NW	10-15 km	
SMR/RMP	Medium	DG070-002----	Standing Stones	NW	10-15 km	Raphoe Standing Stones
SMR/RMP	Medium	DG070-005----	Standing Stones	NW	10-15 km	
SMR/RMP	Medium	DG070-006----	Standing Stones	NW	10-15 km	
SMR/RMP	Medium	DG070-007----	Standing Stones	NW	10-15 km	
SMR/RMP	Medium	DG070-031----	Standing Stones	NW	10-15 km	Ballindrait Standing Stones
SMR/RMP	Medium	DG070-032----	Standing Stones	NW	10-15 km	
SMR/RMP	Medium	DG070-033----	Standing Stones	NW	10-15 km	
SMR/RMP	Medium	DG070-034----	Standing Stones	NW	5-10 km	
SMR/RMP	Medium	DG070-047----	Standing Stones	NW	5-10 km	
SMR/RMP	Medium	DG070-048----	Standing Stones	NW	5-10 km	
SMR/RMP	Medium	DG070-042----	Standing stone	NW	10-15 km	Deele River Prehistoric assets

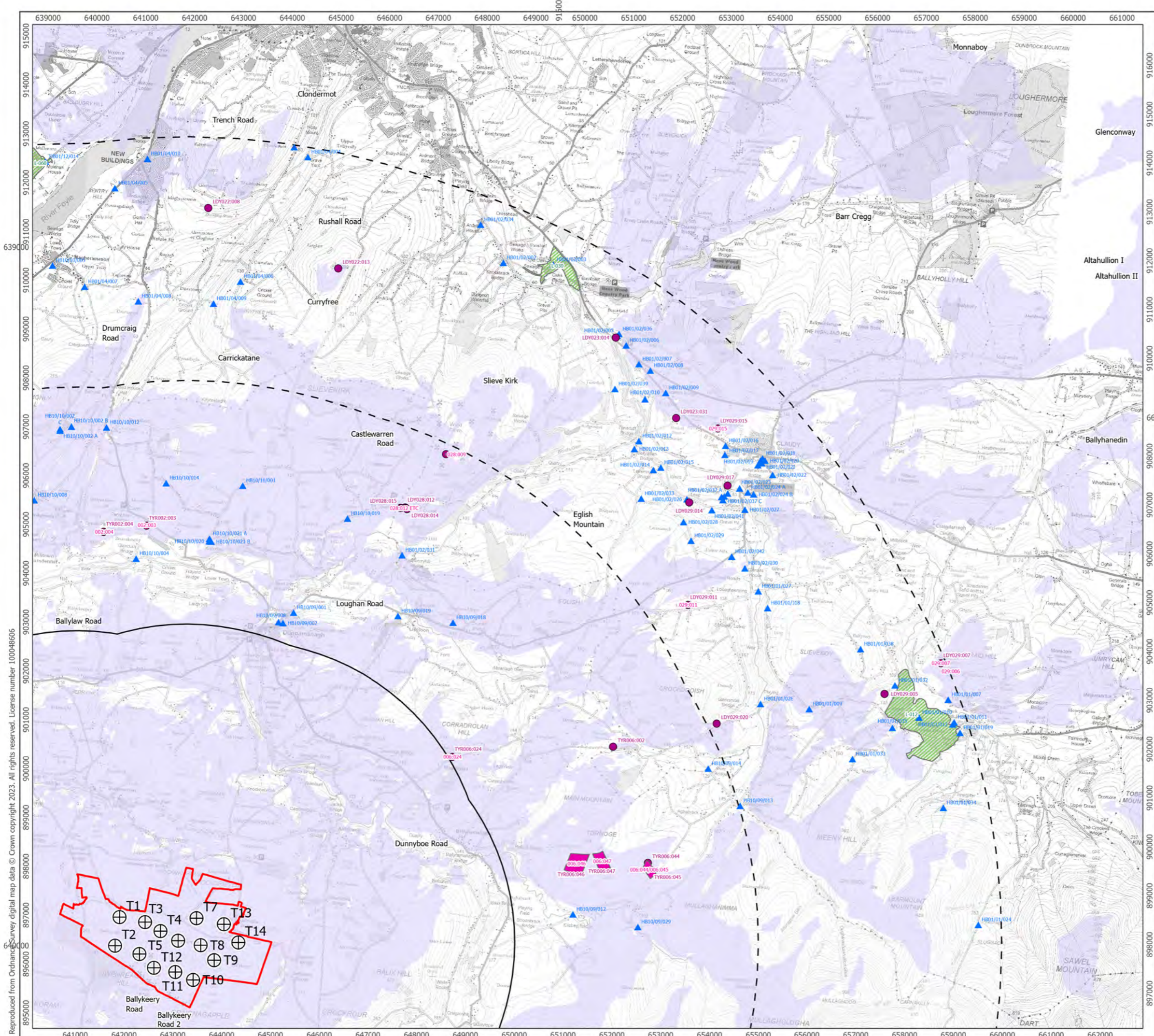
OWENREAGH/CRAIGNAGAPPLE WIND FARM

 Environmental Statement – Technical Appendix A7.2 Setting Sieving
 Exercise for Designated Assets between 5 and 15 Km

ASSETS SELECTED FOR SETTING APPRAISAL

Asset type	Importance	Designation Reference	Name	Quadrant	Distance	Group name
SMR/RMP	Medium	DG070-043----	Megalithic tomb - unclassified	NW	10-15 km	
SMR/RMP	Medium	DG070-046----	Megalithic tomb - unclassified	NW	10-15 km	
SMR/RMP	Medium	DG070-040----	Ringfort - rath	NW	10-15 km	Deele River settlement site
SMR/RMP	Medium	DG071-001----	Ringfort - rath	NW	5-10 km	Deele River South settlement
SMR/RMP	Medium	DG070-074001-	Hillfort	NW	10-15 km	Croaghan Hill Prehistoric sites
SMR/RMP	Medium	DG070-074002-	Megalithic tomb - passage tomb	NW	10-15 km	
SMR/RMP	Medium	DG079-003----	Ringfort - cashel	NW	10-15 km	Kilmonaster Hill settlement
NIAH	National	40907914	Clady Bridge	SW	10-15 km	Clady Bridge
SMR/RMP	Medium	DG079-023002-	Bawn	SW	10-15 km	Castlefinn Historic Town
SMR/RMP	Medium	DG079-023001-	Castle - unclassified	SW	10-15 km	
SMR/RMP	Medium	DG079-046001-	Historic town	SW	10-15 km	
SMR/RMP	Medium	DG079-031--	Standing stone	SW	10-15 km	Castlefinn Standing Stones
SMR/RMP	Medium	DG079-032--	Standing stone	SW	10-15 km	

APPENDIX A FIGURES



- ⊕ Turbine Locations
- ▭ Core Study Area
- ▭ 5 km Setting Study Area
- ▭ 10 km Setting Study Area
- ▭ 15 km Setting Study Area
- Zone of Theoretical Visibility
- Scheduled Monuments/Zones
- Historic Parks & Gardens
- NISMR
- ▲ Listed Buildings

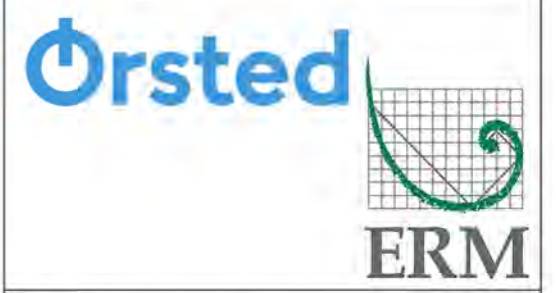
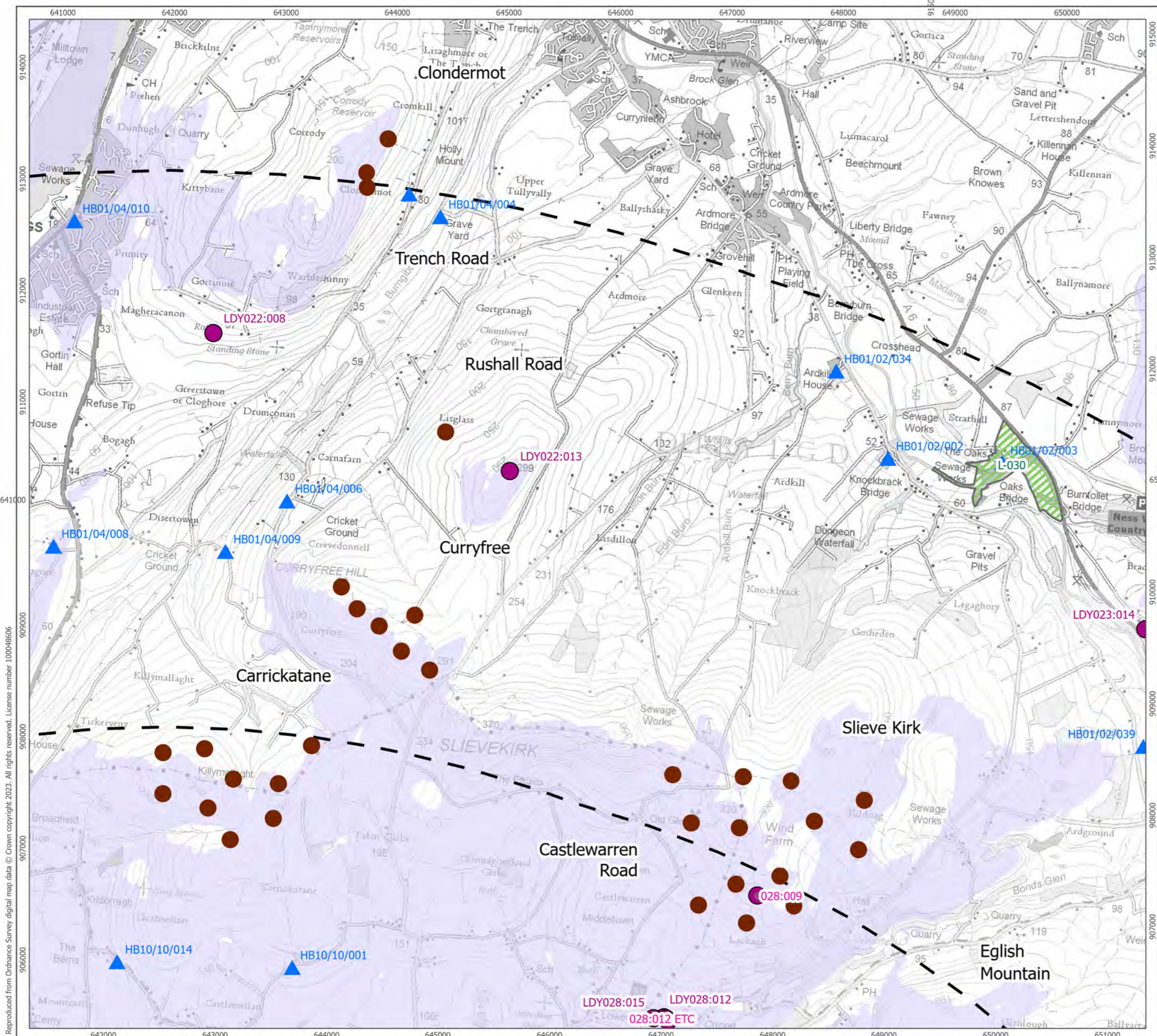
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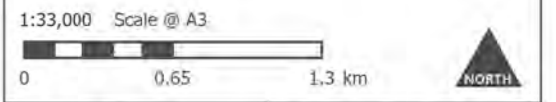
**Designated Assets within 15 km ZTV
 North Eastern Quadrant (NI)**
 Figure A7.2.1

**Owenreagh/Craignagapple Wind Farm
 Environmental Statement**

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- 10 km Setting Study Area
- 15 km Setting Study Area
- Zone of Theoretical Visibility
- Scheduled Monuments/Zones
- Historic Parks & Gardens
- NISMR
- Listed Buildings
- Cumulative Wind Farms**
- Operational
- Under Construction
- Consented
- Appeal; Application

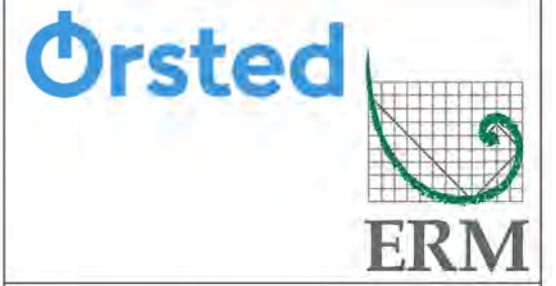
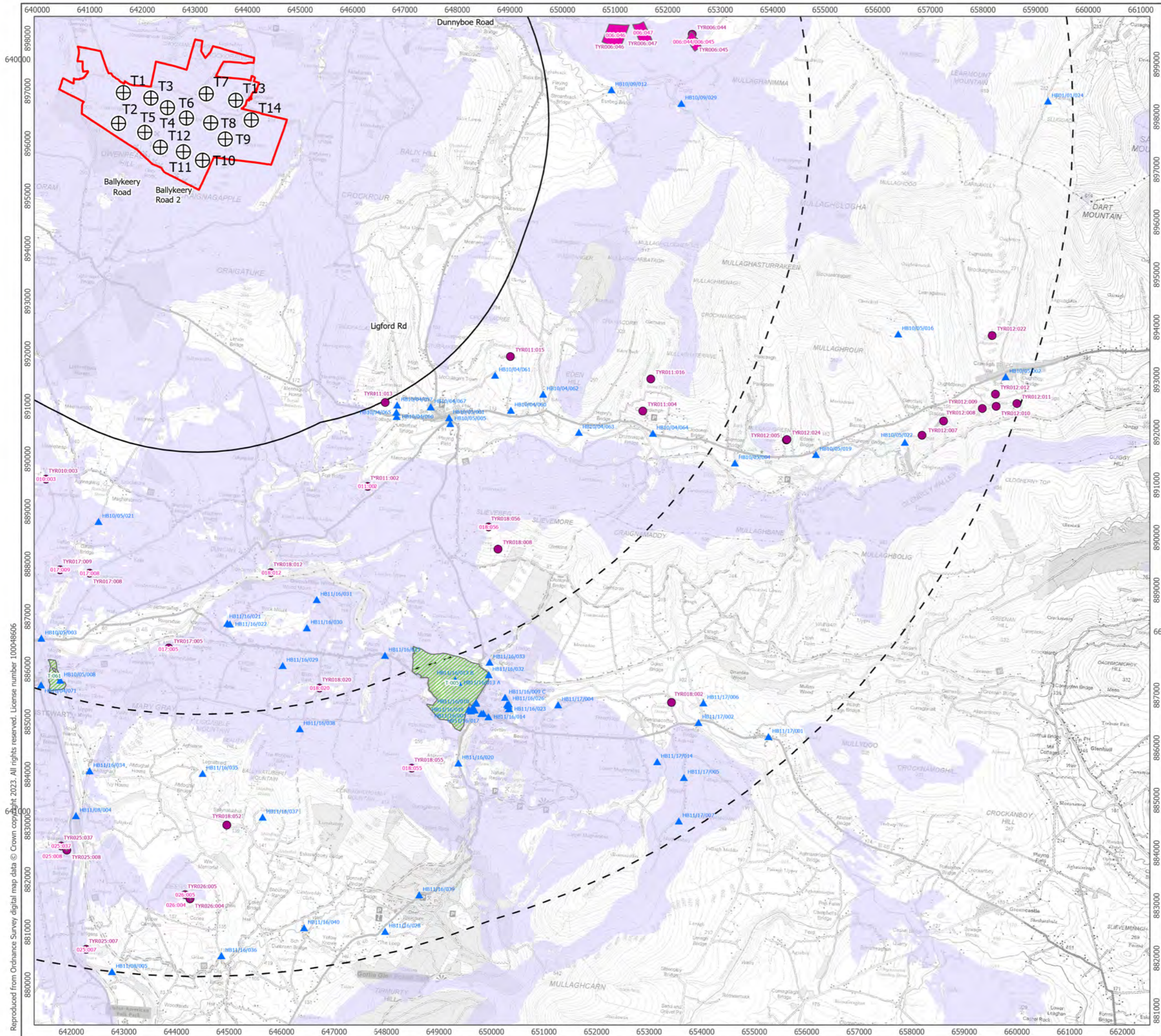


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Location of Curryfree and Slieve Kirk WF to Designated Assets
Figure A7.2.2

Owenreagh/Craignagapple Wind Farm Environmental Statement

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- ⊕ Turbine Locations
- ▭ Core Study Area
- ▭ 5 km Setting Study Area
- ▭ 10 km Setting Study Area
- ▭ 15 km Setting Study Area
- Zone of Theoretical Visibility
- Scheduled Monuments/Zones
- Historic Parks & Gardens
- NISMR
- Listed Buildings

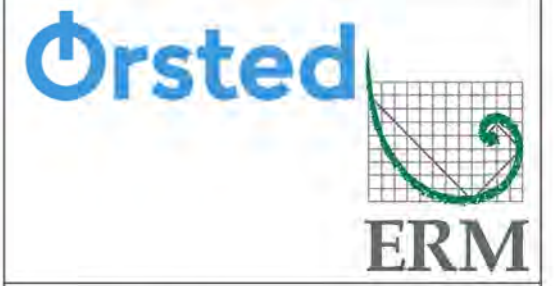
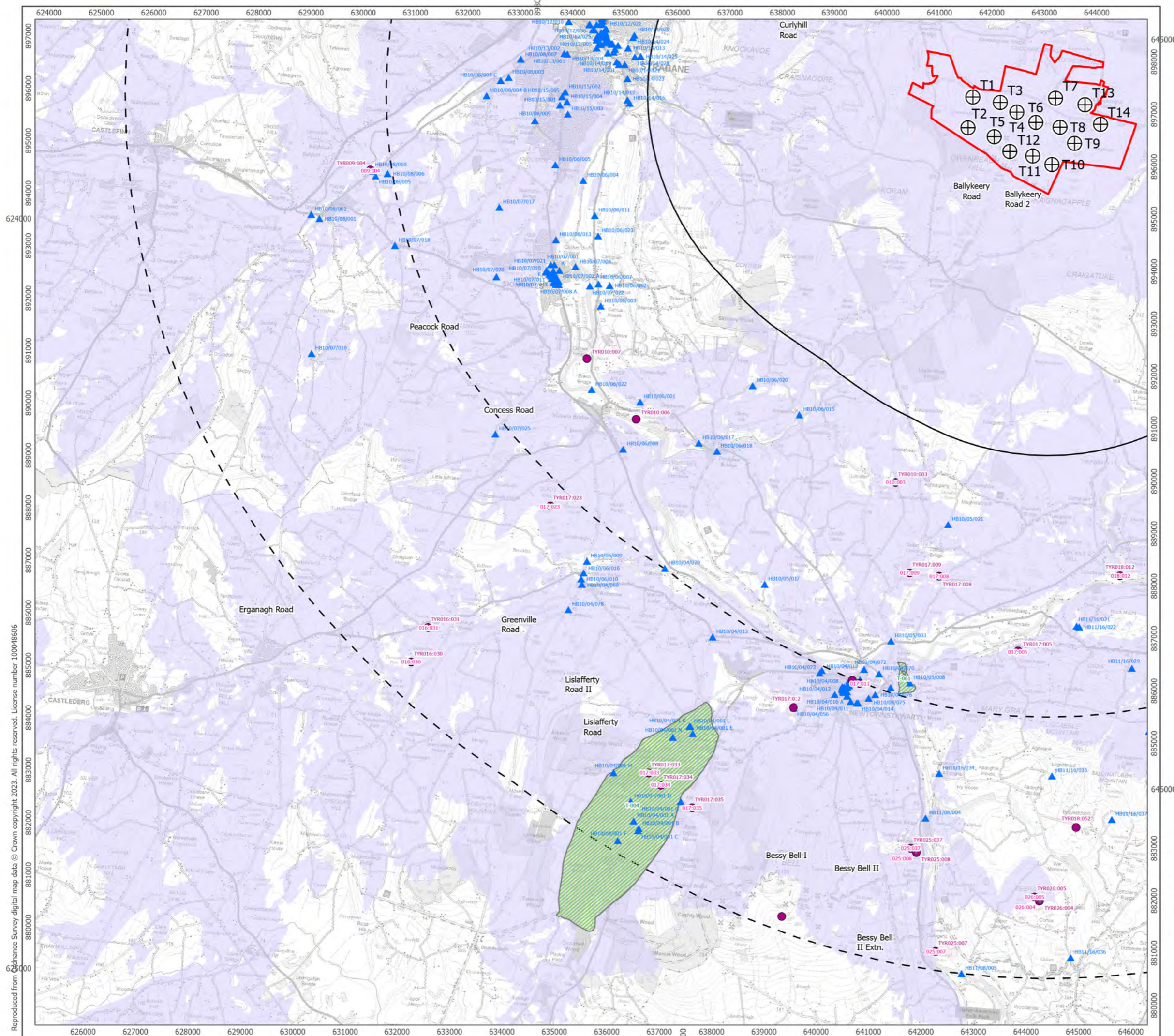
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**Designated Assets within 15 km ZTV
 South Eastern Quadrant (NI)
 Figure A7.2.3**

**Owenreagh/Craignagapple Wind Farm
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- ⊕ Turbine Locations
- ▭ Core Study Area
- ▭ 5 km Setting Study Area
- ▭ 10 km Setting Study Area
- ▭ 15 km Setting Study Area
- Zone of Theoretical Visibility
- Scheduled Monuments/Zones
- Historic Parks & Gardens
- NISMR
- ▲ Listed Buildings

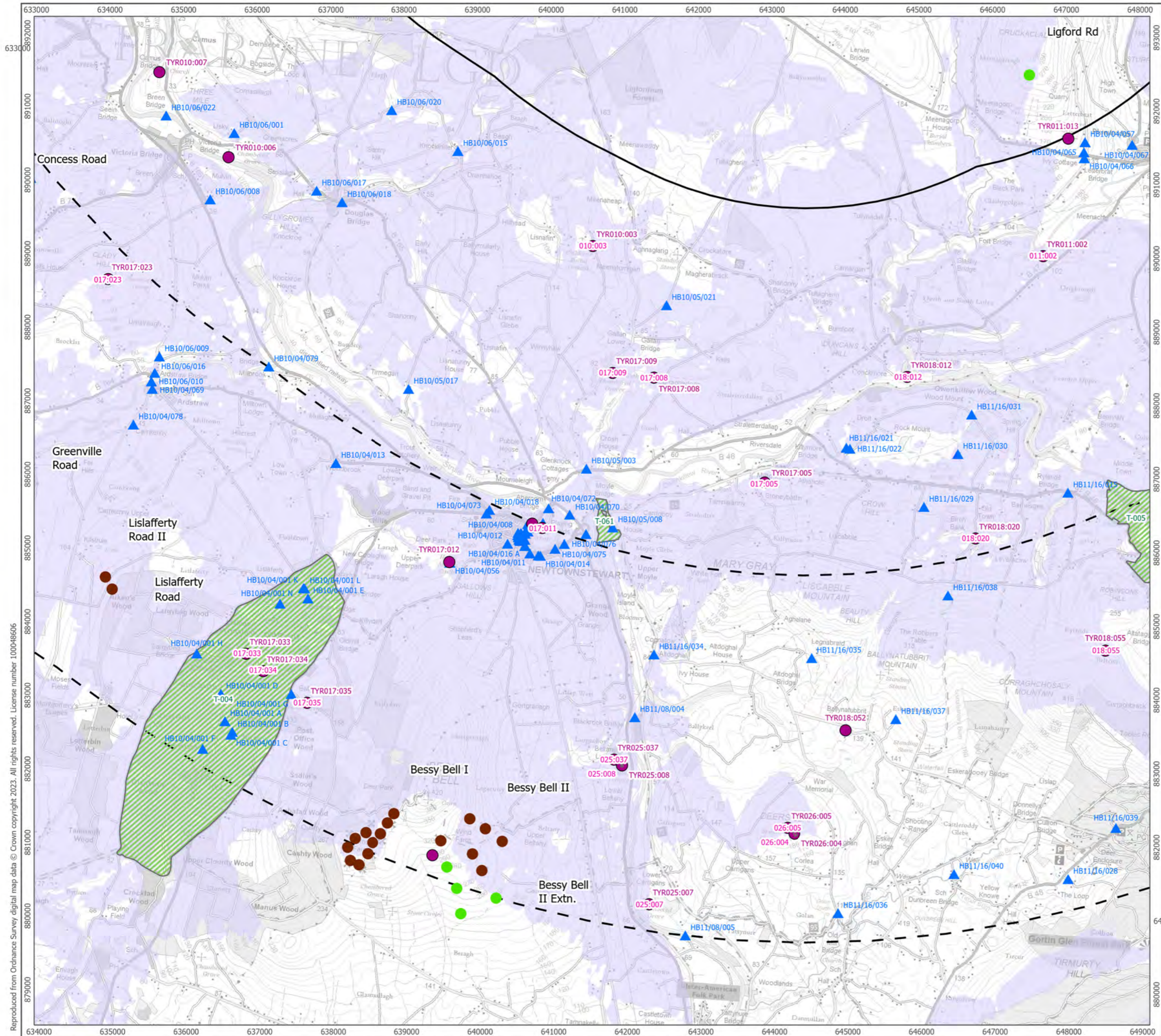
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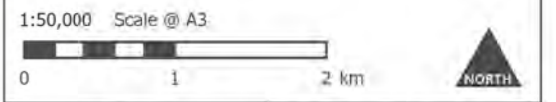
Designated Assets within 15 km ZTV South Western Quadrant (NI)
 Figure A7.2.4

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- 5 km Setting Study Area
 - 10 km Setting Study Area
 - 15 km Setting Study Area
 - Zone of Theoretical Visibility
 - Scheduled Monuments/Zones
 - Historic Parks & Gardens
 - NISMR
 - Listed Buildings
- Cumulative Wind Farms**
- Operational
 - Under Construction
 - Consented
 - Appeal; Application



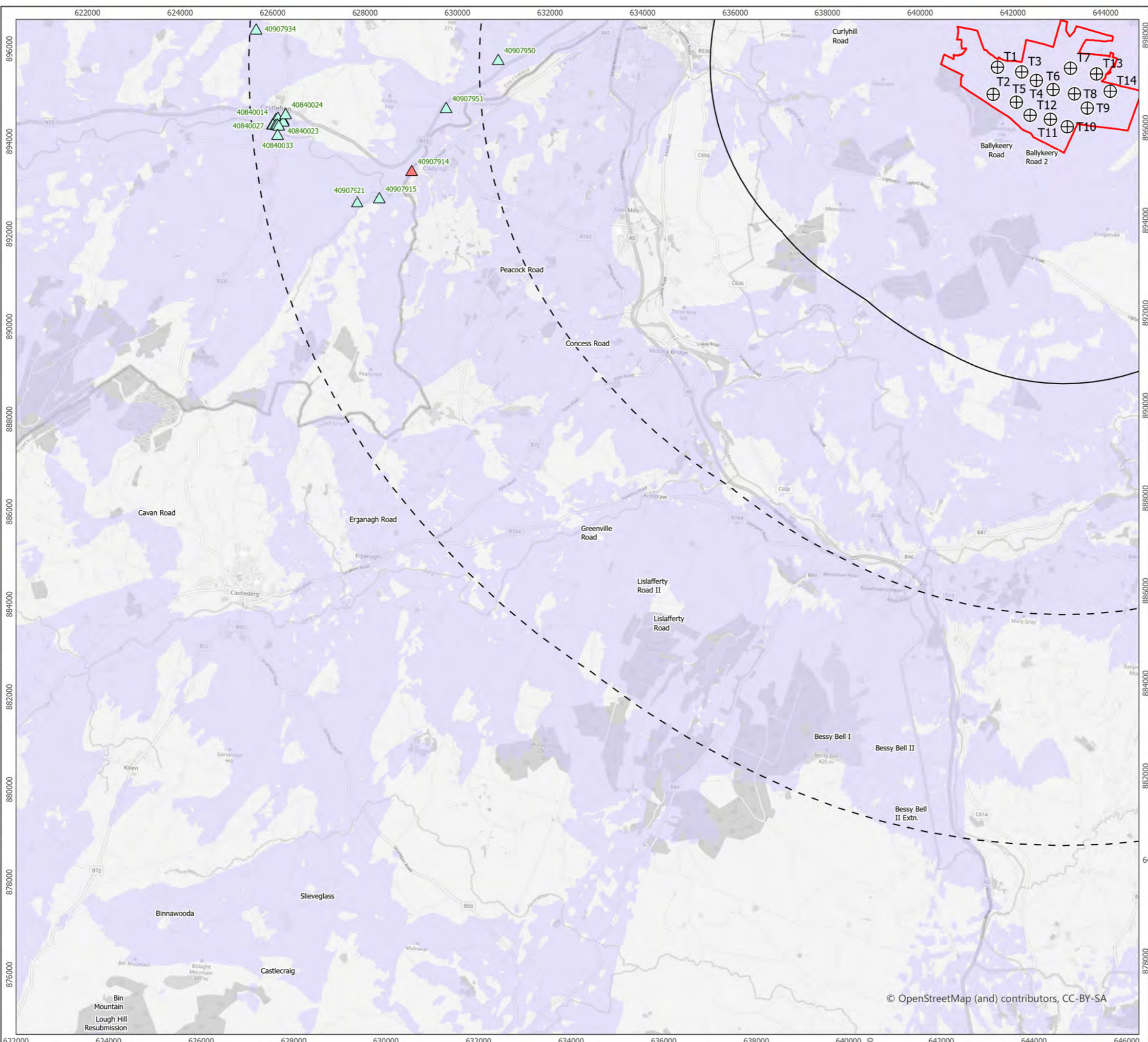
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**Location of Bessy Bell WF
to Designated Assets**
Figure A7.2.5

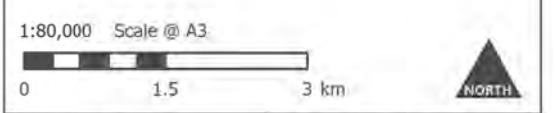
**Owenreagh/Craignagapple Wind Farm
Environmental Statement**

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- ⊕ Turbine Locations
- ▭ Core Study Area
- ▭ 5 km Setting Study Area
- - - 10 km Setting Study Area
- - - 15 km Setting Study Area
- Zone of Theoretical Visibility
- National Monuments
- ▲ Nationally important ROI Listed Buildings within 15km ZTV
- ▲ ROI Listed Buildings within 15km ZTV

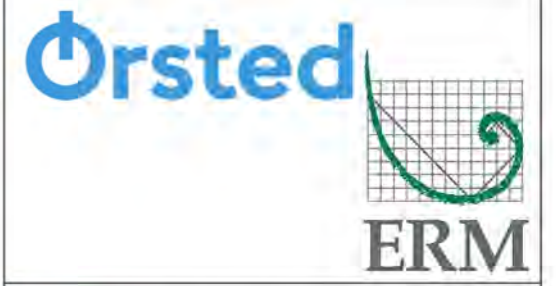
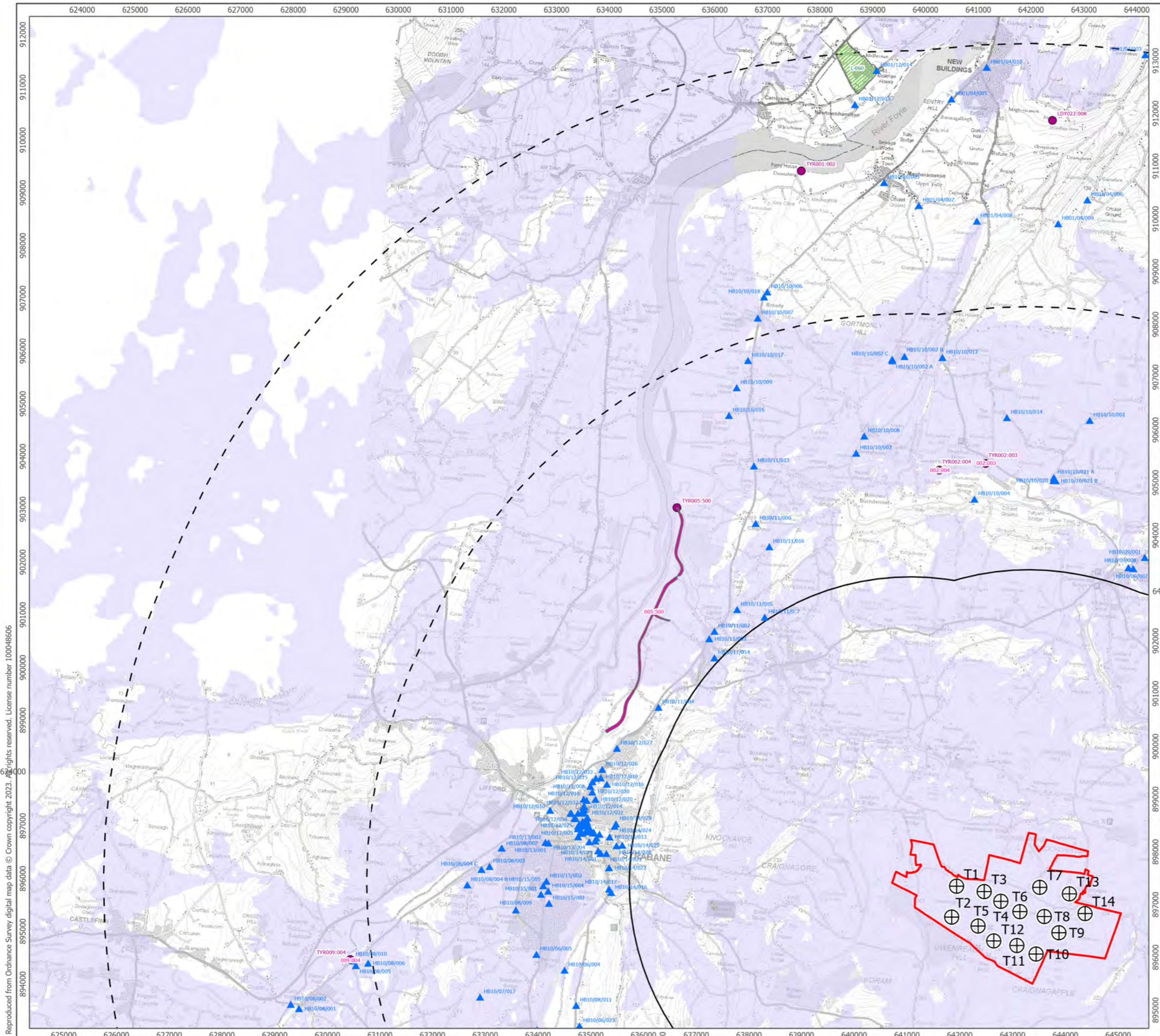


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Designated Assets within 15 km ZTV (ROI)
 Figure A7.2.6

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- Core Study Area
- Turbine Locations
- 5 km Setting Study Area
- 10 km Setting Study Area
- 15 km Setting Study Area
- Zone of Theoretical Visibility
- Historic Parks & Gardens
- Scheduled Monuments/Zones
- NISMR
- Listed Buildings

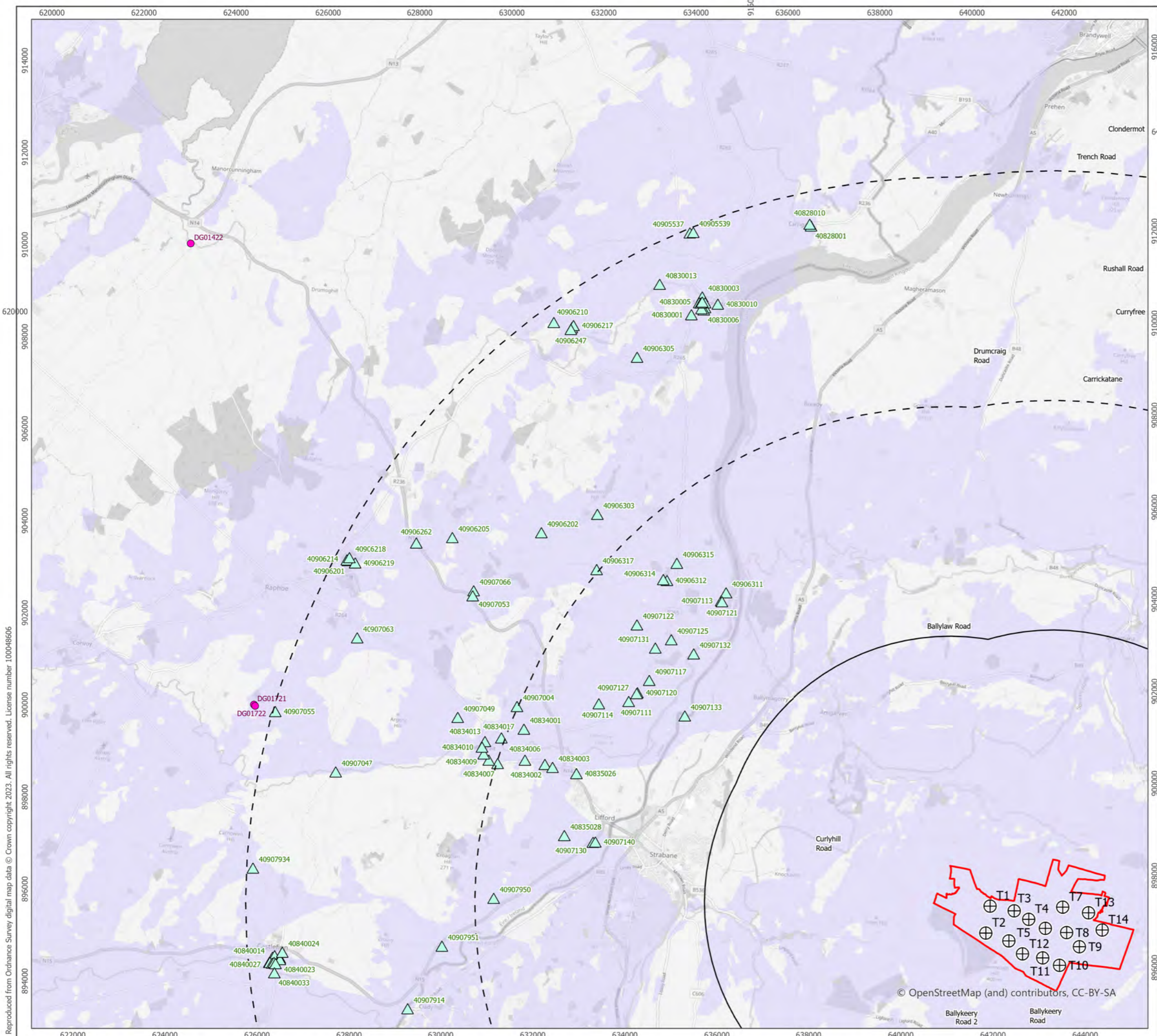
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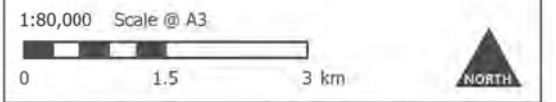
**Designated Assets within 15 km
 North Western Quadrant (NI)**
 Figure A7.2.7

**Owenreagh/Craignagapple Wind Farm
 Environmental Statement**

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- Core Study Area
- ⊕ Turbine Locations
- 5 km Setting Study Area
- 10 km Setting Study Area
- 15 km Setting Study Area
- National Monuments
- △ ROI Listed Buildings within 15km ZTV
- Zone of Theoretical Visibility



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**Designated Assets within 15km ZTV
North Western Quadrant (ROI)**
Figure A7.2.8

**Owenreagh/Craignagapple Wind Farm
Environmental Statement**

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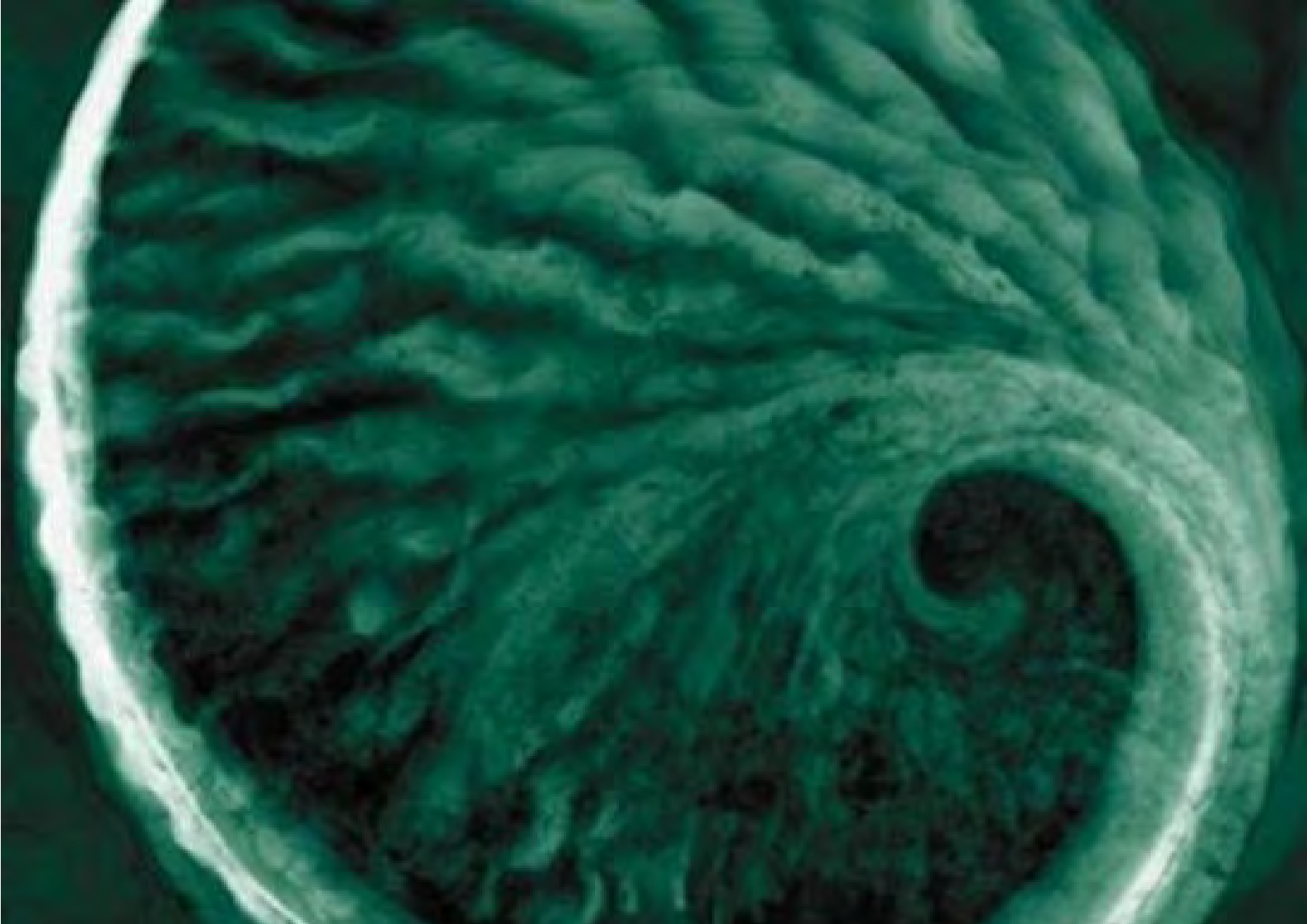
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New Zealand
Norway
Panama
Peru
Poland
Portugal
Puerto Rico
Romania
Singapore
South Africa
South Korea
Spain
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Switzerland
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Owenreagh/Craignagapple Wind Farm

Ørsted Onshore Ireland Midco Limited

Environmental Statement – Technical
Appendix A7.3 Assessment of Indirect
Effects for Designated Assets within 5 km

06 September 2023

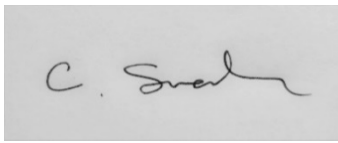
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06 September 2023

Owenreagh/Craignagapple Wind Farm

Environmental Statement – Technical Appendix A7.3 Assessment of Indirect Effects for Designated Assets within 5 km



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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Name	Description
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
CSA	Core Study Area
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ES	Environmental Statement
NI	Northern Ireland
NIAH	National Inventory of Architectural Heritage
RMP	Record of Monuments and Places
ROI	Republic of Ireland

SM	Scheduled Monuments
SMR	Sites and Monuments Records
SPPS	Strategic Planning Policy Statement
VP	Viewpoint
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

1 SUMMARY

This Technical Appendix considers changes to setting to all designated heritage assets within the 5 km Study Area as a result of the Development, following the methodology presented in Section 7.3 of the Cultural Heritage ES Chapter, with consideration for guidance provided by the Department for Culture (DfC) Historic Environment Division. Designated heritage assets between 5-15km are considered in Technical Appendix TA7.4.

This technical appendix is supported by the following Figures and Technical Appendices presented in **Volume 4** Technical Appendices:

- Figure A7.3.1: Designated Assets within 5km Study Area; and
- Technical Appendix A7.5: Cultural Heritage Wirelines

The following visualisations are also cited within the text of this Technical Appendix:

- Figure 6.30a-e: VP5 – Holyhill Road, Holyhill
- Figure 6.31a-d: VP6 – President Wilson’s House
- Figure 6.46a-d: VP21 - Glenmornan

The number of assets to be assessed within the 5 km Study Area totals 36, consisting of two scheduled monuments and a single listed building within the 1 km Study Area, as well as a further 13 scheduled monuments, 19 listed buildings and a single Park and Garden within the 5 km Study Area. The potential indirect effects on these designated heritage assets are discussed in the Sections below.

2 SETTING STUDY AREA AND ASSETS SELECTED FOR SETTING ASSESSMENT

As detailed in Section 7.3 of the Cultural Heritage ES Chapter, all designated heritage assets within the CSA, 1 km and 5km Study Areas are included for setting assessment regardless of whether they are within the ZTV for the Development or not. There are no designated assets recorded within the CSA. Three designated assets, consisting of two scheduled monuments and a single Listed Building are recorded within the 1 km Study Area. There are a further 33 designated assets recorded within the 5 km Study Area, consisting of 13 scheduled monuments, 19 Listed Buildings and a single Park and Garden.

A full list of designated assets within the 5 km Study Area is provided within Section 6 of this document below as well as the TA7.1 included with Volume 4 of the ES.

For the purposes of this setting assessment these assets have been assessed in groups based upon spatial proximity or typology, as detailed in Tables A7.3.1 and A7.3.2 below:

Table A7.3. 1 Grouped assets within the 1 km Study Area

Group Name	Assets	Grade	Distance and Direction to the CSA
Glenmornan: Stone Circle	TYR005:014	Scheduled Monument	1 km N of CSA
Lower Balix: Kileen	TYR011:017	Scheduled Monument	650 m E of CSA
6 Balbane Road Donemana	HB10/09/028	Listed Building – B2	800 m E of CSA

The setting assessment for designated assets within the 1 km Study Area is presented within Section 5 of this document below.

Table A7.3. 2 Grouped assets within the 5 km Study Area

Group Name	Assets	Grade	Distance and Direction to the CSA
Inver Burn Neolithic and Bronze Age Ritual and Funerary monuments	TYR011:018 TYR006:006 TYR011:019 TYR006:022 TYR006:030	Scheduled Monuments	Between 4 and 4.8 km E of CSA
Artigarvan Neolithic Funerary monuments	TYR002:007 TYR005:002	Scheduled Monuments	c. 4.8 km NW of CSA
Wedge Tomb: Dermot and Grania's Bed	TYR005:010	Scheduled Monument	1.5 km W of the CSA
Meendamp: Two stone circles and alignment	TYR006:007	Scheduled Monument	1.2 km NE of the CSA
Mennagorp: Court Tomb	TYR011:012	Scheduled Monument	4.3 km SE of CSA

Burndennett Early Christian Settlement sites	TYR006:004 TYR006:015	Scheduled Monument	3.3-4.8 km NE of CSA
Silver Brook House	TYR006:048	Scheduled Monument	2.5 km N of CSA
Holy Hill House Park and Garden	T-022	Park and Garden	3 km NW of CSA
Holy Hill House Listed buildings	HB10/11/001 A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K, L	Grade A-B2	3.7 km NW of CSA
Glenmornan Listed Buildings	HB10/11/20 HB10/11/007	Grade B1	c. 2 km NW of CSA
Wilson House 28 Spout Road Dergalt Strabane Co. Tyrone BT82 8NB	HB10/06/011	Grade B+	4.7 km W of CSA
St Marys RC Church, Aghabrack Lisnaragh Road Donemana Strabane Co Tyrone BT82 0SD	HB10/09/006	Grade B1	4.9 km E of CSA
Silverbrook Mills 90 Brook Road Donemanagh Strabane Co Tyrone BT82 0RX	HB10/09/027	Grade B1	2.8 km N of CSA
Artigarvan Listed Buildings	HB10/11/019 HB10/11/009	Grade B1 Grade B2	5 km NW of CSA
Donemana Presbyterian Church View Donemana Strabane Co Tyrone BT82 0PB	HB10/09/005	Grade B2	4.9 km N of CSA

The setting assessment for designated assets within the 5 km Study Area is presented within Section 4 of this document below.

3 DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN 1 KM STUDY AREA

Table A7.3. 3 Glenmornan Stone Circle

TYR005:014 Stone Circle			
Designation	1 x Scheduled Monument	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	1 km N of CSA
ES Figures	6.46 A7.3.1		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>Set on a slight knoll within pasture, the monument consists of 16 stones set in an oval, measuring 16.4m east to west and 13m north to south. One stone to the south is set radially, which may indicate an entrance or false entrance. The average height of the stones is 0.8m, the tallest, which is 1.5m high. A field fence cuts through the site north-north-east to south-south-west & an animal track runs north to south through the site.</p> <p>This asset derives its cultural significance from its ability to inform us about the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age ritual landscape. The asset is related to a series of ritual and funerary monuments located above the Glenmornan River to the north of the CSA and the Owenreagh Burn to the west and south.</p>		
Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance	<p>The setting of this asset is the flat terrace above the Glenmornan River to the north. This terrace and associated River Valley would have formed a focus for Late Neolithic and Bronze Age settlement and resources for the local population during this period.</p> <p>The possible southern entrance way suggests that key views are north to south aligned, north to the River Valley, with a series of Neolithic tombs and Bronze Age burials sites beyond around Artigarvan.</p> <p>Much of the surrounding farmland can be characterised as Post-Medieval and modern agricultural enclosures, interspersed with modern commercial forestry. Whilst this landscape has changed considerably since the asset was constructed, its rural setting with open views does contribute to the assets heritage significance, retaining key views to the river valley and associated Neolithic/Bronze Age monuments. However, its chief significance lay in its research potential for excavation to further inform this period and to refine chronology.</p>		
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>The Development would not affect the relationship between these assets and associated Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments within the wider ritual and funerary landscape. Neither would the Development interfere with key views to the north to the Glenmornan River Valley (see Table A7.3.7). The asset is not visible from associated monuments to the north beyond the Glenmornan River with no visual relationship existing.</p> <p>The Development would be visible in views southeast from the asset towards the uplands of Owenreagh Hill (see LVIA Fig. 6.46). There are however, no associated assets on Owenreagh Hill itself. Whilst these views already contain the existing windfarm, the introduction of the new turbines at a closer proximity and greater height is an appreciable change in the wider landscape, which could for some alter the appreciation or experience of this asset, however would not alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for these heritage assets which is the association</p>		

	<p>with the Glenmornan River Valley. This represents a low magnitude of change to the cultural significance of this monument.</p>
<p>Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development</p>	<p>As heritage assets of high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change to cultural significance, the effect upon the heritage assets is minor. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>



View towards CSA from asset TYR005:014

Table A7.3. 4 Lower Balix: Kileen

TYR011:017: Kileen			
Designation	1 x Scheduled Monument	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	650 m E of CSA
ES Figures	TA7.5 A7.3.1		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>Sited within the Meendamp Burn River Valley between Owenreagh Hill and Balix Hill, the burial site is located on top of a ridge, surrounded by higher ground. This killeen consists of an irregularly shaped stone & soil enclosure, measuring 25.5m north-to south and 17.3m east to west. A number of large upright stones define the line of the perimeter, particularly along the south edge. The interior of the site is raised 1m above the surrounding field & contains a scatter of small, upright stones acting as grave markers.</p> <p>This asset derives its cultural significance from its ability to inform us about Early Christian settlement and religious practice. The asset is also valuable for its research potential in helping to inform the demography of the local population in the 1st Millenium AD. The asset is associated with a series of Rathes located to the north and north-east along the Burdennett River and its southern tributaries.</p>		
Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance	<p>The setting of this asset is the north to south aligned valley of the Meendamp Burn. This route would have acted as corridor below the upland zones of Owenreagh Hill and Balix Hill. A series of Rath sites are located to the north above the Burdennett River Valley and its associated tributaries. These settlement sites are poorly dated and may extend from the Iron Age through to the Early Christian Period. It seems however, that some of these settlement sites would be contemporary with this Kileen.</p> <p>Key views are to the north and south along the Meendamp Burn valley.</p> <p>Much of the surrounding land can be characterised as Post-Medieval and modern agricultural enclosures, interspersed with patchy copse woodland. Whilst this landscape has changed considerably since the asset was constructed, its rural setting with unobstructed views north and south along the river valley does contribute to the assets heritage significance, retaining key views along a key local transport route. However, its chief significance lay in its research potential for excavation to further inform demography and chronology for settlement in the Early Christian Period.</p>		
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>The Development would not affect the relationship between these assets and associated settlement sites to the north. Neither would the Development interfere with key views to the north and south along the valley between Owenreagh Hill and Balix Hill.</p> <p>The tips of turbines may be visible above the crest of Owenreagh Hill when looking west from the asset (see TA7.5 Viewpoint 7). They may also be visible in views to the asset from approaches to the north and south. There are however, no associated assets on Owenreagh Hill itself.</p> <p>Turbines on the existing windfarm are not currently visible to and from the asset. The introduction of the new turbines of a greater height is a minor change in the wider landscape, which would not alter the experience of this asset or alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for these heritage assets which is the association with the Meendamp Burn river valley. This represents negligible change to the cultural significance of the monument.</p>		

**Change to Setting /
Heritage Significance
as a Result of the
Development**

As heritage assets of high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change to cultural significance, the effect upon the heritage assets is minor. This is **not significant** in terms of the EIA Regulations.



View towards CSA from assets along Meendamp Burn, east of Owenreagh Hill

Table A7.3. 5 Balbane Road Donemana

HB10/09/028: 6 Balbane Road Donemana			
Designation	1 x Listed Building (Category B2)	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	800 m E of CSA
ES Figures	TA7.5 A7.3.1		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>The asset is a detached two-bay single-storey rubble former thatched house, extended into attached two-bay outbuilding, built c.1840. The building first appears on the second edition Ordnance Survey map of 1854 as a simple rectangular structure, replacing an earlier building nearby which is present on the first edition (1832-3). By the third edition (1905) the building has gained an extension that joins it at right angles to the north-west. Griffith's Valuation (1856-64) lists a house, offices and land occupied by Michael Devine.</p> <p>This asset derives its cultural significance from its historic and architectural value, being a good example of a 19th century rural dwelling.</p>		
Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance	<p>The setting of this asset is the north to south aligned valley of the Meendamp Burn. This route would have acted as corridor below the upland zones of Owenreagh Hill and Balix Hill, connecting the settlement of Donemana to the north with Plumbridge to the south.</p> <p>Key views are to the north and south along the Meendamp Burn valley.</p> <p>Much of the surrounding land can be characterised as Post-Medieval and modern agricultural enclosures, interspersed with patchy copse woodland. This landscape has changed little since the house was constructed. retaining key views north and south along a key local transport route and surrounding farmland. As such, setting does contribute to the cultural significance of this asset. However, its chief significance lay in its historic and architectural value, with the house itself retaining its essential character both externally and internally with lime-washed rubble walling and timber sash windows externally and original hearth and boarded doors and ceilings internally.</p>		
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>The Development would not affect the relationship between these assets and associated settlement sites to the north. Neither would the Development interfere with key views to the north and south along the valley between Owenreagh Hill and Balix Hill.</p> <p>The tips of turbines may be visible above the crest of Owenreagh Hill when looking west from the asset (see TA7.5 Viewpoint 8). They may also be visible in views to the asset from approaches to the north and south. There are however, no associated assets on Owenreagh Hill itself.</p> <p>Turbines on the existing windfarm are not currently visible to and from the asset. The introduction of the new turbines of a greater height represents a low magnitude of change in the wider landscape, which would not alter the experience of this asset or alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting, which is the association with the Meendamp Burn river valley.</p>		
Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development	<p>As heritage assets of low sensitivity with a low magnitude of change to cultural significance, the effect upon this heritage asset is negligible. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>		

4 DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN 5 KM STUDY AREA

Table A7.3. 6 Inver Burn Neolithic and Bronze Age Ritual and Funerary monuments

TYR011:018: Wedge Tomb & Stone Circle: Giant's Grave TYR006:006: Court Tomb: The White Rocks TYR011:019: Clogherny: Five Stone Circles TYR006:022: Doorat: Two stone circles and alignment TYR006:030: Doorat: Two Stone Circles, standing stone & alignment			
Designation	5 x Scheduled Monuments	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	Between 4 and 4.8 km E of CSA
ES Figure	TA7.5 A7.3.1		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>TYR011:018 records a stone circle and wedge tomb. The tomb consists of a gallery covered by a single capstone. A pair of jambs project southwest forming a possible antechamber/ second chamber. A large sill stone is set across the entrance with a pair of jambs outside. The chamber contained charcoal, bone, a flint chip & a barbed-&tanged arrowhead. The stone circle is 16.2m in diameter with parts of the interior cobbled. The assets are sited on a on a fairly level terrace above and to the east of the Inver Burn valley.</p> <p>TYR006:006 records the location of a Court Tomb. The structure consists of a denuded long cairn some 24 m long. Set into the western end of this long cairn is a wedge shaped chamber measuring 4.5 m long and 2.6m wide. The monument is sited on the lower eastern slope of Balix Hill above the Inver Burn River Valley.</p> <p>TYR011:019 records the location of a series of stone circles. Two of the recorded stone rings survive today. Ring 1 is made up of 15 stones measuring up to 14 m in diameter. Ring 2 is made up of 10 stones with an unknown diameter. Excavation produced no burials but additional postholes were recorded. The asset is sited on a on a fairly level terrace above and to the east of the Inver Burn valley.</p> <p>TYR006:022 records the location of a pair of stone circles within 30 m of each other. Stone Circle 1 consists of 11 stone stones with a rough diameter of 8 m. Stone Circle 2 is built on a separate terrace downslope and consist of 13 stones measuring 13 m in diameter. The monument overlooks the north to south aligned Inver Burn Valley below and is sited on high ground to the east of the valley floor.</p> <p>TYR006:030 records the location of a pair of stone circles. Stone circle 1 consists of 19 stones measuring 11m in diameter. A standing stone is located 19 m west of Stone Circle 1. Stone Circle 2 is located 7.5 m to the south-east of Stone Circle 1 and measures c. 8m in diameter. The site also contains an alignment of stones running north-east to south-west. The monuments sit on high ground above and east of the Inver Burn. Key views are along the Inver Burn Valley (north to south).</p> <p>These assets derive their cultural significance from their ability to inform us about the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age ritual landscape. These assets are a group of ritual and funerary monuments located on high ground around above the Inver Burn River Valley, on the slopes of hills to the east and west of the Inver Burn.</p>		
Setting and Contribution to	<p>The setting of TYR006:006 is the lower Inver Burn Valley with the site occupying the lower slopes of Balix Hill. The Inver Burn valley would have formed a focus for Late Neolithic and Bronze Age settlement and resources for populations during this period.</p>		

<p>Heritage Significance</p>	<p>Key views from this asset are north and south up the Inver Burn Valley and across the valley to the hills east of the Inver Burn.</p> <p>The setting of the remaining assets are the lower slopes of Mullaghcarbatagh Hill to the east and above the Inver Burn valley. Key views from these assets are to the north and south along the Inver Burn. Views beyond the valley to the west and the Development are extremely limited, with the Development not visible due to Balix Hill standing between the assets and the CSA.</p> <p>Much of the Inver Burn can be characterised as Post-Medieval and modern agricultural enclosures, interspersed with copse woodland. The introduction of the B48 carriageway and adjoining roads as introduced substantial modern infrastructure into the valley. Whilst this landscape has changed considerably since the asset was constructed, its rural setting with open views does contribute to the heritage significance of these assets, retaining key views to the river valley and associated Neolithic/Bronze Age monuments. However, their chief significance lay in its research potential for excavation to further inform this period and to refine chronology.</p>
<p>Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance</p>	<p>The Development would not affect the relationship between these assets and associated Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments within the wider ritual and funerary landscape along the Inver Burn Valley. Neither would the Development interfere with key views along and across the Inver Burn Valley.</p> <p>These assets sit outside of the ZTV of the Development, with the exception of TYR011:018, which is on the edge of the ZTV. The Development is not visible, beyond the possibility of turbine tips being visible over the summit of Balix Hill (see TA7.5 Viewpoint 1). Views along and across the valley floor contain modern infrastructure in the form of the B48 carriageway and modern power lines. If visible, the tips of turbines behind Balix Hill, in views from the eastern slopes above the Inver Burn would not create an appreciable change of the wider landscape. This represents no to negligible magnitude of change to the cultural significance of these monuments.</p>
<p>Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development</p>	<p>As a heritage assets of high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change to cultural significance, the effect upon TYR011:018 is minor. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p> <p>For the remaining assets in this group there is no effect from the Development.</p>

Table A7.3. 7 Artigarvan Neolithic Funerary monuments

TYR002:007: Wedge Tomb & Stone Circle: Giant's Grave TYR005:002: Windyhill. Giants Grave Wedge Tomb			
Designation	2 x Scheduled Monuments	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	4.8 km NW of CSA
ES Figure	A7.3.1		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>TYR002:007 records the location of a Wedge Tomb formed of a 'U'-shaped line of orthostate measuring 0.9m high. These stones close an area 5 m long by 6 m wide. The opening faces the north-east. The monument is sited on a steep sided hill with views towards the Burdennett river valley.</p> <p>TYR005:002 is a Wedge Tomb consisting of a collapsed single chamber constructed from an end stone and three large orthostats. The monument is sited on a low hillock overlooking the Glenmornan River to the west.</p> <p>These assets are a group of ritual and funerary monuments located on high ground between the Burdennett and Glenmornan Rivers. These assets derive their cultural significance from their ability to inform us about the Neolithic Ritual and Funerary landscape. They also retain some research value in the potential for further excavation to help tighten chronology around their construction.</p>		
Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance	<p>The setting of TYR002:007 is an upland zone contained by the Burdennett River to the east and north. As evidenced by the orientation of the entranceway to the monument, key views are to the north-east towards the river valley and west towards the River Foyle.</p> <p>The setting of TYR005:002 is a terrace overlooking the Glenmornan River and Foyle valley. Hills to the East and South create an enclosed area above the River Foyle, into which the Glenmornan Rivers flow. Key views are to the west towards the River Foyle.</p> <p>These assets sit within a wider Neolithic and Early Bronze Age ritual and funerary landscape with associated tombs, standing stones and stone circles located to the south, southeast and east.</p> <p>Much of the landscape around Artigarvan can be characterised as Post-Medieval and modern agricultural enclosures, interspersed with copse and plantation woodland. The introduction of the settlement at Artigarvan, associated farmsteads and adjoining roads as introduced modern infrastructure into the landscape around these tombs. Whilst this landscape has changed since these assets were constructed, their rural setting has largely been retained, albeit with key views partially obstructed by modern buildings, hedgerows and trees. Whilst their rural setting does contribute to their cultural significance, their chief significance lay in their research potential for excavation to further inform this period and to refine chronology.</p>		
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>The Development would not affect the relationship between these assets and associated Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments within the wider ritual and funerary landscape to the east. Neither would the Development interfere with key views along the River Foyle, Glenmornan River and Burdennett River Valleys.</p>		

	<p>The Development would be visible from both assets in views to the south-east towards the uplands of Owenreagh Hill. The Development would be visible within views to the south-east and would result in the introduction of turbines in this part of the landscape. Contemporary assets are in the lowland zone north of Owenreagh Hill and in the uplands to the east, some 10 km distant, with no intervisibility between assets. No contemporary assets are present on Owenreagh Hill.</p> <p>The introduction of the new turbines into the wider landscape represents a negligible change in the wider landscape, albeit one which for some could alter the appreciation or experience of these assets. However the Development would not alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for these heritage assets which is the association with the nearby River Valleys. This represents a negligible change to the cultural significance of the monuments.</p>
<p>Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development</p>	<p>As heritage assets of high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change to cultural significance, the effect upon the heritage assets is minor. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>



View of Wedge Tomb TYR005:002



View towards CSA from Wedge Tomb TYR005:002



View towards CSA from Wedge Tomb TYR002:007

Table A7.3. 8 Wedge Tomb: Dermot and Grania's Bed

TYR005:010: Wedge Tomb & Stone Circle: Giant's Grave			
Designation	1 x Scheduled Monuments	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	1.5 km W of CSA
ES Figure	A7.3.1		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>The monument consists of a low oval cairn measuring 10 m by 6.5 m. A chamber is located centrally and is aligned east to west. The monument is sited close to the summit of Evish Hill with fine views to the north, west and south-west.</p> <p>This asset derives its cultural significance from its ability to inform us about the Neolithic and Bronze Age Ritual and Funerary landscapes. It also retains some research value in the potential for further excavation to help tighten chronology around their construction.</p> <p>This asset forms part of a wider group of Neolithic and Early Bronze Age monuments situated to the north and east of Owenreagh Hill, sited on terraces above the Glenmornan and Burdennett River Valleys and the Inver Burn respectively.</p>		
Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance	<p>The setting of the asset is the summit of Elvish Hill and the lowland terraces above the Glenmornan River Valley to the north. Key views are to the north, west and southwest to the river valleys of the Glenmornan River and River Foyle.</p> <p>These assets sit within a wider Neolithic and Early Bronze Age ritual and funerary landscape with associated tombs, standing stones and stone circles located to the north and east. The summit of Evish Hill provides good visibility to associated assets to the north, but the hills of Owenreagh and Balix block views of associated assets along the Inver Burn to the east.</p> <p>The summit of Evish Hill can be characterised as Post-Medieval and modern farmsteads with associated agricultural enclosures. The surrounding landscape can be contains the same system of enclosures and field boundaries, interspersed with patchy copse woodland and plantation woodland. The introduction of farmsteads on anda round Evish Hill and their adjoining roads has introduced modern infrastructure into the landscape around this monument. Whilst this landscape has changed considerably since the assets were constructed, their rural setting has largely been retained, albeit with key views partially obstructed by modern buildings, hedgerows and trees. Whilst their rural setting does contribute to their cultural significance, their chief significance lay in their research potential for excavation to further inform this period and to refine chronology.</p>		
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>The Development would not affect the relationship between these assets and associated Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments within the wider ritual and funerary landscape to the northeast. Neither would the Development interfere with key views towards the River Foyle and Glenmornan River Valleys.</p> <p>The Development would be visible in views to east. Contemporary assets are in the lowland zone north of Owenreagh Hill with no associated assets on Owenreagh Hill itself.</p>		

	<p>The Development would result in an intensification of turbines in views to the east. Whilst these views already contain the existing windfarm, the introduction of the new turbines of a greater height is an appreciable change in the wider landscape, which could for some alter the appreciation or experience of this asset, however would not alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for these heritage assets which is the association with the nearby River Valleys. This represents a negligible magnitude of change to the cultural significance of the monument.</p>
Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development	<p>As heritage assets of high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change to cultural significance, the effect upon the heritage assets is minor. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>



View from Evish Hill towards the CSA

Table A7.3. 9 Meendamph: Two stone circles and alignment

TYR006:007: Meendamph: Two stone circles and alignment			
Designation	1 x Scheduled Monuments	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	1.2 km NE of CSA
ES Figure	TA7.5 A7.3.1		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>The monument consists of a cairn, standing stone and circle. The circle is made up of some 30 stones less than 0.3 m high. The monument is sited on improved grassland overlooking the Ballykeery and Altnabloska Burns with clear views to the north and north-west. Views east and south are largely blocked by topography.</p> <p>This asset forms part of a wider group of Neolithic and Early Bronze Age monuments situated to the north and east of Owenreagh Hill, sited on terraces above the Glenmornan River, the Inver Burn and its southern tributaries.</p> <p>This asset derives its cultural significance from its ability to inform us about the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age Ritual and Funerary landscape. It also retains some research value in the potential for further excavation to help tighten chronology around their construction.</p>		
Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance	<p>The setting of this asset is the valley of the Ballykeeny Burn nestled between Owenreagh Hill to the west and Balix Hill to the east. Key views are to the north along the Ballykeeny Burn and north-west towards the Glenmornan River Valley.</p> <p>This asset sits within a wider Neolithic and Early Bronze Age ritual and funerary landscape with associated tombs, standing stones and stone circles located to the north and east.</p> <p>The surrounding landscape can be characterised as Post-Medieval and modern farmsteads with associated agricultural enclosures, interspersed with patchy copse woodland and plantation woodland. The introduction of farmsteads and their adjoining roads has introduced modern infrastructure into the landscape around this monument. Whilst this landscape has changed considerably since the assets were constructed, their rural setting has largely been retained, albeit with key views partially obstructed by patchy areas of trees. Whilst their rural setting does contribute to their cultural significance, their chief significance lay in their research potential for excavation to further inform this period and to refine chronology.</p>		
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>The Development would not affect the relationship between these assets and associated Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments within the wider ritual and funerary landscape to the north and east. Neither would the Development interfere with key views to the north and northwest.</p> <p>Turbine will be visible in views to the south-west from the asset towards the uplands of Owenreagh Hill (Refer to TA7.5 Viewpoint 6). Contemporary assets are in the lowland zone north of Owenreagh Hill and in the uplands to the east with no associated assets on Owenreagh Hill itself.</p> <p>Whilst these views already contain the existing windfarm, the introduction of the new turbines of a greater height is an appreciable change in the wider landscape, which could for some alter the appreciation or experience of this asset, however would not alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for these heritage assets which is the association with the nearby River Valleys. This represents a negligible magnitude of change to the cultural significance of the monument.</p>		
Change to Setting / Heritage	<p>As heritage assets of high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change to cultural significance, the effect upon the heritage assets is minor. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>		

**Significance as
a Result of the
Development**

Table A7.3. 10 Mennagorp: Court Tomb

TYR011:012: Mennagorp: Court Tomb			
Designation	1 x Scheduled Monuments	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	4.3 km SE of CSA
ES Figure	A7.3.1		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>The monument consists of two single chambered graves back to back, located 1.7 m apart. Portal jambs are present with no clear sign of a mound. The monument is sited on gradually sloping ground to the south overlooking the Glenelly River.</p> <p>This asset forms part of a wider group of Neolithic and Early Bronze Age monuments situated to the southeast and east of Owenreagh Hill, situated along and above the Inver Burn River Valley at the base of the Sperrin Hills.</p> <p>This asset derives its cultural significance from its ability to inform us about the Neolithic Ritual and Funerary landscape. It also retains some research value in the potential for further excavation to help tighten chronology around their construction.</p>		
Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance	<p>The setting of the asset is the terrace above the Glenelly River, to the south and below Craigtuke Hill. Craigtuke Hill blocks any views of the development site. Key views from the asset are to the south over the Glenelly River Valley/Owekillow River and towards the Carraghchosaly Mountain and east towards the hills overlooking the Inver Burn river valley.</p> <p>This asset sits within a wider Neolithic and Early Bronze Age ritual and funerary landscape with associated tombs, standing stones and stone circles located to the south and northeast.</p> <p>The immediate landscape in which the asset is located can be characterised as Post-Medieval with modern pastoral and agricultural enclosures. It is lightly interspersed with modern infrastructure and residential development but retains a very rural character. The rural nature of this landscape still provides context for the appreciation of these assets cultural significance with historically important lines of site and key views being largely retained.</p> <p>The setting of these assets does contribute to the heritage significance; however, its chief significance lay in its research potential for excavation to further inform this period and to refine chronology around this feature type.</p>		
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>The Development would not affect the relationship between these assets and associated Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments within the wider ritual and funerary landscape to the south and northeast. Neither would the Development interfere with key views to the south over the Glenelly River Valley/Owekillow River and towards the Carraghchosaly Mountain and east towards the hills overlooking the Inver Burn river valley.</p> <p>The Development would not be visible in views to north, being blocked by Craigtuke Hill. As such the development would produce no change to the cultural significance of this monument.</p>		
Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development	<p>As heritage assets of high sensitivity with no change to cultural significance, there is no effect upon the heritage asset. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>		



View towards CSA from asset demonstrating lack of visibility to Development

Table A7.3. 11 Balix Lower: Cashel

TYR006:004: Balix Lower: Cashel			
Designation	1 x Scheduled Monuments	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	4.8 km E of CSA
ES Figure	A7.3.1		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>TYR006:004 records a Cashel defined by a stone bank built into the hillside measuring c. 24 m in diameter. Four structures are recorded internally, with the clearest measuring 9 m in diameter. The monument is sited on the lower eastern slope of Balix Hill overlooking the Inver Burn valley.</p> <p>This asset forms part of a wider group of Iron Age and Early Christian settlement sites situated to the north and northeast of Owenreagh Hill, located above the Inver Burn and Burdennett river valleys.</p> <p>These assets derive their cultural significance from their ability to inform us about the Late Iron Age and Early Christian Period settlement patterns and dwelling types. They also retain research value in the potential for further excavation to help tighten chronology around their construction and occupation, with circular, enclosed settlements being endemic throughout the Iron Age and into Christian Period in Ireland, the exact dating of individual monuments can be problematic.</p> <p>This asset forms part of a wider group of Iron Age and Early Christian settlement sites situated to the north and northeast of Owenreagh Hill, located above the Inver Burn and Burdennett river valleys.</p>		
Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance	<p>The setting of asset TYR006:004 is atop a terrace above the Inver Burn river valley. The asset is sited on slopes to the west of the watercourse with key views north up the river valley and east to the Sperrin Hills. There are no views west to the development site due to Balix Hill.</p> <p>These assets sit within a wider Iron Age to Early Christian landscape dotted with similar settlement sites in and around the Inver Burn and Burdennett river valleys. The focus of this settlement is to the north and northeast of the CSA on and above the aforementioned watercourses.</p> <p>The immediate landscape in which the asset is located can be characterised as Post-Medieval with modern pastoral and agricultural enclosures and occasional copse woodland. It is lightly interspersed with modern infrastructure and residential development but retains a very rural character. The rural nature of this landscape still provides context for the appreciation of these assets cultural significance with historically important lines of site and key views being largely retained.</p> <p>The setting of these assets does contribute to their heritage significance, however, its chief significance lay in its research potential for excavation to further inform this period and to refine chronology around this feature type.</p>		
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>The Development would not affect the relationship between these assets and associated Iron Age to Early Christian monuments within the wider landscape to the north and northeast of the CSA. Neither would the Development interfere with key views from these monuments along the lengths of the Inver Burn valley.</p> <p>This asset falls outwith the ZTV and has no relationship with the Development site. The lack of visibility to the development means that there is a no change to the cultural significance of this monument as a result of the Development.</p>		

Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development	As a heritage asset of high sensitivity with no change to its cultural significance, there is no effect upon TYR006:004. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.
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Table A7.3. 12 Lisnargh Irish: Rath

TYR006:015: Lisnargh Irish: Rath			
Designation	1 x Scheduled Monuments	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	3.3 km NE of CSA
ES Figure	A7.3.1		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>TYR006:015 records a Rath identified by a stone and soil bank which defines an area measuring 32 m diameter. There is no evidence of internal features. The monument is sited above the Burdennett river valley.</p> <p>This asset forms part of a wider group of Iron Age and Early Christian settlement sites situated to the north and northeast of Owenreagh Hill, located above the Inver Burn and Burdennett river valleys.</p> <p>These assets derive its cultural significance from its ability to inform us about the Late Iron Age and Early Christian Period settlement patterns and dwelling types. They also retain research value in the potential for further excavation to help tighten chronology around their construction and occupation, with circular, enclosed settlements being endemic throughout the Iron Age and into Christian Period in Ireland, the exact dating of individual monuments can be problematic.</p>		
Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance	<p>The setting of asset TYR006:015 is within a broad terrace over the Burdennett river valley. The asset is sited in farmland to the north of the river valley with key views to the southeast and northwest along the length of the river valley. There are views south to the development site with the current turbines visible behind farm buildings.</p> <p>These assets sit within a wider Iron Age to Early Christian landscape dotted with similar settlement sites in and around the Inver Burn and Burdennett river valleys. The focus of this settlement is to the north and northeast of the CSA on and above the aforementioned watercourses.</p> <p>The immediate landscape in which the asset is located can be characterised as Post-Medieval with modern pastoral and agricultural enclosures and occasional copse woodland. It is lightly interspersed with modern infrastructure and residential development but retains a very rural character. The rural nature of this landscape still provides context for the appreciation of this asset's cultural significance with historically important lines of site and key views being largely retained.</p> <p>The setting of this asset does contribute to its heritage significance, however, its chief significance lay in its research potential for excavation to further inform this period and to refine chronology around this feature type.</p>		
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>The Development would not affect the relationship between these assets and associated Iron Age to Early Christian monuments within the wider landscape to the south and south-east. New turbines would be visible from TYR006:015. Whilst these views already contain the existing windfarm, the introduction of the new turbines of a greater height is an appreciable change in the wider landscape, which could for some alter the appreciation or experience of this asset, however would not alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for these heritage assets which is the association with the nearby River Valleys. This represents a negligible change to the cultural significance of this monument.</p>		

**Change to Setting /
Heritage Significance as
a Result of the
Development**

As heritage assets of high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change to cultural significance, the effect upon these heritage assets is minor. This is **not significant** in terms of the EIA Regulations.



View towards Owenreagh Hill from asset 006:015



View of Asset 006:015

Table A7.3. 13 Silver Brook House

TYR006:048: Silver Brook House

Designation	1 x Scheduled Monuments	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	2.5 km N of CSA
ES Figure	A7.3.1		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>TYR006:048 records an early 17th century house of the Hamilton family who owned land between Dunnamanagh and Plumbridge. The house has been much altered and modernized throughout the 19th and 20th century. The house was formerly three storeys but is now two storeys. The exterior is largely stripped of render and many of the windows are blocked. The interior has been largely stripped. The house has sat abandoned since the 1950s</p> <p>This asset derives its cultural significance from its historic and architectural value. The house is a rare example of a 17th century rural dwelling. Its architectural value has been reduced due to extensive alterations and reduced further still since its abandonment with many features having been stripped out and fallen into disrepair.</p>		
Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance	<p>The setting of this asset is within the Burdennett river valley within the hamlet of Silver Brook. This hamlet is one of several small settlements dotted along the river valley, south of Dunnamanagh. These assets sit within a wider Post-Medieval rural landscape and is associated with several small hamlets and farmsteads dotted along the length of the Burdennett north to Dunnamanagh,</p> <p>The building sits within a working farmyard surrounded by trees and farm buildings. Key views from the house are east towards the Burdennett river valley and south over farmland. The asset is not within the ZTV of the development and turbines located to the south should not be visible.</p> <p>The immediate landscape in which the asset is located can be characterised as post-medieval with modern pastoral and agricultural enclosures and occasional copse woodland. It is lightly interspersed with modern infrastructure and residential development but retains a very rural character. The rural nature of this landscape still provides context for the appreciation of these assets cultural significance with historically important lines of site and key views being largely retained.</p> <p>The setting of these assets does contribute to its heritage significance, however, its chief significance lay in its historic and architectural value.</p>		
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>The Development would not affect the relationship between this asset and associated Post-Medieval rural settlements dotted across the Burdennett river valley, to the north and northeast of the CSA. Neither would the Development interfere with key views from this monument along the length of the Burdennett River Valley. The lack of visibility to the development means that there is no change to the cultural significance from this monument.</p>		
Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development	<p>As heritage assets of high sensitivity with no change to cultural significance, there is no effect upon these heritage assets as a result of the Development. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>		

Table A7.3. 14 Holy Hill House Park and Gardens

T-022: Holy Hill House Park and Garden			
Designation	1 x Historic Park and Garden	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	3 km NW of CSA
ES Figure	6.30 A7.2.1 A7.3.1		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>T-022 defines the extent of the Park and Gardens associated with Category A Holy Hill House (HB10/11/001 A).</p> <p>T-022 records a designed garden for a detached symmetrical five-bay, three-storey-over concealed basement double-pile house, built c. 1670 by the Sinclairs of the Caithness family, Scottish emigrants to Ireland.</p> <p>The park and garden contain a series of historic buildings associated with the house and the aggrandization of the Holy Hill House Estate over the course of the 18th and 19th centuries (HB10/11/001B-L). The listed buildings within T-022 are assessed within a separate group below.</p> <p>The park and garden itself are made up of c. 92 ha of mixed pasture, grassland and copse woodland accessed through a series of formal paths and estate roads. The estate is enclosed by woodland, designed to provide a private, secluded space for the owners and guests, with no views of the estates interior visible from the surrounding rural landscape. Holy Hill The estate does not extend to the surrounding farmland. The chief route through the estate is north to south extending north from Towncastle Road to Holy Hill House. A driveway extends west from the house and connects to Ballee Road and the settlement of Ballee. The historic park and garden are located 3.9 km east of the River Foyle, the nearest major settlement of Strabane and the associated main road between Strabane and Derry to the north. The Park and Garden sits 800 m south of the settlement of Artigarvan and 1.6 km southeast of Ballymagorry, within the parish of Leckpatrick. The Parish Church for Leckpatrick is located just north of Ballymagorry and its earliest burials are early 17th century making it a contemporary of Holy Hill House.</p> <p>This asset derives its cultural significance from its historic and architectural value. The historic park and garden are a rare example of a 17th century country estate and provides an important example for how these estates were managed and evolved throughout the 18th and 19th centuries.</p>		
Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance	<p>The historic park and garden are located in the rural landscape to the east of the River Foyle and the settlement of Strabane. Strabane, is and was the major settlement in the area during the construction of Holy Hill House and the main road between Strabane and Derry the key local transport route. The asset sits south of the parish church of Leckpatrick, located on the outskirts of Ballymagorry.</p> <p>The setting of the Holy Hill House Park and Garden is the raised terrace above and to the east of the River Foyle valley. It sits within the rural landscape on the edges of Strabane and just to the south the parish church. The key views are internal to the Park and Garden, with formal walkways and driveways guiding the gaze of visitors and residents towards the Category A listed house and its associated Listed Buildings and gardens. The setting of this asset does contribute to its heritage significance, but this is derived from its architectural, aesthetic and historical value.</p> <p>The gated entrance to the estate lies to the west of Holy Hill House and this formal approach is the key view. The development will not be visible from this western</p>		

	<p>entrance. An estate road runs south from Holly Hill House to Towncastle Road. This access route through the estate provides a secondary key view. Views towards Owenreagh Hill and the existing turbines are visible from the southern edge of the estate.</p> <p>The immediate landscape in which the asset is located can be characterised as Post-Medieval with modern pastoral and agricultural enclosures. It is lightly interspersed with modern infrastructure and residential development but retains a very rural character. The rural nature of this landscape still provides context for the appreciation of these assets cultural significance. However, the key components of Designed Landscape are the Parklands, Woodlands and formal gardens associated with the house and its associated listed buildings.</p> <p>The Development is sited within the distant upland landscape south-east of the GDL. Views to the development site from Holy Hill House are not likely to be possible. Views to the development site from its western formal entrance will also not be possible. Views from the southern edge of the estate towards Owenreagh Hill will take in the development.</p>
<p>Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance</p>	<p>The Development would not affect the relationship between this asset and associated Post-Medieval rural settlements located at Ballymagorry and Strabane. Neither would the Development interfere with key internal views along the Park and Gardens formal walkways and roads. The lack of visibility to the development estates from within confines of the estate is key. There is no visibility to the development from the formal western approach or from Holy Hill House itself.</p> <p>There will be some visibility from the southern limits of the estate (see TA7.5 Viewpoint 5 and Fig. 6.30 Viewpoint 5). Whilst these views already contain the existing windfarm, the introduction of the new turbines of a greater height is an appreciable change in the wider landscape, which could for some alter the appreciation or experience of this asset, however would not alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for this heritage assets which is the association with the nearby settlements of Ballymagorry and Strabane. This represents a negligible change to the cultural significance of the asset.</p>
<p>Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development</p>	<p>As a heritage asset of high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change to cultural significance, the effect upon this heritage asset is minor. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>

Table A7.3. 15 Holy Hill House Listed Buildings

HB10/11/001 A: Holy Hill House (Category A) HB10/11/001 B: Outbuilding, dog house, ash pit farmyard walling and gates (Category B) HB10/11/001 C: Yardman's House (Category B1) HB10/11/001 D: Outbuildings (Category B1) HB10/11/001 E: Outbuildings (Category B1) HB10/11/001 F: Forge (category B1) HB10/11/001 G: Couch House (Category B1) HB10/11/001 H: Byres (Category B1) HB10/11/001 J: Stables (Category B1) HB10/11/001 K: Saw Mill (Category B2) HB10/11/001 L: Walled Garden (Category B2)			
Designation	11 x Historic Park and Garden	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	3.7 km NW of CSA
ES Figure	A7.3.1		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>HB10/11/001 A records a Country House whose Listing is made up of: House, entrance gate and gate pillars, coal cellar and walling. Holly Hill House is a detached symmetrical five-bay, three-storey-over a concealed basement, built c. 1670. The house is square on plan, facing east with full-height canted bay on the north elevation. A number of extensions project from the rear elevation creating an irregular plan here. Holy Hill House occupies an extensive demesne consisting of lawns, mature parkland and pasture, sited on undulating land to the north-east of Strabane town. There is an extensive farm complex to rear with rubble walling (HB10/11/001B-L). It is accessed from the road by wrought and cast iron gates with square stone rubble gate piers to the west of the house which would have formerly been the back avenue.</p> <p>HB10/11/001 B records a single-storey range of buildings dating from c.1810 and forming part of an extensive farm complex, aligned east-west. Located on the north-east of the farmyard and just west of Holy Hill House the building occupies a farmyard setting to west of the main house and abuts the farmyard wall.</p> <p>HB10/11/001 C records an attached two-storey, three-bay house dating from c.1810, forming the eastern part of an east-west range located in the centre of the farmyard of Holy Hill House. Part of the enclosed farmyard to Holy Hill House. The building occupies a farmyard setting to west of the main house.</p> <p>HB10/11/001 D records a two-storey multi-bay range of outbuildings dating from c.1810, forming part of an east-west range with the yardsman's house (HB10/11/001C) located in the centre and part of the enclosed farmyard to Holy Hill House. The building occupies a farmyard setting to west of the main house. Concrete farmyard and associated outbuildings are set within a demesne consisting of parkland, pasture and gardens.</p> <p>HB10/11/001 E records a two-storey, two-bay former laundry building built c.1810 and remodelled c.1870. Rectangular in plan with laundry on ground floor and coachmen's house on the first floor. Situated at the south end of the enclosed farmyard to Holy Hill House.</p> <p>HB10/11/001 F records an attached single-storey single-bay lean-to former forge dating from c.1810 situated at the southern end of the extensive farm complex of Holy Hill House. Set at southern end of farmyard at Holy Hill house and abutting Laundry building (HB10/11/001E).</p>		

	<p>HB10/11/001 G records a two-storey, two-bay former coach house dating from c.1810 forming part of the southern boundary of the farmyard of Holy Hill House. Rectangular on plan, facing south, with a single-storey lean-to boiler house to east. The building is at the southern end of the farmyard at Holy Hill; small lawn to the south enclosed in rubble walling (HB10/11/001F).</p> <p>HB10/11/001 H records a long single-storey multi-bay range of outbuildings comprising four byres for pigs and a turnip house, dating from c.1810 and forming part of an extensive farm complex in the grounds of Holy Hill House. Rectangular on plan, with turnip house on a skew at north projecting beyond byre range at its west elevation. Set on the west of the farmyard at Holy Hill house.</p> <p>HB10/11/001 J records a detached two-storey outbuilding dating from c.1810, comprising part of an extensive farmyard complex in the demesne of Holy Hill House. Rectangular on plan. Pitched natural slate roof with angled clay ridge tiles, all over brick eaves.</p> <p>HB10/11/001 K records a detached two-storey three-bay sawmill dating from c.1840 and located to the west of Holy Hill House. Rectangular on plan. Pitched corrugated metal roof, timber bargeboards, rainwater goods missing; random rubble stone walling set in lime mortar. The saw mill is set in wooded surroundings on the demesne of Holy Hill House.</p> <p>HB10/11/001 L records a walled garden dating from c.1840 situated to the south of Holy Hill House. The garden consists of a rectangular enclosure approximately 9-10 ft high, constructed of rubble stone set in lime mortar.</p> <p>Holy Hill house and its associated outbuildings lie in the established Holy Hill Historic Park and Garden (T-022) with lawns, mature parkland and farmland, situated on undulating land to the north-east of Strabane town. This group derives its cultural significance from its historic and architectural value. The historic park and garden are a rare example of a 17th century country estate and provides an important example for how these estates were managed and evolved throughout the 18th and 19th centuries. The listed buildings within the estate attest to the aggrandization of the house and estate throughout the 18th and 19th centuries.</p>
<p>Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance</p>	<p>The historic park and garden are located in the rural landscape to the east of the River Foyle and the settlement of Strabane. Strabane, is and was the major settlement in the area during the construction of Holy Hill House and the main road between Strabane and Derry the key local transport route. The asset sits south if the parish church of Leckpatrick, located on the outskirts of Ballymagorry.</p> <p>The setting of this group is the limits of the Historic Park and Garden. The woodland curtilage of the estate provides a screen to the outside landscape and was intended to provide privacy to the owners and visiting guests, who took in the gardens and buildings along a series of formal paths within the boundaries of the estate.</p> <p>This setting contributes to the cultural significance of the individual Listed Buildings, helping to make sense of the location and functions in relation to the house and the wider maintenance of the estate. This group however, derives its cultural significance primarily from its historic and architectural value.</p> <p>The gated entrance to the estate lies to the west of Holy Hill House and this formal approach is the key view. The development will not be visible from this western entrance or from the individual listed buildings. An estate road runs south from Holly Hill House to Towncastle Road. This access route through the estate provides a secondary key view. Views towards Owenreagh Hill and the existing turbines are visible from the southern edge of the estate.</p>

	<p>The Development is sited within the distant upland landscape south-east of the GDL. Views to the development site from Holy Hill House or the associated listed buildings are not likely to be possible.</p>
<p>Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance</p>	<p>The Development would not affect or interfere with the internal relationship between the listed buildings within the limits of the Historic Park and Garden. The lack of visibility to the development from within confines of the estate is key. There is no visibility to the development from the formal western approach or from ground level at Holy Hill House itself. It may be possible that views of the development may be glimpsed from the upper storeys of the three storey Holly Hill House.</p> <p>There is some chance for visibility of the development from the upper storeys of Holly Hill House. However, the main house faces east and not southeast towards the Development. Whilst these views, if visible, already contain the existing windfarm, the introduction of the new turbines of a greater height is an appreciable change in the wider landscape, which could for some alter the appreciation or experience of this asset, however would not alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for this heritage assets which is the association with other key features within the Historic Park and Garden. This represents a negligible change to the cultural significance of the monuments. The remaining assets will be subject to negligible change to their cultural significance.</p>
<p>Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development</p>	<p>As a heritage asset of high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change to cultural significance, the effect upon HB10/11/001 A is minor. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p> <p>As a group, the remaining medium and low sensitivity assets will be subject to a negligible magnitude of change, with negligible effects. Again, this is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>

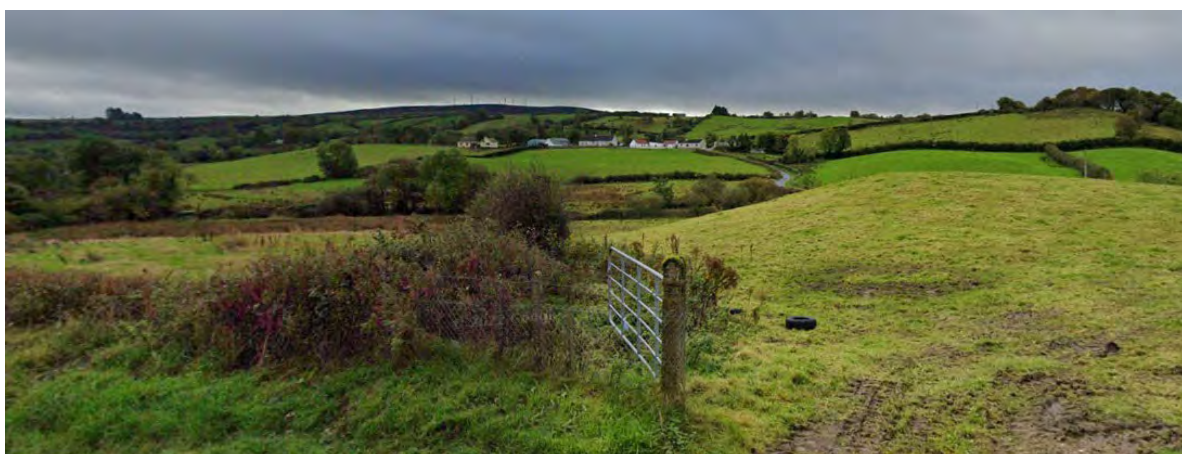
Table A7.3. 16 Glenmornan Listed Buildings

HB10/11/020: Christie's Mill Beside 8 Crockan Road Artigarvan Strabane (Category B1) HB10/11/007: St Joseph's RC Church, Moorlough Road, Glenmornan, Strabane, Co Tyrone BT82 0ER (Category B1)			
Designation	2 x Listed Buildings	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	2 km NW of CSA
ES Figure	6.46 A7.3.1		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>HB10/11/20 records a corn mill on the outskirts of Glenmornan on the Glenmornan River. The asset is a Corn mill, kiln and store comprised of a three-storey/ single-bay water-powered corn mill with abutting single-bay, two-storey/ single-bay roofless grain-drying kiln, and two-storey/single-bay store, all of late-1850s date. The interior is unaltered and there is no evidence that the gearing and machinery, all of which survives, is other than original. The mill is of high local interest as it once played a key role in this locality's agricultural economy. Moreover, although cornmills were once ubiquitous throughout Ulster, relatively few now survive in such an intact state. The fact that it has lineshaft gearing rather than the more common great-spurwheel arrangement enhances its historical and technical interest.</p> <p>This asset derives its cultural significance from its historic and architectural value. It provides an excellent example of the late 19th century corn mill serving a small rural community. It is structurally largely unaltered and maintains its rural setting.</p> <p>HB10/11/007 records a Roman Catholic church, built c.1880, located on the north side of Moorlough Road in the hamlet of Glenmornan. The church is rectangular on plan, with four-stage tower to west and vestry to north. St Joseph's Roman Catholic Church is a simple late Victorian single-cell Catholic church located at the west side of the rural hamlet of Glenmornan. The church design is largely without ornament, with interest provided in the details of the tower such as the exposed rubble stone section and crenelated parapet. Of social interest also is the boundary-wall-mounted post-box, dating from the reign of Queen Victoria and representing early communication links and infrastructure changes in rural areas such as Glenmornan. The listing is made up of the Church, gates, gate piers and walling.</p> <p>This asset derives its cultural significance from its historic and social value, being a key structure to the community of Glenmornan since the late 19th century.</p>		
Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance	<p>The setting of HB10/11/20 is the rural periphery of Glenmornan and the banks of the Glenmornan River. The mill derives its setting from the river Glenmornan and its association with the settlement of Glenmornan, in particular the fields just to the south-west of the settlement. Key views are along the Glenmornan River, northwest towards the village of Glenmornan. This setting contributes to our understanding of the mills operation and the community it served. However, the asset chiefly derives its cultural significance from its historic and architectural value, as described above.</p> <p>The setting of HB10/11/007 is the Moorlough Road, on the western periphery of the settlement of Glenmornan. The Moorlough Road, runs adjacent to the Glenmornan River and is the main road through the settlement. The church sits to the north of this road, on the rural periphery with fields beyond to the west. Key views are east from the church towards the village. The setting of the church on the main road through Glenmornan contributes to its accessibility and visibility to</p>		

	<p>the local community. The asset chiefly derives its cultural significance from its historic and social value to the population of Glenmornan and the surrounding rural community.</p> <p>The immediate landscape in which these assets are located can be characterised as a small post-medieval village surrounded by with modern pastoral and agricultural enclosures and occasional copse woodland, retaining a rural character. The rural nature of the village and the surrounding landscape still provides context for the appreciation of these assets cultural significance.</p>
<p>Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance</p>	<p>The Development would not affect the relationship between these assets and their association with the village of Glenmornan. Neither will the development interfere with key views from the assets to the village and the people they serve. The development is located well to the south of Glenmornan in the distant upland landscape.</p> <p>From HB10/11/020 the current turbines at Ownereagh are not visible due to intervening topography and trees. Based on the ZTV the Development would introduce turbine blades into views of the wider landscape to the south, beyond the limits of the village and its immediate surrounding farmland. The introduction of the new turbines of a greater height is an appreciable change in the wider landscape, which could for some alter the appreciation or experience of this asset. However, this change would not alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for these heritage assets which is the association with the village of Glenmornan. This represents a negligible change to the cultural significance of these monuments.</p> <p>From HB10/11/007 the current turbines at Ownereagh are visible in the distant uplands. The Development would introduce additional turbines, both larger and nearer than the extant turbines, into views of the wider landscape to the south, beyond the limits of the village and its immediate surrounding farmland (see Fig. 6.46 Viewpoint 21). The introduction of the new turbines of a greater height is an appreciable change in the wider landscape, which could for some alter the appreciation or experience of this asset. However, this change would not alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for these heritage assets which is the association with the village of Glenmornan. This represents a negligible change to the cultural significance of these monuments.</p>
<p>Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development</p>	<p>As heritage assets of low sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change to cultural significance, the effect upon these heritage assets is negligible. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>



View towards Development from HB10/11/020



View towards Development from HB10/11/007

Table A7.3. 17 Wilson House 28 Spout Road Dergalt Strabane Co. Tyrone BT82 8NB

HB10/06/011: Wilson House 28 Spout Road Dergalt Strabane Co. Tyrone BT82 8NB (Category B+)

Designation	1 x Listed Buildings	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	4.7 km W of CSA
ES Figure	6.31 A7.3.1		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>The listing for HB10/06/11 is inclusive of the House, outbuildings, pig house, fowl house, cart house, walls, piers and gate. The house was built 1810-1819 and is of a two structural bay dwelling that faces south.</p> <p>The house is the Reputed to be the ancestral home of President Woodrow Wilson. The building is now an 'outreach exhibit' of the Ulster American Folk Park and is managed with the assistance of Strabane District Council.</p> <p>The buildings are sited just short of two miles from the centre of Strabane to the north of the road that travels in a south-easterly direction to Plumbridge. The approach is by means of a narrow lengthy lane that turns to the left at the top to obtain a view of the buildings.</p> <p>This asset derives its cultural significance from its historic and architectural value. The house is a rare survivor of a once common style, now largely lost. It's association with Woodrow Wilson is not proven but is of local interest.</p>		

<p>Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance</p>	<p>The asset derives its setting from its position within farmland off Lingford Road, on the rural periphery of eastern Strabane. The location of the house adjacent to the main public road between Strabane and Plumbridge allowed access to local markets and society.</p> <p>The immediate landscape in which this asset is located can be characterised farmland made up modern pastoral and agricultural enclosures and occasional copse woodland. Modern infrastructure in the form of overhead power and communication lines are visible with occasional residential housing. The rural nature of the asset and the surrounding landscape still provides context for the appreciation of these assets cultural significance.</p> <p>Key views from the asset are to the south over the Lingford Road and farmland beyond. Views to the north and blocked by Kockavoe and Evish Hill.</p> <p>The setting of this asset contributes to our understanding of its use as a country residence. However, its chief cultural significance lay in its historic and architectural value.</p>
<p>Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance</p>	<p>The Development would not affect the relationship between this asset and its association with its immediate rural surroundings or the Lingford Road, to the south, connecting the house to Strabane. Neither will the development interfere with key views from the assets to the south over neighbouring farmland. The development is located well to the northeast of the asset in the distant upland landscape.</p> <p>The current turbines are not visible in the wider landscape to the northeast. The development would introduce the turbine blades into views from the asset to the northeast (See Fig. 6.31 Viewpoint 6). The introduction of the new turbines of a greater height is an appreciable change in the wider landscape, which could for some alter the appreciation or experience of this asset. However, this change would not alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for this heritage asset which is the association with Lingford Road and its immediate farmland. This represents a negligible change to the cultural significance of these monuments.</p>
<p>Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development</p>	<p>As heritage assets of medium sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change to cultural significance, the effect upon these heritage assets is negligible. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>

Table A7.3. 18 St Marys RC Church, Aghabrack Lisnaragh Road Donemana Strabane Co Tyrone BT82 0SD

<p>HB10/09/006: St Marys RC Church, Aghabrack Lisnaragh Road Donemana Strabane Co Tyrone BT82 0SD (Category B1)</p>			
<p>Designation</p>	<p>1 x Listed Building</p>	<p>Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset</p>	<p>4.9 km E of CSA</p>
<p>ES Figures</p>	<p>A7.3.1</p>		
<p>Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance</p>	<p>The listing for HB10/09/006 is inclusive of the Church, gates beside and gate piers. The asset is a Roman Catholic Church, dated 1897, and remodelled c.1940. The asset is a cruciform plan, Roman Catholic church, set in a good rural setting to the east side of Lisnaragh Road, Donemana. The simple church displays good style and proportions and retains much fine detailing such as lancet windows and original doors. The church is a significant architectural landmark, on</p>		

	<p>a raised site, near the hamlet of Aghabrack, and has social interest for the local community.</p> <p>The assets cultural significance chiefly arises from its historic, and social value to the local community of Aghabrack and surrounding rural population.</p>
<p>Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance</p>	<p>The church derives its setting from the nearby small rural settlement of Aghabrack and its position beside the Lisnaragh Road, the main local road to the settlement of Donemana. The church sits on the southern edge of the hamlet surrounded by farmland above the Inver Burn river valley to the west.</p> <p>The immediate landscape in which this asset is located can be characterised farmland made up modern pastoral and agricultural enclosures and occasional copse woodland. Modern infrastructure in the form of overhead power and communication lines are visible with occasional residential housing. The rural nature of the asset and the surrounding landscape still provides context for the appreciation of these assets cultural significance.</p> <p>Key views from the church are to the north along the Lisnaragh Road and west across the Inver Burn River Valley towards Balix Hill.</p> <p>The setting of the asset contributes to its heritage significance, but this is largely derived from its historic and social value.</p>
<p>Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance</p>	<p>The Development would not affect the relationship between this asset and its association with the hamlet of Aghabrack or the Lisnaragh Road. Neither will the development interfere with key views from the assets to the north overlooking the hamlet or west across the Inver Burn Valley. The development is located well to the west of the asset in the distant upland landscape behind Balix Hill, which blocks views of the current and planned turbines.</p> <p>The current turbines are not visible in the wider landscape to the northeast and the asset is outwith the ZTV of the Development. The Development would not introduce new turbine blades into views from the asset to the southeast. As such, there is a no change to the cultural significance of these monuments.</p>
<p>Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development</p>	<p>As a heritage asset of low sensitivity, subject to no change to its cultural significance, there is a no effect as a result of the Development. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations</p>

Table A7.3. 19 Silverbrook Mills 90 Brook Road Donemanagh Strabane Co Tyrone BT82 0RX

HB10/09/027: Silverbrook Mills 90 Brook Road Donemanagh Strabane Co Tyrone BT82 0RX (Category B1)			
Designation	1 x Listed Building	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	2.8 km N of CSA
ES Figure	A7.3.1		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>HB10/09/027 records a complex of mill buildings including a two-storey corn mill, built c.1830 and a one-and-a-half-storey flax mill built c.1850, located to the east side of Brook Road. The Corn mill is 'L'-shaped-on-plan with single-storey gabled extension to south, built c.1880, at a time of improvements. The Flax mill is rectangular-on-plan.</p> <p>The mill is located on the Burdennett River, adjacent to the small hamlet of Silver Smith off the Dunnyboe Road leading to Altishan (2 km southeast of the asset) and Donemana (2.5 km north of the asset).</p> <p>The complex evolved during the 19th century into a hub of industry including corn, linen and timber production. It is unusual to find a corn, flax and sawmill grouped in such proximity and powered by the same mill race, giving the buildings group value and also interest due to their rarity. The site was recently sympathetically restored as a public attraction, with traditional interiors and working machinery. Though currently closed as a tourist facility, it is an important complex and has architectural and historic interest for the local area.</p> <p>The assets cultural significance chiefly arises from its historic, and architectural value, providing a rare local example of a combined corn and flax mill. The asset also has some social value as a tourist attraction, providing an educational resource to inform the local population and visitors about the 19th century rural economy.</p>		
Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance	<p>The asset derives its setting from the Burdennett River valley, which powers the mills. Its setting is the River Valley and the small hamlet of Silver Brooks which is located within this valley.</p> <p>The immediate landscape in which this asset is located can be characterised farmland made up modern pastoral and agricultural enclosures and copse woodland. Modern infrastructure in the form of overhead power and communication lines are visible with occasional residential housing. The rural nature of the asset and the surrounding landscape still provides context for the appreciation of this asset's cultural significance.</p> <p>Key views from the mill are to the east and south along the Burdennett River Valley and over surrounding farmland. Views to the south, towards the CSA are largely obscured by woodland.</p> <p>The setting of the asset on the Burdennett River contributes to its cultural significance by aiding our understanding of how the mill functions and derives power. Its setting on the edge of small rural hamlet aids our understanding of the local population who worked the mill. Its cultural significance is largely derived however, through its historic and architectural value, being a rare example of a combined corn and flax mill.</p>		

Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>The Development would not affect the relationship between this asset and its association with the hamlet of Silver Brook or the Burdennett River. Neither will the development interfere with key views from the assets to the south and east overlooking the Burdennett River Valley. The development is located well to the south of the asset in the distant upland landscape behind the rise of the south bank of the Burdennett River Valley, which, in conjunction with woodland blocks views of the current turbines.</p> <p>The current turbines are not visible in the wider landscape to the south. Due to existing tree cover, the development would likely not introduce new turbine blades into views from the asset to the south-east. As such, there is a no change to the cultural significance of these monuments.</p>
Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development	<p>As a heritage asset of low sensitivity, subject to no change to its cultural significance, there is no effect as a result of the Development. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations</p>



View from HB10/09/027 towards CSA

Table A7.3. 20 Artigarvan Listed Buildings

HB10/11/019: 38 Station Road Ballymagorry Strabane Co. Tyrone BT82 0A (Category B1) HB10/11/009: Miller’s Mill 3 Art Road Artigarvan Strabane Co Tyrone BT82 0HA (Category B2)			
Designation	2 x Listed Building	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	5 km NW of CSA
ES Figures	A7.3.1		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>HB10/11/019 records an 18th century house and gate. The house is a detached multi-bay two-storey with attic rendered house, built c.1765. The building is rectangular on plan, facing west on the north side of Station Road, with lean-to to north gable, gable-fronted front entrance porch and front and rear avenues to the south with rear yard and range of single-storey outbuildings.</p> <p>This medium sized mid 18th century house on the north side of Station Road. The farmyard setting, landscaped front garden and an intact interior together make up an impressively preserved rural eighteenth century house.</p> <p>The asset derives its cultural significance from its historic and architectural value with houses of this period becoming increasingly rare.</p> <p>HB10/11/009 records a mill and mill wheel. The asset is a detached five-bay four-storey stone and brick former mill, built c.1840, now disused. The building is ‘L’-shape on plan, with the five-bay elevation facing west and two-bay projection to east. Situated to the south of Berryhill Road (B49) on the west bank of the Glenmornan river with a large iron mill-wheel to the south gable and an elevated iron mill-race running to the west. A later multi-storey concrete structure is positioned to the south.</p> <p>This formidable industrial heritage structure, now blocked up and disused, has good proportions and detailing and forms a dramatic vertical landmark in Artigarvan. Set on the west bank of the Glenmornan river with its original mill-wheel, reputed to be one of the largest in Ireland, the stone structure provides a monumental link to the milling heritage of the town and indeed the whole of N Ireland. The asset derives its cultural significance from its historic and architectural value, providing a well-preserved example of a rural mill of the mid to late 19th century.</p>		
Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance	<p>HB10/11/019 derives its setting from the Glenmornan River Valley within the small hamlet of Lower Milltown on the northwest periphery of Artigarvan. The asset sits on the rural periphery between the settlements of Artigarvan and Ballymagorry to the west. Key views to and from the asset are to the west, in the direction of Ballymagorry. Copse woodland surrounds the house to the north, south and east restricting views in these directions.</p> <p>The immediate landscape in which this asset is located can be characterised as farmland with modern pastoral and agricultural enclosures and occasional copse woodland. Modern infrastructure in the form of overhead power and communication lines are visible with occasional residential housing. The rural nature of the asset and provides context for the appreciation of this asset’s cultural significance.</p> <p>The setting of this asset does contribute to our understanding of this asset as a rural country house offset from nearby settlements. However, its chief cultural significance is derived from its historic and architectural value, being a well preserved and rare example of a country house dating to the 18th century.</p> <p>HB10/11/009 derives its setting from the Glenmornan River valley, which powers the mills. Its setting is the River Valley and association with the with the historic core of the settlement of Artigarvan.</p>		

	<p>Key views to and from the asset are east to west along the main high street through Artigarvan and along the Glenmornan river valley (north to south).</p> <p>The immediate landscape in which this asset is located can be characterised as urban, with the asset fronting the main road through the settlement of Artigarvan, with commercial, residential and religious buildings located east and west. Outside of the immediate settlement the wider landscape can be characterised as farmland made up of modern pastoral and agricultural enclosures and occasional copse woodland. Modern infrastructure in the form of overhead power and communication lines are visible with occasional residential housing. The urban nature of the asset provides context for the appreciation of this asset's cultural significance.</p> <p>The setting of this asset on the Glenmornan River, within the urban centre of Artigarvan does contribute to its cultural significance through aiding our understanding of how the mill complex operated and the makeup of the workforce. The asset however, chiefly derives its cultural significance from its historic and architectural value, being a large imposing example of a mid to late 19th century mill.</p>
<p>Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance</p>	<p>The Development would not affect the relationship between these assets and their association with the Glenmornan River valley and the associated settlements of Artigarvan and Ballymagorry. Neither will the development interfere with key views from the assets to these settlements. The development is located well to the south of the asset in the distant upland landscape behind the rise of the south bank of the Burndennett River Valley, which blocks views of the current turbines.</p> <p>The current turbines are not visible in the wider landscape to the south. Due to existing tree cover, the development would likely not introduce new turbine blades into views from the asset to the southeast. As such, there is a no change to the cultural significance of these monuments.</p>
<p>Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development</p>	<p>As heritage assets of low sensitivity, subject to a no change to their cultural significance, there is a no effect as a result of the Development. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations</p>

Table A7.3. 21 Donemana Presbyterian Church View Donemana Strabane Co Tyrone BT82 0PB

**HB10/09/005: 38 Donemana Presbyterian Church View Donemana Strabane Co Tyrone BT82 0PB 0A
 (Category B2)**

Designation	1 x Listed Building	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	4.9 km N of CSA
ES Figure	A7.3.1		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>The listing for HB10/09/005 is inclusive of the church, gates, gate piers and railings. The asset is a Presbyterian Church, dated to 1876, built on the site of an earlier church, located to the east side of Church View, Donemana. The church is rectangular-on-plan with the nave aligned north-south with one-and-a-half-storey extension to south gable.</p> <p>The church displays good style and proportion and some fine original interior details including some of the original latticed glazed windows with margin lights and the original sandstone entrance at the north, with a datestone. The church, despite much refurbishment to the interior, remains a fine example of church architecture and makes a positive contribution to the built heritage of the local area, and has social interest for the local community.</p> <p>The church is located on the western edge of Donemana, beside the Burdennett river valley and just south of Berryhill Road, the main public road through the settlement.</p> <p>Whilst having some interesting architectural features the asset derives its cultural significance from its social value, being of importance to the religious community of the Donemana.</p>		
Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance	<p>HB10/09/005 derives its setting from its position within the settlement of Donemana. The church lies on the western edge of the settlement, just south of the main road into the village.</p> <p>Key views to and from the asset are to the west, over the Burdennett River Valley and north to the main high street through Donemana. Copse woodland is planted to the south-west south of the church along Church View Road restricting views towards the Development.</p> <p>The immediate landscape in which this asset is located can be characterised as urban, with the asset sitting just south of the main road through the settlement of Donemana, with commercial, residential and religious buildings located north and east. Outside of the immediate settlement the wider landscape can be characterised as farmland made up modern pastoral and agricultural enclosures and occasional copse woodland. Modern infrastructure in the form of overhead power and communication lines are visible with occasional residential housing. The urban nature of the asset and provides context for the appreciation of this asset's cultural significance.</p> <p>The setting of the asset contributes to our understanding of its cultural significance by aiding our understanding of the church's relationship with the rural community of Donemana, which it serves. Its position to the south of the main road with easy access to its congregation aids our understanding of its social value. The assets chief cultural significance lay in its social value to the local community with some architectural value derived from individual architectural features.</p>		

Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>The Development would not affect the relationship between this asset and its association with the village of Donemana. Neither will the development interfere with key views from the assets to the main high street or across the Burdennett river valley to the west, across farmland on the periphery of the village. The development is located well to the south of the asset in the distant upland landscape behind buildings, infrastructure and trees planted along Church View Road.</p> <p>The current turbines are not visible in the wider landscape to the south. Due to existing screening along Church View Road, the Development would likely not introduce new turbine blades into views from the asset to the south-west. As such, there is a no change to the cultural significance of this monument.</p>
Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development	<p>As a heritage asset of low sensitivity, subject to a no change to its cultural significance, there is a no effect as a result of the Development. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations</p>

5 GAZETTEER OF DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN 5 KM STUDY AREA

Designation	Reference	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Location
Scheduled Monument	TYR002:007	Windyhill. Giants Grave Wedge Tomb	The tomb takes the form of U-shaped line of orthostate c. 0.9m high. These stones close an area 5 m long by 6 m wide. The opening faces the north-east. The monument is sited on a steep sided hill with views towards the Burdennett River Valley.	Neolithic	240150	402290	4.9 km NW of CSA
Scheduled Monument	TYR005:010	Wedge Tomb: Dermot and Grania's Bed	The monument consists of a low oval cairn measuring 10 m by 6.5 m. A chamber is located centrally and is aligned east to west. The monument is sited close to the summit of Evish Hill with key views to the west and the River Mourne valley.	Neolithic	239230	396770	1.5 km W of the CSA
Scheduled Monument	TYR006:006	Court Tomb: The White Rocks	The structure consists of a denuded long cairn some 24 m long. Set into the western end of this long cairn is a wedge shaped chamber measuring 4.5 m long and 2.6m wide. The monument is sited on the lower eastern slope of Balix Hill above the Inver Burn River Valley.	Neolithic	248371	396334	4 km E of CSA
Scheduled Monument	TYR005:002	Killynaght. Portal Tomb: White Rock	The site consists of a collapsed single chamber tomb constructed from an end stone and three large orthostats. The monument is sited on a low hillock overlooking the Glenmornan Rover to the west.	Neolithic	239091	401137	4.8 km NW of CSA
Scheduled Monument	TYR011:012	Mennagorp: Court Tomb	The monument consists of two single chambered graves back to back, 1.7 m apart. Portal jambs are present with no clear sign of a mound. The monument is sited on gradually	Neolithic	245253	391610	4.3 km SE of CSA

			sloping ground to the south overlooking the Glenelly River.				
Scheduled Monument	TYR011:018	Wedge Tomb & Stone Circle: Giant's Grave	A stone circle of relatively tall stones surrounds a wedge tomb set to SW. The tomb consists of a gallery covered by a single capstone. A pair of jambs project SW of this forming a possible antechamber, or a 2nd chamber. A large sill stone is set across the entrance with a pair of jambs outside. The chamber contained charcoal, bone, a flint chip & a barbed-&-tanged arrowhead. The circle is 16.2m diam. & parts of the interior were cobbled. Sited on a on a fairly level terrace above and to the east of the Inver Burn valley.	Neolithic to Bronze Age	248820	394530	4.3 km E of CSA
Scheduled Monument	TYR005:014	Glenmornan: Stone circle	On a slight knoll in rather boggy ground. The monument consists of 16 visible largish stones set in an oval which is 16.4m E-W & 13m N-S. One at S is set radially, which may indicate an entrance or false entrance (see UJA 2, 1939, 4, fig. 2 where more stones are visible). The average height of the stones is 0.8m & in general they have flat faces which are turned towards the centre; the tallest, which is 1.5m high, faces WSW of centre. there is no sign of the structure mentioned in PSAMNI, 214. A field fence cuts through the site NNE-SSW & an animal track runs N-S through the site.	Neolithic to Bronze Age	241031	398896	1 km N of CSA
Scheduled Monument	TYR011:019	Clogherny: Five Stone Circles	Two of the recorded stone rings survive today. Ring 1 is made up of 15 stones measuring up to 14 m in diameter. Ring 2 is made up of 10 stones with an unknown diameter. Excavation produced no burials but additional postholes were recorded. Sited on a on a fairly level	Neolithic to Bronze Age	249250	394800	4.4 km E of CSA

			terrace above and to the east of the Inver Burn valley.				
Scheduled Monument	TYR006:007	Meendamp: Two stone circles and alignment	The monument consists of a cairn, standing stone and circle. The circle is made up of some 30 stones less than 0.3 m high. The cairn may no longer survive. The monument is sited on improved grassland overlooking the Ballykeery and Altnabloska Birns with key views to the north and east.	Neolithic to Bronze Age	249260	396890	1.2 km NE of the CSA
Scheduled Monument	TYR006:022	Doorat: Two stone circles and alignment	Two stone circles are located within 30m of each other. Stone Circle 1 consists of 11 stone stones with a rough diameter of 8 m. Stone Circle 2 is built on a separate terrace downslope and consist of 13 stones measuring 13 m in diameter. The monument overlooks the north to south aligned Inver Burn Valley below and is sited on high ground to the east of the valley floor.	Neolithic to Bronze Age	249260	396890	4.8 km E of CSA
Scheduled Monument	TYR006:030	Doorat: Two Stone Circles, standing stone & alignment	Stone circle 1 consists of 19 stones measuring 11m in diameter. A standing stone is located 19 m west of Stone Circle 1. Stone Circle 2 is located 7.5 m to the SE of Stone Circle 1 and measures c. 8m in diameter. An alignment of stones running NE to SE is also recorded. The monuments sit on high ground above and east of the Inver Burn. Key views are along the Inver Burn Valley (north to south).	Neolithic to Bronze Age	249530	396550	4.9 km E of the CSA
Scheduled Monument	TYR006:015	Lisnargh Irish: Rath	The site is defined by a stone and soil bank which defines an area measuring 32 m diameter. There is no evidence of internal features. The monument is sited above the	Iron Age to Early Christian	245690	400250	3.3 km NE of CSA

			Burdennett River with key views to the north to the river valley.				
Scheduled Monument	TYR006:004	Balix Lower: Cashel	Defined by a stone bank built into the hill measuring c. 24 m in diameter. Four structures are recorded internally, with the clearest measuring 9 m in diameter. The monument is sited on the lower eastern slope of Balix Hill overlooking the Inver Burn valley.	Iron Age to Early Christian	249210	397570	4.8 km E of the CSA
Scheduled Monument	TYR011:017	Lower Balix: Kileen	On top of a ridge, surrounded by higher ground. This killeen consists of an irregularly shaped & much tumbled stone & soil enclosure, 25.5m N-S x 17.3m E-W. A number of large upright stones define the line of the perimeter, particularly along the S edge. The interior of the site is raised to an average height of 1m above the surrounding field & contains a scatter of small, upright stones acting as grave markers.	Early Christian	244920	395400	650 m E of CSA
Scheduled Monument	TYR006:048	Silver Brook House	Early 17th century house of the Hamilton family who owned land between Dunnamanagh and Plumbridge. The house has been much altered and modernized throughout the 19th and 20th century. The house was abandoned in the 1950s. The house was formerly three storeys but is now two storeys. The exterior is largely stripped of render and many of the windows are blocked. The interior has been largely stripped.	Post-Medieval	244541	400316	2.5 km N of CSA
Listed building (Category B)	HB10/09/028	House and outbuilding	Detached two-bay single-storey rubble former thatched house, extended into attached two-	Post-Medieval	245450	396370	650 m E of CSA

			bay outbuilding, built c.1840. Rectangular on plan, facing west, located on the east side of Balbane Road. The building first appears on the second edition Ordnance Survey map of 1854 as a simple rectangular structure, replacing an earlier building nearby which is present on the first edition (1832-3). By the third edition (1905) the building has gained an extension that joins it at right angles to the northwest. Griffith's Valuation (1856-64) lists a house, offices and land occupied by Michael Devine.				
Historic Park and Garden	T-022	Holy Hill House Estate	Designed garden for a detached symmetrical five-bay, three-storey-over concealed basement double-pile house, built c. 1670. The house is square on plan, facing east with full-height canted bay on the north elevation. A number of extensions project from the rear elevation creating an irregular plan here. Holy Hill House demesne is located in the townland of Hollyhill and the parish of Leckpatrick. Since the seventeenth century, the house name has variously been recorded as Holyhill, Holihill, Holly Hill and Holy Hill; likewise, the townland name has changed from Balliborne (as recorded on the 1609 Bodley Map), Balliburny (as recorded on the 1655-1667 Civil Survey of Ireland), Ballyburny, Holihill (survey book, c.1680) and Hollyhill.	Post-Medieval	238443	399505	3 km NW of CSA
Listed building (Category A)	HB10/11/001 A	Holy Hill House	Country House with Listing comprising of: House, entrance gate and gate pillars, coal cellar and walling.	Post-Medieval	238400	399850	3.7 km NW of CSA

			<p>A detached symmetrical five-bay, three-storey-over concealed basement double-pile house, built c. 1670. The house is square on plan, facing east with full-height canted bay on the north elevation. A number of extensions project from the rear elevation creating an irregular plan here.</p> <p>Holy Hill House occupies an extensive demesne consisting of lawns, mature parkland and pasture, sited on undulating land to the north-east of Strabane town. There is an extensive farm complex to rear with rubble walling (HB10/11/001B-L). It is accessed from the road by wrought and cast iron gates with square stone rubble gate piers to the west of the house which would have formerly been the back avenue. Roof: Pitched natural slate Walling: Whitewashed rubble Windows: Timber sash Rainwater goods: Cast-iron U-profile</p>				
Listed building (Category B)	HB10/11/001 B	Holy Hill House: Outbuilding, dog house, ash pit farmyard walling and gates.	<p>Single-storey range of buildings dating from c.1810 and forming part of an extensive farm complex in the demesne of Holy Hill House (HB10/11/001A-L). Rectangular on plan, aligned east-west. Located on north-east of the farmyard and just west of Holy Hill House (HB10/11/001A).</p> <p>The building occupies a farmyard setting to west of the main house and abuts the farmyard wall; of rubble stone construction. The farmyard wall at this side terminates at the byres building (HB10/11/001H) at a gated access with painted cast metal gates on rubble</p>	Post-Medieval	238400	399850	3.7 km NW of CSA

			stone piers; stone piers with painted cast metal cockerel finials, installed by current owner.				
Listed building (Category B1)	HB10/11/001 C	Holy Hill House: Yardman's House	An attached two-storey, three-bay house dating from c.1810, forming the eastern part of an east-west range located in the centre of the farmyard of Holy Hill House (HB10/11/001A). Part of the enclosed farmyard to Holy Hill House (HB10/11/001B-L), situated north-east of Strabane town. The building occupies a farmyard setting to west of the main house. Concrete farmyard and associated outbuildings are set within a demesne consisting of parkland, pasture and gardens.	Post-Medieval	238400	399850	3.7 km NW of CSA
Listed building (Category B1)	HB10/11/001 D	Holy Hill House: Outbuildings	Two-storey multi-bay range of outbuildings dating from c.1810, forming part of an east-west range with the yardsman's house (HB10/11/001C) located in the centre and part of the enclosed farmyard to Holy Hill House (HB10/11/001A-L), a country house with demesne situated north-east of Strabane town. The building occupies a farmyard setting to west of the main house. Concrete farmyard and associated outbuildings are set within a demesne consisting of parkland, pasture and gardens.	Post-Medieval	238400	399850	3.7 km NW of CSA
Listed building (Category B1)	HB10/11/001 E	Holy Hill House: Outbuildings	Two-storey, two-bay former laundry building built c.1810 and remodelled c.1870. Rectangular in plan with laundry on ground floor and coachmen's house on the first floor. Situated at the south end of the enclosed farmyard to Holy Hill House (HB10/11/001A), a	Post-Medieval	238400	399850	3.7 km NW of CSA

			country house with demesne situated northeast of Strabane town. Holy Hill house and its associated outbuildings lie in the established Holy Hill demesne with lawns, mature parkland and farmland, situated on undulating land to the north-east of Strabane town				
Listed building (Category B1)	HB10/11/001 F	Holy Hill House: Forge	An attached single-storey single-bay lean-to former forge dating from c.1810 situated at the southern end of the extensive farm complex of Holy Hill House (HB10/11/001A), a country house with demesne situated north-east of Strabane town. Square on plan. Set at southern end of farmyard at Holy Hill house and abutting Laundry building (HB10/11/001E); lawned area to south of building enclosed by rubble walling. This building and associated outbuildings occupy an established demesne with lawns, mature parkland and farmland, situated on undulating land to the north-east of Strabane town	Post-Medieval	238400	399850	3.7 km NW of CSA
Listed building (Category B1)	HB10/11/001 G	Holy Hill House: Coach House	A two-storey, two-bay former coach house dating from c.1810 forming part of the southern boundary of the farmyard of Holy Hill House (HB10/11/001A), located to the north-east of Strabane town. Rectangular on plan, facing south, with a single-storey lean-to boiler house to east. The building is at the southern end of the farmyard at Holy Hill; small lawn to the south enclosed in rubble walling (HB10/11/001F). Holy Hill house and its associated outbuildings occupy an established demesne with lawns,	Post-Medieval	238400	399850	3.7 km NW of CSA

			mature parkland and farmland, situated on undulating land to the north-east of Strabane town				
Listed building (Category B1)	HB10/11/001 H	Holy Hill House: Byres	A long single-storey multi-bay range of outbuildings comprising four byres for pigs and a turnip house, dating from c.1810 and forming part of an extensive farm complex in the grounds of Holy Hill House (HB10/11/001A-L), a country house situated north-east of Strabane town. Rectangular on plan, with turnip house on a skew at north projecting beyond byre range at its west elevation. Set on the west of the farmyard at Holy Hill house. This building and its associated outbuildings are set within the demsene of Holy Hill (HB10/11/001A), with lawns, mature parkland and farmland, situated on undulating land to the north-east of Strabane town	Post-Medieval	238400	399850	3.7 km NW of CSA
Listed building (Category B1)	HB10/11/001 J	Holy Hill House: Stables	A detached two-storey outbuilding dating from c.1810, comprising part of an extensive farmyard complex in the demesne of Holy Hill House (HB10/11/001A), a country house situated north-east of Strabane town. Rectangular on plan. Pitched natural slate roof with angled clay ridge tiles, all over brick eaves. Holy Hill house and its associated outbuildings are set in the seventeenth century demsne of Holy Hill House (HB10/11/001A-L), comprising lawns, mature parkland and farmland, and situated on undulating land to the north-east of Strabane town.	Post-Medieval	238400	399850	3.7 km NW of CSA

Listed building (Category B2)	HB10/11/001 K	Holy Hill House: Saw Mill	A detached two-storey three-bay saw mill dating from c.1840 and located to the west of Holy Hill House (HB10/11/001A). Rectangular on plan. Pitched corrugated metal roof, timber bargeboards, rainwater goods missing; random rubble stone walling set in lime mortar. The saw mill is set in wooded surroundings on the demesne of Holy Hill House (HB10/11/001A-L), which comprises lawns, mature parkland and farmland, all situated on undulating land to the north-east of Strabane town.	Post-Medieval	238400	399850	3.7 km NW of CSA
Listed building (Category B2)	HB10/11/001 L	Holy Hill House: Walled Garden	A walled garden dating from c.1840 situated to the south of Holy Hill House (HB10/11/001A), a country house with demesne situated north-east of Strabane town. The garden consists of a rectangular enclosure approximately 9-10 ft high, constructed of rubble stone set in lime mortar. North and west walls are lined with red brick. There are a number of later structures abutting the inner face of the walls, as follows: Vine House Single-storey lean-to glazed timber vine house to north, rectangular in plan, with red-brick plinth wall having glazed timber frame over a continuous concrete sill. Access is at east via a half-glazed timber door. Corrugated tin boiler house connected to vine house on north side of wall. Sunken glass house Single-storey glass house, rectangular in plan, aligned roughly north-south. Red brick foundation and plinth walls support glazed roof with cast-iron frame and painted angled ridge tiles; eaves are timber. Access at north end via a timber door; top panel glazed (four panes),	Post-Medieval	238400	399850	3.7 km NW of CSA

			<p>lower panel timber sheeted. Corrugated metal pottling shed Single storey corrugated metal, rectangular in plan, aligned northsouth and located on western outside face of walled garden. Lean-to with painted timber single glazed casement windows. No access to interior.</p> <p>The walled garden is set within the demesne of Holy Hill House (HB10/11/001A-L).</p>				
Listed building (Category B+)	HB10/06/011	Wilson House 28 Spout Road Dergalt Strabane Co. Tyrone BT82 8NB	<p>House, outbuildings, pig house, fowl house, cart house, walls, piers and gate. Built 1810-1819.</p> <p>The direct entry, two structural bay dwelling, that faces south, is made up of a two storey slated bay flanked to the right (east) by a single storey thatched wing with outshot, and to the left (west) by a thatched byre. To the east of the thatched part of the dwelling there is a further byre in this case roofed by means of planks laid horizontally. A plain chimneystack rises on the left hand (west) gable of the slated block, and there is another integral with the skews that terminate the right hand (east) side of the thatched section. The thatched covering of the byre terminates also in cement skews. Starting at the front from the left hand (west) side the thatched byre is entered by a double timber sheeted door, the slated part has a 3/3 vertically-sliding sashed window above a 3/9 vertically-sliding sashed window, both with sash stops. The thatched part of the dwelling is entered by timber sheeted door, and is lighted by a 3/6 vertically sliding sashed window with sash stops. Finally</p>	Post-Medieval	236980	396220	4.7 km W of CSA

			<p>the byre has a timber sheeted entrance door. At the rear the thatched roof covering extends over the bed outshot and two quartered casements provide the fenestration to the kitchen. There is a small opening in the east gable of the plank- roofed byre. Otherwise there are no further openings at the rear or at the sides of the buildings. The finish to the stone walls both outside, and inside is of lime-washed plaster, and the window reveals are plastered. Outbuildings The pig house, of whitened stone with a thatched roof between cement skews, is divided into two compartments each served by a walled enclosure at front. The fowl house and cart shed are of similar construction. The house is set back from the shed and extends at the rear. The gable of the shed is barge-boarded above horizontal timber sheeting. The buildings are generally of random rubble construction with harled and whitewashed finishes and roofs of corrugated iron. The buildings are sited just short of two miles from the centre of Strabane to the north of the road that travels in a south-easterly direction to Plumbridge. The approach is by means of a narrow lengthy lane that turns to the left at the top to obtain a view of the buildings.</p>				
Listed building (Category B1)	HB10/09/006	St Marys RC Church, Aghabrack Lisnaragh Road Donemana Strabane Co Tyrone BT82 0SD	<p>Church, gates and gate piers.</p> <p>Roman Catholic Church, dated 1897, remodelled c.1940. A cruciform plan, Roman Catholic church, set in a good rural setting to the east side of Lisnaragh Road, Donemana.</p>	Post-Medieval	249500	398370	4.9 km E of CSA

			The simple church displays good style and proportions and retains much fine detailing such as lancet windows and original doors. The church is a significant architectural landmark, on a raised site, near the hamlet of Aghabrack, and has social interest for the local community.				
Listed building (Category B1)	HB10/09/027	Silverbrook Mills 90 Brook Road Donemanagh Strabane Co Tyrone BT82 0RX	Complex of mill buildings including two-storey corn mill, built c.1830 with one-and-a-half-storey flax mill built c.1850, located to the east side of Brook Road. Corn mill is L-shaped-on-plan with single-storey gabled extension to south, built c.1880, at a time of improvements. Flax mill is rectangular-on-plan. The complex evolved during the nineteenth century into a hub of industry including corn, linen and timber production. It is unusual to find a corn, flax and saw mill grouped in such proximity and powered by the same mill race, giving the buildings group value and also interest due to their rarity. The site was recently sympathetically restored as a public attraction, with traditional interiors and working machinery. Though currently closed as a tourist facility, it is an important complex and has architectural and historic interest for the local area.	Post-Medieval	244755	400430	2.8 km N of CSA
Listed building (Category B1)	HB10/11/007	St Joseph's RC Church, Moorlough Road, Glenmornan, Strabane, Co Tyrone BT82 0ER	Church, gates, gate piers and walling. A Roman Catholic church, built c.1880, located on the north side of Moorlough Road in the hamlet of Glenmornan. The church is rectangular on plan, with four-stage tower to west and vestry to north.	Post-Medieval	241025	399743	2.4 km NW of CSA

			<p>St Joseph's Roman Catholic Church is a simple late Victorian single-cell Catholic church located at the west side of the rural hamlet of Glenmornan. The church design is largely without ornament, with interest provided in the details of the tower such as the exposed rubble stone section and crenellated parapet. The church has recently been refurbished and the resulting replacement of internal fabric and entrance doors has reduced its architectural character. Timber lattice windows remain intact, and do much to enliven the plain exterior. The church is of historic and social interest, representing the latest place of worship in a longstanding Catholic tradition in the area, and having replaced a previous pre-Emancipation church on the site and an earlier mass rock. Of social interest also is the boundary-wall-mounted post-box, dating from the reign of Queen Victoria and representing early communication links and infrastructure changes in rural areas such as Glenmornan.</p>				
Listed building (Category B1)	HB10/11/019	38 Station Road Ballymagorry Strabane Co. Tyrone BT82 0A	<p>House and gate. Detached multi-bay two-storey with attic rendered house, built c.1765. Rectangular on plan, facing west on the north side of Station Road, with lean-to to north gable, gable-fronted front entrance porch and front and rear avenues to the south with rear yard and range of single-storey outbuildings. This medium sized mid eighteenth century house on the north side of Station Road has two distinct elevations, the front is relatively uniform with ruled-and-lined render and an organised arrangement of timber sash</p>	Post-Medieval	237289	401394	5 km NW of CSA

			<p>windows. The rear elevation with its lime-washed walls, irregular window arrangement and undulating slated roof expresses a vernacular appearance of the late eighteenth or early nineteenth-century. While research has indicated a formerly semi-detached arrangement, the current appearance would suggest that this has been a single dwelling for at least a century, though its size and number of chimneys would happily support this claim. The farmyard setting, landscaped front garden and an intact interior together make up an impressively preserved rural eighteenth century house. Houses of this period are increasing rare.</p>				
Listed building (Category B1)	HB10/11/020	Christie's Mill Beside 8 Crockan Road Artigarvan Strabane Co Tyrone BT82 0HZ	<p>Corn mill, kiln and store. A three-storey/ single-bay water-powered corn mill with abutting single-bay, two-storey/ single-bay roofless grain-drying kiln, and two-storey/single-bay store, all of late-1850s date. This mill is of both architectural and historical interest. Architecturally, its plain utilitarian style is typical of many such small-scale industrial enterprises throughout the countryside. Its plan form reflects the mill's connectivity with the kiln and store, both of which were essential to its successful operation. The disposition between floors of the various pieces of machinery reflects the different processes involved in milling and the utilization of gravity to assist, as far as possible, in the production process. The interior is unaltered and there is no evidence that the gearing and machinery, all of which survives, is other than original. The</p>	Post-Medieval	241919	399118	1.8 km NW of CSA

			<p>mill's setting is also of note in reflecting the rural context in which it operated. Historically, the documentary evidence indicates a fairly certain date of erection – in the late 1850s. This is supported by the fabric of the mill, all of which is original except for part of the S gable of the mill. The use of brick dressings around the openings and the lineshaft arrangement of the gears and stones are typical of the mid and later 1800s. The mill is, without doubt, of high local interest as it once played a key role in this locality's agricultural economy. Moreover, although cornmills were once ubiquitous throughout Ulster, relatively few now survive in such an intact state. The fact that it has lineshaft gearing rather than the more common great-spurwheel arrangement enhances its historical and technical interest.</p>				
Listed building (Category B2)	HB10/09/005	Donemana Presbyterian Church Church View Donemana Strabane Co Tyrone BT82 0PB	<p>Church, gates, gate piers and railings. Presbyterian Church, dated. 1876, built on the site of an earlier church, located to the east side of Church View, Donemana. Rectangular-on-plan nave aligned north-south with one-and-a-half-storey extension to south gable. Presbyterian Church, dated. 1876, built on the site of an earlier church, located to the east side of Church View, Donemana. The church displays good style and proportion and some fine original interior details including some of the original latticed glazed windows with margin lights and the original sandstone entrance at the north, with a datestone. The church, despite much refurbishment to the interior, remains a fine example of church</p>	Post-Medieval	244036	403050	4.9 km N of CSA

			architecture and makes a positive contribution to the built heritage of the local area, and has social interest for the local community.				
Listed building (Category B2)	HB10/09/028	6 Balbane Road Donemana Strabane Co. Tyrone BT82 0RW	House and outbuilding. Detached two-bay single-storey rubble former thatched house, extended into attached two-bay outbuilding, built c.1840. Rectangular on plan, facing west, located on the east side of Balbane Road. This house retains its essential character both externally and internally with lime-washed rubble walling and timber sash windows externally and original hearth and boarded doors and ceilings internally. It enjoys an unspoiled rural setting and is an increasingly rare example of a mid-nineteenth century vernacular house.	Post-Medieval	245441	396377	800 m E of CSA
Listed building (Category B2)	HB10/11/009	Miller's Mill 3 Art Road Artigarvan Strabane Co Tyrone BT82 0HA	Mill and mill wheel. Detached five-bay four-storey stone and brick former mill, built c.1840, now disused. L-shape on plan, with the five-bay elevation facing west and two-bay projection to east. Situated to the south of Berryhill Road (B49) on the west bank of the Glenmornan river with a large iron mill-wheel to the south gable and an elevated iron mill-race running to the west. A later multi-storey concrete structure is positioned to the south.	Post-Medieval	238179	401053	4.8 km NW of CSA
Listed building (Category B2)	HB10/11/021	Bridge at Gorticrum Road Artigarvan Strabane Co Tyrone BT82	A late 19th C single-arch concrete road bridge over the Glenmornan River, 3km ESE of Artigarvan. It is surrounded by fields to all sides and lies 130m south of St Joseph's Church (HB10/11/007). This bridge is of mass concrete throughout.	Post-Medieval	241019	399574	2.25 km NW of CSA

			<p>The bridge's style and design are not typical of concrete bridges, usually horizontal beam type. Designed with an arched opening and constructed in mass concrete with a high admixture of random rubble, it mimics the form of 19th C masonry- and brick-arched bridges. Located in an unspoilt setting nearby St Josephs Chuch (HB10/11/007), it is an authentic and rare example of a rural road bridge and an early example of structural concrete.</p>				
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6 SUMMARY OF INDIRECT IMPACTS

Zero significant effects were identified for heritage assets within the 5 km Study Area. All effects were negligible to minor.

A full summary of the heritage assets assessed is provided in Table A7.3.22 below.

Table A7.3. 22 Summary table of effects for assets within 5 km Study Area

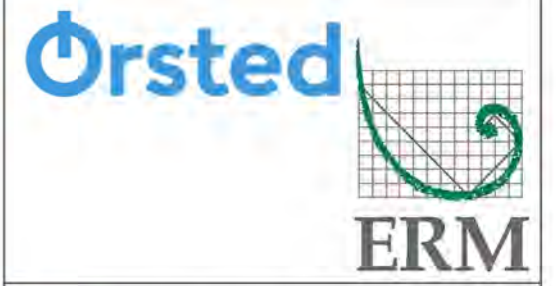
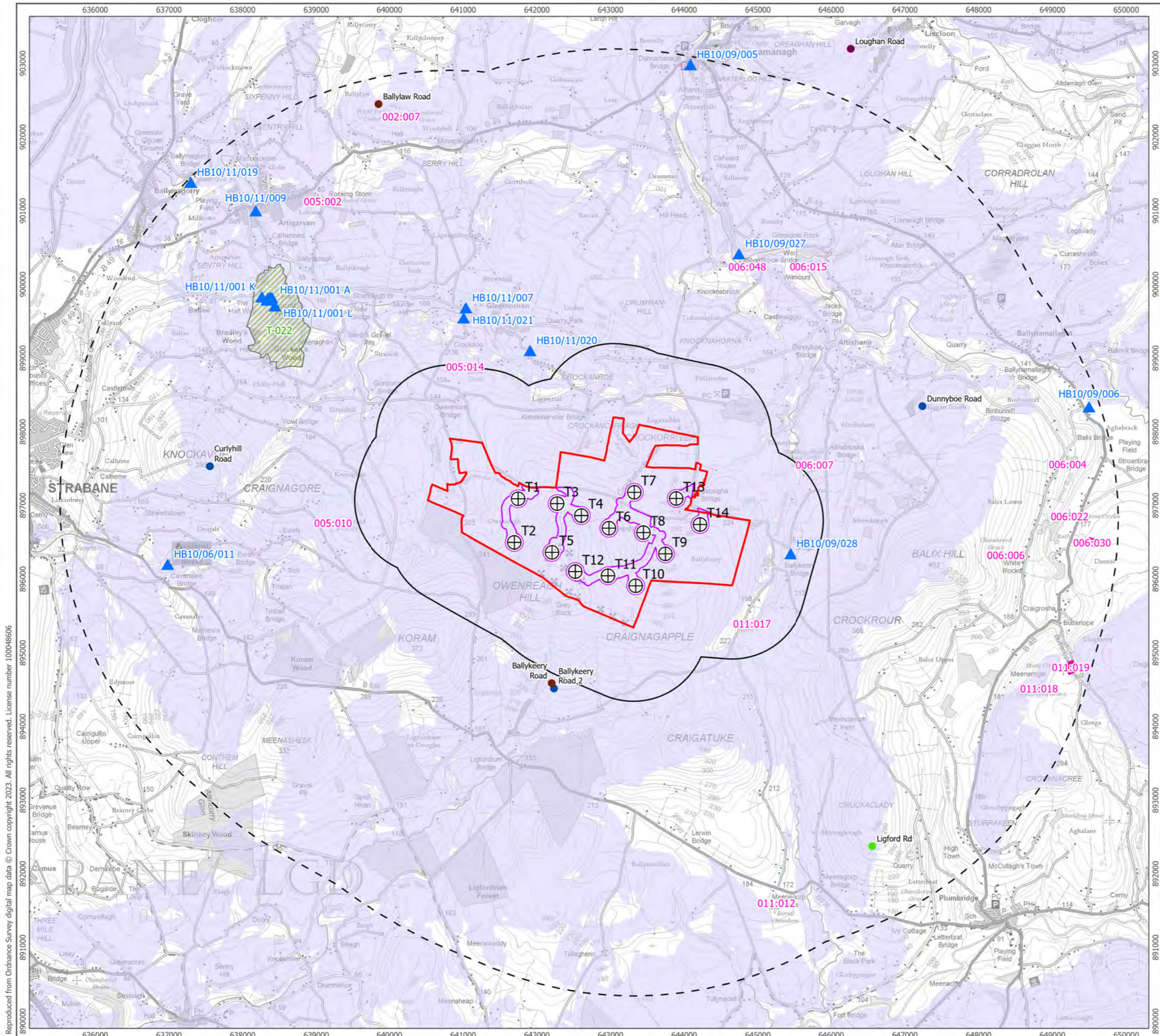
Group	Asset Type	Reference	Grade	Asset Name	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
Glenmoran: Stone Circle	Scheduled Monument	TYR005:014	N/A	Glenmoran: Stone Circle	High	Negligible	Minor
Lower Balix: Kileen	Scheduled Monument	TYR011:017	N/A	Lower Balix: Kileen	High	Negligible	Minor
6 Balbane Road Donemana	Listed Building	HB10/09/028	B2	6 Balbane Road Donemana	Low	Low	Negligible
Inver Burn Neolithic and Bronze Age Ritual and Funerary monuments	Scheduled Monument	TYR011:018	N/A	Wedge Tomb & Stone Circle: Giant's Grave	High	None	None
	Scheduled Monument	TYR006:006	N/A	Court Tomb: The White Rocks	High	None	None
	Scheduled Monument	TYR011:019	N/A	Clogherny: Five Stone Circles	High	None	None
	Scheduled Monument	TYR006:022	N/A	Doorat: Two stone circles and alignment	High	None	None
	Scheduled Monument	TYR006:030	N/A	Doorat: Two Stone Circles, standing stone & alignment	High	Negligible	Minor
Artigarvan Neolithic Funerary monuments	Scheduled Monument	TYR002:007	N/A	Wedge Tomb & Stone Circle: Giant's Grave	High	Negligible	Minor
	Scheduled Monument	TYR005:002	N/A	Windyhill. Giants Grave Wedge Tomb	High	Negligible	Minor

Wedge Tomb: Dermot and Grania's Bed	Scheduled Monument	TYR005:010	N/A	Wedge Tomb & Stone Circle: Giant's Grave	High	Negligible	Minor
Meendamp: Two stone circles and alignment	Scheduled Monument	TYR006:007	N/A	Meendamp: Two stone circles and alignment	High	Negligible	Minor
Mennagorp: Court Tomb	Scheduled Monument	TYR011:012	N/A	Mennagorp: Court Tomb	High	None	None
Balix Lower: Cashel	Scheduled Monument	TYR006:004	N/A	Balix Lower: Cashel	High	None	None
Lisnargh Irish: Rath	Scheduled Monument	TYR006:015	N/A	Lisnargh Irish: Rath	High	Negligible	Minor
Silver Brook House	Scheduled Monument	TYR006:048	N/A	Silver Brook House	High	Negligible	Minor
Holy Hill House Park and Gardens	Historic Park and Garden	T-022	N/A	Holy Hill House Park and Gardens	High	Negligible	Minor
Holy Hill House Listed Buildings	Listed Building	HB10/11/001 A	A	Holy Hill House	High	Negligible	Minor
	Listed Building	HB10/11/001 B	B	HB10/11/001 B: Outbuilding, dog house, ash pit farmyard walling and gates	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	HB10/11/001 C	B1	Yardman's House	Low	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	HB10/11/001 D	B1	Outbuildings	Low	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	HB10/11/001 E	B1	Outbuildings	Low	Negligible	Negligible

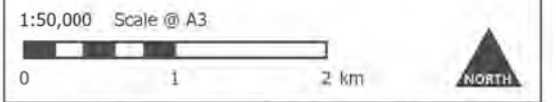
	Listed Building	HB10/11/001 F	B1	Forge	Low	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	HB10/11/001 G	B1	Couch House	Low	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	HB10/11/001 H	B1	Byres	Low	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	HB10/11/001 J	B1	Stables	Low	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	HB10/11/001 K	B2	Saw Mill	Low	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	HB10/11/001 L	B2	Walled Garden	Low	Negligible	Negligible
Glenmornan Listed Buildings	Listed Building	HB10/11/20	B1	Christie's Mill Beside 8 Crockan Road Artigarvan Strabane	Low	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	HB10/11/007	B1	St Joseph's RC Church, Moorlough Road, Glenmornan, Strabane, Co Tyrone BT82 0ER	Low	Negligible	Negligible
Wilson House 28 Spout Road Dergalt Strabane Co. Tyrone BT82 8NB	Listed Building	HB10/06/011	B+	Wilson House 28 Spout Road Dergalt Strabane Co. Tyrone BT82 8NB	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
St Marys RC Church, Aghabrack Lisnaragh Road Donemana Strabane Co Tyrone BT82 0SD	Listed building	HB10/09/006	B1	St Marys RC Church, Aghabrack Lisnaragh Road Donemana Strabane Co Tyrone BT82 0SD	Low	None	None
Silverbrook Mills 90 Brook Road	Listed Building	HB10/09/027	B1	Silverbrook Mills 90 Brook Road Donemanagh Strabane Co Tyrone BT82 0RX	Low	None	None

Donemanagh Strabane Co Tyrone BT82 0RX							
Artigarvan Listed Buildings	Listed Building	HB10/09/019	B1	38 Station Road Ballymagorry Strabane Co. Tyrone BT82 0A	Low	None	None
	Listed Building	HB10/11/009	B2	Miller's Mill 3 Art Road Artigarvan Strabane Co Tyrone BT82 0HA	Low	None	None
Donemana Presbyterian Church View Donemana Strabane Co Tyrone BT82 0PB	Listed Building	HB10/09/005	B2	Donemana Presbyterian Church View Donemana Strabane Co Tyrone BT82 0PB	Low	None	None

APPENDIX A FIGURES



- Potential Development Footprint
 - Core Study Area
 - ⊕ Turbine Locations
 - 1 km Study Area
 - 5 km Setting Study Area
 - ▲ Listed Buildings
 - Scheduled Zones
 - Historic Parks and Gardens
 - Zone of Theoretical Visibility
- Cumulative Wind Farms**
- Operational
 - Under Construction
 - Consented
 - Appeal; Application



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Checked By: SC	Date: 04/07/2023

Designated Assets within the 5 km Study Area
Figure A7.3.1

Owenreagh/Craignagapple Wind Farm Environmental Statement

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The Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Panama
Peru
Poland
Portugal
Puerto Rico
Romania
Singapore
South Africa
South Korea
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Taiwan
Tanzania
Thailand
UK
US
Vietnam

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Owenreagh/Craignagapple Wind Farm

Environmental Statement – Technical
Appendix A7.4 Assessment of Indirect
Effects between 5-15KM

06 September 2023

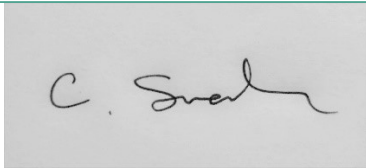
Project No.: 0696177

Signature Page

06 September 2023

Owenreagh/Craignagapple Wind Farm

Environmental Statement – Technical Appendix A7.4 Assessment of Indirect Effects between 5-15KM



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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Name	Description
ASAI	Areas of Significant Archaeological Interest
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
BS	Battlefield Sites
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists'
CSA	Core Study Area
DBA	Desk-based Assessment
DCSDLDP	Derry City Strabane District Local Development Plan
DfC	Department for Communities
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ES	Environmental Statement
HB	Historic Buildings
HE	Historic Environment
HED	Historic Environment Division
HNUS	Historic Nucleated Urban Settlements
HPG	Historic Park and Gardens
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments & Sites
LB	Listed Buildings
NGR	National Grid Reference
NI	Northern Ireland
NIAH	National Inventory of Architectural Heritage
OSNI	Ordnance Survey Northern Ireland
PPS	Policy Planning Statement
PRONI	Public Record Office of Northern Ireland
RMP	Record of Monuments and Places
ROI	Republic of Ireland
SM	Scheduled Monuments
SMR	Sites and Monuments Records
SPPS	Strategic Planning Policy Statement
VP	Viewpoint
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

1 INTRODUCTION

This Technical Appendix considers changes to setting to all designated heritage assets in the between 5 and 15 km Study Area as a result of the Development, following the methodology presented in Section 7.3 of the Cultural Heritage ES Chapter, with consideration for guidance provided by the Department for Culture (DfC) Historic Environment Division.

As detailed in the associated sieving exercise (**Technical Appendix A7.2: Setting Sieving Exercise for Designated Assets between 5 and 15 km**) Designated Assets within Northern Ireland (NI) and the Republic of Ireland (ROI) will be discussed separately within this assessment. For the purposes of this assessment the between 5 and 15 km Study Area has been subdivided into four quadrants:

- North-east of the CSA;
- South-east of the CSA;
- South-west of the CSA; and,
- North-west of the CSA.

Assets will be discussed in relation to these four quadrants. The between 5 and 15 km Study Area north-east and south-east of the CSA is located entirely within NI. The between 5 and 15 km Study Area south-west and north-west of the CSA takes in land within NI and the ROI. The border itself being located along the north-east to south-west aligned River Foyle/River Finn to the west of Strabane (NI). Assets within NI and ROI will be assessed separately, due to the differing data sets and heritage categories utilised within NI and the ROI

Monuments of Record/Records of Monument and Place (SMR/RMP) assets are made up of the following site types:

- Bawns;
- Castles;
- Hillforts;
- Historic Towns;
- Megalithic tombs;
- Ringforts; and,
- Standing stones.

This technical appendix is supported by the following Figures presented in Volume 4 Technical Appendices:

- **Figure A7.4.1: Designated Assets within 15 km Study Area (NI);** and,
- **Figure A7.4.2: Designated Assets within 15 km Study Area (ROI);**

Designated Assets within Northern Ireland (NI) and the Republic of Ireland (ROI) are discussed separately in this assessment and in the ES **Technical Appendix A7.2: Setting Sieving Exercise for Designated Assets between 5 and 15 km**, with **Figures A7.2.1 through A7.2.8** being cross referenced in this Technical Appendix.

Zero significant effects were identified for heritage assets within the between 5 and 15 km Study Area, all effects were generally negligible to minor.

A full summary of the heritage assets assessed is provided in Section 5.

2 SETTING STUDY AREA AND ASSETS SELECTED FOR SETTING ASSESSMENT

A detailed rationale for the sieving of assets from this assessment is provided within **Technical Appendix A7.2: Setting Sieving Exercise for Designated Assets between 5 and 15 km**. In summary, assets outside the ZTV of the development and with no historic or archaeological links to the CSA have not been included within an assessment of indirect effects. In addition, assets with a view of the development obscured by intervening turbines were also be scoped out. Due to the relative value of heritage assets and the distance to the CSA, it was also proposed to scope out Low or Medium Value assets beyond a distance of 10 km from any assessment of indirect effects. This resulted in all Category B+, B1 and B2 Listed Buildings and NIAH assets below Nationally Important, located at a distance beyond 10 km from the CSA being scoped out.

A full list of designated assets within the between 5 and 15 km Study Area is provided within the **Technical Appendix A7.2: Setting Sieving Exercise for Designated Assets between 5 and 15 km**.

Within NI, 172 heritage assets have been scoped out of consideration, with all remaining assets within the 15 km Study Area included for the setting appraisal. These consist of:

- 31 Scheduled Monuments;
- 3 Parks and Gardens;
- 2 Conservation Areas; and,
- 23 Listed Buildings.

With 88 NIAH heritage assets scoped out of consideration, plus 97 SMR/RMP records, all remaining assets within the 15 km Study Area have been included for the setting appraisal. The final selection includes 27 nationally designated heritage assets consisting of:

- 27 national Inventory of Architectural Heritage assets (2 Nationally important, 25 Regionally Important); and,
- 39 SMR/RMP records made up of:
 - Bawns;
 - Castles;
 - Hillforts;
 - Historic Towns;
 - Megalithic Tombs;
 - Ringforts; and,
 - Standing stones.

For the purposes of this setting assessment these assets have been assessed in groups based upon spatial proximity or typology, as detailed in Tables A7.4.1 and A7.4.2 below.

Table A7.4. 1 Grouped assets within NI

Group Name	Assets	Type/Grade	Distance and Direction to the CSA
Glenmoran: Stone Burdennett River	TYR006:024 TYR006:044	Scheduled Monument	5-10 km NE

Group Name	Assets	Type/Grade	Distance and Direction to the CSA
Prehistoric Monuments	TYR006:045 TYR006:046 TYR006:047		
Dunnamanagh Airstrip Prehistoric Monuments	LDY028:009 LDY028:012 LDY028:013 LDY028:014	Scheduled Monument	5-10 km NE
River Faughan Prehistoric Monuments	LDY029:007 LDY029:015	Scheduled Monuments	10-15 km NE
Counterscarp Rath	TYR002:004	Scheduled Monument	5-10 km NW
Mount Castle	TYR002:003	Scheduled Monument	5-10 km NW
Owenkillew River Christian Religious sites	TYR018:012 TYR018:020 TYR018:055 TYR018:056 TYR017:005	Scheduled Monuments	5-10 km SE 5-10 km SE 10-15 km SE 5-10 km SE 5-10 km SE
Strule Burn Prehistoric Monuments to SE	TYR026:004 TYR026:005	Scheduled Monuments	10-15 km SE
Bessy Bell Prehistoric Monuments	TYR017:035	Scheduled Monuments	10-15 km SW
Girnock Burn Prehistoric Monuments	TYR017:008 TYR017:009	Scheduled Monuments	5-10 km SW
Mourne River Valley Prehistoric Monuments	TYR017:023	Scheduled Monument	10-15 km SW
Newtownstewart Defended settlements	TYR017:011 TYR017:012 TYR017:034 TYR017:047	Scheduled Monuments	10-15 km SW
Strule Burn Prehistoric Monuments to SW	TYR025:007 TYR025:008 TYR025:037	Scheduled Monuments	10-15 km SW
Beltrim Castle	T-005	Park and Garden	5-10 km SE
Barons Court	T-004	Park and Garden	10-15 km SW
Moyle House	T-061	Park and Garden	5-10 km SW

Group Name	Assets	Type/Grade	Distance and Direction to the CSA
Scion Mills	n/a	Conservation Area	5-10 km SW
Newtownstewart	n/a	Conservation Area	10-15 km SW
Alcrest Road Listed Buildings	HB10/10/003 HB10/10/008	Grade B2	5-10 km NW
Ballymagorry Listed Buildings	HB10/10/009 HB10/11/003 HB10/11/005 HB10/11/014 HB10/11/016	Grade B+ Grade B1 Grade B+ Grade B2 Grade B2	5-10 km NW
Baronscourt House	HB10/04/001 A	Grade A	10-15 km SW
Carrickatane Road Listed Building	HB10/10/001	Grade B1	5-10 km NE
Donemana Listed Buildings	HB10/09/001 HB10/09/002	Grade B1	5-10 km NE
Dullerton Manor House Listed Buildings	HB10/10/002 A HB10/10/002 B HB10/10/002 C	Grade B2 Grade B1 Grade B2	5-10 km NE
Newtownstewart Listed Buildings	HB10/04/007	Grade B+	5-10 km SW
Scion Mills Listed Buildings	HB10/07/017 HB10/07/020 HB10/08/013	Grade B1	5-10 km SW
Strabane Listed Buildings	HB10/08/003 HB10/08/004 B HB10/08/004 C HB10/08/007	Grade B1	5-10 km NW
Victoria Bridge Listed Buildings	HB10/06/001	Grade B1	5-10 km SW

The setting assessment for designated assets within NI is presented within Section 3 of this document below.

Table A7.4. 2 Grouped assets within the ROI

Group Name	Assets	Importance	Distance and Direction to the CSA
Lifford to Ballindrait	40834001 40834002 40834003 40834006 40834007	Regional NIAH	5-10 km NW

Group Name	Assets	Importance	Distance and Direction to the CSA
Lifford standing stones	DG071-003001- DG071-003002- DG071-005----	Medium value SMR/RMP	5-10 km NW
Ballindrait Standing Stones	DG070-031---- DG070-032---- DG070-033---- DG070-034---- DG070-047---- DG070-048----	Medium value SMR/RMP	10-15 km 10-15 km 10-15 km 5-10 km 5-10 km 5-10 km
River Foyle	40906311 40907113 40907121 40907132 40907133	Regional National Regional Regional Regional	5-10 km NW
Buildings along R625	40906312 40906314 40906315 40907111 40907114 40907117 40907120 40907122 40907125 40907127 40907131	Regional NIAH	5-10 km NW
Lifford and environs	40907130 40907140 40835026 40835028	Regional NIAH	5-10 km NW
Buildings along N15	40907950	Regional NIAH	5-10 km NW
Carrigans Standing Stones	DG055-017---- DG055-020---- DG055-021---- DG055-023001- DG055-023002- DG055-027----	Medium value SMR/RMP	10-15 km NW
Carrigan Castle Site	DG055-022----	Medium value SMR/RMP	10-15 km NW
St Johnstone Historic Town	DG063-003----	Medium value SMR/RMP	10-15 km NW

Group Name	Assets	Importance	Distance and Direction to the CSA
Dooish Mountain standing Stone	DG062-039----	Medium value SMR/RMP	10-15 km NW
Swilly Burn Settlement sites	DG062-022---- DG062-023---- DG063-006---- DG063-010----	Medium value SMR/RMP	10-15 km NW
Raphoe Standing Stones	DG070-002---- DG070-005---- DG070-006---- DG070-007----	Medium value SMR/RMP	10-15 km NW
Deele River Prehistoric assets	DG070-042---- DG070-043---- DG070-046----	Medium value SMR/RMP	10-15 km NW
Deele River settlement site	DG070-040----	Medium value SMR/RMP	10-15 km NW
Deele River South settlement	DG071-001----	Medium value SMR/RMP	5-10 km NW
Croaghan Hill Prehistoric sites	DG070-074001- DG070-074002-	Medium value SMR/RMP	10-15 km NW
Kilmonaster Hill settlement	DG079-003----	Medium value SMR/RMP	10-15 km NW
Clady Bridge	40907914	National NIAH	10-15 km SW
Castlefinn Historic Town	DG079-023002- DG079-023001- DG079-046001-	Medium value SMR/RMP	10-15 km NW
Castlefinn Standing Stones	DG079-031---- DG079-032----	Medium value SMR/RMP	10-15 km NW

The setting assessment for designated assets within the ROI is presented within Section 4 of this document below.

3 DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN NI

Assets within NE Quadrant

Scheduled Monuments

Table A7.4. 3 Burdennett River Prehistoric Monuments

TYR006:024 Wedge Tomb: Giants Grave TYR006:044 Stone Circle, Cairns (2) & Alignments (2), part of Pre-Bog Landscape TYR006:045 Cairns (12), Field Wall & Alignment, part of Pre-Bog Landscape TYR006:046 Field Walls, Cairns (13), & Standing Stone, part of Pre-Bog Landscape TYR006:047 Field Wall & Cairns (3), part of Pre-Bog Landscape			
Designation	5 x Scheduled Monuments	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	5.1 - 7 km NE of CSA
ES Figures	A7.2.1 A7.4.1		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>TYR006:024 Wedge Tomb: Giants Grave consists of megalithic tomb enclosed by a wedge-shaped cairn, with a west facing entrance and an antechamber. The tomb is 10 m long and 7.5 m wide at its widest.</p> <p>TYR006:044 Stone Circle, Cairns (two) & Alignments (two), part of Pre-Bog Landscape comprises a possible stone circle, 2 cairns and 2 alignments. The stone circle is formed of six stones visible above the bog, with five more found probing. One of the cairns sits within this circle, with the other located 10 m NW. The site is linked to TYR 006:045.</p> <p>TYR006:045 Cairns (12), Field Wall & Alignment, part of Pre-Bog Landscape comprises 12 cairns, four of which are grouped closely together, with a 2nd group of four small cairns measuring 80 m to 35 m. A stony bank runs SE for 4.5 m, and is believed to be a linear clearance cairn. SE to this clearance are two upright slabs, 5.2 m apart and classified as an alignment.</p> <p>TYR006:046 Field Walls, Cairns (13), & Standing Stone, part of Pre-Bog Landscape comprises pre-bog features on the SW-facing slope of Tornoge Hill. It includes 13 cairns ranging from 2-5 m in diameter, and 0.4 – 1 m in height. It is believed the cairns are burial cairns and are evenly spaced apart. A field wall is also present and measures 40 cm, along with a short, stony bank, 12 m long and a standing stone which measures 1.2 m high.</p> <p>TYR006:047 Field Wall & Cairns (3), part of Pre-Bog Landscape comprises an unbroken field wall and 3 small cairns. The wall runs N-S downslope for 80 m and is visible as a linear scraw covered feature. It is 2 m wide and 0.5 – 6 m high. The cairns are 2 – 3 m in diameter and are 0.5 m high. They are believed to be clearance cairns.</p> <p>This group of assets derives their cultural significance from its ability to inform us about the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age ritual landscape. The assets are related to a series of ritual and funerary monuments located in along the length of the Burdennett and Inver Burn River Valleys. Additional significance is derived from their research potential for further excavation, helping to refine chronologies and provide information on local populations throughout this period.</p>		
Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance	<p>The setting of these assets is the uplands above The Burdennett River Valley, which runs north to south between Balix Hill and the Sperrin Hills before turning north-west, north of Balix Hill, towards the settlement of Donemana.</p> <p>TYR006:024 is located on the southern slopes of Corradrolan Hill, to the north of the Burdennett River Valley. Key views are to the west, towards the River Valley</p>		

	<p>and south over Lough Ash, Balix Hill and the Sperrin Hills. These views take in the Inver Burn River valley which runs south of Balix Hill.</p> <p>Assets TYR006:044-47 are located on the southern slopes of Tornoge Hill to the east of the Burndennett River. Key views are south over the Burndennett towards and over the Mullaghasturrakeen Hills. There are also views east over the Inver Burn River Valley towards Balix Hill.</p> <p>The upland setting of these assets above the Burndennett and the surrounding Neolithic and Bronze Age ritual and funerary landscape around the Inver Burn/ Burndennett River Valleys are key to understanding their role in this wider landscape. Much of the surrounding farmland can be characterised as Post-Medieval and modern agricultural enclosures, interspersed with copse woodland. Whilst this landscape has changed considerably since the assets were constructed, its rural setting with open views does contribute to the asset's heritage significance, retaining key views. Additional significance is derived from its research potential for excavation to further inform this period and to refine chronology.</p>
<p>Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance</p>	<p>The Development would not affect the relationship between this group of assets and associated Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments within the wider ritual and funerary landscape around the Burndennett and Inver Burn. Neither would the Development interfere with key views to the south and south-west towards the Inver Burn and surrounding upland areas.</p> <p>The Development would be partially visible in views south from TYR006:024 and west from the remaining assets, towards the distant uplands of Owenreagh Hill (See Figure A7.2.1). There are no associated assets on Owenreagh Hill itself or atop Balix Hill captured within these views. Whilst these views already contain the existing windfarm, the introduction of the new turbines at greater height is an appreciable change in the wider landscape, which could for some alter the appreciation or experience of this asset, however would not alter the understanding or key aspects of setting for these heritage assets which is the immediate rural landscape around the Glenknock Burn. This represents a negligible magnitude of change to these monuments.</p>
<p>Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development</p>	<p>As a heritage asset of high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change to cultural significance, the effect upon this group is minor. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>

Table A7.4. 4 Dunnamanagh Airstrip Prehistoric Monuments

LDY028:009 Stone Circle LDY028:012 Cairn (1 of 4 in same field) LDY028:013 Cairn (1 of 4 in same field) LDY028:014 Cairn (1 of 4 in same field)			
Designation	4 x Scheduled Monuments	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	8.3 km+ NE of CSA
ES Figures	A7.2.1 A7.2.2 A7.4.1		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>LDY028:009 Stone Circle comprises eight plain stone circles measuring 37 ft in diameter and 0.5 m high. It is set just below 900 ft on a S-facing hill slope with extensive views all around except to the North. It has been partially disturbed to the west by an old laneway or ditch. It is located within the existing Slievehill Windfarm with associated turbines.</p> <p>LDY028:012 Cairn (1 of 4 in same field), LDY028:013 Cairn (1 of 4 in same field) and LDY028:014 Cairn (1 of 4 in same field) are a series of cairns set on gently sloping ground on the SE slopes of Slievekirk with ground falling to the south and overlooked by steep slopes. The visible remains consist of 4 separate round cairns, partially covered with soil and vegetation, but with some stones visible & others detectable just below the surface. The owner reports that the field was originally under a layer of peat and the cairns were exposed when the field was reclaimed. This cairn stands 0.8 m high & is 7 m x 5.4 m across. Although it is not possible to date the sites, they may well represent a small complex of prehistoric burial or clearance cairns.</p> <p>This group of assets derives their cultural significance from its ability to inform us about the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age ritual landscape. The assets are related to a series of ritual and funerary monuments located in along the length of the Burdennett and Inver Burn River Valleys. Additional significance is derived from their research potential for further excavation, helping to refine chronologies and provide information on local populations throughout this period.</p>		
Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance	<p>The setting of these assets is the lower elevations between Slievekirk and English Hills above the Burdennett River Valley. Key views are south over Leitrim Hill and south-east over English Hill and beyond to the Sperrins.</p> <p>The upland setting of these assets above the Burdennett and the surrounding Neolithic and Bronze Age ritual and funerary landscape around the Inver Burn/ Burdennett River Valleys are key to understanding their role in this wider landscape. Much of the surrounding farmland can be characterised as Post-Medieval and modern agricultural enclosures, interspersed with copse woodland and modern infrastructure. Indeed, asset LDY028:009 is located within the footprint of Slievehill Windfarm and is surrounded by turbines.</p> <p>Whilst this landscape has changed considerably since the assets were constructed, its rural setting with open views does contribute to the asset's heritage significance, retaining key views. Additional significance is derived from its research potential for excavation to further inform this period and to refine chronology.</p>		
Magnitude of Change to	<p>The Development would not affect the relationship between this group of assets and associated Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments within the wider ritual and</p>		

<p>Cultural Significance</p>	<p>funerary landscape around the Burdennett and Inver Burn. Neither would the Development interfere with key views to the south and south-east towards the Burdennett and surrounding hills.</p> <p>The Development would be partially visible in views south from these assets towards the distant uplands of Owenreagh Hill. There are however, no associated assets on Owenreagh Hill itself or atop intervening hills captured within these views.</p> <p>The existing proximity of turbines associated with Slievehill Windfarm erodes views south from asset LDY028:009. For the remaining assets these views south already contain the existing windfarm atop Ownereagh Hill. However, the introduction of the new turbines at a closer proximity and greater height is an appreciable change in the wider landscape, which could for some alter the appreciation or experience of these assets. This would not however alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for these heritage assets which is the immediate upland landscape around Slievekirk Hill above the Burdennett. This represents a negligible magnitude of change to these monuments.</p>
<p>Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development</p>	<p>As a heritage asset of high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change to cultural significance, the effect upon this group is minor. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>

Table A7.4. 5 River Faughan Prehistoric Monuments

LDY029:007 Standing Stone LDY029:015 Standing Stone – The White Stone			
Designation	2 x Scheduled Monuments	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	13.5 km NE of CSA
ES Figures	A7.2.1 A7.4.1		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>LDY029:007 Standing Stone comprises a single standing stone, located on the south-west slopes of Straid Hill with good views over the lower ground of the River Faughan valley to the south and west. The stone is aligned east – west and is 1.65 m high, 0.9 m wide and 0.6m thick. It has been theorised that this stone was encased in a field wall due to a tumble of loose stone which stands in the corner of a field. Previous records also state that there were other ‘columns’ and ‘slaughts’ nearby, suggesting more prehistoric monuments were within the landscape at an earlier date.</p> <p>LDY029:015 Standing Stone – The White Stone comprises a block of white quartz with red veining on the north side. It is located on a broad east – west ridge with ground falling away on either side. It has extensive views in the north-east, west and south. It is 1.75 m high, and 0.85 m x 1.26 m around the base. There are also a few stones scattered around the base.</p> <p>This group of assets derives their cultural significance from its ability to inform us about the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age ritual landscape. The assets are related to a series of ritual and funerary monuments located in along the length of the Burdennett and Inver Burn River Valleys. Additional significance is derived from their research potential for further excavation, helping to refine chronologies or monuments throughout this period.</p>		
Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance	<p>The setting of asset LDY29:007 is the rural landscape between Straid Hill and the Faughan River Valley. Key views are to the south and south-west over the river valley and beyond to Balix Hill and the Sperrins.</p> <p>The setting of LDY029:015 is the upland zone between hills to the north of Claudy and the River Faughan valley. Key views were historically to the east, over the River Faughan valley and onwards to Slievekirk Hill and its associated Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments. These views are now partially obscured by trees planted along the Glenshane Road and this relationship eroded. The location of Slievekirk Windfarm in close to proximity to contemporary assets to the east also erodes this relationship.</p> <p>The upland setting of these assets above the River Faughan and the surrounding Neolithic and Bronze Age ritual and funerary landscape around the Inver Burn/ Burdennett River Valleys and Slievekirk Hill are key to understanding their role in this wider landscape.</p> <p>Much of the surrounding farmland can be characterised as Post-Medieval and modern agricultural enclosures, interspersed with copse woodland and modern infrastructure. Whilst this landscape has changed considerably since the assets were constructed, its rural setting with scenic views does contribute to the assets heritage significance, retaining some key views. Additional significance is derived from its research potential for excavation to further inform this period and to refine chronology.</p>		

Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>The Development would not affect the relationship between this group of assets and associated Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments within the wider ritual and funerary landscape around the Burndennett / Inver Burn and Slievekirk Hill.</p> <p>Neither would the Development interfere with key views to the south and south-west towards the Burndennett /Inver Burn and surrounding hills.</p> <p>The Development would be partially visible in views south-west from LDY029:007 towards the distant uplands of Owenreagh Hill. Views south-west from LDY029:015 are partially obscured by trees planted beside Glenshane Road.</p> <p>There are no associated assets on Owenreagh Hill itself or atop intervening hills within these views.</p> <p>Any views south-west already contain the existing windfarm atop Ownereagh Hill. However, the introduction of the new turbines at a closer proximity and greater height is an appreciable change in the wider landscape, which could for some alter the appreciation or experience of these assets. This would not however alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for these heritage assets which is the immediate upland landscape around the River Faughan and associated hills. This represents a negligible magnitude of change to these monuments.</p>
Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development	<p>As a heritage asset of high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change to cultural significance, the effect upon this group is minor. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>

Listed Buildings

Table A7.4. 6 Donemana Listed Buildings

HB10/09/01 Church (Grade B1) HB10/09/02 House (Grade B1)			
Designation	2 x Grade B1 Listed Buildings	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	5.5 km NE of CSA
ES Figures	A7.2.1 A7.4.1		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>HB10/09/01 comprises the St. James Parish Church of Ireland. The church was built in 1879 in the Gothic Revival style. It has a high level of ornamentation for a rural church and includes impressive stonework detailing, particularly in regard to the decorative balustrade of the slender tower and window tracery and label stops. It has retained a lot of its original detailing, both in the interior and on the exterior, and is classed as a ‘significant architectural landmark’. The church was originally built to replace an earlier parish church and is first shown on the OS map of the area from 1905. The architect was Mr. John Kennedy of Londonderry and the contractors Messrs Colhoun Bros of Londonderry.</p> <p>HB10/09/02 comprises a house and its steps and yard walling. The house is a detached five-bay, two-storey building in the Georgian style. It was built in c.1790, with a plain exterior and tall slender chimneys. It was originally a Glebe house for the nearby St. James Parish Church of Ireland (HB10/09/01). It is set within mature grounds, which includes an enclosed yard, a range of outbuildings to the south and the original stable block.</p> <p>These assets derive their cultural significance from their ability to inform us about early 19th century ecclesiastical buildings and their design, form and use, as well as 19th century architectural skills and style.</p>		
Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance	<p>The setting of these assets is the Langland Road and rural periphery on the eastern edge of the settlement of Donemana. Key views are onto this road, being the main route in and out of Donemana from the east.</p> <p>The setting of these monuments on the main road into Donemana aids our understanding of the key role such important public buildings hold in the lives of the local population, being easily recognisable and reachable to those moving in and around the settlement.</p>		
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>Views to the Development are blocked by woodland to the south, in the case of asset HB10/09/01, and other structures and roadside trees in the case of HB10/09/02. With no views to the Development and no historic links to Owenreagh Hill there is no change to these monuments as a result of the Development.</p>		
Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development	<p>As low sensitivity with a no change to cultural significance, there is no effect upon this group. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>		

Table A7.4. 7 Carrickatane Road Listed Buildings

HB10/10/001 House (Grade B1)			
Designation	1 x B1 Listed Buildings	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	7.9 km NE of CSA
ES Figures	A7.2.1 A7.4.1		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>HB10/10/001 records a one and a half storey thatched flax house with three bays. It has a direct entry, and accommodation within the roof space. The walls are roughcast in white, and original window openings have been retained. The building also has corbelled chimney stacks. The building is present on the relevant OS map from 1832 and is believed to have been built in c. 1813 at the latest. The house forms part of a farmstead.</p> <p>This asset derives its cultural significance from its ability to inform us about early 19th century vernacular houses, their form and layout. These buildings are key to understanding the use of domestic space at the time¹.</p>		
Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance	<p>The setting of the asset is the farmstead and associated farmland fronting on to Carrickatane Road, within the wider rural landscape north of Donemana.</p> <p>The landscape around this asset has changed little since the house and associated farmstead was constructed. It's rural setting informs its use as well as retaining historic views. Its setting adds to our understanding of the house, along with its intrinsic architectural value.</p>		
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>The Development would not affect the relationship between this asset and its immediate farmland. Views to the south from within the farmyard to the rear of the house are partially obscured by farm buildings and trees. The Development would be partially visible in views south from gaps in between this screening and likely from within the house itself.</p> <p>Any views south already contain the existing windfarm atop Ownereagh Hill. However, the introduction of the new turbines at a closer proximity and greater height is an appreciable change in the wider landscape, but not one that is likely to alter the appreciation or experience of these assets. This would not alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for these heritage assets which is the farmstead and immediate agricultural land around the house. This represents a negligible magnitude of change to this asset.</p>		
Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development	<p>As a low sensitivity asset subject to a with a negligible change to cultural significance, there is a negligible effect to HB10/10/001 from the Development. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>		

¹ O'Reilly, Barry (2011). *Hearth and Home: The Vernacular House in Ireland from c. 1800*. Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy. Section C: Archaeology, Celtic Studies, History, Linguistics, Literature, vol. 111C, p. 193–215. Available online: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/41472820> [accessed 13/02/2023]

Table A7.4. 8 Dullerton Manor House Listed Buildings

HB10/10/002/A (Grade B2) HB10/10/002/B (Grade B1) HB10/10/002/C (Grade B2)			
Designation	1 x B1 Listed Building, 2 x Grade B2 Listed Buildings	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	9.3 km NE of CSA
ES Figures	A7.2.1 A7.4.1		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>HB10/10/002/A comprises a detached three-bay, two-storey house built in the Arts and Crafts style c. 1890. It is rectangular in plan, with rendered corbelled chimneystacks, timber eaves and timber brackets, red clay ridge tiles and decorative timber finials. The entrance is finely detailed, along with the bellcast canopy, and is a striking building which is further enhanced by its estate setting and original outbuildings (HB10/10/002/C) and the gate lodge (HB10/10/002/B). The house was built by a Colonel (later promoted to General) William D Bond between 1890 and 1903.</p> <p>HB10/10/002/B comprises a gatelodge, which is detached and two-bays wide and two-storeys high. It is in an L-plan, in the Arts and Craft style and was the gatelodge the Dullerton Manor estate. It is located to the north-east of the main house of the Dullerton Manor Estate (HB10/10/002/A) and has been well maintained and retains a lot of original features on the façade. It is in a mock Tudor style, with an overhanging first floor, supported by corbelled bracket and half-timbering. Canted oriel window on the east elevation and decorative porch canopy add further interest to the architectural style. This gatelodge is recorded within the Annual Revisions from 1903, as well as having been recorded on the third OS map from 1905.</p> <p>HB10/10/002/C comprises two detached, plainly detailed detached single-storey outbuildings, built c.1900. These were built in the classical style and located to the north of the main house of the Dullerton Manor Estate (HB10/10/002/A). These assets derive their cultural significance from their ability to inform us about early 19th century Manorial estates and their associated buildings, along with their architectural form and design.</p>		
Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance	<p>The setting of these assets is a private estate within the rural landscape adjacent to Dullerton Road, which in itself connects to the B48. The house is north of the settlement of Donaghedy. The gatehouse sits at the north-east limit of the estate adjacent to a driveway leading into the interior and Dullerton Manor House. The estate is wooded with very little in the way of external views.</p> <p>This private, enclosed space is key to understanding the group, representing a secluded country retreat for the wealthy middle classes.</p>		
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>The wooded estate surrounding the group and fronting Dullerton Road largely screens views towards the Development. With no views to the Development and no historic links to Owenreagh Hill there is no change to these monuments as a result of the Development.</p>		
Change to Setting /	<p>As a group of low sensitivity assets subject with no change to setting there is a no effect to cultural significance from the Development. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>		

**Heritage
Significance as
a Result of the
Development**

Assets within SE Quadrant

Scheduled Monuments

Table A7.4. 9 Owenkillew River Prehistoric Monuments

TYR018:055 Stone Circle and Standing Stones (2)			
TYR018:056 Stone Circle			
Designation	2 x Scheduled Monuments	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	8.2 km + SE of CSA
ES Figures	A7.2.3 A7.4.1		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>TYR018:055 Stone Circle and Standing Stones (two) comprises a stone circle formed by over 30 stones and measuring 7.4 x 7.7 m in diameter with an average height of 0.6 m high. The stone circle is located on a north-east facing slope at Curraghchosaly Mt. Extensive views are present in every direction except the south. To the east is another tall, slab-like standing stone measuring 2 m high, 1 m wide and 0.45 m deep, with a second smaller stone measuring 0.9 m high 0.4 m wide and 0.3 m deep. An additional seven standing stones form a line and run past the standing stone in the east, suggesting the possibility that there were other monuments in the area in the past. This site used to be bogland until it was reclaimed c. 30 years ago.</p> <p>TYR018:056 Stone Circle comprises a well-preserved example of a small stone circle located in heathland with extensive views in all directions except the north. The stone circle includes 11 stones set in a circle with a diameter of 9 m, with an outlier to the west. The stones in the arc from east-south-west range in height from 0.5 – 0.8 m, whilst the arc of circle from west-north-east is lower and stand at 0.2m. Some of this Monument is partly hidden by heather.</p> <p>These assets derive their cultural significance from their ability to inform us about the prehistoric ritual landscape of the region, and the structures which were used for ritual practices.</p>		
Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance	<p>TYR018:055 is located to the south of Robinsons Hills, to the south of the settlement of Gortin and the Owenkillew River. The setting for this asset is the lower elevations of Robinsons Hills and Curraghchosalay Mountain and the Gortin Burn, a tributary of the Owenkillew River, located to the east. Views are restricted by the surrounding hills with key views east towards the Burn.</p> <p>TYR018:056 is one of a pair of stone circles on, or sloe to the summit of Craignammaddy Hill, overlooking the Glenkenny River Valley to the north and Owenkillew River valley to the west and south. The setting of this monument is Craignammaddy Hill and the valley between the hill and the rivers. The summit of Craignammaddy Hill affords fine panoramic views. Key views are north towards the Sperrins and the Inver Burn Valley with its associated Bronze Age and Neolithic monuments and west over the Owenkillew River Valley and plains.</p> <p>The upland setting TYR018:056 above the Owenkillew River links this asset with the surrounding Neolithic and Bronze Age ritual and funerary landscape around the Inver Burn/ Burndennett River Valleys. A further cluster of Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments is located around Bessy Bell Hill to the south-west. The sprawling views from Craignammaddy Hill are key to understanding the role in this asset in a wider prehistoric landscape. Whilst not intervisible asset TYR018:055 is also part of this prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape of assets associated with waterways and river valleys.</p>		

	<p>The upland rural location of these assets has meant that there has been little in the way of development. Whilst the landscape has changed considerably since the assets were constructed, the preservation of the rural setting with scenic views does contribute to the heritage significance, of these assets retaining some key views. Additional significance is derived from its research potential for excavation to further inform this period and to refine chronology.</p>
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>The Development would not affect the relationship between this group of assets and associated Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments within the wider ritual and funerary landscape around the Burdennett / Inver Burn or Bessy Bell, nor interfere with the local views over the Owenkillew River and associated plains.</p> <p>The Development would be visible in views north-west from TYR018:056 towards the distant uplands of Owenreagh Hill. Views north-west from TYR018:055 are largely obscured by hedgerows and trees along with topography. There are no associated assets on Owenreagh Hill itself or atop intervening hills within the views north-west from either asset.</p> <p>Views north-west already contain the existing windfarm atop Owenreagh Hill. However, the introduction of the new turbines at a greater height is an appreciable change in the wider landscape, which could for some alter the appreciation or experience of these assets. This would not however alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for these heritage assets which is the immediate upland landscape around the Owenkillew River and associated hills. This represents a negligible magnitude of change to these monuments.</p>
Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development	<p>As a group of heritage assets of high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change to cultural significance, the effect upon this group is minor. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>

Table A7.4. 10 Owenkillew River Early Christian Settlement

TYR018:020 Rath			
TYR017:005 Rath: Attyhole Fort			
Designation	1 x Scheduled Monument	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	8 km SE of CSA
ES Figures	A7.2.3 A7.4.1		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>TYR018:020 Rath comprises a mound-like earthwork with steep scarped sides, located on the south side of the Owenkillew Valley and fine views to the north, east and west. The interior is oval and measures 43.6 m x 32.5 m and is domed, whilst around it is a shallow inner ditch, measuring 6.7 m wide and 1.5 m deep. A perimeter bank is also present, and runs south-west-north, and measures 2.5 m high and is 7.5 m wide at the top, along with an outer bank on the south and south-west side, measuring 7.1 m high and 2 m wide.</p> <p>TYR017:005 records a Rath formed from a level area, measuring 33 m N-S x 32.5 m E-W, enclosed by a very stoney bank with an enlarged entrance at E. N of the entrance, on the interior is a well preserved section of coursed</p>		

	<p>walling. The monument is located on a low hill south of the Owenkillew River, with excellent views north, east and west.</p> <p>This asset derives its cultural significance from its ability to inform us about the settlement patterns and site types through the Late Prehistoric period into the Early Christian Period. Additional value is derived from the research potential of these assets, with further excavation offering up the potential to further refine chronologies around this monument type.</p>
<p>Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance</p>	<p>The setting of these assets is the rural landscape between the Curraghchosalay Mountain and the Owenkillew River to the north. Asset TYR017:005 is located in close proximity to the Owenkillew River, with TYR018:020 located adjacent to the Drunburn Water, a tributary of the Owenkillew.</p> <p>Key views are east and west across the river terrace and north towards the Owenkillew River itself.</p> <p>These assets are located within a rural landscape. Much of the surrounding farmland can be characterised as Post-Medieval and modern agricultural enclosures, interspersed with copse and plantation woodland. Whilst this landscape has changed considerably since the assets were constructed, their rural setting and absence of major residential and commercial development, with scenic views being largely retained, contributes to the heritage significance of these assets. Key views are largely retained. Additional significance is derived from its research potential for excavation to further inform this period and to refine chronology.</p>
<p>Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance</p>	<p>The Development would not affect the relationship between this group of assets and the Owenkillew River. The Development would be visible in views north from TYR017:005 towards the distant uplands of Owenreagh Hill. Views north from TYR018:020 are partially obscured by farm buildings and trees planted north of the asset. There are no associated assets on Owenreagh Hill itself or atop intervening hills within these views.</p> <p>Any views north already contain the existing windfarm atop Ownereagh Hill. However, the introduction of the new turbines at a greater height is an appreciable change in the wider landscape, which could for some alter the appreciation or experience of these assets. This would not however alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for these heritage assets which is the immediate rural landscape around the Owenkillew River and associated hills. This represents a negligible magnitude of change to these monuments.</p>
<p>Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development</p>	<p>As a group of heritage assets of high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change to cultural significance, the effect upon this group is minor. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>

Table A7.4. 11 Owenkillew River Christian Religious Sites

TYR018:012 Franciscan Friary & Graveyard: Corick Abbey			
Designation	1 x Scheduled Monument	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	7.5 km SE of CSA
ES Figures	A7.2.3 A7.4.1		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>TYR018:012 Franciscan Friary & Graveyard: Corick Abbey comprises the remains of a 3rd Order Franciscan Friary from the late 15th century. These remains include a ruined rectangular church set within a graveyard. The Church measures 6.4 m x 6.4 m, with the east and west walls standing c. 4 m high. The east window was partially restored in the 1930's and is of a typical Late Irish 15th century to Early 16th century style, with two round headed lights with a circular opening above. Other architectural fragments throughout the graveyard can also be seen to have been re-used by gravemakers.</p> <p>This asset derives its cultural significance from its ability to inform us about the religious communities established within the late 15th century, and the physical manifestation of these beliefs in communities and architectural form.</p>		
Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance	<p>The setting of this asset is farmland at the confluence of the Glenelly and Owenkillew Rivers. The asset is located within fields contained by a bend in the Glenelly River, which is situated immediately east.</p> <p>Historically, in open countryside, the asset now exists next to a farmstead located immediately north of the scheduled area.</p> <p>Key views are east and west across the river terrace and north towards the Owenkillew River itself. The asset is east to west aligned with key views east along the Owenkillew River and west along the access track connecting the site to Plumbridge Road.</p> <p>These assets are located within a rural landscape associated with the attached farmstead. Much of the surrounding farmland can be characterised as Post-Medieval and modern agricultural enclosures, interspersed with copse and plantation woodland. Whilst this landscape has changed considerably since the assets were constructed, its rural setting and absence of major residential and commercial development, with scenic views being largely retained, contributes to the heritage significance of these assets. Key views are largely retained.</p>		
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>The Development would not affect the relationship between this asset and the Glenelly/ Owenkillew River. Views north to the Development are obscured by farm buildings and woodland. There are no associated assets on Owenreagh Hill itself or atop intervening hills within these views.</p> <p>With no views to the Development and no historic links to the Development site, there is no change to the setting of this asset.</p>		
Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development	<p>As a high sensitivity heritage that will not undergo any change in setting, there is no effect to TYR018:012 resulting from the Development. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>		

Table A7.4. 12 Strule River Prehistoric Monuments SE

TYR026:004 Two Stone Circles, Cairn(s) & Standing Stone(s) TYR026:005 Stone Circle & Possible Alignment			
Designation	2 x Scheduled Monuments	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	13.6 km SE of CSA
ES Figures	A7.2.3 A7.2.5 A7.4.1		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>TYR026:004 Two Stone Circles, Cairn(s) & Standing Stone(s) comprises two stone circles stood atop a low hill to the east of the River Strule valley. The stone circle in the north is formed by 32 stones and is 11.2 m x 11.3 m, with the tallest stone measuring 0.56 m high. There is also a possible cairn to the north of this stone circle, and another to the south. The second stone circle is to the south and is formed of 13 stones, some of which have been disturbed. It measures 9.3 m x 7.7m and to the south of it is a tall stone with smaller stones behind. These Monuments have excellent views to the east, south-east and south.</p> <p>TYR026:005 Stone Circle & Possible Alignment comprises a ring of 27 closely small set stones stood atop a low hill to the east of the River Strule valley, adjacent to TYR026:004. The circle measures 8 m from north to south and x 8.1 m east to west. The tallest tone is 0.62 m high and faces west whilst the average stone height is 0.23 m. A possible alignment of 3 low stones located 7 m west of the ring runs for 3.5 m. These Monuments are located to the top of a hill which is worn away on its west side.</p> <p>These assets derive their cultural significance from their ability to inform us about the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age ritual landscape. The asset is related to a series of ritual and funerary monuments located around Bessy Bell Hill and the River Strule valley. More distant associated monuments are located to the north-east to on hills above the Inver Burn Valley.</p>		
Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance	<p>The setting of this asset is atop a low hill within the wider rural landscape east of the River Strule, which runs north to south to the west of the asset.</p> <p>The hill affords fine views in all directions but specifically towards the River Strule valley, located to the west and towards Bessy Bell Hill beyond.</p> <p>Much of the surrounding farmland can be characterised as Post-Medieval and modern agricultural enclosures, interspersed with modern commercial forestry. The turbines of Bessy Bell Wind Farm are clearly visible to the west.</p> <p>Whilst this landscape has changed considerably since the asset was constructed, its rural setting with open views does contribute to the assets heritage significance, retaining key views towards and along neighbouring rivers and towards Bessy Bell hill. Additional significance is derived from its research potential for excavation to further inform this period and to refine chronology.</p>		
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>The Development would not affect the relationship between this assets and associated Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments within the wider ritual and funerary landscape around the River Strule and Bessy Bell Hill. Neither would the Development interfere with key views to the north-east towards contemporary monuments in the hills above the Inver Burn Valley.</p> <p>The Development would be visible in views north from the asset towards the distant uplands of Owenreagh Hill. There are however, no associated assets on Owenreagh Hill itself. Whilst these views already contain the existing windfarm, the introduction of the new turbines at greater height is an appreciable change in</p>		

	the wider landscape, which could for some alter the appreciation or experience of this asset, however would not alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for these heritage assets which is the summit of low hill and the immediate rural landscape between this upland are and the River Strule. This represents a negligible magnitude of change to these monuments.
Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development	As a heritage asset of high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change to cultural significance, the effect upon the heritage assets is minor. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.

Parks and Gardens

Table A7.4. 13 T-005 Beltrim Castle

T-005 Beltrim Castle			
Designation	1 x Park and Garden	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	10 km SE of CSA
ES Figures	A7.2.3 A7.4.1		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>T-005 Beltrim Castle comprises 127 ha of landscaped parkland, with an 19th century manor located within it. The parkland has its origins in the early 17th century, when a bawn was built by a William Hamilton in 1622. The parkland includes mature trees, an ornamental garden, a large rectangular kitchen garden which is now partially walled and one of three original demesne gate lodges which has survived. In the 19th century, there were walks and rides through the woods, but these are no longer present. The house itself is a 'modest' two-storey manor (HB11/16/013 B), built in 1820 and five bays wide. It is L-shaped in plan, and faces west. The park is located on the western side of the village of Gortin, with the Owenkillew River running through on its northern boundary. The gatehouse is located at the south-east edge of the estate immediately adjacent to the settlement of Gortin. The main driveway to the house runs north-west from this gatehouse., passed the walled gardens and through woodland before arriving at the house.</p> <p>This asset derives its cultural significance from its ability to inform us about the early 17th to 19th century designed landscapes and parkland within the region, along with the status of those living within such a designed landscape.</p>		
Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance	<p>The setting of this asset is the rural periphery of Gortin. The woodland planting around the edge and within the estate largely blocks views from Gortin and the surrounding countryside, creating a private estate for the owners and guests. The buildings, gardens and walkways are contained within this curtilage with key views internal, along the set paths and walkways of the estate. Views out of the estate from key assets are largely screened by trees.</p> <p>The private, inward facing setting of this asset outside of the settlement of Gortin is key to understanding its function as a retreat for the wealthy residents and guests of the house.</p>		

Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>Woodland screening around the curtilage of the estate and internally means views to the Development are obscured. Furthermore, even if visible, the Development would not affect the relationship between these assets and the settlement of Gortin, nor would it impinge upon key internal views around the house, gardens and walkways.</p> <p>The asset has no historic relationship with Ownereagh. If visible, the Development only be seen in the distant landscape. The introduction of the new turbines of greater height would be a barely appreciable change in the wider landscape. This represents no change to the setting of this asset.</p>
Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development	<p>As a heritage asset of high sensitivity with no change to cultural significance, there is no effect from the Development This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>

Assets within SW Quadrant

Scheduled Monuments

Table A7.4. 14 Girnock Burn Prehistoric Monuments

TYR017:008 Portal Tomb: Cloghogle			
TYR017:009 Portal Tomb: Druids altar or Cloghole			
Designation	2 x Scheduled Monument	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	7.6 km SW of CSA
ES Figures	A7.2.4 A7.4.1		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>TYR017:008 consists of an east to west aligned Portal Tomb, situated on the north side of a low hill. The asset is made up of two large portal stones and three slipped capstones. The remains of a cairn extends 4.5 m from the south side of the tomb.</p> <p>TYR017:009 consists of a north to south aligned tomb defined by two portals and a back stone, with a recently broken cap stone. The asset sits on flat ground to the west of the Glenknock Burn, feeding into the River Strule to the south.</p> <p>This asset derives its cultural significance from its ability to inform us about the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age ritual landscape. The asset is related to a series of ritual and funerary monuments located north and south of Newtownstewart, separated by the River Strule.</p>		
Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance	<p>The setting of this asset is the wider rural landscape north of the River Strule, around the Glenknock Burn. The assets are located east and west of the Burn, with key views south and south-east towards the River Strule Ownekillew Rivers, and more distantly towards Bessy Bell Hill and its associated standing stone complex and Neolithic tombs.</p> <p>Much of the surrounding farmland can be characterised as Post-Medieval and modern agricultural enclosures, interspersed with modern commercial forestry. Views beyond the immediate rural landscape are obscured or partially screened by hedgerows and woodland.</p> <p>The rural setting of these assets, despite modern enclosures and planting creating partial screening to the wider Late Neolithic and Bronze Age landscape, does contribute to the cultural significance of these assets, by allowing the monuments to be appreciated free from intrusive modern infrastructure and dwellings, which would otherwise destroy all relationship with the wider landscape. Additional significance is derived from its research potential for excavation to further inform this period and to refine chronology.</p>		
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>The Development would not affect the relationship between these assets and associated Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments within the wider ritual and funerary landscape around the River Strule and Bessy Bell Hill. Neither would the Development interfere with key views to the south and south-east towards Bessy Bill.</p> <p>The Development would be partially visible in views north from the asset towards the distant uplands of Owenreagh Hill. There are however, no associated assets on Owenreagh Hill itself. Whilst these views already contain the existing windfarm, the introduction of the new turbines at a closer proximity and greater height is an appreciable change in the wider landscape, which could for some alter the appreciation or experience of this asset, however would not alter the</p>		

	<p>understanding or keys aspects of setting for these heritage assets which is the immediate rural landscape around the Glenknock Burn. This represents a negligible magnitude of change to these monuments.</p>
Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development	<p>As a group of heritage assets of high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change to cultural significance, the effect upon the heritage assets is minor. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>

Table A7.4. 15 Newtownstewart Defended settlement

TYR017:012 Castle & bailey: Harry Avery's Castle TYR017:011 Castle site (mound & foundation): Pigeon Hill TYR017:047 Castle & bawn: NewtownstewartCastle			
Designation	3 x Scheduled Monument	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	10.5 km + SW of CSA
ES Figures	6.34 A7.2.4 A7.4.1		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>Newtownstewart is a small townland sited on the River Strule and the confluence of the Strule/Owenkillew Rivers. The settlement became firmly established in the early 17th century as part of the Plantation of Ulster.</p> <p>TYR017:012 records the location of a 14th to 15th century stone built castle, one of the few native stone castles in mainland Ireland. The site consists of an artificially scarped mound forms an elevated bailey surrounded by a polygonal curtain wall. At the south-west end is a tower. The castle is named after Henry Aimbreidh O'Neill, who died in 1392. The castles position affords views over the surrounding river routes, located to the south-west of Newtownstewart in the rural periphery of the town.</p> <p>TYR017:011 records the location of a raised mound beside the River Strule on the north-east periphery of the settlement of Newtownstewart. Little remains of the standing castle structure having been badly damaged by quarrying. The castle site is poorly dated.</p> <p>TYR017:047 records the location of an English style Manor House, built in 1619 for Sir Robert Newcomen. The 'castle' is primarily a residence with little defensive equipment. It is positioned. The 'castle' is located within the historic core of Newtownstewart.</p> <p>This asset derives its cultural significance from its ability to inform us about Medieval and early Post-Medieval elites and their military and economic control of trade routes and settlement sites in Ireland. The assets also derive significance from their historic and architectural value.</p>		
Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance	<p>The setting of assets TYR017:012 and TYR017:011 is the rural periphery of Newtownstewart, sited on the edges of the settlement to the south-west and north-east respectively. Both assets are positioned to command views over the River Strule and associated waterways, as well as to control movement along the river. TYR017:012 is located atop a hill with key views to the north towards Newtownstewart and the river. TYR017:011 is located on a bend in the River Strule, with east to west aligned views across the town and waterway.</p> <p>The setting of TYR017:047 is within the historic core of Newtownstewart. Key views are within the town itself and to the north over the River Strule.</p> <p>The settlement of Newtownstewart has expanded to the south and west throughout the 19th and 20th century, beyond its original historic core. Much of the surrounding farmland can be characterised as Post-Medieval and modern agricultural enclosures, interspersed with copse woodland.</p> <p>Whilst the setting of assets TYR017:012 and TYR017:011 within the rural periphery of Newtownstewart has been eroded slightly by the intrusion of modern construction and infrastructure, the key views over and along the</p>		

	<p>town/River Strule remain largely intact. The setting of TYR017:047 within the historic core of Newtownstewart has remained largely unchanged despite urban expansion, with key views along the streets and river retained.</p> <p>The setting of these assets and their relationship with the settlement and Newtownstewart and the surrounding waterways are key to understanding their cultural and historic significance.</p>
<p>Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance</p>	<p>The Development would not affect the relationship between these assets and the settlement of Newtownstewart/River Strule.</p> <p>The Development would be partially visible in views north from TYR017:012 towards the distant uplands of Owenreagh Hill. There are however, no associated assets on Owenreagh Hill itself. Whilst these views already contain the existing windfarm, the introduction of the new turbines at a greater height is an appreciable change in the wider landscape, which could for some alter the appreciation or experience of this asset., however would not alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for these heritage assets. Please see Figure 6.34: Viewpoint 9, which demonstrate the minimal visual impact of the Development within views to the north from TYR011:012. This represents a negligible magnitude of change to these monuments. The remaining assets have no change to their setting.</p>
<p>Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development</p>	<p>As a heritage asset of high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change to cultural significance, the effect upon TYR017:012 assets is minor. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p> <p>The remaining high value assets have no change to their cultural significance, and as such there is no the effect to the heritage assets. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>

Table A7.4. 16 Mourne River Valley Prehistoric Monuments

TYR017:023 Court Tomb: Carnmore			
Designation	1 x Scheduled Monument	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	10.5 km SW of CSA
ES Figures	A7.2.4 A7.4.1		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>The asset consists of a south-east to north-west aligned court tomb, with three chambers and associated cairn. The tomb measures 7 m by 7.6 m and the cairn 26 m by 18 m. The site was excavated in 1936 & was found to contain pottery & worked flint dating to the Neolithic period and the incomplete cremation of an adult human.</p> <p>This asset derives its cultural significance from its ability to inform us about the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age ritual landscape. The asset is related to a series of ritual and funerary monuments located north and south of Newtownstewart, separated by the River Strule. Locally, the asset sits alongside a series of standing stones dotted along the length of the River Derg. The asset is in site of Bessy Bell Hill with its associated standings tone monuments and tombs.</p>		
Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance	<p>The setting of this asset is atop Clady Hill within the wider rural landscape south of the River Strule, and above the River Derg, which runs in south-westerly direction, to the south of the asset.</p> <p>Clady Hill affords fine views towards the River Strule valley, located to the north, along the length of the Derg River, and towards Bessy Bell Hill to the south-east.</p> <p>Much of the surrounding farmland can be characterised as Post-Medieval and modern agricultural enclosures, interspersed with modern commercial forestry. A pair of turbines are positioned just north of the asset atop Clady hill.</p> <p>Whilst this landscape has changed considerably since the asset was constructed, its rural setting with open views does contribute to the asset's heritage significance, retaining key views towards and along neighbouring rivers and towards Bessy Bell hill. Additional significance is derived from its research potential for excavation to further inform this period and to refine chronology.</p>		
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>The Development would not affect the relationship between this asset and associated Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments within the wider ritual and funerary landscape around the River Strule and Bessy Bell Hill. Neither would the Development interfere with key views to the north, and south-east towards contemporary monuments.</p> <p>The Development would be partially visible in views north from the asset towards the distant uplands of Owenreagh Hill. There are however, no associated assets on Owenreagh Hill itself. Whilst these views already contain the existing windfarm, the introduction of the new turbines at a closer proximity and greater height is an appreciable change in the wider landscape, which could for some alter the appreciation or experience of this asset, however would not alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for these heritage assets which is the summit of Clady Hill and the</p>		

	immediate rural landscape around the hill. This represents a negligible magnitude of change to these monuments.
Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development	As a heritage asset of high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change to cultural significance, the effect upon the heritage assets is minor. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.

Table A7.4. 17 Bessy Bell Prehistoric Monuments

TYR017:035: Portal Tomb: Ballyrenan chambered grave or Cloghogle			
Designation	1 x Scheduled Monument	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	13.5 km SW of CSA
ES Figures	6.48 A7.2.4 A7.4.1		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>The asset consists of a megalithic tomb aligned east to west, 4 m apart. The western section has two chambers surrounded by cairn material and is 4.2 m long overall. The eastern section is 4.64 m long & also consists of two chambers. When excavated in 1907, a flint arrowhead & stone beads were found. Further excavations in 1936 uncovered sherds of at least four Neolithic pots, worked flints & beads. Two of the capstone are decorated with a series of well-formed cup-marks on their upper surfaces, as well as large quartz inclusions. The eastern capstone has approximately 12 cup-marks. The western capstone is covered in moss, but around eight similar sized cup-marks are visible. There are a number of large stones in the surrounding area that may originate from the tomb. The site is named Cloghogle, meaning Raised stone, on historic OS mapping.</p> <p>This asset derives its cultural significance from its ability to inform us about the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age ritual landscape. The asset is related to a series of ritual and funerary monuments located north and south of Newtownstewart, separated by the River Strule.</p>		
Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance	<p>The setting of this asset is the immediate rural landscape below Bessy Bell Hill. The asset is located immediately west of the hill, with the tomb itself aligned east to west. Just below the crest of the hill, to the south of the summit a standing stone complex of over 60 stones is recorded. Additional Neolithic tombs are recorded to the east of Bessy Bell, at lower elevations above the River Strule (TYR 025:008 and TYR 025:037).</p> <p>Much of the surrounding farmland can be characterised as Post-Medieval and modern agricultural enclosures, interspersed with modern commercial forestry. Whilst this landscape has changed considerably since the asset was constructed, its rural setting with open views does contribute to the asset's heritage significance, retaining key views to Bessy Bell hill. Additional significance is derived from its research potential for excavation to further inform this period and to refine chronology.</p>		
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>The Development would not affect the relationship between this asset and associated Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments within the wider ritual and funerary landscape around Bessy Bell Hill. Neither would the Development interfere with key views to the east towards Bessy Bell.</p> <p>The Development would be visible in views north from the asset towards the distant uplands of Owenreagh Hill (see Figure 6.48: Viewpoint 22). There are however, no associated assets on Owenreagh Hill itself. Whilst these views already contain the existing windfarm, the introduction of the new turbines at a closer proximity and greater height is an appreciable change in the wider landscape, which could for some alter the appreciation or experience of this asset, however would not alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for these heritage assets which is the association with Bessy Bell Hill. This</p>		

	represents a negligible magnitude of change to the cultural significance of this monument.
Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development	As heritage assets of high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change to cultural significance, the effect upon the heritage assets is minor. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.

Table A7.4. 18 Strule River Prehistoric Monuments to SW

TYR025:007 Court Tomb: Cloghogle TYR025:008 Court Tomb: Cloghogle TYR025:037 N/A Wedge tomb			
Designation	3 x Scheduled Monument	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	13.5 km SW of CSA
ES Figures	A6.41 A7.2.4 A7.4.1		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>This group records a series of Neolithic tombs on the lower slopes of Bessy Bell Hill, overlooking the River Strule Valley to the east.</p> <p>TYR025:007 records a Court Tomb made up of two chambers and a cairn. The court has been completely destroyed and the remaining gallery is aligned east to west with views west towards Bessy Bell Hill and over the River Strule valley below.</p> <p>TYR025:008 records a Court Tomb made up of three chambers, orientated south south-east to north-north-west with views towards Bessy Bell Hill and over the River Strule valley below. The site has been heavily disturbed in the 19th century and subsequently excavated.</p> <p>TYR025:037 records a single chambered Wedge Tomb, facing to the south-west. Traces of outer walling and a cairn are present. Key views are east and west, over the River Strule Valley and towards Bessy Bell Hill respectively.</p> <p>These assets derive their cultural significance from their ability to inform us about the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age ritual landscape. The assets are related to a series of ritual and funerary monuments located around Bessy Bell Hill and the River Strule valley.</p>		
Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance	<p>The setting of these assets is the immediate rural landscape below Bessy Bell Hill, overlooking the River Strule valley. The assets are located immediately east of the hill, along the east and west faces of the River Valley.</p> <p>Much of the surrounding farmland can be characterised as Post-Medieval and modern agricultural enclosures, interspersed with copse woodland. Whilst this landscape has changed considerably since the asset was constructed, its rural setting with open views does contribute to the asset's heritage significance, retaining key views to Bessy Bell hill and over the River Strule valley. Additional significance is derived from its research potential for excavation to further inform this period and to refine chronology.</p>		
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>The Development would not affect the relationship between these assets and associated Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments within the wider ritual and funerary landscape around Bessy Bell Hill. Neither would the Development interfere with key views to the west towards Bessy Bell or along the River Strule valley.</p> <p>The Development would be visible in views north from the asset towards the distant uplands of Owenreagh Hill (see Fig. 6.41: Viewpoint 16). There are however, no associated assets on Owenreagh Hill itself. Whilst these views already contain the existing windfarm, the introduction of the new turbines at a closer proximity and greater height is an appreciable change in the wider landscape which could for some alter the appreciation or experience of this asset. However, it would not alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting</p>		

	<p>for these heritage assets which is the association with Bessy Bell Hill. This represents a negligible magnitude of change to the cultural significance of this monument.</p>
Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development	<p>As heritage assets of high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change to cultural significance, the effect upon the heritage assets is minor. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>

Parks and Gardens

Table A7.4. 19 Moyle House Park and Garden

T-061 Moyle House Park and Garden			
Designation	1 x Park and Garden	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	10 km SW of CSA
ES Figures	A7.2.4 A7.4.1		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>Newtownstewart is small townland sited on the River Strule and the confluence of the Strule/Owenkillew Rivers. The settlement became firmly established in the early 17th century as part of the Plantation of Ulster.</p> <p>T-0661 records a designed landscape park and gardens associated with Moyle House, built in the early 19th century. The house and gardens are situated in the rural periphery, east of the settlement of Newtownstewart, beside the River Strule, which is located immediately west.</p> <p>The Park and Garden measures just over a hectare and consist of a north-to south aligned lime avenue leading from the house to the south and into the gardens, which currently are made up of copse woodland and open fields. Key architectural assets within T-061 are a Gate Lodge, located at the northern end of the driveway/avenue and a kitchen garden adjacent to the house.</p> <p>This asset derives its cultural significance from its ability to inform us about 19th century country residences, their associated gardens and how they evolved throughout the 19th and 20th centuries.</p>		
Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance	<p>The setting of this asset is the rural periphery on the edge of but separated from the settlement of Newtownstewart. The house and associated gardens are separated from the settlement visually by a screen of copse woodland to the west of the River Strule. The River itself also creates a barrier to accessing the house and estate with access via Moyle Bridge. The house and woodland avenue are screened by walls and copse woodland, creating a further separation between the residents of the house, their guests and the population of Newtownstewart.</p> <p>The house and gardens are a private retreat, with key views along the avenue and walkways within the gardens. Views to the immediate rural landscape are also enjoyed once away from the wooded avenue.</p> <p>The private, inward facing setting of this asset outside of the settlement of Newtownstewart is key to understanding its function as a retreat for the wealthy residents and guests of the house.</p>		
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>Woodland screening to the north of the house and gardens means views to the Development are obscured. Furthermore, even if visible, the Development would not affect the relationship between these assets and the settlement of Newtownstewart/River Strule, nor would it impinge upon key views.</p> <p>The asset has no historic relationship with Ownereagh. If visible, the Development only be seen in the distant landscape. The introduction of the new turbines of greater height would be a barely appreciable change in the wider landscape. This represents no change to the setting of this asset.</p>		
Change to Setting / Heritage	<p>As a heritage asset of high sensitivity with no change to cultural significance, there is no effect to T-061 from the Development This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>		

Significance as a Result of the Development

The remaining high value asset have no change to their cultural significance, and as such there is no effect to the heritage assets. This is **not significant** in terms of the EIA Regulations.

Table A7.4. 20 Barons Court Park and Garden

T-004 Barons Court Park and Garden HB10/04/001 A Barons Court Country House TYR017:034 Fortified house: Derrywoone Castle			
Designation	1 x Park and Garden, 1 x Category A Listed Building, 1 x Scheduled Monument	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	11.5 km SW of CSA
ES Figures	A7.2.4 A7.4.1		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>HB10/04/001 records a Grade A listed Country House, built c. 1780, and set within its own demesne located south-west of Newtownstewart. Barons Court itself is a two-storey multi-bay Neo-classical country house, designed by George Stuart, remodelled and extended c.1790 by Sir John Soane and further remodelled c.1835 by William Morrison. Key views are to the north and south, with the north elevation overlooking tennis courts and the south over gardens. The listing is inclusive of the house, garage block, store and gate screen. The house is located in the entre of its own designed landscape as described below.</p> <p>T-004 records the demesne of Barons Court, which measures nearly 600 ha, and consists of a mixture of maintained gardens, wooded parkland and open fields. The demesne also takes in Lough Fanny and Lough Catherine. The estate contains various lodges, bridges, boat houses, tea houses and a church, whilst also containing more utilitarian structures such as Mills, necessary for maintenance of the estate. The Park and Garden contains numerous walkways, with the key walkways running north and south from the house, towards the main road to Newtownstewart and the church at the southern boundary of the estate.</p> <p>Together these assets derive their cultural significance from their ability to inform us about 18th century country residences, their associated gardens and how they evolved throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. Barons Court also derives significance from its historic and architectural value.</p> <p>TYR017:034 records an early 17th century castle, built soon after 1619. The castle consists of an 'L'-shaped three storey house with a corbelled-out stair. The asset is more of a residence than a defensive structure, with a ground floor entrance and large windows. The remains of the castle have recently been conserved and consolidated. Excavations were carried out on the grounds of the castle targeting areas highlighted in a previous geophysical survey. A path that was previously recorded on the 1st edition OS maps was uncovered and two pits which contained charcoal and stones. Pottery was found throughout the site dating to the 18th-20th century. Tentative remains of a surface and pit/foundation might also be considered the remains of wall footings or foundations. The asset has been incorporated into the late 18th century designed landscape of Barons Court, but its heritage significance lay in its ability to inform us of early Post-Medieval country houses owned by the ruling elite. The assets also derive significance from their historic and architectural value.</p>		

<p>Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance</p>	<p>The setting of this asset is the rural periphery on the edge of but separated from the settlement of Newtownstewart. The house and associated gardens are separated from the settlement by distance, and visually by a screen of copse woodland and rolling hills to the north and north-east.</p> <p>The house and internal walkways of the demesne are screened by woodland, creating a further separation between the residents of the house, their guests and the population of Newtownstewart.</p> <p>The house and gardens are a private retreat, with key views along the avenue and walkways within the gardens. Views to the immediate rural landscape are also enjoyed once away from the wooded avenue.</p> <p>The private, inward facing setting of this asset outside of the settlement of Newtownstewart is key to understanding its function as a retreat for the wealthy residents and guests of the house.</p>
<p>Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance</p>	<p>Woodland screening to the north of the house and gardens means views to the Development are obscured. Furthermore, even if visible, the Development would not affect the relationship between these assets and the settlement of Newtownstewart, nor would it impinge upon key views.</p> <p>The asset has no historic relationship with Ownereagh. If visible, the Development only be seen in the distant landscape. The introduction of the new turbines of greater height would be a barely appreciable change in the wider landscape. This represents no change to the setting of this asset.</p>
<p>Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development</p>	<p>As a group of heritage asset of high sensitivity with no change to cultural significance, there is no effect from the Development This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>

Conservation Areas

Table A7.4. 21 Scion Mills and Listed Buildings

Scion Mills Conservation Area			
HB10/07/017 Grade B1 House			
HB10/07/020 Grade B1 House			
HB10/08/013 Grade B1 House			
Designation	1 x Conservation Area, 3 x Grade B1 Listed Buildings	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	7.8 km SW of CSA
ES Figures	A7.2.4 A7.4.1		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>Scion Mills was formed in the early 19th century and until 1835 comprised three to four houses and a school developed around a flour mill on the Mourne River. The Herdman family moved from flour to linen production and expanded the mill throughout the 19th century. Workers houses were subsequently built around the new Flax Mill and the Grade A listed Sion House, the home of James Herdman.</p> <p>The Conservation Area takes in the Flax Mill adjacent to the River Mourne and an area to the west, taking in the historic core of Sion Mills inclusive of Sion House, workers cottages, the Working Men’s Institution, the Prebyterian Church and Manse and the Roman Catholic Church.</p> <p>The entirety of the Conservation Area sits just out with the ZTV of the Development, along with the bulk of the associated listed buildings. Three Listed Buildings located in and around Sion Mills are however within the ZTV and would potentially have views of the Development.</p> <p>HB10/07/017 records a detached two-storey Georgian house, built c.1790, located to the south side of Orchard Road on the rural periphery of Sion Mills. The house is part of a farmstead, with enclosed stableyard to the west and a large farmyard to the north-west. Key views are to the north towards the farmyard.</p> <p>HB10/07/020 records a group of early to mid-19th buildings located in the rural periphery of Sion Mills, to the west of the historic core. The asset faces north-east and is gabled to the road behind a Nissan hut and extending into the yard as outbuildings with corrugated iron roofs. A modern bungalow has been erected opposite, to the north-east. The buildings have copse woodland directly to the east, blocking views to Sion Mills and the Development.</p> <p>These assets derive their cultural significance as examples of 19th century rural settlement, constructed prior to the expansion and development of Sion Mills. These assets also derive significance from their architectural value.</p> <p>HB10/08/013 records two-storey arts and crafts house built c.1905. The house is located to the east of the A5, the main north south road through Sion Mills, located to the north of the historic core of the village on the northern periphery adjacent to the Mourne River. The main elevations of the house are east to west aligned but the house itself is contained within copse woodland, blocking all views in and out of the grounds. The house was owned by David Ricardo, the son-in-law of Emerson T Herdman, the proprietor of Sion Mills and served on the Board of Sion Mills with his father-in-law.</p>		

	<p>This asset derives its cultural significance from its historic association with Sion Mills and its architectural details, being a fine example of an Arts and Crafts dwelling.</p>
<p>Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance</p>	<p>The setting of HB10/07/17 and HB10/07/020 is the rural periphery of Sion Mills on the outskirts of the small hamlet of Glebe. These assets predate the expansion of Sion Mills and Glebe in the second half of the 19th century. The rural setting of these assets within easy reach of the A5, the main road north to Strabane, is key to understanding their construction, representing residences of the wealthy middle classes living outside of the main nearby settlement of Strabane. Despite, intrusion from subsequent construction, in the form of the associated farmstead at HB10/07/017 and the village of Glebe at HB10/07/020, these assets retain some elements of their rural character. These assets also derive cultural significance however, from their architectural value.</p> <p>The setting of HB10/08/013 is the northern, limits of Sion Mill, in the rural periphery between the village and the River Mourne. The house is surrounded by thick copse woodland, which was planted at the time of construction, separating the house from the nearby settlement and blocking views in and out of the grounds. This isolated setting on the edge of the settlement aids our understanding of the building as a middle class retreat for the wealthy owners of Sion Mills. This setting, along with the buildings architectural and historical value contribute to the assets cultural significance.</p>
<p>Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance</p>	<p>Woodland screening around assets HB10/07/020 and HB10/08/013 block all views towards Sion Mills and the Development. These assets have no historic association with the Development site, and as such the introduction of the new turbines into the wider landscape would not effect the cultural significance of these assets.</p> <p>HB10/07/017 is located on an area of raised ground to the west of Sion Mills that would afford views of the village and beyond to the Development. However, the house itself is orientated north to south, with its south elevation nestled in woodland. Key views are to the north over the farmstead. The asset has no historic relationship with Ownereagh. If visible, the Development only be seen in the distant landscape. The introduction of the new turbines of greater height would be a barely appreciable change in the wider landscape. This represents a negligible change to the setting of this asset.</p>
<p>Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development</p>	<p>As a heritage asset of low sensitivity with no or negligible change to cultural significance, there is no/negligible effect to these assets from the Development This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>

Table A7.4. 22 Newtownstewart and Listed Buildings

Newtownstewart Conservation Area HB10/04/007 Grade B+Bridge			
Designation	1 x Conservation Area, 1 x Grade B+ Listed Buildings	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	10 km SW of CSA
ES Figures	A7.2.4 A7.4.1		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>The origins of Newtownstewart can be traced to the founding of four castles dating from the 14th century of the O’Neil clan. The castles were built to control access across a ford of the River Strule. The townland expanded significantly from the start of the 17th century following the Plantation of Ulster. The church and Main Street were laid out at this time along with the erection of an English style Manor House, built in 1619 for Sir Robert Newcomen. Into the 18th century the settlement expanded and became a centre for linen production. The main bridge across the River Strule (HB10/04/007) was constructed in 1727. In the 19th century Newtownstewart became a designated ‘post town’ with associated coaching inn. With greater prosperity into the 19th century the settlement was aggrandised and a number of new dwellings/public buildings were erected. The conservation Area itself extends from the bridge to the north of the settlement along Main Street to St Eugene’s Church, taking in land between Main Street and the river. The Conservation Area contains 11 listed buildings, of which only one is within the ZTV of the Development and discussed further below.</p> <p>HB10/04/007 records A six-span stone bridge, built 1727, carrying the Douglas Road over the River Strule. The bridge is aligned east to west with key views along Douglas Road and Castle Brae Road, both north-south aligned. This early-eighteenth-century bridge, displaying good masonry craftsmanship, was executed at a substantial scale commensurate with the townscape and the close by Newtownstewart Castle. The bridge derives its cultural significance from its historic and architectural value.</p>		
Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance	<p>The setting of HB10/04/007 is River Strule, and specifically the stretch of water adjacent and immediately north-east of Newtownstewart. The setting of this asset is key to understanding its construction, function and local significance. Cultural significance is also derived from its historic and architectural value.</p> <p>Newtownstewart Conservation Area is defined by the extent of the historic core of the settlement of Newtownstewart, namely land from the bridge to the southern limits of Main Street and between Main Street and the river. The setting of the Conservation Area is defined by the historic core, the associated river and immediate rural periphery. Key views are north to south along Main Street, and from the periphery of the settlement, north and east onto adjoining countryside. This setting is key to understanding the early foundation and 18th to 19th century expansion of the townland.</p>		
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>Once outside of the main historic core of the Conservation Area, key views are along the length of the River Strule, to the east west and onto adjoining countryside to the north.</p>		

	<p>Newtownstewart has no historic relationship with Ownereagh. If visible, the Development only be seen in the distant landscape. The introduction of the new turbines of greater height would be a barely appreciable change in the wider landscape. This represents a negligible change to the setting of these assets.</p>
<p>Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development</p>	<p>As a heritage asset of medium sensitivity with a negligible change to cultural significance, there is a negligible effect to these assets from the Development This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>

Table A7.4. 23 Victoria Bridge Listed Buildings

HB10/06/001 Grade B1 House			
Designation	1 x Grade B1 Listed Buildings	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	8 km SW of CSA
ES Figures	A7.2.4 A7.4.1		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>HB10/06/001 records a detached symmetrical six-bay two-storey house, built c.1820. The house encloses the south side of quadrangular concrete courtyard at north with a range of single- and two-storey traditionally constructed outbuildings. The listing includes the house, outbuildings, boundary wall and gates.</p> <p>The principal elevations of the house are north to south aligned, with key views to the south along the driveway and towards Liskey Road and onwards to Victoria Bridge.</p> <p>The asset derives its cultural significance from its architectural value, being a good example of an early 19th century country farmhouse.</p>		
Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance	<p>The setting of this house is the rural periphery of Victoria Bridge, on the eastern edge of the River Mourne, within the hamlet of Liskey. The house is currently surrounded by trees and agricultural buildings, largely restricting views into the surrounding rural landscape.</p> <p>The house was constructed in an open rural landscape, which has been retained into the modern day, although with direct views now blocked. This setting is key to understanding the houses association with the rural economy, in use as a farmhouse and with outbuildings recorded in historic documents as in use as flax kilns. The architectural value of this house also adds to the cultural significance of this asset.</p>		
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>This asset has no historic relationship with Ownereagh. In summer trees would provide screening blocking views to the Development. In winter with thinner foliage, if visible, the Development only be seen in the distant landscape. The introduction of the new turbines of greater height would be a barely appreciable change in the wider landscape. This represents a negligible change to the setting of these assets.</p>		
Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development	<p>As a heritage asset of low sensitivity with a negligible change to cultural significance, there is a negligible effect to this asset from the Development. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>		

Assets within NW Quadrant

Scheduled Monuments

Table A7.4. 24 Counterscarp Rath

TYR002:004 Counterscarp Rath: Ballynabwee Fort			
Designation	1 x Scheduled Monument	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	6.7 km NW of CSA
ES Figures	A7.2.7 A7.4.1		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>TYR002:004 consists of a Rath located on a low knoll above the Burdennett valley. The central platform of the rath is flat & surrounded by a well-defined perimeter bank. This bank is surrounded by a ditch & outer bank. Cutting through the banks to the southwest is an entrance & causeway. A Late Bronze Age socketed axe was discovered on the site in 1979.</p> <p>The site is covered in mature trees, but retains good views to the east, south and west.</p> <p>This asset derives its cultural significance from its ability to inform us about the Late Prehistoric to Early Christian settlement patterns and site types situated around the River Foyle and associate waterways. The site also retains some research potential for further excavation to help refine chronologies for Rathes during this period.</p>		
Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance	<p>The field fence enclosing the site as marked on the OS 6" map effectively defines the limits of the site. The setting of this asset is rural landscape around the east to west aligned Burdennett River.</p> <p>Much of the surrounding farmland can be characterised as Post-Medieval and modern agricultural enclosures, interspersed with industrial assets. The site itself is abutted by gravel pits to the north and west.</p> <p>The rural setting of these assets, despite the loss of land to the gravel pits does contribute to the cultural significance of this asset, by allowing the monuments to be appreciated within the rural landscape around the Burdennett River with uninterrupted views to the watercourse. Additional significance is derived from its research potential for excavation to further inform this period and to refine chronology.</p>		
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>The Development would not affect the relationship between these assets and the Burdennett River. Neither would the Development interfere with key views to the south toward the shallow river valley.</p> <p>The Development would be visible in views south from the asset towards the distant uplands of Owenreagh Hill. There are however, no associated assets on Owenreagh Hill itself. Whilst these views already contain the existing windfarm, the introduction of the new turbines at a closer proximity and greater height is an appreciable change in the wider landscape, which could for some alter the appreciation or experience of this asset, however would not alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for these heritage assets which is the immediate rural landscape around the Burdennett River. This represents a negligible magnitude of change to these monuments.</p>		
Change to Setting /	<p>As a heritage asset of high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change to cultural significance, the effect upon the heritage assets is minor. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>		

Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development	
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Table A7.4. 25 Mount Castle

TYR002:003 Plantation Castle: Mount Castle			
Designation	1 x Scheduled Monument	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	6.7 km NW of CSA
ES Figures	A7.2.7 A7.4.1		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>TYR002:003 consists of a of lime and stone built castle to a height of three stories with a bawn 54 foot long, 42 foot broad and 6 foot high. Mountcastle belongs to the proportion of Dunnalong granted around 1610 to James Hamilton, Earl of Abercorn. The castle was ruined by 1654, having been attacked during the 1642 Rebellion.</p> <p>The present remains consist of a corbelled-out turret attached to some walls which once formed part of a house sited in this corner of the bawn. The open grassy space between this feature and the present day house is the area of the original bawn. It was originally enclosed by a wall and is probably cobbled.</p> <p>This asset derives its cultural significance from its ability to inform us about early Post-Medieval elites and their military and economic control of trade routes and settlement sites in Ireland. The assets also derive significance from their historic and architectural value.</p>		
Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance	<p>The setting of Mountcastle is defined by its position in the rural landscape above the Burdennett River, along a historic east to west transport route towards Strabane and the main north/south road between Strabane and Derry/LondonDerry.</p> <p>The rural setting of these assets contributes to the cultural significance of this asset, by retaining key historic views over and along the Burdennett River and associated roads. Additional significance is derived from its historic and architectural value, in particular the fine corbelled turret.</p>		
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>The Development would not affect the relationship between this asset and the Burdennett River watercourse. Neither would the Development interfere with key views to the south toward the shallow river valley.</p> <p>The Development would be visible in views south from the asset towards the distant uplands of Owenreagh Hill. There are however, no associated assets on Owenreagh Hill itself. Whilst these views already contain the existing windfarm, the introduction of the new turbines at a closer proximity and greater height is an appreciable change in the wider landscape, which could for some alter the appreciation or experience of this asset, however would not alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for these heritage assets which is the immediate rural landscape around the Burdennett River. This represents a negligible magnitude of change to these monuments.</p>		
Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development	<p>As a heritage asset of high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change to cultural significance, the effect upon the heritage assets is minor. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>		

Table A7.4. 26 Altrest Road Listed Buildings

HB10/10/003 Grade B2 House HB10/10/008 Grade B2 Church			
Designation	2 x Grade B2 Listed Buildings	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	7.7 km NW of CSA
ES Figures	A7.2.7 A7.4.1		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>HB10/10/003 records a detached two storey farmhouse built c. 1810. The asset is located within a rural farmyard to the east of Altrest Road, Bready; 2 km east of the current A5 between Strabane and Derry/Londonderry and 400m south of the 20th century hamlet of Donaghedy. The house is adjacent to a farmyard to the north which is enclosed by a boundary wall. Single storey outbuildings survive to the east. To the south, is an enclosed garden separated from the road by a wall and square piers with gate.</p> <p>HB10/10/008 records a detached single-cell Presbyterian Church with Gothic styling, dated to 1855. The church is located within a churchyard with hall, built c.1960, located to the west. A community hall built c.2000 is located to the south-east. The asset is bounded to a road at east by roughcast walling accessed through pair of square piers supporting pair of cast-iron gates. The asset is bounded to north and south by wire fencing. The 20th century hamlet of Donaghedy has grown up immediately north of the church, servicing the religious needs of this community and the surrounding farms.</p> <p>These assets derive their cultural significance from their ability to inform us about the Post-Medieval rural economy, settlement and the religious life of rural communities. The church also retains some additional communal value, still being in use. Both assets retain some architectural value.</p>		
Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance	<p>HB10/10/003 is preserved within its original setting with traditional farmyard to north enclosed by replacement plastered boundary wall at west and single-storey outbuildings at east, (south of which is traditionally constructed with roughcast rendered walls and natural slate roof); the south side of the house contains garden enclosed from road at west by rendered boundary wall with square piers supporting wrought-iron pedestrian gate.</p> <p>HB10/10/008 is defined by its setting within an enclosed churchyard and its association with the settlement of Doneghedy and the immediate rural landscape. This large church is located on a prominent elevated site on the southern edge of the hamlet, with views over the surrounding countryside, reinforcing its significance to the local rural community.</p> <p>The setting of these assets within and on the edge of the small rural hamlet of Donaghedy contributes to their cultural significance, reinforcing their roles within and servicing a dispersed rural community. The cultural significance of these assets is also derived from their architectural and communal value.</p>		
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>The immediate setting of HB10/10/003 has changed little since its construction in the early 19th century. Church HB10/10/008 was built in relative rural isolation, servicing dispersed farmsteads. The settlement of Donaghedy has been built and expanded in the 20th century providing some urban encroachment on the asset as well as providing a new community to serve.</p>		

	<p>Much of the surrounding farmland can be characterised as Post-Medieval and modern agricultural enclosures, interspersed with modern quarry sites and copse woodland. Whilst there has been encroachment from modern residential development at Donaghedy and industrial sites, the bulk of the surrounding landscape is retained as farmland. The rural setting with open views does contribute to the asset's heritage significance, retaining key views to the immediate rural landscape.</p> <p>The Development would not affect the relationship between these assets and their immediate rural setting. The Development would be visible in views south towards the distant uplands of Owenreagh Hill. There are however, no associated assets on Owenreagh Hill itself. Whilst these views already contain the existing windfarm. The introduction of new turbines at a closer proximity and greater height is barely perceptible change in the wider landscape, which would not alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for these heritage assets which is the immediate rural landscape around Donaghedy. This represents a negligible magnitude of change to these monuments.</p>
<p>Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development</p>	<p>As heritage assets of low sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change to cultural significance, the effect upon the heritage assets is negligible. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>

Table A7.4. 27 Ballymagorry Listed Buildings

HB10/11/016 Grade B2 House HB10/11/003 Grade B1 Pump HB10/11/005 Grade B+ Church HB10/11/014 Grade B2 Railway Station			
Designation	1 x Grade B+ Listed Buildings, 1 x Grade B1 Listed Building, 2 x Grade B2 Listed Building	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	5.5 km+ NW of CSA
ES Figures	A7.2.7 A7.4.1		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>Assets HB10/11/003 and HB10/11/014 are located in and around the settlement of Ballymagorry. Assets HB10/10/16 and HB10/11/05 are located to the north of the settlement within the surrounding rural landscape.</p> <p>HB10/11/014 records a detached four-bay single-storey corrugated iron clad former railway station, built c.1900. The platform is now covered in grass with gravel to the former carriageway. A stable block and utilitarian sheds occupy the south of the site, which appears to be in the ownership of No.31 Station Road to the east. A lawn area to the north elevation enclosed to the road by a low mild-steel palisade fence. The former station is located on the eastern edge of Ballymagorry, with farmland to the east and south. The asset derives its cultural significance from its historic and architectural value. The building retains most of its external and internal features and together with its remaining stretch of platform, evoke an era of expansive rail network that served small communities such as Ballymagorry. It has rarity value as a railway station built in lightweight construction and clad in corrugated iron.</p> <p>HB10/11/003 records a rotary type water pump in a prominent roadside position within Ballymagorry. It is a reminder of the time when drinking water was only available in the street. The asset derives its cultural significance from its historic and architectural value.</p> <p>HB10/11/005 records a free-standing gable-fronted double-height Church of the Ireland church and dated to 1815. The church faces west from an elevated site on the east side of Victoria Road, 500 m north-east of Ballymagorry. The asset derives its cultural significance from its communal and architectural value.</p> <p>HB10/11/016 records a detached three-bay two-storey house, built c.1875 as part of a farmstead. The house is set within mature grounds and bounded to all sides by hedging, with access from road to the east through pair of wrought-iron gates supported on overgrown pillars. Lime-rendered rubble walling with rubble coping is present to the south-east with access to farmyard through wrought-iron gate supported on circular stone pier. The farmyard consists of two ranges of linear single-storey buildings enclosing central yard. The asset is located to the west side of Ballyheather Road, 1.8 km north-east of Ballymagorry.</p> <p>This pair of assets derive their cultural significance from their ability to inform us about the Post-Medieval rural economy, settlement and the religious life of</p>		

	<p>rural communities. The church also retains some additional communal value, still being in use. Both assets retain some architectural value.</p>
<p>Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance</p>	<p>The setting for HB10/11/003 is the main high street running north to south through Ballymagorry. This setting within the historic core of the settlement and its associated commercial and residential properties is key to understanding its historic function and role in servicing the associated community.</p> <p>The setting for HB10/11/014 is on the eastern rural periphery of Ballymagorry along the route of the former east to west aligned railway heading to Strabane and Derry/Londonderry. This setting has been eroded throughout the 20th century by the removal of the assets associated railway line and residential encroachment from Ballmagorry. The removal of the associated track has eroded much of the asset's legibility, and construction of residential houses to the west has removed the views along the line to Strabane. The asset now chiefly derives its cultural significance from its historic and architectural value, rather than its setting.</p> <p>Both HB10/11/005 and HB10/11/016 derive their setting from the rural farming landscape to the north of Ballymagorry. The setting of these assets within and on the edge of Ballymagorry surrounded by small farmsteads contributes to their cultural significance, reinforcing their roles within and servicing a dispersed rural community. The cultural significance of these assets is also derived from their architectural and communal value.</p>
<p>Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance</p>	<p>With the exception of HB/10/11/014, as described above, the setting of these assets has changed little since their construction. HB10/11/003 is still sat within the historic core of Ballymagorry with no views towards the Development, being blocked by residential and commercial properties along Victoria Street. The Development would not affect the relationship between these assets and their setting in and around Ballymagorry. The Development would be visible in views south from the former railway station towards the distant uplands of Owenreagh Hill. There are however, no associated assets on Owenreagh Hill itself. Whilst these views already contain the existing windfarm. The introduction of new turbines at a closer proximity and greater height is barely perceptible change in the wider landscape, which would not alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for these heritage assets which is the immediate rural landscape around Donaghedy. This represents a negligible magnitude of change to these monuments.</p> <p>The remaining assets are located within surrounding farmland, which can be characterised as Post-Medieval and modern agricultural enclosures, interspersed with copse and plantation woodland. Whilst there has been encroachment from modern residential development around Ballymagorry and some limited house building around St Patrick's the setting of these assets is largely retained. Their rural setting with open views contributes to the heritage significance of these assets, retaining a link to the rural communities these assets serve.</p> <p>The Development would not affect the relationship between these assets and their rural setting north of Ballymagorry. The Development would be visible in views south towards the distant uplands of Owenreagh Hill. There are however, no associated assets on Owenreagh Hill itself. Whilst these views already contain the existing windfarm. The introduction of new turbines at a closer proximity and greater height is a perceptible change in the wider</p>

	<p>landscape, which however, would not alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for these heritage assets which is the immediate rural landscape north of Ballymagorry. This represents a negligible magnitude of change to these monuments.</p>
<p>Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development</p>	<p>As heritage assets of medium to low sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change to cultural significance, the effect upon the heritage assets is negligible. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>

Table A7.4. 28 Grange House

HB10/10/009 Grade B+ House			
Designation	1 x Grade B+ Listed Building	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	7.6 km+ NW of CSA
ES Figures	A7.2.7 A7.4.1		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>Asset HB10/10/009 records a detached two-storey three-bay former mill house, built c.1820. The house is set within private grounds with further single-storey lean-to limewashed rubble shelter with corrugated metal roof to south; single-storey gabled limewashed outbuilding to south-west with remains of rubble enclosure to north; and outbuildings appear to have been added prior to 1850. The house is located to the west of Victoria Road, running north to south and connecting the house to Ballymagorry and Strabane.</p> <p>This asset derives its cultural significance from its ability to inform us about the Post-Medieval rural economy and settlement. The asset also retains historic and architectural value, being a relatively rare detached two-storey three-bay former mill house, This eighteenth century Georgian house retains much of its original fabric and detailing both internally and externally.</p>		
Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance	<p>The setting of this asset are the private grounds of the house and the immediate rural landscape. This house is located beside Victoria Road with key views in that direction. Trees, planted at the time of construction, screen views to the south and west.</p> <p>Grange House derives its setting from the rural farming landscape to the north of Ballymagorry. This setting, along with key historic and architectural details contribute to our understand of the asset as a Georgian country house. This rural setting has changed little since construction and key views are retained.</p>		
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>The Development would not affect the relationship between these assets and its immediate rural setting north of Ballymagorry. The Development may be visible in views south towards the distant uplands of Owenreagh Hill. There are however, no associated assets on Owenreagh Hill itself. Whilst these views already contain the existing windfarm. The introduction of new turbines at a closer proximity and greater height is a barely perceptible change in the wider landscape, which however, would not alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for these heritage assets which is the immediate rural landscape north of Ballymagorry. This represents a negligible magnitude of change to these monuments.</p>		
Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development	<p>As a heritage asset of medium sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change to cultural significance, the effect upon the heritage assets is negligible. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>		

Table A7.4. 29 Strabane Listed Buildings

HB10/08/003 Grade B1 House HB10/08/004 B Grade B1 Stables HB10/08/004 C Grade B1 Gates/ Screens/ Lodges HB10/08/007 Grade B1 House			
Designation	4 x Grade B1 Listed Building	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	7.4 km W of CSA
ES Figures	A7.2.7 A7.4.1		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>Asset HB10/08/003 records a detached three-bay two-storey asymmetrical Arts and Crafts house, built c.1890, located to the east side of Urney Road. The house is set within mature gardens, with extensive tree planting screening views to towards Strabane and east to the Development. The house remains a valuable part of the architectural heritage of Strabane.</p> <p>Asset HB10/08/007 records a detached three-bay two-storey house, built c.1875, located to the west side of Ballyheather Road, Strabane. The house is part of a farmstead with the associated farmyard made up of two ranges of linear single-storey buildings enclosing a central yard. One of the outbuildings is an increasingly rare example of a timber pole hayshed. The setting to the front is a spacious front garden enclosed by mature trees. The house is a good example of a mid to late Victorian farmhouse. The site is enhanced by a range of outbuildings to the south which remain unchanged and good quality wrought iron gates. The house is abutted to the south by modern residential development.</p> <p>This pair of assets derive their cultural significance from their ability to inform late Victorian rural settlement and economy on the periphery of Strabane. They also derive significance from their intrinsic historic and architectural value.</p> <p>HB10/08/004B and C are assets associated with Carricklee House, a Victorian country house and wooded estate located to the south of Strabane, on its rural periphery. HB10/08/004B records a detached three-bay one-and-a-half-storey Arts and Crafts gatelodge built c.1890, located to the south side of Urney Road, Strabane. The gatelodge is located within mature wooded landscape at the junction of Urney Road and Carrick Avenue, which forms the main road into Strabane. HB10/08/004 C records a detached late 19th century Arts and Crafts style quadrangular stableyard, dated 1891, located to the west side of Carricklee Road, Strabane. Set within the grounds of Carricklee House the Stableyard is bound by roughcast rendered walls with pitched rosemary tiled coping. These assets derive their cultural significance from their ability to inform us about the Victorian country estates and their association with nearby urban centres. The assets also retain historic and architectural value. The stableyard has remained largely unaltered with most original fabric and Arts and Crafts features intact. It remains an impressive structure and contributes significantly to the architectural heritage of the area; associated buildings include Carricklee House and Carricklee gatelodge.</p>		
Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance	<p>The setting of these assets is within the rural periphery of Strabane, in countryside south of the main urban and historic core. For assets associated with Carricklee House, the setting of the Listed Buildings is the private estate of the house. With the exception of HB10/08.007 this historic setting has been largely retained, allowing us to appreciate these assets in a landscape similar to</p>		

	<p>the time of their construction. The setting of these assets, in conjunction with their intrinsic historic and architectural value, contributes to our understanding of the late Victorian rural economy and occupation of the countryside.</p> <p>The rural historic setting of HB10/08/007 has been eroded by the introduction of a modern residential development immediately to its south, on what was once associated farmland. The house and farmstead are now largely cut off from farmland to the south, with only a thin sliver of land being retained to the east and west.</p>
<p>Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance</p>	<p>The Development would not affect the relationship between these assets and its immediate rural setting south of Strabane. Direct views to the Development are not possible from HB10/08/003, HB10/08/004 B and C due to woodland acting as a screen. Views towards the Development from HB10/08/007 are in all likelihood blocked by the housing development located to the south of the asset. Even if visible, the Development is located 7.4 km to the east within the distant uplands of Owenreagh Hill. There are no associated assets on Owenreagh Hill itself. Any snatched views between trees or houses would contain the existing windfarm. The introduction of new turbines at a closer proximity and greater height is a barely perceptible change in the wider landscape, which would not alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for these heritage assets within the immediate rural landscape south of Strabane. This represents no change to these monuments.</p>
<p>Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development</p>	<p>As a heritage asset of low sensitivity with no change to cultural significance, there is no effect upon these heritage assets from the Development. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>

4 DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN ROI

Assets within SW Quadrant

NIAH

Table A7.4. 30 Clady Bridge

NIAH 40907914 Clady Bridge (National)			
Designation	1 x NIAH Nationally Important asset	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	11.7 km SW of CSA
ES Figures	A7.2.6 A7.4.2		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>NIAH asset 40907914 records a nine-arch bridge fording the River Finn, west of the settlement of Clady. The bridge was built c. 1680 and possibly containing earlier fabric. Some modern repairs to parapets and modern reinforced concrete underpinning to arches.</p> <p>The bridge derives its cultural significance from both its architectural and historic value. This bridge crosses an historic fording point of the River Finn. Local historians report that in April 1650 the Catholic Army of the North, under the Bishop Heber McMahon, crossed the River Finn at a bridge at Cladyford, then the name of Clady, in pursuit of the Cromwell's Parliamentary Army. During the Jacobite Wars (1688 – 91) Clady Bridge was the scene of two major battles immediately prior to the Siege of Derry (18th April 1689 to 28th July 1689). In more recent times the bridge was intended to be dynamited by the IRA during the Civil War in 1922, a plan that thankfully never came to fruition. In 1973, an IRA volunteer, Jim McGinn, was killed here when bomb he was carrying exploded prematurely. A modern memorial plaque to one of the parapets commemorates this event in 1973.</p> <p>The bridge is one of the more important structures of its type in the north-west of Ireland and is a valuable addition to both the built heritage and extensive transport heritage of County Donegal. This bridge spans the border with County Tyrone to the east and, subsequently, the border with North Ireland. It is apparently the only border crossing with traffic lights.</p>		
Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance	<p>The setting of this asset is the River Finn, immediately west of the settlement of Clady and East of Castelfinn. The bridge is east to west aligned but with clear views in all directions. The settlement of Clady is prominent in view to the east. The River Finn and the history surrounding this border crossing are critical in understanding the cultural significance of this asset. Cultural significance is also derived from its intrinsic architectural value.</p>		
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>The Development would not affect the relationship between these assets and its immediate rural setting on the River Finn. Direct views to the Development are largely obscured by buildings and trees associated and around the settlement of Clady.</p> <p>Even if visible, the Development is located 11.7 km to the east within the distant uplands of Owenreagh Hill. There are no associated assets on Owenreagh Hill itself. Any snatched views above trees or houses would contain the existing windfarm. The introduction of new turbines at a closer proximity and greater height is a barely perceptible change in the wider landscape, which however,</p>		

	would not alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for these heritage assets which is the immediate rural landscape around the River Finn. The above means no change is anticipated to the setting of this asset.
Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development	As a high value heritage asset with no change to cultural significance, there is no effect upon these heritage assets from the Development. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.

SMR/RMP

Table A7.4. 31 Castlefinn Historic Town

SMR/RMP DG079-046001 Historic Town			
SMR/RMP DG079-023002 Bawn			
SMR/RMP DG079-023001 Castle (unclassified)			
Designation	3 x Medium Value SMR/RMP assets	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	14.2 km SW of CSA
ES Figures	A7.2.6 A7.4.2		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>Castlefinn is a 17th century Plantation town linked to the Plantation of Ulster. C. 1618 Sir John Kingsmill "built a Village consisting of 30 Houses, being all inhabited with English Families'. In 1631, Sir John Kingsmill was regranted the lands of Castlefinn which were created into the manor of Castlefinn and afforded the rights to hold a market. The OS Memoirs (1836) recorded a population of 700 souls. The 1836 account also records an usual proportion of houses licensed to retail whiskey is very great. There is a weekly market on Mondays, a post office, and the mail to and from Londonderry and Sligo passes daily through the town. The present village of Castlefinn is built on the footprint of the 17th century plantation village established by Sir John Kingsmill as part of the Crown plantation of Donegal.</p> <p>Asset DG079-023001 records an O'Donnell castle on the River Finn. In 1434 the castle was at the centre of a feud between Niall O'Donnell and his brother Naghtan who lived at Caislen-na-Finne [Castlefinn]. The Annals of the Four Masters mentioned this dispute when it states that in 1434, 'O'Donnell and O'Neill attacked Naghtan's castle [Castlefinn], namely, Caislen-na-Finne, and continued to besiege it for some time...' In 1480 this dispute between the two families was resolved. In 1622, it was described as 're-edified with good additions to it by Sir John Kingsmill' and had a strong bawn (DG079-023002-) adjoining it. In 1618/19 Nicholas Pynnar described the home of Sir John Kingsmill as 'a Bawne of Lime and Stone 100 feet [30.4m] square'. According to local tradition this 17th century bawn known locally as Kingsmill Bawn was not built on the site of the medieval O'Donnell castle (DG079-023001-) but was in the centre of the 17th century village of Castlefinn. The modern R.C church dedicated to St. Mary now occupies the site of the 17th century bawn.</p>		

	<p>As a group these assets derive their significance from their historic value, informing us about key defensive sites and their development pre and post Plantation.</p>
<p>Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance</p>	<p>The setting of these asset is the River Finn and the immediate rural landscape around Castelfinn. The castle is located directly north of the river on the crossing. Castelfinn itself and associated assets is located just north of the river along the current N15, which was the historic road north-east towards Clady, Lifford, Strabane and Derry/Londonderry.</p> <p>Key views from the settlement and associated assets are east to west along the line of the river valley and the N15.</p> <p>This setting within the river valley adjacent to a key historic crossing point over the River Finn is key to understanding the foundation and subsequent development of the Castelfinn. Cultural significance is also derived from the historic value of the assets themselves, in particular the castle site.</p>
<p>Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance</p>	<p>The Development would not affect the relationship between these assets and its immediate rural setting on the River Finn. Direct views to the Development are largely obscured by buildings and trees associated and around the settlement of Castelfinn and Clady.</p> <p>Even if visible, the Development is located over 14 km to the east within the distant uplands of Owenreagh Hill. There are no associated assets on Owenreagh Hill itself. Any snatched views above trees or houses would contain the existing windfarm. The introduction of new turbines at a closer proximity and greater height is a barely perceptible change in the wider landscape, one which would not alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for these heritage assets which is the immediate rural landscape around the River Finn. The above means no change is anticipated to the setting of this asset.</p>
<p>Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development</p>	<p>As medium value heritage assets with no change to cultural significance, there is no effect upon these heritage assets from the Development. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>

Table A7.4. 32 Castelfinn Standing Stones

SMR/RMP DG079-031 Standing stone			
SMR/RMP DG079-032 Standing stone			
Designation	2 x Medium Value SMR/RMP assets	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	14.6 km SW of CSA
ES Figures	A7.2.6 A7.4.2		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>Asset DG079-031 records a standing stone measuring 1 m high, being triangular in profile. The standing stone is situated on a level area in generally rich land overlooking the Finn Valley.</p> <p>Asset DG079-032 records a standing stone measuring 1.4 m high × 1.15 m wide × 0.3 m thick. The standing stone is situated on gently rolling pasture land with a good view over the Finn Valley.</p> <p>These assets derive their cultural significance from their ability to inform us about the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age ritual landscape. The asset is related to a series of ritual and funerary monuments located north and south of the River Finn in both upland and lowland locations.</p>		
Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance	<p>The historic setting of these assets is the River Finn and the immediate rural landscape south of the river. Both assets are located on ground with historically good views over the river valley. This historic setting is key to understanding these assets position in the landscape and their relationship with other Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age assets around the River Finn and Deele, in both upland and lowland zones.</p> <p>The historic setting of DG079-031 has been eroded by the introduction of new housing along the NI15, obscuring views to the surrounding landscape. Asset DG079-032 is located within farmland. Much of this farmland can be characterised as Post-Medieval and modern agricultural enclosures, interspersed with hedgerows, copse woodland and modern infrastructure. Whilst this landscape has changed considerably since the assets were constructed, its rural setting with scenic views does contribute to the asset's heritage significance, retaining key views. Additional significance is derived from its research potential for excavation to further inform this period and to refine chronology.</p>		
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>The Development would not affect the relationship between these assets and their immediate rural setting on the River Finn. Direct views to the Development are largely obscured by buildings and trees around the settlements of Castelfinn and Clady.</p> <p>Even if visible, the Development is located nearly 15 km to the east within the distant uplands of Owenreagh Hill. There are no associated assets on Owenreagh Hill itself. Any snatched views above trees or houses would contain the existing windfarm. The introduction of new turbines at a closer proximity and greater height is a barely perceptible change in the wider landscape, one which would not alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for these heritage assets which is the immediate rural landscape around the River Finn. The above means no change is anticipated to the setting of this asset.</p>		
Change to Setting /	<p>As medium value heritage assets with no change to cultural significance, there is no effect upon these heritage assets from the Development. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>		

Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development	
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Assets within NW Quadrant

NIAH

Table A7.4. 33 River Foyle

NIAH 40907113 Port Hall (National) NIAH 40907121 Port Hall outbuildings (Regional) NIAH 40906311 Porthall House (Regional) NIAH 40907132 Foyle Bridge (Regional) NIAH 40907133 Island More Bridge (Regional)			
Designation	1 x NIAH Nationally Important assets, 4 x NIAH Regionally Important asset	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	7.5 km NW of CSA
ES Figures	A7.2.8 A7.4.2		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>NIAH asset 40907113 records a detached five-bay two-storey over basement former country house with attic level, built c. 1746, and located to the west of the River Foyle. It connects to the country road to Lifford via a long formal driveway. The house has an associated complex of two-storey outbuildings to the rear (east) set perpendicular to house alignment (40907121). The remains of a walled garden with rubble stone walls lined internally with brick along with a formal garden are located to the south. Outbuildings and modern outbuildings are located to the north-east. This small-scale Palladian country house is arguably the finest building of its type and date in Donegal. The symmetry of the building is further enhanced by the tree lined approach avenue and the flanking rear warehouses (see 40907120), which also acted as a port along the River Foyle.</p> <p>NIAH asset 40906311 records a detached five-bay two-storey country house, built c. 1860 and located immediately north of Port Hall (40907113). Porthall House is a well-proportioned middle-sized county house, of mid-19th century appearance. The house retains its early form and character despite some alterations. Its visual appeal and integrity are enhanced by the retention of salient fabric such as the natural slate roof and the timber sliding sash windows. The surviving outbuildings to the rear add provide an interesting historical insight into the resources required to run and maintain a modest estate in Ireland during the 19th century. This fine house may incorporate the fabric of an earlier house to site, which was in existence in c. 1837. This building is an interesting feature in the rural landscape to the north of Lifford and is an integral element of the built heritage of the local area.</p> <p>This pair of assets contribute to our understanding of settlement and economy of the middle classes around Lifford across the 18th and 19th centuries. These assets derive their cultural significance from their intrinsic architectural and historic value.</p> <p>NIAH asset 40907132 records Five-span bridge carrying former Dundalk (Barrack Street) to Derry (Foyle Road) railway line over the River Foyle, built c. 1880 and located to the north of Lifford. The asset is now in use as a road bridge after the railway closed in 1965. The asset retains its original form and character despite the closure of the railway line in 1965 and its subsequent conversion to a road bridge. This bridge appears to have replaced an earlier wooden bridge to site, which is indicated on the Valuation map of the area c. 1860 as a ‘wooden bridge’.</p> <p>NIAH asset records the remains of eight-span bridge carrying former Dundalk (Barrack Street) to Derry (Foyle Road) railway line over the River Foyle, built c.</p>		

	<p>1880. Located to the north of Lifford, the bridge spans the border with Northern Ireland but is no longer in use.</p> <p>These bridges form part of a group of structures associated with the formerly extensive railway network in Donegal, and they are an integral element of the extensive built heritage and transport history of the county. It is a feature of some historic interest in the landscape to the north of Lifford. The assets derive their cultural significance from their architectural and historic value.</p>
<p>Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance</p>	<p>The setting of these assets is the River Foyle and its immediate rural surroundings. These assets were originally constructed in countryside to the north of Lifford. This rural setting has largely been retained. This rural setting allows us to appreciate the Country Houses and associated grounds in isolation, as was intended during construction. Key views are also retained thanks to the lack of development around these assets. Port Hall principal elevation faces west along the east to west aligned tree lined avenue. Key views are west along the avenue and east to the river. The key views for Porthall House are the same. The key views for the railway bridge are north to south along the length of the river.</p> <p>The setting of these assets, along with their historic and architectural value contribute to their overall cultural significance.</p>
<p>Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance</p>	<p>The Development would not affect the relationship between these assets and their immediate setting around the River Foyle and bordering farmland. From the Country Houses, views east towards the Development are likely to take in the existing windfarm within the distant rural landscape. The introduction of new turbines at a closer proximity and greater height would be a negligible change in the wider landscape, which would not alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for these heritage assets. This would represent a negligible change to the setting of these assets.</p> <p>Views east from the railway bridges would not impact key views. The above means no change is anticipated to the setting of these assets.</p>
<p>Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development</p>	<p>As high and medium value heritage assets with a negligible change to cultural significance, there is a minor/negligible effect to 40907113, 40907121 and 40906311 from the Development. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p> <p>The remaining medium value assets will undergo no change to their cultural significance. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>

Table A7.4. 34 Lifford and environs

NIAH 40835026 Drumboy House (Regional) NIAH 40835028 Croghan House (Regional) NIAH 40907130 Coneyburrow House (Regional) NIAH 40907140 Russborough House (Regional)			
Designation	4 x NIAH Regionally Important asset	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	7.9 km NW of CSA
ES Figures	A7.2.8 A7.4.2		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>NIAH asset 40835026 records a detached three-bay two-storey house, built c. 1880 and located on the western outskirts of Lifford in Drumboy. The houses visual expression and integrity are enhanced by the retention of salient fabric such as the timber sliding sash windows and the glazed doors to the main entrance. Drumboy House is an integral element of the built heritage of the local area and is an attractive feature to the north-west of Lifford.</p> <p>NIAH asset 40835028 records a detached two-bay two-storey over basement house, built c. 1850 and located in countryside to the south-west of Lifford. The house is located within mature grounds with extensive tree planting to the south and west. Croghan House retains much of its original form and character despite some alterations and the construction of a return to the west. Croghan House was the home of James Crochrane (1801-87) c. 1850. The Crochranes were a prominent family in the area during the 19th century and several houses are associated with the family. It was later the home of the Revd. John McClintock in 1881, rector of the Church of Ireland church at Lifford (see 40835001) in 1881. This suggests that this building may have been formerly a Church of Ireland Rectory on a temporary basis. There was formerly a complex of three outbuildings to the west but these have been heavily altered or rebuilt. There appears to have been a small walled garden to the north of the house, now removed (Ordnance Survey twenty-five inch map of c. 1905) and a gate lodge to the east at the start of the long approach avenue to the house, now also demolished.</p> <p>NIAH asset 40907130 records a detached three-bay two-storey rendered house, built c. 1910 and located on Castlefinn Road to the south of Lifford. Coneyburrow House is aligned parallel to road with driveway to front (south-west) and mature trees to site. Ruinous outbuilding are located to the rear. The house incorporates the fabric of an earlier house to site and retains its early form and character to the front elevation. Its visual appeal and integrity are enhanced by the retention of salient fabric such as the natural slate roof and timber sliding sash windows. This building is an interesting feature in the south-western approach road into Lifford and is an integral element of the built heritage of the local area.</p> <p>NIAH asset 40970140 records a detached three-bay two-storey house on complex irregular-plan, built c. 1910 and located on Castlefinn Road to the south of Lifford. Russborough House is set back from road in own grounds to the south of the centre of Lifford.</p> <p>The house retains its early form and character to the front elevation despite being extended to the rear. Its visual appeal and integrity are enhanced by the retention of salient fabric such as the natural slate roof and timber sliding sash windows with distinctive two-over-four pane arrangement. This building was originally built as a private house at the start of the 20th century and is one of a number of</p>		

	<p>houses of its type and date located in the fringes of Lifford. It was later hugely extended to the rear (south) for use as a hotel by 1950. This building is an interesting feature in the south-western approach road into Lifford and is an integral element of the built heritage of the local area.</p> <p>As a group these assets contribute to our understanding of settlement and economy of the middle classes around Lifford in the late 19th and 20th centuries. These assets derive their cultural significance from their intrinsic architectural and historic value.</p>
<p>Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance</p>	<p>The setting of these assets is the semi-rural suburbs of Lifford. These assets were originally constructed in countryside on the rural periphery of Lifford, but urban expansion during the 20th century has eroded the legibility of this rural setting. The houses, with the exception of 40835028, are now within close proximity to later development making up the suburbs of Lifford.</p> <p>The setting of these assets within the semi-rural periphery of Lifford aids our understanding of these assets a Country Houses owned by the middle classes of Lifford. With the exception of 40835028 their historic rural setting has been largely eroded by later development. Their cultural significance is now largely derived from their historic and architectural value.</p>
<p>Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance</p>	<p>The Development would not affect the relationship between these assets and their immediate setting in the semi-rural landscape around Lifford. Direct views to the Development from 40907130 and 40835026 are largely obscured by trees of their associated estates and/or other buildings. For the remaining assets views towards the Development would take in the existing windfarm. The introduction of new turbines at a closer proximity and greater height is a barely perceptible change in the wider landscape, which however, would not alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for these heritage assets which is the immediate semi-rural landscape around the Lifford. None of the assets have any historic links to Owenreagh Hill itself. The above means no change is anticipated to the setting of these assets.</p>
<p>Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development</p>	<p>As medium value heritage assets with no change to cultural significance, there is no effect to these heritage assets from the Development. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>

Table A7.4. 35 Buildings along R625

NIAH 40906314 Lisieux House (Regional) NIAH 40906312 House (Regional) NIAH 40907111 House (Regional) NIAH 40907122 Regional House (Regional) NIAH 40907131 Hall Green Farm (house) (Regional) NIAH 40907117 Clonleigh House (walled garden, outbuilding) (Regional) NIAH 40907120 Clonleigh House (gate lodge) (Regional) NIAH 40907127 demesne walls/gates/railings for Clonleigh House (Regional) NIAH 40907114 Windmill (Regional) NIAH 40907125 Kiln (Regional) NIAH 40906315 Bridge (Regional)			
Designation	11 x NIAH Regionally Important asset	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	8.3 km NW of CSA
ES Figures	A7.2.8 A7.4.2		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>NIAH asset 40906314 records a detached three-bay two-storey house with dormer attic level, built c. 1910, located to the west of the R625, north of Lifford. This building represents a good surviving example of an early 20th to the built heritage of the local area. The simple outbuilding to the south-west and the gateway with attractive hooped wrought-iron gates adds to the setting and context. Occupying mature if overgrown grounds to the north of Lifford, this house makes a positive contribution to the rural landscape.</p> <p>NIAH asset 40906312 records a detached five-bay two-storey house, built c. 1800 and located adjacent to Lisieux House. This building is of a type that was a ubiquitous feature of the rural Irish landscape but is now becoming increasingly rare due to demolition and insensitive alteration. This building makes a positive contribution to the rural landscape to the north-west of Lifford and is an addition to the built heritage of the local area.</p> <p>NIAH asset 40907111 records a detached three-bay two-storey house, built c. 1880 and located to the west of the R625. The two simple outbuildings to the east add to the setting and context while the boundary walls and the attractive wrought-iron gates to the main entrance with twisted flat bars complete the setting. This building is an interesting addition to the landscape to the north of Lifford and is an element of the built heritage of the local area.</p> <p>NIAH asset 40907122 records a Detached three-bay two-storey house on T-shaped plan, built c. 1910 located in countryside west of the R625. Located in attractive mature grounds in the rural countryside to the north of Lifford, this house is an addition to the built heritage of the local area.</p> <p>NIAH asset 40907131 records a detached five-bay single-storey over basement house on L-shaped plan with attic level, built c. 1750 and possibly retaining fabric of earlier house to site, c. 1611. The house is located to the west of the R625. This house was formerly known as Longvale House and was reputedly originally built in 1611 by Col. Thomas Keyes. Keyes served under Sir Richard Hansard who was granted the lands of Lifford during the Plantation period and greatly redeveloped the town thereafter. Hansard granted Keyes a plot of land described as ‘one sesiagh’ on which to build a house, c. 1611. Thomas Keyes had a successful career and served as</p>		

	<p>Sheriff of Londonderry/Derry in 1623. The building has been well-maintained and despite the loss of many original features, the form and character of the building has been retained. This building is an interesting addition to the built heritage and social history of the local area.</p> <p>NIAH assets 40907117, 40907120 and 40907127 record a series of structures associated with the now demolished Clonleigh House. Clonleigh House itself was built by the Knox family during the early part of the 19th century. The outbuildings and Clonleigh House itself were described as 'lately built' in the Ordnance Survey Memoirs of c. 1835. The walled garden also survives in relatively intact condition with a few breaches. This is robustly built using rubble stone masonry and is lined internally with brick to retain heat for the fruit trees that formerly planted alongside the walls. This walled garden would have been used to grow produce for use in the house. This complex of outbuildings and walled garden forms part of a group of related structures along with the gateway (40907127) and gate lodge (see 40907120) to the south and acts as an historical reminder of Clonleigh House and the Knox family that built it. As a group these assets contribute to our understanding of settlement and economy of the upper and middle classes around Lifford and Donegal in the 17th through 19th centuries. These assets derive their cultural significance from their intrinsic architectural and historic value.</p> <p>The remaining assets are associated with the county's industrial heritage. NIAH asset 40907114 records a freestanding single-bay three-stage former windmill on circular-plan, built c. 1780 and located within farmland to the west of the R625. There were very few windmills in Donegal at any stage, and an 1840 inventory of windmills in Ireland only records three in the county at the time. NIAH asset 40907125 records a freestanding two-bay lime kiln on rectangular-plan, erected c. 1860 located beside a body of water to the east of the R625. This was one of a number of lime kilns in the local area c. 1905 associated with limestone quarries adjacent to the north. The scale of this double kiln suggests that it formed part of an industrial site as opposed to being used by a local farmer to supply his needs. This simple feature is an interesting feature in the landscape to the north of Lifford and is an integral element of the built heritage of the local area. NIAH asset 40906315 records a Single-arched bridge carrying the R625 over the Swilly Burn, built c. 1870 and possibly containing earlier fabric. These assets contribute to our understanding of the area's industrial heritage and economy during the 18th and 19th century. The chiefly derive their cultural significance from their historic value.</p>
<p>Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance</p>	<p>The setting of these assets is the rural landscape immediately east and west of the R625, a historic route north and south from Lifford. These assets are all located north of Lifford in open countryside free from large scale residential or commercial development.</p> <p>The rural setting of these assets is largely retained, with historic views largely unaltered, except for the intrusion of modern infrastructure such as road widening and improvements and electrical infrastructure. This rural setting allows us to appreciate these houses and industrial assets in an environment close to that in existence during their construction. Key views from these assets are over the immediate fields east and west of the R625. The setting of these assets, along with their historic and architectural value contribute to their overall cultural significance.</p>

Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	The Development would not affect the relationship between these assets and their immediate rural setting around the R625, a historic route north and south from Lifford. Views east towards the Development are likely to take in the existing windfarm within the distant rural landscape. The introduction of new turbines at a closer proximity and greater height would be a barely perceptible change in the wider landscape, which would not alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for these heritage assets. None of the assets have any historic links to Owenreagh Hill itself. The above means no change is anticipated to the setting of these assets.
Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development	As medium value heritage assets with no change to cultural significance, there is no effect to these heritage assets from the Development. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.

Table A7.4. 36 Lifford to Ballindrait

NIAH 40834001 Cavanacor House (Regional) NIAH 40834002 Ballindrait Presbyterian Manse (Regional) NIAH 40834003 St. Patrick’s Catholic Church (Regional) NIAH 40834006 Outbuilding (Regional) NIAH 40834007 House (Regional)			
Designation	5 x NIAH Regionally Important asset	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	8.5 km NW of CSA
ES Figures	A7.2.8 A7.4.2		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>NIAH asset 40834001 records a detached five-bay two-storey ‘L’-plan country house, built c.1770 and possibly containing earlier fabric of c.1610. The asset takes in the house, outbuildings and walled garden. The asset derives its cultural significance from its architectural and historic value. Architectural elements include the retention of salient fabric, including timber sash windows, original doors, well-detailed entablature and a delicate fanlight provides an attractive central focus to the main elevation. Much of the interior detailing also survives, including timber panelling to some of the front rooms. Local historians claim that the army of James II camped at Cavanacor on their way to the Siege of Derry in 1689, and on the 20th of April of that year James II is said to have dined here during the siege. Seemingly, Cavanacor was later afforded James's protection and was one of the few houses in this part of Donegal that was spared being burnt to the ground during the retreat of his armies following the Siege.</p> <p>NIAH asset 40834002 records a detached three-bay two-storey Presbyterian manse with outbuildings, built c. 1830 and altered or rebuilt c. 1880. The house is set back from road in own grounds in the rural countryside to the south-east of Ballindrait and to the north-west of Lifford. The associated Presbyterian church is located at Ballindrait. The house derives its cultural significance from its architectural and historic value. Key architectural elements are the central porch, the building has been classically composed with a regular fenestration pattern, enhanced by the timber sliding sash windows. The four prominent red brick chimneystacks, bracketed eaves with exposed rafter ends and the wavy bargeboards to the gable ends all add interest to the roofscape.</p> <p>NIAH asset 40834003 records a Freestanding Catholic church on polygonal cruciform-plan, built over 1962-4 and altered 1994. This church was built to designs by the eminent architect Liam McCormick (1916-96) who is considered the father of modern Irish church architecture. This church replaced an earlier church that was built in 1828, itself replacing an earlier Catholic church to site built during the late eighteenth century that was one of the first Catholic churches built in Donegal during Penal times. The early nineteenth-century church was demolished after the construction of this present edifice but the bell tower remains (see 40843004) to the west of the site. This large-scale contemporary church is a striking feature in the rural landscape to the south-east of Ballindrait and is an integral element of the built heritage of County Donegal. This asset derives its cultural significance from its architectural and communal value.</p> <p>NIAH asset 40834006 records a detached eight-bay two-storey outbuilding, built c. 1910. These agricultural outbuildings have retained their original form and</p>		

	<p>character and represent one of the most appealing complexes of its type in the Ballindrait and Lifford area. This agricultural complex is built in the Laggan, one of the most fertile parts of County Donegal, and is an integral element of the built heritage of the local area. This asset derives its cultural significance from its historic and architectural value.</p> <p>NIAH asset 40834007 records a detached three-bay single-storey with attic level former local authority house, built c. 1910. The buildings have retained its original form and character. Its integrity is enhanced by the retention of its original fittings to the openings and the attractive graded natural slate roof. It is construction using good quality rubble stone masonry with unusually high-quality dressed quoins to the corners that are not commonly found on small-scale structures of its type and date. The house may have been originally built by the relevant local authority, and it dates to a period when a great many houses of this type were built in Ireland following the passing of the various Land and Labourers' Acts (c. 1883 - 1921) by the British Parliament in the late-19th and early-20th centuries. Building such as these are a ubiquitous feature of the outskirts of many Irish towns and villages, and indeed the Irish rural countryside. The asset derives its cultural significance from its historic and architectural value.</p> <p>As a group these assets contribute to our understanding of settlement, economy and religious practice in rural Ireland throughout the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries.</p>
<p>Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance</p>	<p>The setting of this assets 40834002, 40834003, 40834006 and 40834007 is the R267 road connecting Lifford and Ballindrait, and the immediate rural landscape fronting this road. The assets are all dotted along and front on to this public carriageway. The setting of these assets contributes to their cultural significance by aiding the understanding of the communities they serve and their role as dwellings and public buildings within the rural communities of Lifford and Ballindrait. Whilst setting does contribute to the cultural significance of these assets, this is primarily derived from their architectural and communal value.</p> <p>Asset 40834001 is located north of the Deelee River, in more open countryside. The setting of this asset is the rural landscape north of the Deelee River, east of Ballindrait. This rural setting contributes to our understanding of the asset as a Country House, with the retention of the open rural landscape allowing us to appreciate the house in the environment it was constructed. The house also derives cultural significance from its architectural value.</p>
<p>Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance</p>	<p>The Development would not affect the relationship between these assets and its immediate rural setting between Lifford and Ballindrait. Direct views to the Development are largely obscured by buildings and trees associated and around the settlement of Lifford. The exception to this being asset 40834001, which has partial long distance views towards the Development.</p> <p>Even if visible, the Development is located 8.5 km to the east within the distant uplands of Owenreagh Hill. There are no associated assets on Owenreagh Hill itself. Any snatched views above trees or houses would contain the existing windfarm. The introduction of new turbines at a closer proximity and greater height is a barely perceptible change in the wider landscape, which however, would not alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for these heritage assets which is the immediate rural landscape around the Lifford and Ballindrait. The above means no change is anticipated to the setting of these assets.</p>
<p>Change to Setting /</p>	<p>As medium value heritage asset with no change to cultural significance, there is no effect upon these heritage assets from the Development. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>

**Heritage
Significance as
a Result of the
Development**

Table A7.4. 37 Buildings along N15

NIAH 40907950 Inchenagh House (Regional)			
Designation	1 x NIAH Regionally Important asset	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	9 km W of CSA
ES Figures	A7.2.8 A7.4.2		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>NIAH asset 40907950 records a detached three-bay two-storey irregular-plan house, built c.1890 and located south of Lifford, west of the N15, the historic route between Lifford and Clady. Inchenagh House is an impressive Edwardian-style dwelling with gables and a varied roof-line, which has clearly retained its early form and character and key 'Arts and Crafts' features. Many original features remain, including polygonal chimney pots and timber sash windows. The garages are a relatively rare building type, their red brick walling contrasting with the more elegant stonework of the house, but with similar bargeboards.</p> <p>The house is set back from the N15 in a small wooded estate. The house is surrounded by trees on all sides with very limited external views.</p> <p>These assets contribute to our understanding of settlement and economy of the upper and middle classes around Lifford and Donegal across the 19th and 20th centuries. These assets derive their cultural significance from their intrinsic architectural and historic value.</p>		
Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance	<p>The setting of these assets is the rural landscape immediately and west of the R15, a historic route north and south between Lifford and Clady. This asset is located south of Lifford in open countryside free from large scale residential or commercial development.</p> <p>The rural setting of these assets is largely retained, with the enclosed wooded estate being retained, retaining the privacy to residents and guests intended during construction. Key views from the assets are internal to the garden and small wooded estate.</p>		
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>The Development would not affect the relationship between these assets and their immediate rural setting around the R15, a historic route north and south between Lifford and Clady. The wooded estate and gardens surrounding the house are likely to block all views to the Development. Even if snatched views are possible, the introduction of new turbines at a closer proximity and greater height would be a barely perceptible change in the wider landscape, which would not alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for this heritage asset. Inchenagh House has no historic links to Owenreagh Hill itself. The above means no change is anticipated to the setting of these assets.</p>		
Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development	<p>As a medium value heritage asset with no change to cultural significance, there is no effect to the heritage assets from the Development. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>		

Table A7.4. 38 Lifford standing stones

SMR/RMP DG071-003002 Standing stone			
SMR/RMP DG071-005 Standing stone			
Designation	2 x Medium Value SMR/RMP assets	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	7.9 km NW of CSA
ES Figures	A7.2.8 A7.4.2		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>Asset DG071-005 records a 'Standing Stone' marked on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map and shown untitled on the 2nd edition. There are no visible remains. The asset is situated on good land with extensive views, just to the south of Lifford and to the River Finn/River Mourne.</p> <p>Asset DG071-003002 records a 'Standing Stone' marked on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map and shown untitled on the 2nd edition. There are no visible remains. The asset is situated on rough, wet, low-lying land, to the north of Drumboy, south of the Deelee River.</p> <p>These assets derive their cultural significance from their ability to inform us about the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age ritual landscape. The asset is related to a series of ritual and funerary monuments located north and south of the River Deelee and River Finn in both upland and lowland locations.</p>		
Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance	<p>The historic setting of these assets is the river terrace between the Croaghan Hills, to the south and the Rivers Deelee and Finn to the north and east. Both assets are located on ground with historically good views over the River Finn. This historic setting is key to understanding these assets position in the landscape and their relationship with other Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age assets around the River Finn and Deelee, in both upland and lowland zones.</p> <p>The historic setting of DG071-005 has been eroded by the introduction of new housing to the south of Lifford, obscuring views to the river valley east of the asset. Asset DG071-003002 is located within farmland in more open countryside. Much of this farmland can be characterised as Post-Medieval and modern agricultural enclosures, interspersed with hedgerows, copse woodland and modern infrastructure. Whilst this landscape has changed considerably since the assets were constructed, its rural setting with scenic views does contribute to the asset's heritage significance, retaining key views. Additional significance is derived from its research potential for excavation to further inform this period and to refine chronology.</p>		
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>The Development would not affect the relationship between these assets and their immediate rural setting on the Rivers Deelee and Finn. Direct views to the Development from DG071-005 are partially obscured by buildings and trees associated and around the settlement of Lifford.</p> <p>Even if visible, the Development is located nearly 8 km to the east within the distant uplands of Owenreagh Hill. There are no associated assets on Owenreagh Hill itself. Any snatched views above trees or houses would contain the existing windfarm. The introduction of new turbines at a closer proximity and greater height is a barely perceptible change in the wider landscape, one which would not alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for these heritage assets which is the immediate rural landscape around the River Finn. The above means no change is anticipated to the setting of this asset.</p>		

Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development	As medium value heritage assets with no change to cultural significance, there is no effect upon these heritage assets from the Development. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.
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Table A7.4. 39 Deelee River South settlement

SMR/RMP DG071-001 Ringfort - rath			
Designation	1 x Medium Value SMR/RMP assets	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	7.3 km NW of CSA
ES Figures	A7.2.8 A7.4.2		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>Asset DG071-001 records a Rath measuring 41.5 m across. The earthwork survives as a circular area enclosed by a low earthen bank. There are many gaps in the bank but none an entrance. The interior is featureless except for the stumps of felled mature trees. The latter plus the insubstantial nature of the bank might indicate a late date for the feature. A field boundary bisects the asset east to west. DG071-001 is located on a low ridge of land parallel to and in the flood plain of the River Foyle, which is positioned to the east.</p> <p>These assets derive its cultural significance from its ability to inform us about late Prehistoric to early Christian settlement patterns around the River Foyle. The asset also retains research potential for further excavation, helping to refine chronologies for this asset type.</p>		
Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance	<p>The historic setting of these assets is the rural landscape just above the flood plain of the River Foyle, Rocky Hill to the west and the river to the east.</p> <p>The asset is located on ground with good views over the River Foyle. This historic setting is key to understanding these assets position in the landscape and their relationship with other Late Prehistoric and Early Christian settlement sites dotted along the length of and on higher ground above the River Foyle.</p> <p>The historic rural setting of has been largely retained. Asset DG071-001 is located within farmland in more open countryside. Much of this farmland can be characterised as Post-Medieval and modern agricultural enclosures, interspersed with hedgerows, copse woodland and modern infrastructure. Whilst this landscape has changed considerably since the assets were constructed, its rural setting with scenic views does contribute to the asset's heritage significance, retaining key views. Additional significance is derived from its research potential for excavation to further inform this period and to refine chronology.</p>		
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>The Development would not affect the relationship between these assets and their immediate rural setting on the River Foyle.</p> <p>The Development is located nearly 8 km to the east within the distant uplands of Owenreagh Hill. There are no associated assets on Owenreagh Hill itself. The existing turbines are visible in views south-east. The introduction of new turbines at a closer proximity and greater height would be barely perceptible change in the wider landscape, one which would not alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for these heritage assets which is the immediate rural landscape around the River Foyle. The above means no change is anticipated to the setting of this asset.</p>		
Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a	<p>As medium value heritage assets with no change to cultural significance, there is no effect upon these heritage assets from the Development. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>		

Result of the Development	
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Table A7.4. 40 Carrigans standing stones

SMR/RMP DG055-017 Standing stone SMR/RMP DG055-020 Standing stone SMR/RMP DG055-021 Standing stone SMR/RMP DG055-023001 Standing stone SMR/RMP DG055-023002 Standing stone SMR/RMP DG055-027 Standing stone			
Designation	6 x Medium Value SMR/RMP assets	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	14 km NW of CSA
ES Figures	A7.2.8 A7.4.2		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>Asset DG055-017 records a Standing Stone located on the southern edge of an upland zone above the River Foyle, located to the south. No other information is provided by the SMR.</p> <p>Asset DG055-020 records a Standing Stone measuring 6 ft × 3 ft × 2 ft and now thought buried. The asset is situated on a shoulder of a low rise which slopes down south-east to the River Foyle</p> <p>Asset DG055-021 records a Standing Stone, located in farmland above the River Foyle, west of Carrigans. No other information is provided by the SMR.</p> <p>DG055-023001/023002 records a pair of standing stones noted on the OS 6-inch maps. Only one is now standing, measuring .94 m high × 0.8 m wide × 0.8 m thick. The other stone, 2.94 m long × 0.84 m wide × 0.48 m thick is now lying beside it but part of it is un-weathered indicating that it was once standing. The stones are situated in a low-lying position on good level farmland to the west of the River Foyle.</p> <p>DG055-027 records a standing stone measuring 2.2 m high × 1.34 m wide × 0.48 m thick. The asset is situated on a level shoulder of land above a tributary of the River Foyle to the north, with the river itself to the east.</p> <p>These assets derive their cultural significance from their ability to inform us about the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age ritual landscape. The assets form a group of related ritual and funerary monuments located along the length of the River Foyle.</p>		
Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance	<p>The setting of these assets is the river terrace and associated low hills above the River Foyle, between the Dooish Mountain to the west and the river to the east. Key views are east towards the River valley. This historic setting is key to understanding these assets position in the landscape and their relationship with other Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age assets around the River Foyle, as well as likely contemporary settlement sites, exploiting the river for resources and movement.</p> <p>Additional significance is derived from its research potential for excavation to further inform this period and to refine chronology.</p>		
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>Views east across the River Foyle take in the distant uplands of Owenreagh Hill, although Slievekirk Hill is more noticeable and closer to the west bank of the River Foyle. Views from DG055-027 are obscured by vegetation.</p> <p>The Development would not affect the relationship between these assets and their immediate rural setting on the River Foyle.</p>		

	<p>Even where visible, the Development is located over 14 km to the east within the distant uplands of Owenreagh Hill. There are no associated assets on Owenreagh Hill itself. Any views would contain the existing windfarm. The introduction of new turbines at a closer proximity and greater height is a barely perceptible change in the wider landscape, one which would not alter the understanding or key aspects of setting for these heritage assets which is the immediate rural landscape around the River Foyle. The above means no change is anticipated to the setting of this asset.</p>
Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development	<p>As medium value heritage assets with no change to cultural significance, there is no effect upon these heritage assets from the Development. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>

Table A7.4. 41 Carrigans Castle Site**SMR/RMP DG055-022 Castle**

Designation	1 x Medium Value SMR/RMP assets	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	14 km NW of CSA
ES Figures	A7.2.8 A7.4.2		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>Asset DG055-022 records a 16th century castle marked on Mercator's map of 1580. Carrigans Castle was built by O'Donnell and occupied by his mother until 1600. No visible trace of this castle survives and its exact location is unknown, although it would presumably have been located close to or above the River Foyle to monitor and control movements.</p> <p>This asset derives its significance from its ability to inform us about the Medieval and Early Post-Medieval centres of power and elite defended sites.</p>		
Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance	<p>The setting of this asset is the river terrace and associated low hills above the River Foyle, in or around the settlement of Carrigan. valley. Key views would have been over the river and immediate rural periphery of Carrigans.</p> <p>This river setting is key to understanding the rationale for building a centre of power at this location, being a strategic site for controlling the river and movements along that river. Additional significance is derived from the asset's historic association with the O'Donnell Clan.</p>		
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>Views east across the River Foyle from Carrigan are partly obscured from the modern expansion of the settlement beyond its historic core, where presumably the castle was located.</p> <p>The Development would not affect the relationship between these assets and their immediate rural setting on the River Foyle.</p> <p>Even if visible from asset DG055-022, the Development is located over 14 km to the east within the distant uplands of Owenreagh Hill. There are no associated assets on Owenreagh Hill itself. Any views would contain the existing windfarm. The introduction of new turbines at a closer proximity and</p>		

	<p>greater height is a barely perceptible change in the wider landscape, one which would not alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for these heritage assets which is the immediate rural landscape around the River Foyle. The above means no change is anticipated to the setting of this asset.</p>
Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development	<p>As medium value heritage assets with no change to cultural significance, there is no effect upon these heritage assets from the Development. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>

Table A7.4. 42 St Johnstone Historic Town

SMR/RMP DG063-003 Historic Town			
Designation	1 x Medium Value SMR/RMP assets	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	13.2 km SW of CSA
ES Figures	A7.2.8 A7.4.2		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>St Johnstone was not on the original lists for the plantation of Ulster and appears in 1618 as a fully-fledged new town. The town was situated in the old parish of Taughboyne, some 3km north of St. Johnstown, where the Parish Church remained.</p> <p>The land of St Johnstown, then called "Dromtoolan alias Cashelduffe", was granted to Ludovic Hamilton, duke of Lennox, on condition that he should introduce thirteen English or Scottish men, "principally artificers", within the space of four years and build houses for them. The adult population in the census of c. 1659 is given as 19 English and Scots, and 18 Irish making a total of 37, the second smallest borough population (after Killybegs) in Ulster. In</p> <p>The physical layout of the town is described in the Urban Survey as 'The street plan is linear consisting of one main street running E-W, intersected by a narrower street running N-S, past the unfinished parish church. The manner in which the present Derry Road cuts through the town indicates that it is not original. The marketplace was evidently in the main street which was made broad in order to accommodate it. The original patent stipulates that the market should be held on Mondays' (Bradley & Dunne 1989, 61-2).</p> <p>This asset derives its significance from its historic value, informing us about new settlements founded in the early 17th century as part of the Plantation of Ulster.</p>		
Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance	<p>The setting of these asset is the River Foyle and the immediate rural landscape around the settlement. St Johnstone itself is located on the historic road north to Derry/Londonderry.</p> <p>This setting adjacent to the river, on the road to Derry is key to understanding the foundation of St Johnstone. Cultural significance is also derived from the historic value as a Plantation settlement.</p>		
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>The Development would not affect the relationship between this asset and its immediate rural setting on the River Foyle. Direct views to the Development are obscured by buildings and trees associated and around the settlement of St Johnstone.</p> <p>Even where visible, the Development is located over 13 km to the south-east within the distant uplands of Owenreagh Hill. There are no associated assets on Owenreagh Hill itself. Any snatched views above trees or houses would contain the existing windfarm. The introduction of new turbines at a closer proximity and greater height is a barely perceptible change in the wider landscape, one which would not alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for these heritage assets which is the immediate rural landscape around the River Foyle. The above means no change is anticipated to the setting of this asset.</p>		
Change to Setting / Heritage	<p>As medium value heritage assets with no change to cultural significance, there is no effect upon these heritage assets from the Development. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>		

Significance as a Result of the Development	
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Table A7.4. 43 Dooish Mountain standing Stone

SMR/RMP DG062-039 Standing stone			
Designation	6 x Medium Value SMR/RMP assets	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	14 km NW of CSA
ES Figures	A7.2.8 A7.4.2		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>Asset DG062-039 records a large, irregularly-shaped stone tapering to a point. Adjacent to the foot of the stone are three large irregularly-shaped stones. The standing stone is located on north-north-west-facing slope of a prominent drumlin ridge.</p> <p>This is a prominent feature on the landscape and is known in the locality as an ancient monument. Accordingly, an oval-shaped area (dims. 8 m x 3.5 m) around the stone has been left untilled.</p> <p>These assets derive its cultural significance from its ability to inform us about the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age ritual landscape. The assets form a group of related ritual and funerary monuments located along the length of the River Foyle.</p>		
Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance	<p>The setting of these assets is the foothills of the Dooish Mountain, located to the north-west. The standing stones sit above a burn feeding onto the River Foyle, located in the lowlands to the east.</p> <p>Key views are towards Dooish Mountain and east to the River valley, although the river itself is not visible.</p> <p>This historic setting is key to understanding these assets position in the landscape and their relationship with other Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age assets around the River Foyle, as well as likely contemporary settlement sites, exploiting the river for resources and movement.</p> <p>Additional significance is derived from its research potential for excavation to further inform this period and to refine chronology.</p>		
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>Views east across the River Foyle take in the distant uplands of Owenreagh Hill, although Slievekirk Hill is more noticeable and closer to the west bank of the River Foyle.</p> <p>The Development would not affect the relationship between these assets and their immediate rural setting adjacent to Dooish Mountain and a burn feeding into the River Foyle.</p> <p>Even where visible, the Development is located 14 km to the east within the distant uplands of Owenreagh Hill. There are no associated assets on Owenreagh Hill itself. Any views would contain the existing windfarm. The introduction of new turbines at a closer proximity and greater height is a barely perceptible change in the wider landscape, one which would not alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for these heritage assets which is the immediate rural landscape around Dooish Mountain. The above means no change is anticipated to the setting of this asset.</p>		
Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as	<p>As medium value heritage assets with no change to cultural significance, there is no effect upon these heritage assets from the Development. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>		

a Result of the Development	
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Table A7.4. 44 Swilly Burn Settlement sites

SMR/RMP DG062-022 Ringfort – unclassified SMR/RMP DG062-023 Ringfort – cashel SMR/RMP DG063-006 Ringfort – unclassified SMR/RMP DG063-010 Ringfort – unclassified			
Designation	4 x Medium Value SMR/RMP assets	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	11.4 km NW of CSA
ES Figures	A7.2.8 A7.4.2		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>Asset DG062-022 records a single-ringed 'Fort' marked on the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS 6-inch maps. It was located on good level ground to the north of the Swilly Burn but is no longer visible as an earthwork.</p> <p>Asset DG062-023 records a cashel measuring 21 m × 14.5 m. An oval enclosure set in a scarp in the hillside sur-rounded by a collapsed stone wall. It is situated in good land half-way up a slope which looks south over the Lagan Valley/Swilly Burn. The site is densely over-grown. Local tradition claims that it was once used as a graveyard.</p> <p>DG063-006 records a possible ringfort identified through aerial photography and measuring 25m-50m in diameter. This enclosure seems to have been located to one end of a larger oval enclosure half of which is also indicated. The site which is located in generally good land overlooking Lough Foyle to the east.</p> <p>DG063-010 records a ringed 'Fort' marked on the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS 6-inch maps but is no longer visible as an earthwork. It was situated on good land with wide views over the Foyle Valley.</p> <p>These assets derive their cultural significance from its ability to inform us about late Prehistoric to early Christian settlement patterns around the Swilly Burn and River Foyle. These assets also retain research potential for further excavation, helping to refine chronologies for this asset type.</p>		
Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance	<p>The historic setting of these assets is the rural landscape above the flood plain of the River Foyle, between the foothills of Binion Hill and the river.</p> <p>These assets are located on ground with good views over the River Foyle and watercourses such as the Swilly Burn, which feed into the river. This historic setting is key to understanding these assets position in the landscape and their relationship with other Late Prehistoric and Early Christian settlement sites dotted along the length of and on higher ground above the River Foyle.</p> <p>The historic rural setting of has been largely retained, with assets located within farmland in more open countryside. Much of this farmland can be characterised as Post-Medieval and modern agricultural enclosures, interspersed with hedgerows, copse woodland and modern infrastructure. Whilst this landscape has changed considerably since the assets were constructed, its rural setting with scenic views does contribute to the asset's heritage significance, retaining key views. Additional significance is derived from its research potential for excavation to further inform this period and to refine chronology.</p>		
Magnitude of Change to	<p>The Development would not affect the relationship between these assets and their immediate rural setting above the River Foyle.</p> <p>The Development is located over 11 km to the south-east within the distant uplands of Owenreagh Hill. There are no associated assets on Owenreagh Hill</p>		

Cultural Significance	itself. The existing turbines are visible in views south-east. The introduction of new turbines at a closer proximity and greater height would be barely perceptible change in the wider landscape, one which would not alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for these heritage assets which is the immediate rural landscape around the River Foyle. The above means no change is anticipated to the setting of this asset.
Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development	As medium value heritage assets with no change to cultural significance, there is no effect upon these heritage assets from the Development. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.

Table A7.4. 45 Raphoe standing stones

SMR/RMP DG070-002 Standing stone SMR/RMP DG070-005 Standing stone SMR/RMP DG070-006 Standing stone SMR/RMP DG070-007 Standing stone			
Designation	4 x Medium Value SMR/RMP assets	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage assetA7.4	14.5 km NW of CSA
ES Figures	A7.2.8 A7.4.2		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>Asset DG070-002 records a Standing Stone measuring 2-2.5 m high × 0.5 m wide. The standing stone is situated on rolling arable land with views east towards the River Foyle.</p> <p>DG070-005 records a Standing Stone measuring. 2 m high × c. 0.4 m wide. The standing stone is situated on rolling arable land with extensive views east towards the River Foyle and west towards Mongorry Hill.</p> <p>DG070-006 records a Standing Stone measuring 1.5 m high × 0.5 m wide. The standing stone is situated on level, arable land with views east towards the River Foyle.</p> <p>DG070-007 records a Standing Stone marked on the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS 6-inch map and as 'Standing Stone (site of)' on the 3rd edition. There are no visible remains today. The site is located on a gently sloping shoulder of good land which rises to the north-east retaining good views east towards the River Foyle and west towards Mongorry Hill.</p> <p>These assets derive their cultural significance from their ability to inform us about the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age ritual landscape. The assets form a group of related ritual and funerary monuments located along the length of the Rover Foyle.</p>		
Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance	<p>The setting of these assets is a gently sloping terrace of farmland below Mongorry Hill and above the Swilly Burn to the south-east.</p> <p>Key views are east towards the Foyle River valley and west towards Mongorry Hill. This setting is key to understanding these assets position in the landscape and their relationship with other Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age assets around the River Foyle, as well as likely contemporary settlement sites above the river valley.</p> <p>Additional significance is derived from its research potential for excavation to further inform this period and to refine chronology.</p>		
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>Views east across the River Foyle take in the distant uplands of Owenreagh Hill. The Development would not affect the relationship between these assets and their immediate rural setting between Mongorry Hill and the Swilly Burn.</p> <p>In views east, the Development is located over 14 km distant, within the uplands of Owenreagh Hill. There are no associated assets on Owenreagh Hill itself. Any views would contain the existing windfarm. The introduction of new turbines at a closer proximity and greater height is a barely perceptible change in the wider landscape, one which would not alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for these heritage assets which is the immediate rural landscape between</p>		

	Mongorry Hill and the Swilly Burn. The above means no change is anticipated to the setting of this asset.
Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development	As medium value heritage assets with no change to cultural significance, there is no effect upon these heritage assets from the Development. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.

Table A7.4. 46 Ballindrait standing stones

SMR/RMP DG070-031 Standing stone SMR/RMP DG070-032 Standing stone SMR/RMP DG070-033 Standing stone SMR/RMP DG070-034 Standing stone SMR/RMP DG070-047 Standing stone SMR/RMP DG070-048 Standing stone			
Designation	6 x Medium Value SMR/RMP assets	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	10.5 km NW of CSA
ES Figures	A7.2.8 A7.4.2		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>Asset DG070-031 records a small stump of stone not marked on the OS 6-inch maps. It is located in an elevated position on Argery Hill with wide views in all directions.</p> <p>Asset DG070-032 records a 'Standing Stone' marked on the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS 6-inch map and as 'Standing Stone (site of)' on the 3rd edition. There are no visible remains to be seen. The site is situated on good pasture land falling away to the south and west, which take in the key views.</p> <p>Asset DG070-033 records a 'Standing Stone' marked on the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS 6-inch map and as 'Standing Stone (site of)' on the 3rd edition. There are no visible remains to be seen. The asset is located adjacent to DG070-032.</p> <p>Asset DG070-034 records a 'Standing Stone' marked on the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS 6-inch map and as 'Standing Stone (site of)' on the 3rd edition. There are no visible remains to be seen. The site is situated on good land sloping slightly downhill to the south and east, which take in the key views.</p> <p>Asset DG070-047 records a 'Standing Stone' marked on the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS 6-inch map and as 'Standing Stone (site of)' on the 3rd edition. There are no visible remains to be seen. The site is situated on low land beside the River Deelee.</p> <p>Asset DG070-048 records a 'Standing Stone' marked on the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS 6-inch map and as 'Standing Stone (site of)' on the 3rd edition. There are no visible remains to be seen. The site is situated on the side Croaghan Hill, on good land falling away to the north and west.</p> <p>These assets derive their cultural significance from their ability to inform us about the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age ritual landscape. The assets form a group of related ritual and funerary monuments located along the length of the River Foyle and in the hills to the north.</p>		
Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance	<p>The setting of these assets is the Deelee River Valley and the hills above this water course. Key views are along and within this valley as well as to the uplands to the north-east. The Deelee River Valley and the uplands above would have been a focus for contemporary settlement. This historic rural setting has been largely retained, with assets located within farmland in more open countryside. Much of this farmland can be characterised as Post-Medieval and modern agricultural enclosures, interspersed with hedgerows, copse woodland and modern infrastructure. Whilst this landscape has changed considerably since the assets were constructed, its rural setting with scenic views does contribute to the asset's heritage significance, retaining key views. Additional</p>		

	<p>significance is derived from its research potential for excavation to further inform this period and to refine chronology.</p> <p>Additional significance is derived from its research potential for excavation to further inform this period and to refine chronology.</p>
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>Views east across the River Foyle take in partially views of the distant uplands of Owenreagh Hill. The Development would not affect the relationship between these assets and their immediate rural setting around the River Deele.</p> <p>In views east, the Development is located over 10 km distant, within the uplands of Owenreagh Hill. There are no associated assets on Owenreagh Hill itself. Any views would contain the existing windfarm. The introduction of new turbines at a closer proximity and greater height is a barely perceptible change in the wider landscape, one which would not alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for these heritage assets which is the immediate rural landscape around the River Deele. The above means no change is anticipated to the setting of this asset.</p>
Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development	<p>As medium value heritage assets with no change to cultural significance, there is no effect upon these heritage assets from the Development. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>

Table A7.4. 47 Deelee River Prehistoric assets

SMR/RMP DG070-042 Standing stone SMR/RMP DG070-043 Standing stone SMR/RMP DG070-046 Standing stone			
Designation	3 x Medium Value SMR/RMP assets	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	10.5 km NW of CSA
ES Figures	A7.2.8 A7.4.2		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>Asset DG070-042 records a standing stone measuring 2.16 m high × 1.74 m wide × 0.68 m thick. The standing stone is sited in good land on the level summit of a low hill adjacent to Argerly Hill.</p> <p>Asset DG070-043 records a feature first shown on the 1845-7 edition of the OS 6-inch map. The only information about it is contained in an OS 1:2,500 Name Book (1903), where it is described as a 'supposed Giant's Grave' marked by a spread of boulders. Nothing remains of the asset on site.</p> <p>Asset DG070-046 records a feature shown on the original OS 6-inch map (1834-5), where it is named 'Giant's Grave'. It is recorded as standing close to the outside of the road running southwest from Ballindrait, on gently rolling pasture, 600 m south of the Deelee River and overlooked from the south by Croaghan Hill, 1.5 km distant. Nothing remains of the asset on site.</p> <p>These assets derive their cultural significance from their ability to inform us about the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age ritual landscape. The assets form a group of related ritual and funerary monuments located along the length of the River Foyle and in the hills to the north.</p>		
Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance	<p>The setting of these assets is the Deelee River Valley and the hills above this water course. Key views are along and within this valley as well as to the uplands to the north-east. The Deelee River Valley and the uplands above would have been a focus for contemporary settlement. This historic rural setting has been largely retained, with assets located within farmland in more open countryside. Much of this farmland can be characterised as Post-Medieval and modern agricultural enclosures, interspersed with hedgerows, copse woodland and modern infrastructure. Whilst this landscape has changed considerably since the assets were constructed, its rural setting with scenic views does contribute to the asset's heritage significance, retaining key views. Additional significance is derived from its research potential for excavation to further inform this period and to refine chronology.</p> <p>Additional significance is derived from its research potential for excavation to further inform this period and to refine chronology.</p>		
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>Views east across the River Foyle take in partially views of the distant uplands of Owenreagh Hill. The Development would not affect the relationship between these assets and their immediate rural setting around the River Deelee.</p> <p>In views east, the Development is located over 10 km distant, within the uplands of Owenreagh Hill. There are no associated assets on Owenreagh Hill itself. Any views would contain the existing windfarm. The introduction of new turbines at a closer proximity and greater height is a barely perceptible change in the wider landscape, one which would not alter the understanding or keys aspects</p>		

	<p>of setting for these heritage assets which is the immediate rural landscape around the River Dee. The above means no change is anticipated to the setting of this asset.</p>
<p>Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development</p>	<p>As medium value heritage assets with no change to cultural significance, there is no effect upon these heritage assets from the Development. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>

Table A7.4. 48 Croaghan Hill Prehistoric sites

SMR/RMP DG070-074001 Hillfort SMR/RMP DG070-074002 Megalithic tomb - passage tomb			
Designation	2 x Medium Value SMR/RMP assets	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	10.5 km NW of CSA
ES Figures	A7.2.8 A7.4.2		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>Asset DG070-002 records a Passage Tomb located within hillfort DG070-074001 on the summit of Croaghan Hill. It commands an extensive view in all directions and overlooks the group of tombs in Kilmonaster Middle townland, 2.6 km to the west. The tomb measures 21 m by 17.5 m and is 3 m high. Holes are present to the east and west which may relate to entrances.</p> <p>This asset derives its cultural significance from its ability to inform us about the Late Neolithic and later Prehistoric ritual landscape. The assets form a group of related ritual and funerary monuments located on high ground to the south of Deele River.</p> <p>Asset DG070-001 records a hillfort measuring 85 m and taking in a roughly circular area enclosed by a grass-grown collapsed stone wall. There are several gaps in outer wall but one at the south-east could be original and mark an entrance. Near the centre of the interior is passage-tomb DG070-074002. The site is situated on the summit of Croaghan Hill, which it exploits, and it dominates an extensive area including the ancient territory of Magh Itha.</p> <p>These assets derive its cultural significance from its ability to inform us about the Late Prehistoric settlement and use of defensive sites. The asset can also contribute to our understanding of Late Prehistoric re-use of earlier monuments and the significance these monuments held.</p>		
Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance	<p>The setting of these assets is the summit of Croaghan Hill, with key views taking in Carnowen Hill to the west and the River Deele valley to the north and its uplands beyond.</p> <p>The setting of DG070-001 is the summit of Croaghan Hill, with key views taking in the River Deele valley to the north and the River Finn to the east. The terraces above these rivers would likely have been a key area for contemporary settlement and the rivers themselves key transport routes.</p> <p>This historic upland setting of these assets has been largely retained, with the exception of plantation woodland, growing on the lower eastern slopes of the hill. Much of surrounding farmland can be characterised as Post-Medieval and modern agricultural enclosures, interspersed with hedgerows, copse/plantation woodland and modern infrastructure. Whilst this landscape has changed considerably since the assets were constructed, its rural setting with scenic views does contribute to the asset's heritage significance, retaining key views.</p> <p>Additional significance is derived from its research potential for excavation to further inform this period and to refine chronology.</p>		
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>Views south-east across the River Foyle take in partially views of the distant uplands of Owenreagh Hill. The Development would not affect the relationship between these assets and their immediate rural setting atop Croaghan Hill.</p> <p>In views south-east, the Development is located over 10 km distant, within the uplands of Owenreagh Hill. There are no associated assets on Owenreagh Hill</p>		

	<p>itself. Any views would contain the existing windfarm. The introduction of new turbines at a closer proximity and greater height is a barely perceptible change in the wider landscape, one which would not alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for these heritage assets which is the immediate rural landscape around the Croaghan Hill. The above means no change is anticipated to the setting of this asset.</p>
<p>Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development</p>	<p>As medium value heritage assets with no change to cultural significance, there is no effect upon these heritage assets from the Development. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>

Table A7.4. 49 Kilmonaster Hill settlements

SMR/RMP DG079-003 Ringfort - Cashel			
Designation	1 x Medium Value SMR/RMP assets	Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset	12.8 km NW of CSA
ES Figures	A7.2.8 A7.4.2		
Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance	<p>Asset DG079-003 records a probable cashel measuring 18 m in diameter. The site is a subcircular area enclosed by a collapsed wall of stone and turf, much damaged on the south-west side. The asset is sited on Kilmonaster Hill with views in all directions.</p> <p>This asset derives its cultural significance from its ability to inform us about the Late Prehistoric/Early Christian settlement.</p>		
Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance	<p>The setting of DG079-003 is the summit of Kilmonaster Hill, with key views taking in the River Deelee valley to the north and Croaghan Hill, with its associated hillfort to the east. The terraces above the Deelee rivers would likely have been a key area for contemporary settlement and the rivers themselves key transport routes.</p> <p>This rural upland setting of this asset has been retained, except for plantation woodland, growing on the slopes of Craigstown Hill to the east. Much of surrounding farmland can be characterised as Post-Medieval and modern agricultural enclosures, interspersed with hedgerows, copse/plantation woodland and modern infrastructure. Whilst this landscape has changed considerably since the assets were constructed, its rural setting with scenic views does contribute to the asset's heritage significance, retaining key views.</p> <p>Additional significance is derived from its research potential for excavation to further inform this period and to refine chronology.</p>		
Magnitude of Change to Cultural Significance	<p>Views south-east across the River Foyle take in views of the distant uplands of Owenreagh Hill. The Development would not affect the relationship between these assets and their immediate rural setting atop Kilmonaster Hill and associated assets atop Croaghan Hill, which is located directly east of the asset.</p> <p>In views south-east, the Development is located behind Croaghan Hill. over 12 km distant, within the uplands of Owenreagh Hill. There are no associated</p>		

	<p>assets on Owenreagh Hill itself. Any views would likely contain the existing windfarm. The introduction of new turbines at a closer proximity and greater height is a barely perceptible change in the wider landscape, one which would not alter the understanding or keys aspects of setting for these heritage assets which is the immediate rural landscape around the Kilmonaster Hill. The above means no change is anticipated to the setting of this asset.</p>
Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development	<p>As medium value heritage assets with no change to cultural significance, there is no effect upon these heritage assets from the Development. This is not significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.</p>

5 SUMMARY

Within NI, 59 nationally designated heritage assets within the between 5 and 15km Study Area were assessed, consisting of:

- 31 Scheduled Monuments;
- 3 Parks and Gardens;
- 2 Conservation Areas; and,
- 23 Listed Buildings

The potential effects from the Development on these heritage assets are summarised in Table A7.4.50 below.

Within the ROI, 66 designated heritage assets within the between 5 and 15km study area were assessed, consisting of:

- 27 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage assets (2 Nationally Important and 25 Regionally Important); and,
- 39 SMR/RMP records made up of:
 - Bawns;
 - Castles;
 - Hillforts;
 - Historic Towns;
 - Megalithic tombs;
 - Ringforts; and,
 - Standing stones.

The potential effects from the Development on these heritage assets are summarised in Table A7.4.51 below.

Table A7.4. 50 Summary table of effects for assets within NI

Group	Asset Type	Reference	Grade	Asset Name	Quadrant	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
Burndennett t River Prehistoric Monuments	Scheduled Monument	TYR006:024	N/A	Wedge Tomb: Giant's Grave	NE	High	Negligible	Minor
	Scheduled Monument	TYR006:044	N/A	Stone Circle, Cairns (2) & alignments (2), part of pre-bog landscape	NE	High	Negligible	Minor
	Scheduled Monument	TYR006:045	N/A	Cairn (12) Field Wall & alignment, part of pre-bog landscape	NE	High	Negligible	Minor
	Scheduled Monument	TYR006:046	N/A	FIELD WALLS, CAIRNS (13) & STANDING STONE, part of PRE-BOG LANDSCAPE	NE	High	Negligible	Minor
	Scheduled Monument	TYR006:047	N/A	Field Wall & Cairns (3), part of pre-bog landscape	NE	High	Negligible	Minor
Dunnamanagh Airstrip Prehistoric Monuments	Scheduled Monument	LDY028:009	N/A	Stone Circle	NE	High	Negligible	Minor
	Scheduled Monument	LDY028:012	N/A	Cairn (1 of 4 in same field)	NE	High	Negligible	Minor
	Scheduled Monument	LDY028:013	N/A	Cairn (1 of 4 in same field)	NE	High	Negligible	Minor
	Scheduled Monument	LDY028:014	N/A	Cairn (1 of 4 in same field)	NE	High	Negligible	Minor
River Faughan Prehistoric Monuments	Scheduled Monument	LDY029:007	N/A	Standing Stone	NE	High	Negligible	Minor
	Scheduled Monument	LDY029:015	N/A	Standing Stone - The White Stone	NE	High	Negligible	Minor

Group	Asset Type	Reference	Grade	Asset Name	Quadrant	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
Donemana Listed Buildings	Listed Building	HB10/09/001	B1	Church	NE	Low	None	None
	Listed Building	HB10/09/002	B1	House	NE	Low	None	None
Carrickatane Road Listed Building	Listed Building	HB10/10/001	B1	House	NE	Low	Negligible	Negligible
Dullerton Manor House Listed Buildings	Listed Building	HB10/10/002 A	B2	House	NE	Low	None	None
	Listed Building	HB10/10/002 B	B1	Gates/ Screens/ Lodges	NE	Low	None	None
	Listed Building	HB10/10/002 C	B2	Outbuildings	NE	Low	Low	None
Owenkillev River Prehistoric monuments	Scheduled Monument	TYR018:055	N/A	Stone circle and standing stones (2)	SE	High	Negligible	Minor
	Scheduled Monument	TYR018:056	N/A	Stone circle	SE	High	Negligible	Minor
Owenkillev River Early Christian settlement sites	Scheduled Monument	TYR018:020	N/A	Rath	SE	High	Negligible	Minor
	Scheduled Monument	TYR017:005	N/A	Rath: Attyhole Fort	SE	High	Negligible	Minor
Owenkillev River Christian Religious sites	Scheduled Monument	TYR018:012	N/A	Franciscan friary & graveyard: Corick Abbey	SE	High	None	None
Strule Burn Prehistoric Monuments to SE	Scheduled Monument	TYR026:004	N/A	Two stone circles, cairn(s) & standing stone(s)	SE	High	Negligible	Minor
	Scheduled Monument	TYR026:005	N/A	Stone circle and possible alignment	SE	High	Negligible	Minor

Group	Asset Type	Reference	Grade	Asset Name	Quadrant	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
Beltrim Castle	Park and Garden	T-005	N/A	Beltrim Castle	SE	High	Negligible	Minor
Girnknock Burn Prehistoric Monuments	Scheduled Monument	TYR017:008	N/A	Portal Tomb: Cloghogle	SW	High	Negligible	Minor
	Scheduled Monument	TYR017:009	N/A	Portal Tomb: Druids altar or Cloghole	SW	High	Negligible	Minor
Mourne River Valley Prehistoric Monuments	Scheduled Monument	TYR017:023	N/A	Court Tomb: Carnmore	SW	High	Negligible	Minor
Newtownstewart Defended settlements	Scheduled Monument	TYR017:011	N/A	Castle site (mound & foundation): Pigeon Hill	SW	High	None	None
	Scheduled Monument	TYR017:012	N/A	Castle & bailey: Harry Avery's Castle	SW	High	Negligible	Minor
	Scheduled Monument	TYR017:047	N/A	Castle & bawn: NewtownstewartCastle	SW	High	None	None
Bessy Bell Prehistoric Monuments	Scheduled Monument	TYR017:035	N/A	Portal Tomb: Ballyrenan chambered grave or Cloghole	SW	High	Negligible	Minor
Strule River Prehistoric Monuments to SW	Scheduled Monument	TYR025:007	N/A	Court Tomb: Cloghogle	SW	High	Negligible	Minor
	Scheduled Monument	TYR025:008	N/A	Court Tomb: Cloghogle	SW	High	Negligible	Minor
	Scheduled Monument	TYR025:037	N/A	Wedge tomb	SW	High	Negligible	Minor
Moyle House	Park and Garden	T-061	N/A	Moyle House	SW	High	None	None
Barons Court	Park and Garden	T-004	N/A	Barons Court	SW	High	None	None

Group	Asset Type	Reference	Grade	Asset Name	Quadrant	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
	Scheduled Monument	TYR017:034	N/A	Fortified house: Derrywoone Castle	SW	High	None	None
	Listed Building	HB10/04/001 A	A	Country House	SW	High	None	None
Scion Mills and Listed Buildings	Conservation Area	N/A	N/A	Scion Mills Conservation Area	SW	Medium	None	None
	Listed Building	HB10/07/017	B1	House	SW	Low	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	HB10/07/020	B1	House	SW	Low	None	None
	Listed Building	HB10/08/013	B1	House	SW	Low	None	None
Newtownstewart and Listed Buildings	Conservation Area	N/A	N/A	Newtownstewart Conservation Area	SW	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	HB10/04/007	B+	Bridge	SW	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
Victoria Bridge Listed Buildings	Listed Building	HB10/06/001	B1	House	SW	Low	Negligible	Negligible
Counterscarp Rath	Scheduled Monument	TYR002:004	N/A	Counterscarp Rath: Ballynabwee Fort	NW	High	Negligible	Minor
Mount Castle	Scheduled Monument	TYR002:003	N/A	Plantation Castle: Mount Castle	NW	High	Negligible	Minor
Altrest Road Listed Buildings	Listed Building	HB10/10/003	B2	House	NW	Low	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	HB10/10/008	B2	Church	NW	Low	Negligible	Negligible
Ballymagorry Listed Buildings	Listed Building	HB10/10/009	B+	House	NW	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	HB10/11/003	B1	Pump	NW	Low	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	HB10/11/005	B+	Church	NW	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	Listed Building	HB10/11/014	B2	Railway Station Structures	NW	Low	Negligible	Negligible

Group	Asset Type	Reference	Grade	Asset Name	Quadrant	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
	Listed Building	HB10/11/016	B2	House	NW	Low	Negligible	Negligible
Grange House	Listed Building	HB10/10/009	B+	House	NW	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
Strabane Listed Buildings	Listed Building	HB10/08/003	B1	House	NW	Low	None	None
	Listed Building	HB10/08/004 B	B1	Stables	NW	Low	None	None
	Listed Building	HB10/08/004 C	B1	Gates/ Screens/ Lodges	NW	Low	None	None
	Listed Building	HB10/08/007	B1		NW	Low	None	None

Table A7.4. 51 Summary table of effects for assets within ROI

Group	Asset Type	Reference	Importance/Value	Asset Name	Quadrant	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
Lifford to Ballindrait	NIAH	40834001	Regional	Cavanacor House	NW	Medium	None	None
	NIAH	40834002	Regional	Ballindrait Presbyterian Manse	NW	Medium	None	None
	NIAH	40834003	Regional	St. Patrick's Catholic Church	NW	Medium	None	None
	NIAH	40834006	Regional	Outbuilding	NW	Medium	None	None
	NIAH	40834007	Regional	House	NW	Medium	None	None
Lifford and environs	NIAH	40835026	Regional	Drumboy House	NW	Medium	None	None
	NIAH	40835028	Regional	Croghan House	NW	Medium	None	None
	NIAH	40907130	Regional	Coneyburrow House	NW	Medium	None	None
	NIAH	40907140	Regional	Russborough House	NW	Medium	None	None
Lifford standing stones	SMR/RMP	DG071-003001-	Regional	Standing stone	NW	Medium	None	None
	SMR/RMP	DG071-003002-	Regional	Standing stone	NW	Medium	None	None
	SMR/RMP	DG071-005- ---	Regional	Standing stone	NW	Medium	None	None
Deele River South settlement	SMR/RMP	DG071-001- ---	Regional	Ringfort - rath	NW	Medium	None	None
River Foyle	NIAH	40906311	Regional	Porthall House (country house)	NW	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	NIAH	40907113	National	Port Hall	NW	High	Negligible	Minor

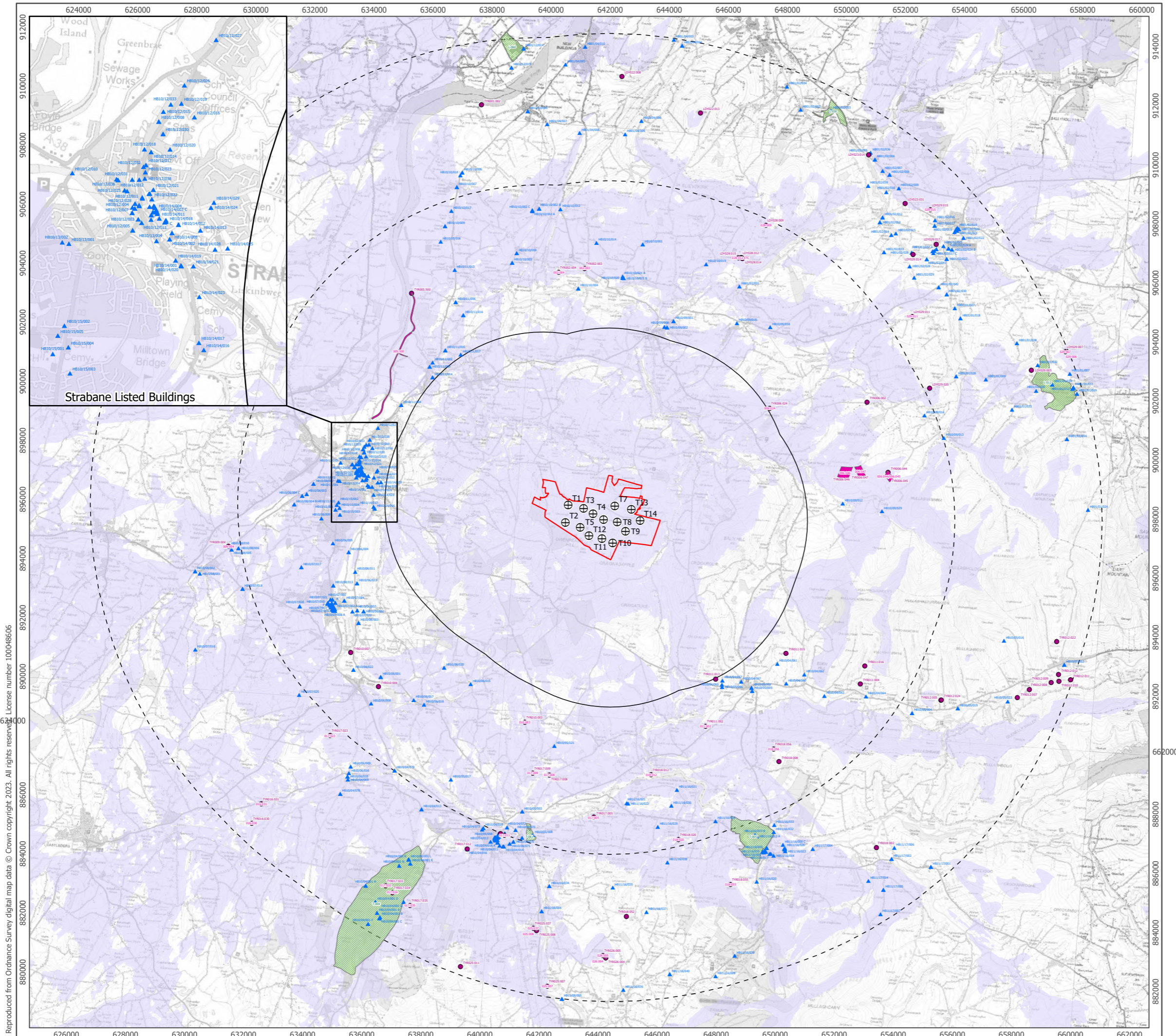
Group	Asset Type	Reference	Importance/Value	Asset Name	Quadrant	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
	NIAH	40907121	Regional	Port Hall (outbuildings)	NW	Medium	Negligible	Negligible
	NIAH	40907132	Regional	Foyle Bridge	NW	Medium	None	None
	NIAH	40907133	Regional	Island More Bridge	NW	Medium	None	None
Buildings along R625	NIAH	40906312	Regional	House	NW	Medium	None	None
	NIAH	40906314	Regional	Lisieux House	NW	Medium	None	None
	NIAH	40906315	Regional	Bridge	NW	Medium	None	None
	NIAH	40907111	Regional	House	NW	Medium	None	None
	NIAH	40907114	Regional	Windmill	NW	Medium	None	None
	NIAH	40907117	Regional	Clonleigh House (walled garden, outbuilding)	NW	Medium	None	None
	NIAH	40907120	Regional	Clonleigh House (gate lodge)	NW	Medium	None	None
	NIAH	40907122	Regional	House	NW	Medium	None	None
	NIAH	40907125	Regional	Kiln	NW	Medium	None	None
	NIAH	40907127	Regional	demesne walls/gates/railings for Clonleigh House	NW	Medium	None	None
NIAH	40907131	Regional	Hall Green Farm (house)	NW	Medium	None	None	

Group	Asset Type	Reference	Importance/Value	Asset Name	Quadrant	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
Carrigans Standing Stones	SMR/RMP	DG055-017- ---	Regional	Standing stones	NW	Medium	None	None
	SMR/RMP	DG055-020- ---	Regional	Standing stones	NW	Medium	None	None
	SMR/RMP	DG055-021- ---	Regional	Standing stones	NW	Medium	None	None
	SMR/RMP	DG055-023001-	Regional	Standing stones	NW	Medium	None	None
	SMR/RMP	DG055-023002-	Regional	Standing stones	NW	Medium	None	None
	SMR/RMP	DG055-027- ---	Regional	Standing stones	NW	Medium	None	None
Carrigan Castle Site	SMR/RMP	DG055-022- ---	Regional	Castle (unclassified)	NW	Medium	None	None
St Johnstone Historic Town	SMR/RMP	DG063-003- ---	Regional	Historic Town	NW	Medium	None	None
Dooish Mountain standing Stone	SMR/RMP	DG062-039- ---	Regional	Standing stone	NW	Medium	None	None
Swilly Burn Settlement sites	SMR/RMP	DG062-022- ---	Regional	Ringfort - unclassified	NW	Medium	None	None
	SMR/RMP	DG062-023- ---	Regional	Ringfort - cashel	NW	Medium	None	None
	SMR/RMP	DG063-006- ---	Regional	Ringfort - unclassified	NW	Medium	None	None

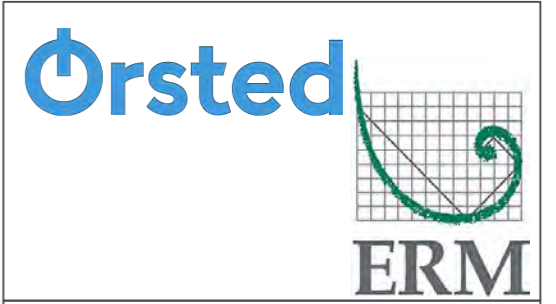
Group	Asset Type	Reference	Importance/Value	Asset Name	Quadrant	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
	SMR/RMP	DG063-010- ---	Regional	Ringfort - unclassified	NW	Medium	None	None
Raphoe Standing Stones	SMR/RMP	DG070-002- ---	Regional	Standing Stones	NW	Medium	None	None
	SMR/RMP	DG070-005- ---	Regional	Standing Stones	NW	Medium	None	None
	SMR/RMP	DG070-006- ---	Regional	Standing Stones	NW	Medium	None	None
	SMR/RMP	DG070-007- ---	Regional	Standing Stones	NW	Medium	None	None
Ballindrait Standing Stones	SMR/RMP	DG070-031- ---	Regional	Standing Stones	NW	Medium	None	None
	SMR/RMP	DG070-032- ---	Regional	Standing Stones	NW	Medium	None	None
	SMR/RMP	DG070-033- ---	Regional	Standing Stones	NW	Medium	None	None
	SMR/RMP	DG070-034- ---	Regional	Standing Stones	NW	Medium	None	None
	SMR/RMP	DG070-047- ---	Regional	Standing Stones	NW	Medium	None	None
	SMR/RMP	DG070-048- ---	Regional	Standing Stones	NW	Medium	None	None
Deele River Prehistoric assets	SMR/RMP	DG070-042- ---	Regional	Standing stone	NW	Medium	None	None
	SMR/RMP	DG070-043- ---	Regional	Megalithic tomb - unclassified	NW	Medium	None	None

Group	Asset Type	Reference	Importance/Value	Asset Name	Quadrant	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
	SMR/RMP	DG070-046- ---	Regional	Megalithic tomb - unclassified	NW	Medium	None	None
Croaghan Hill Prehistoric sites	SMR/RMP	DG070-074001-	Regional	Hillfort	NW	Medium	None	None
	SMR/RMP	DG070-074002-	Regional	Megalithic tomb - passage tomb	NW	Medium	None	None
Kilmonaster Hill settlement	SMR/RMP	DG079-003- ---	Regional	Ringfort - cashel	NW	Medium	None	None
Buildings along N15	NIAH	40907950	Regional	Inchenagh House	NW	Medium	None	None
Clady Bridge	NIAH	40907914	National	Clady Bridge	SW	High	None	None
Castlefinn Historic Town	SMR/RMP	DG079-023002-	Regional	Bawn	SW	Medium	None	None
	SMR/RMP	DG079-023001-	Regional	Castle - unclassified	SW	Medium	None	None
	SMR/RMP	DG079-046001-	Regional	Historic town	SW	Medium	None	None
Castlefinn Standing Stones	SMR/RMP	DG079-031- ---	Regional	Standing stone	SW	Medium	None	None
	SMR/RMP	DG079-032- ---	Regional	Standing stone	SW	Medium	None	None

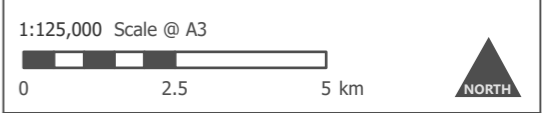
APPENDIX A FIGURES



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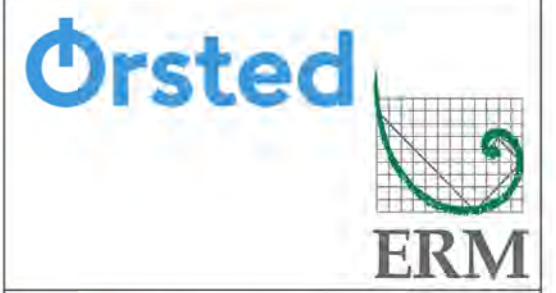
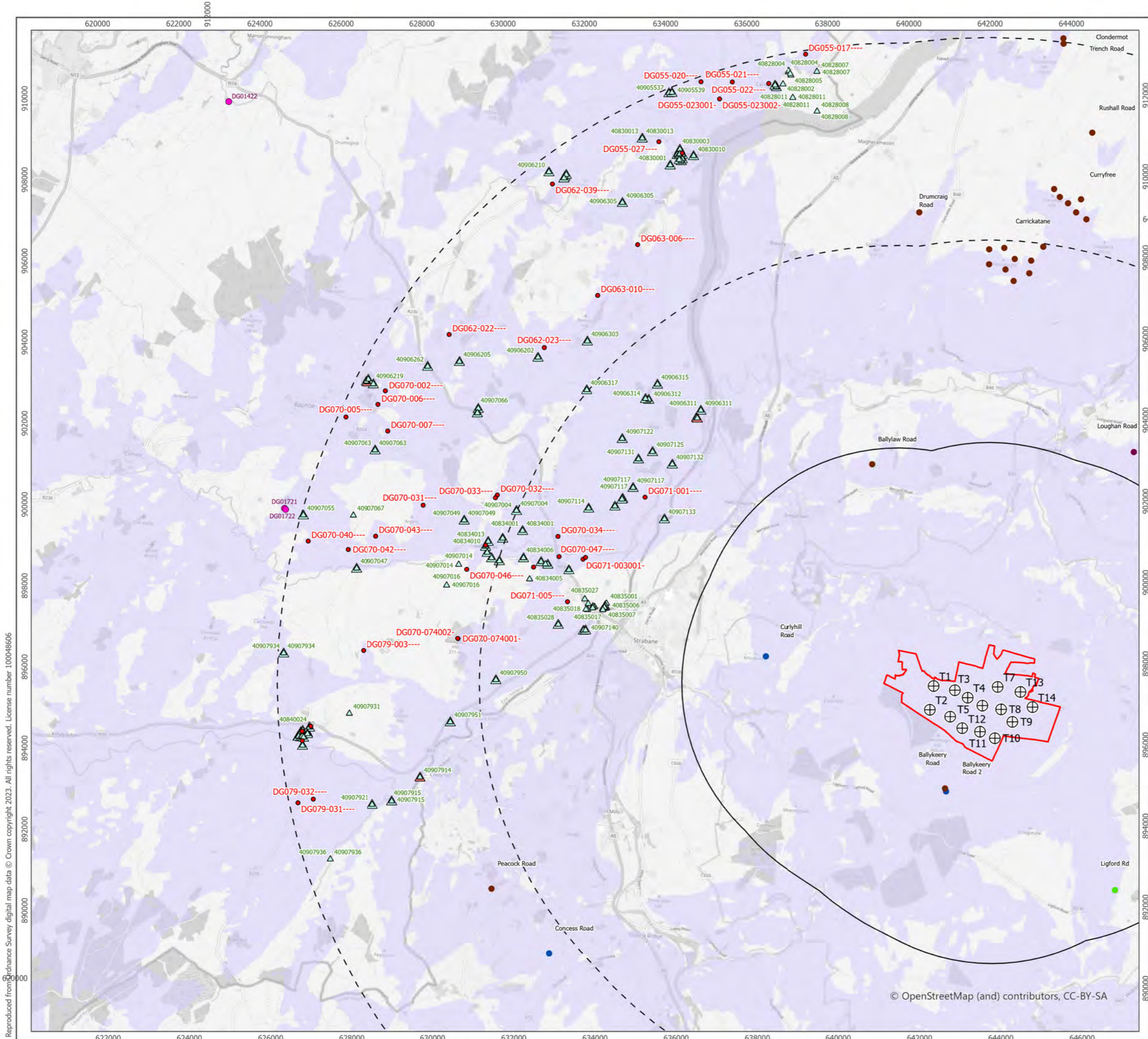
- Core Study Area
- Turbine Locations
- 5 km Setting Study Area
- 10 km Setting Study Area
- 15 km Setting Study Area
- Scheduled Monuments/Zones
- NISMR
- Listed Buildings
- Historic Parks & Gardens
- Zone of Theoretical Visibility



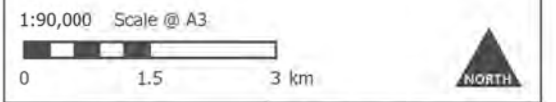
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Checked By: SC	Date: 13/07/2023

**Designated Assets within 15 km
Study Area (NI)**
Figure A7.4.1

**Owenreagh/Craignagapple Wind Farm
Environmental Statement**



- Core Study Area
 - ⊕ Turbine Locations
 - 5 km Setting Study Area
 - 10 km Setting Study Area
 - 15 km Setting Study Area
 - National Monuments
 - ▲ ROI NIAH
 - Donegal_SMR sieved and within ZTV
 - Zone of Theoretical Visibility
- Cumulative Wind Farms**
- Operational
 - Under Construction
 - Consented
 - Appeal; Application



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NIAH and SMR assets within 15 km Study Area (ROI)
Figure A7.4.2

Owenreagh/Craignagapple Wind Farm Environmental Statement

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Vietnam

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Owenreagh/Craignagapple Wind Farm

Ørsted Onshore Ireland Midco Limited

Environmental Statement – Technical
Appendix A7.5 Cultural Heritage Wirelines

12 September 2023

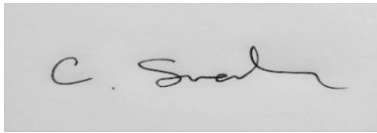
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Owenreagh/Craignagapple Wind Farm

Environmental Statement – Technical Appendix A7.5 Cultural Heritage Wirelines



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Environmental Resources Management Ireland Limited

D5 Nutgrove Office Park

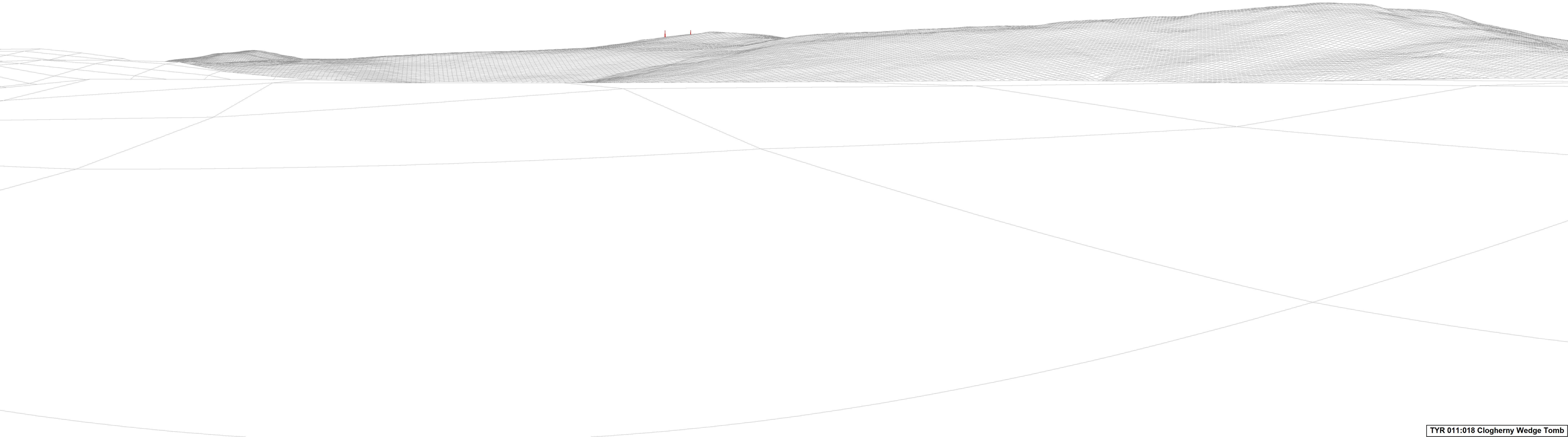
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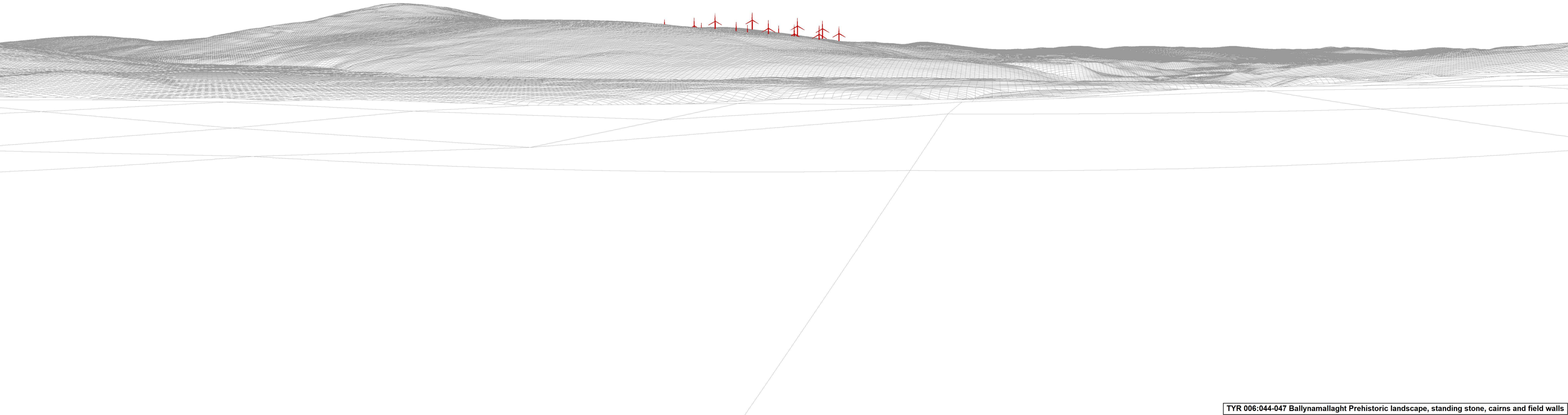
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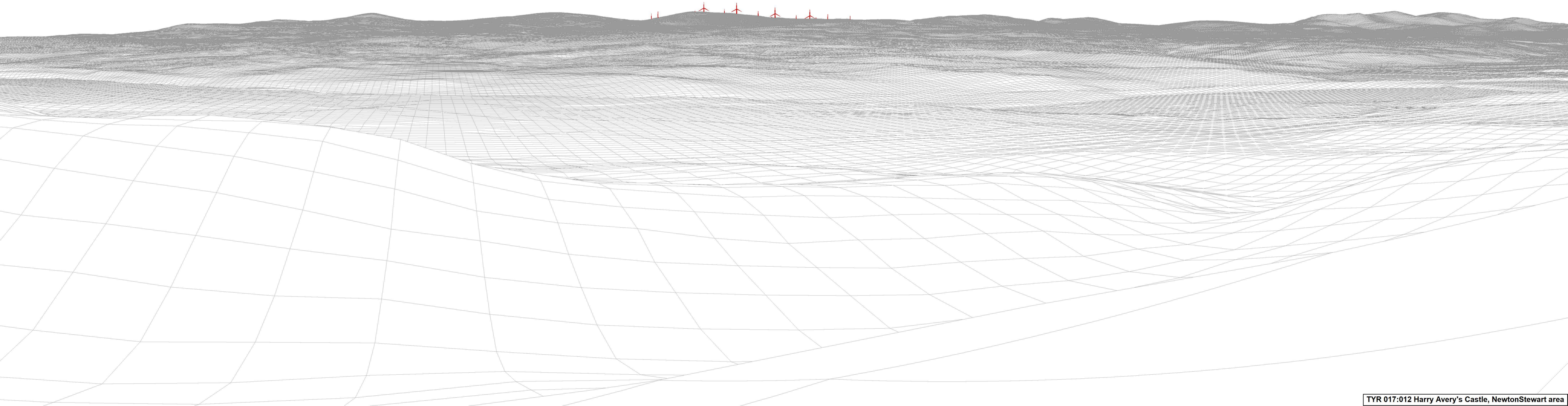
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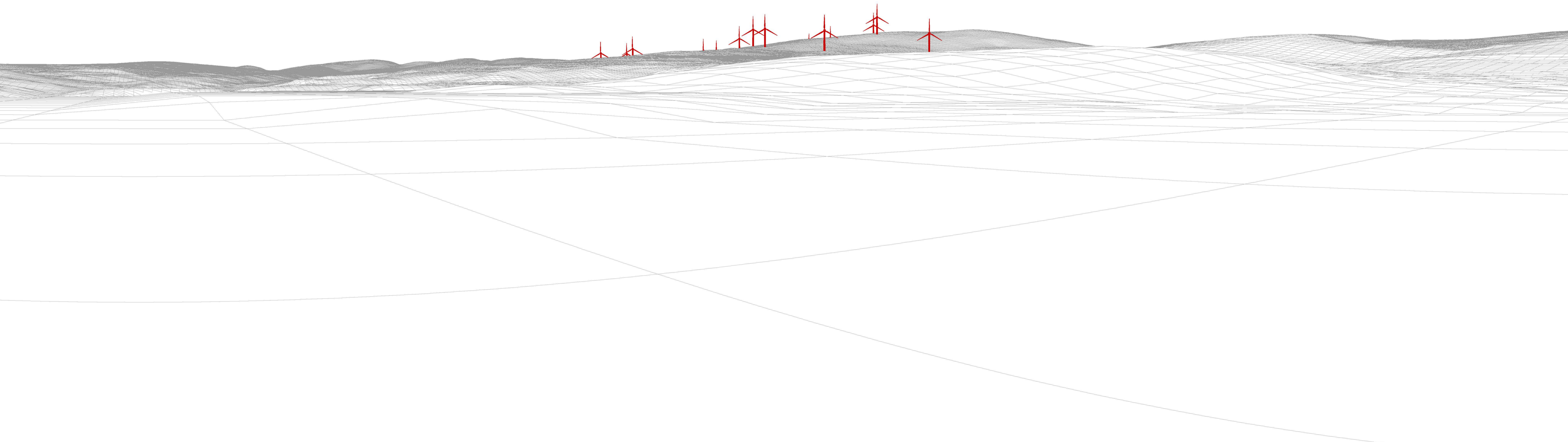
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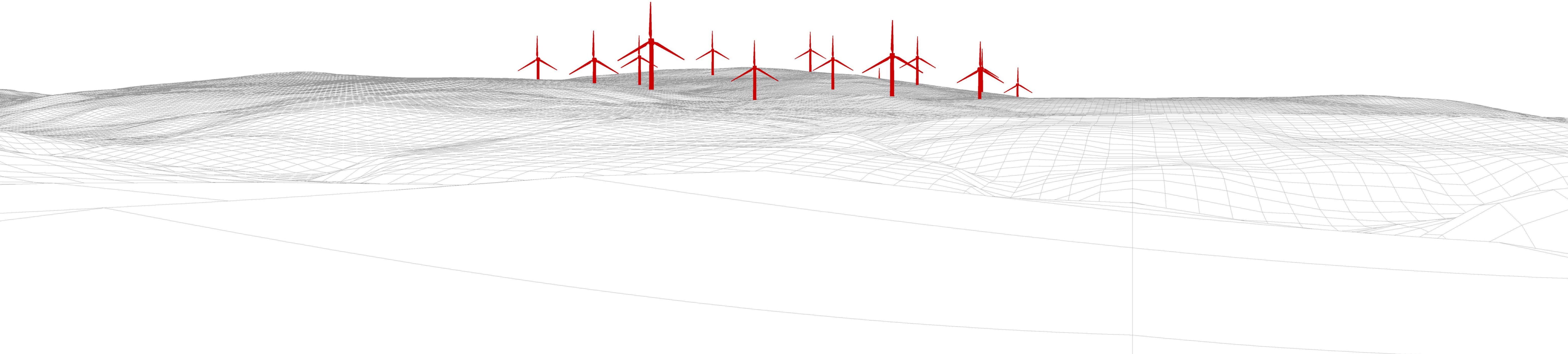
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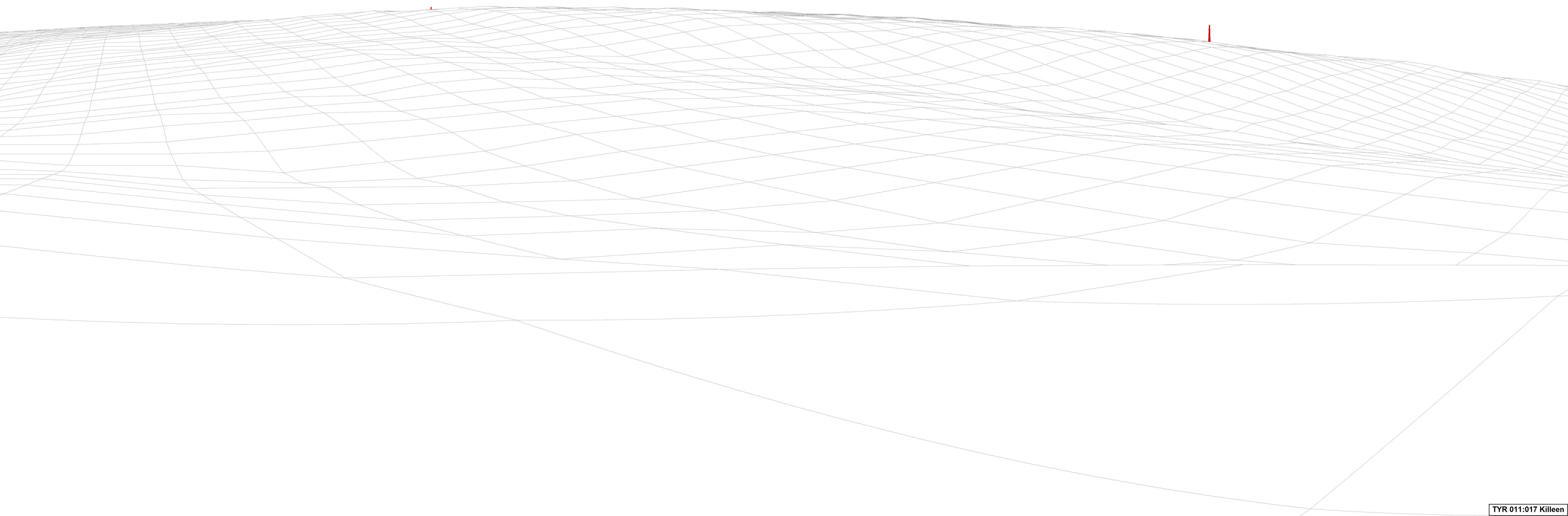
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