



Belfast Local Development Plan

Countryside Assessment
August 2018





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1. INTRODUCTION

The Countryside Assessment for Belfast City Council's Local Development Plan (LDP) was written to reflect the current position within the Belfast area as of June 2018.

It is important to stress that this Countryside Assessment is compiled using the best and most up to date information at the time. However, it may need to be revised in light of any new data. Some information has been derived from the draft Belfast Metropolitan Area Plan (BMAP) 2015 Countryside Assessment (volumes 1 and 2) and is referenced accordingly.

1.1 Policy Context for the Countryside Assessment

1.1.1 Regional Development Strategy (RDS) 2035

The Regional Development Strategy (RDS) sets the context for the sustainable development of Northern Ireland to 2035. The RDS acts as the spatial strategy of the Northern Ireland Executive's Programme for Government. The RDS was revised in 2010 to reflect the changing development of Northern Ireland and continues to set the overarching planning framework for the region. The RDS offers two types of strategic guidance; Regional Guidance (RG) which applied to the entire region which relates to the three themes of sustainable development – Economy, Society and Environment; and Spatial Framework (SFG) which is additional regional guidance which is shaped specifically to address the 5 elements of the Spatial Framework¹.

As a whole, Northern Ireland's natural environment is unique with its diverse biodiversity, its landscape and its waterways. Everyone should have the right to a well-appointed environment for good quality of life. It is our responsibility to protect the environment as a sustainable asset for future generations. In this way, RG11 advises that the policy objectives the natural environment are to 'Conserve, protect and, where possible, enhance our built heritage and our natural environment'.

RG11 outlines 10 strategic goals:

- **Sustain and enhance biodiversity** in line with the objective of the Northern Ireland Biodiversity Strategy to halt the loss of indigenous species and habitats
- **Identify, establish, protect and manage ecological networks.** Ecological networks, including the protection of priority species, are needed to maintain environmental process and help to conserve and enhance biodiversity
- **Protect and encourage green and blue infrastructure within urban areas.** Green infrastructure is defined by the European Commission as "the use of ecosystems, green spaces and water in strategic land use planning to deliver environmental and quality life benefits"². Blue infrastructure refers to ponds, streams and lakes³
- **Protect and manage important geological and geomorphological features.** Northern Ireland hosts a variety of rock types, formations and geomorphological features. Whilst many of these sites need specific scientific protection for their value, particularly for education and research purposes, the RDS 2035 states, "if sensibly

¹ The Spatial Framework enables coherent strategic decisions to be made in response to developmental and infrastructural investment challenges. It sets out priorities to achieve sustainable development and is focused on the main hubs and clusters of the region. The five areas are the metropolitan area of Belfast, Derry – principle city of the North West, hubs and clusters of hubs, the rural area and gateways and corridors.

² DOE (2015) A Strategic Planning Policy Statement for Northern Ireland (SPPS) Planning for Sustainable Development (p.10)

³ DRD (2010) Regional Development Strategy (RDS 2035) Building a Better Future.

managed, [geological and geomorphological features] can play an active role in economic development” (pp.51).

- **Protect, enhance and manage the coast.** From preserving coastal waters to protecting coastal areas from coastal squeeze, it is imperative to protect, enhance and conserve distinctive biodiversity and habitats and to help adaptation to Climate Change. The RDS suggests “The Marine Policy Statement (March 2011) and subsequent Marine Plan(s) will provide spatial guidance and detailed policy where appropriate for the terrestrial/marine interface and the marine environment. This will be complemented by the work to advance integrated coastal zone management” (pp.52).
- **Protect, enhance and restore the quality of inland water bodies.** Watercourses, including rivers and lakes, support a plethora of national and international species of importance. The quality and the ecological status of the water environment should be monitored and fulfilled through the relevant statutory obligations. The Executive produced its second cycle plans in December 2015, which is a key element in implementing the Water Framework Directive (WFD) and which takes “an integrated approach to the protection, improvement and sustainable use of the water environment. It applied to groundwater and to all surface water bodies including rivers, lakes transitional (estuarine) and coastal waters out to one nautical mile.”⁴
- **Recognise and promote the conservation of local identity and distinctive landscape character** - Landscape character is what makes an area unique. The RDS define it as “a distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements, be it natural (soil, landform) and/or human (for example settlement and development) in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse”. We can only make informed and responsible decisions on the management and planning of sustainable future landscapes if we pay proper regard to their existing character. By understanding how places differ, we can also ensure that future development is well situated, sensitive to its location and contributes to environmental, social and economic objectives. The Northern Ireland Regional Landscape Character Assessments provide valuable guidance on local landscape character and scenic quality.
- **Conserve, protect and where possible enhance areas recognised for their landscape quality** - protected landscapes should continue to be managed through a partnership approach involving central and local government and the local communities.
- **Protect designated areas of countryside from inappropriate development (either directly or indirectly)** - designating special areas for protection is an effective way of ensuring our wildlife and natural landscapes retain their individual characteristics. Some areas are deemed of such importance that they are formally designated under various pieces of national and international legislation.
- **Continue to assess areas for designation and consider the establishment of one or more National Parks** - This would conserve and enhance the natural, built and cultural heritage of areas of outstanding landscape value while promoting the social and economic development of the communities they support.

⁴ <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/doe/water-report-north-eastern-river-basin-plan-2015.pdf>

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Specifically to Belfast Metropolitan area, 'SFG5: Protect and enhance the quality of the setting of the BMUA and its environmental assets', contains the following three actions necessary to implement the strategic policy:

- **Protect areas of high scenic value, undeveloped coastline, Belfast Lough, the Lagan Valley Regional Park and the hills around the BMUA from development.** The attractive natural setting of the BMUA reinforces its uniqueness and brings benefits to the economy and society. These areas should be safeguarded, but opportunities should be sought, where appropriate, to increase access to them for residents and tourists, consistent with protecting their integrity and value.
- **Protect and enhance the network of open spaces in the BMUA.** The network consists of country parks, landscape wedges, parks, forests, and community greenways. They are important recreational facilities that help to define a sense of place and character for urban communities. Opportunities should be taken for connections to an enhanced network of pedestrian paths, cycle-ways and ecological corridors. These have the potential to support biodiversity by linking existing ecological areas creating a network of green spaces throughout the BMUA
- **Make use of green space to help manage access to important wildlife sites and minimise the potential for damage due to visitor pressure.** Increasing access to the scenic and natural sites around the city could result in disturbance effects. It is important to ensure that visitor pressure and increased access does not further damage any important wildlife sites.

1.1.2 Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS) 'Planning Sustainable Development' 2015

The Department of the Environment's (now Department of Infrastructure) Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS) published in 2015, sets out strategic planning policy for a wide range of planning matters. It also provides the core planning principles to underpin delivery of the two-tier planning system, with the aim of furthering sustainable development. It sets the strategic direction for the new councils to bring forward detailed operational policies within future local development plans.

The SPPS contains five core planning principles, including one directly linked to the built and natural environment, '*Preserving and Improving the Built and Natural Environment*'. It stresses the importance of the scenic quality of Northern Ireland's landscapes to our cultural identity, history and sense of place and reflects the Executive's commitment to preserve and improve the built and natural environment and halt the loss of biodiversity. This requires an integrated approach to the management of the natural and cultural aspects of the landscape, with the preparation of Local Development Plans (LDPs) providing the ideal platform to set the strategic objectives and site-specific policies necessary to frame these goals.

The SPPS explains that Local Development Plans and the policies they contain should be rigorously assessed for their environmental impacts and against the requirements of European and domestic legislation. These include Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for plans, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for projects and Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) for plans and projects affecting Natura 2000 sites.

The SPPS states that the LDP process will play an important role for councils in identifying key features and assets of the countryside and balancing the needs of rural areas and communities with the protection of the environment. The SPPS identifies two inter-related

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strands, which provide the evidence base for the purposes of bringing forward an appropriate policy approach to development in the countryside. These are:

- Environmental Assets Appraisal; and
- Landscape Assessment

The plan process will identify Belfast's environmental features, including the rural and countryside assets. The preparation of a Countryside Assessment is a requirement of the SPPS (adopted in 2015) and was previously also required in the now superseded PPS1. 'Development of the Countryside' is also a requirement in SPPS, including:

- Development Pressure Analysis; and
- Strategic Settlement Appraisal

SPPS identifies that areas of the countryside that exhibit exceptional landscapes, such as stretches of the coast or lough shores and certain views or vistas, where the quality of the landscape and unique amenity value is such that development should only be permitted in exceptional circumstances. Where appropriate, these areas should be designated as Special Countryside Areas in LDPs and appropriate policies brought forward to ensure their protection from unnecessary and inappropriate development. Local policies may also be brought forward to maintain the landscape quality and character of Areas of High Scenic Value (AHSV). This is also recognised in PPS 21.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSETS APPRAISAL

The Environmental Assets Appraisal seeks to establish and evaluate the environmental resources of the Belfast City Council area. It also assists in defining specific development plan designations.

The Environmental Assets Appraisal is structured in the following way:

- The Natural Heritage Section provides an overall evaluation of nature conservation resources;
- The Built Heritage Section provides an evaluation of historic, architectural and archaeological resources; and
- The Landscape Section contains an evaluation of landscape resources.

2.1 Natural Heritage

Cognisance of our natural heritage during the formulation of a Local Development Plan is key to balancing development pressures along with the restoration and conservation of our natural heritage and environment.

This section deals with biodiversity and focuses on the different habitats contained in the Plan area. It also provides details of each current statutory nature conservation designation affecting the Belfast City Council area. Planning policies for the control of development within these areas is contained in the SPSS.

2.2 Biodiversity

In 2015, the Department of the Environment (DoE), which has since had its powers transferred to the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA), published Northern Ireland's second Biodiversity Strategy, the Northern Ireland Biodiversity Action Plan (NIBAP). The Strategy sets out how Northern Ireland plans to meet its international obligations and local targets to protect biodiversity and ensure that the environment can continue to support our people and economy. It builds upon the first Biodiversity Strategy published in 2002, but adopts the modern and internationally agreed approach that emphasises the management of biological systems to deliver the materials and services upon which people depend – the ecosystem services approach.

While protection of individual species and habitats is essential, the thrust of the Strategy is to manage natural and man-modified systems to deliver a multitude of outputs that support society and the economy. Protection of individual species and habitats is both a tool for delivery and approach. However, recognition of interconnectedness and complexity of biological systems enables a more coherent approach, producing an intelligible and evocative Strategy that makes it clear that biodiversity protection is absolutely fundamental to society and the economy.

The Biodiversity Strategy states that “at international, EU, UK and Northern Ireland levels we now need to consider how best to meet the challenge of halting biodiversity loss”. The purpose of the Northern Ireland Biodiversity Strategy is: *“to make progress towards halting overall biodiversity loss, establish an ecosystem approach and help business and society in general have a greater understanding of the benefits that nature can bring to everyday life in Northern Ireland.”* The Strategy then lists a number of high-level regional challenges, which will require particular attention:

- valuing the environment in the broadest context;
- reducing the impact of climate change;
- obtaining adequate resources for biodiversity projects from a wide range of sources;
- encouraging ecosystem scale protection measures;

- enhancing data gathering and management;
- tackling invasive species; and
- engaging society more fully to halt biodiversity loss.

NIBAP refers to the goals of the SPPS, “working towards halting the loss of biodiversity” and its recognition of supporting and conserving green and blue infrastructure. NIBAP encourages new and innovative ways of tackling the decline of biodiversity through ‘biodiversity offsets’ which are “conservation activities designed to deliver biodiversity benefits in compensation for losses incurred during development and there is increasing interest in this as a mechanism for ameliorating to some extent the negative impacts of development on biodiversity. However, recreating entire habitats is extremely costly and time consuming and can rarely replicate the complexity of natural systems⁵.”

Although a significant portion of the Plan Area is heavily urbanised, it is rich in natural heritage resources and contains important wildlife habitats. Northern Ireland contains 51 priority habitats of which 17 are located in the Belfast City Council area. The sites may vary in size, but all of the habitats are of major importance based on individual habitat and species diversity and rarity. These habitats are as follows (note this may not be an exhaustive list):

- Parkland;
- Upland mixed ashwoods;
- Wet woodland;
- Upland oakwood;
- Lowland meadows;
- Upland heathland;
- Eutrophic standing waters;
- Intertidal mudflats;
- Rivers;
- Coastal saltmarsh;
- Lowland raised bog;
- Reedbeds;
- Lowland fens;
- Maritime cliff and slopes;
- Open Mosaic Habitats in previously developed land;
- Hedgerows; and
- Ponds.

2.2.1 The Biodiversity Duty

The Wildlife and Natural Environment Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 (the WANE Act) places a statutory duty on public bodies to conserve biodiversity. This legislation is designed to assist public bodies in fulfilling their biodiversity duty⁶. It places a duty upon all Government departments and public bodies, including non-departmental public bodies and local authorities, to further the conservation of biological diversity when carrying out their functions.

2.2.2 UK National Ecosystem Assessment Northern Ireland Summary 2011

Ecosystem services are the benefits provided by ecosystems that contribute to making human life both possible and worth living. The report provides an analysis of Northern

⁵ <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/biodiversity-strategy-northern-ireland-2020-0>

⁶ <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/biodiversity-duty>

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Ireland's environment and the ecosystem services it provides, looks at the changes over time, examines the factors driving current changes and provides recommendations on how Northern Ireland's land and sea can be managed to ensure delivery of a wide range of benefits to enhance well-being by forming the basis of future management systems.⁷ The key recommendations included:

- The Northern Ireland National Ecosystem Assessment (NEA) should inform policy and decision-making;
- A fully integrated cross-departmental and intersectoral approach is needed;
- Greater understanding is required at public and political levels of ecosystem services;
- Further research, especially around establishing financial values for service delivery, is required;
- Effective delivery of ecosystem services requires informed and integrated management across a range of habitats that support high levels of biodiversity and ensures long-term resilience to changing circumstances;
- The role of ecosystem services in mitigating the effects of human impacts, including climate change and biodiversity loss, should be considered in all decisions about the use of land and sea;
- Carbon management needs to be seen as an important part of management for multiple service delivery;
- The full value of sequestration in existing habitats must be factored into carbon and greenhouse gas budgets and targets and given weight when making decisions on land management regimes;
- Planning and management policies need to be aligned with natural processes to maintain the capacity for multiple service delivery;
- A network of ecologically coherent sites should form a core for integrated management within the wider environment, delivering ecosystem services and minimising environmental degradation; and
- The island of Ireland should be considered as a whole for ecosystem management.

2.3 Northern Ireland Priority Species (NIPS)

The Wildlife and Natural Environment (NI) Act 2011 (also known as the WANE Act) introduced a duty on public authorities to exercise their functions to conserve biodiversity. NIEA, under DAERA, maintains a list of priority species, which require conservation action (see Appendix 1 for Priority Species in Belfast). Northern Ireland priority species are those, which require conservation management and require conservation action due to their decline, rarity and/or importance to the environment. In 2015, NIEA reviewed the priority species list, which currently stands at 481 species, an increase of 271 from the previous count in 2002 - which contributed to the then NI Biodiversity Strategy. Out of the 481 NIPS, 93 are considered as 'marine'. These include species of algae, bees, beetles, birds, fish, butterflies, fungi and mammals. In the Belfast City Council area, there are 200 recorded NIPS, of which 8 are considered fully marine or have marine features.

The Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC), the Birds Directive (2009/147/EC) and the Environment (Northern Ireland) Order 2002 (as amended) carry special conservation measures for many priority species. Alongside this, some priority species are also protected under the Conservation (Natural Habitats etc.) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 (as amended) and the Wildlife Order 1985 (as amended). The Habitats Directive also required continuous monitoring of the population certain species with the aim of achieving Favourable Conservation Status (FCS).

⁷ <https://www.nienvironmentlink.org/cmsfiles/files/Publications/NEA-Summary-for-web.pdf>

2.4 Main Habitat Types

The Northern Ireland Biodiversity Strategy identifies a range of habitats across Northern Ireland. Those represented in the Plan Area and considered in the Environmental Assets Appraisal include:

- Wetlands, including rivers, streams, lakes, swamp, fen and Carr woodland;
- Peatlands, including heathland and bogs;
- Woodlands, including plantations and semi natural woodlands and boundary features such as hedgerows ;
- Grasslands, including arable or cultivated land; and
- Open Mosaic Habitats in Previous Development Land.

Most of the following section is derived from Countryside Assessment, draft BMAP 2015⁸ and adjusted to reflect the Belfast City Council Plan area, unless otherwise referenced.

2.4.1 Wetlands

The Belfast City Council Area contains several important wetland areas. The Belfast Harbour Estate wetlands are important sites for birds, including barn owl, curlew, golden plover, linnet, reed bunting, roseate tern, skylark, song thrush and spotted flycatcher. Bog meadows is the last large area of the Blackstaff floodplain that has not been developed. The site has a variety of habitats extending from higher ground in the west, with rough grazing, and grading into fen and swamp. Within the area reed bunting, corncrake and skylark have previously been recorded.

2.4.2 Rivers and Lakes

The River Lagan is the largest river in the Plan area. Many stretches of the River Lagan contain important habitats for wildlife, including otter, nesting birds, coarse fish and Spuce's bristle moss. Aeration equipment has been installed below Stranmillis in an attempt to improve the water quality and Laganside wildlife groups are working towards the creation of wildlife and conservation areas as part of Laganside regeneration. Collin River contains salmon and brown trout and is an important tributary feeding the Lagan.

The Plan area contains a Mesotrophic Lake and Eutrophic Standing Waters. Galwally Lake is the only Mesotrophic Lake is within the area.

2.4.3 Coastal and Marine

The designated BMA Coastal Area follows the coastline of Belfast Lough and extends to the Low Water Mark, including the narrow strips of coast between the High Water Mark and the Low Water Mark, with the exception of the designated urban included in the BMA Coastal Area. It contains many environmentally sensitive areas and also listed buildings and scheduled monuments with industrial heritage value.

The coast and the seas around it include highly productive and biologically diverse ecosystems, with features, which serve as critical natural defences against storms, floods and erosion. A number of species and habitats are recognised as internationally important and the majority of the coastline is protected for its special interest. A wide variety of coastal habitats can be found including mudflats, sea-grass beds, coastal saltmarsh, sandy beaches, boulder and rocky shore. Stretches of these areas are internationally and nationally important for birdlife, including roseate tern, golden plover, curlew and seabirds such as cormorants and shags. Wall brown butterfly has also been recorded in saltmarsh within the area.

⁸ <http://www.planningni.gov.uk/downloads/bmap2015-techsupp11-countryside-vol1.pdf>

2.4.4 Peatlands

Areas of shrub heath (upland heathland) are found around the summits and slopes of Black Mountain, Divis, Wolf Hill, Squires Hill and McIlwhans. The majority of the lowland bog patches that once existed have been drained for agriculture, colonised by trees or used as refuse tips.

2.4.5 Woodlands

Northern Ireland is currently one of the least wooded countries in Europe and many of the woodlands are in poor condition, both in terms of age structure and the presence of wildlife. There is now greater awareness of the benefits of woodland as a viable educational source, outdoor recreation provision and the wider contribution they make to quality of life. Their value to the environment is vital for fostering biodiversity, providing habitats and also helping to ameliorate pollution and stabilise soil.

Many of the woodland and treed areas in the Belfast City Council area have their origin in former demesnes and estates. Within these woodlands a mixture of mature broad leaves dominate particularly beech, oak, lime and sycamore, with ash, birch, elm, yew, maples and horse chestnut. Occasionally the woodlands contain Scots Pine, larch, a variety of exotic trees and shrubs or small conifer plantations. Examples of demesne and estate woodlands occur at Malone House and at Sir Thomas and Lady Dixon Park. Several of these woodland areas are examples of Lowland Woodland Pasture and parkland.

Other woodland types found within the Plan area include Upland Mixed Ashwoods, Wet Woodland and Upland Oakwoods. Upland Mixed Ashwoods are dominated by ash with hazel, alder, beech, birch, rowan or wild cherry. Examples of these woodlands can be found in Cavehill Country Park. Ash dominated woodlands also exist in small patches at Longhurst and Lagan Meadows. Wet Woodlands dominated by willow and alder can be found at Edenderry, Campbells Hill and River Lagan. Small areas of oak dominated woodland can also be found at Rathmore Grammar School, Malone Golf Course, Barnett's Demesne and Edenderry.

Other notable wooded areas include areas along various rivers and glens including Connor Burn, Belmont Glen, Cregagh Glen, Edith of Lornes Glen and Golden Glen and hazel dominated woodland at Hulls Glen and Cavehill. Elsewhere patches of woodland are found around old quarries, as planting within parklands or around farmsteads. Coniferous Plantations are often small in extent within the BMA and are located at Belvoir Forest Park, Barnett's Demesne and Mary Peters Track.

Many organisations, such as the Woodland Trust, National Trust, RSPB, Ulster Wildlife Trust and the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA), own and manage land for nature conservation interests. This has led to increased planting of native trees, such as hazel, oak, ash, rowan and cherry.

Under the Forest Service, DAERA sustainably manages existing woodlands. Belvoir Park Forest is the only forest recreation area DAERA manages in Belfast. Covering 94 hectares along the south bank of the River Lagan, it is situated within the boundary of Lagan Valley Regional Park. Alongside its value as a unique natural heritage asset, the Park contains archaeological sites. Whilst commercial forestry is the main role, these areas have an open public access policy on all woods, hence they never close to the public and provide an accessible recreation and amenity resource.

2.4.6 Community Woodlands⁹

⁹ Local Development Plan: Position Paper 9: Open Space, Sport and Outdoor Recreation (2016)

The Woodland Trust is a charity dedicated to the protection of native woodland heritage. It protects ancient woodland and acquires woodland and sites for planting, creating valuable urban green space and enhancing biodiversity by expanding woodland cover for the benefit of public enjoyment. The Woodland Trust manages the following sites:

- Woodland Walkway, Knockmount Gardens
- Ligoniel Wood, Mill Avenue
- Old Throne Wood, Antrim Road
- Mill Dam Wood, Ballygomartin Road

Woodlands within the Belfast City Council area support a number of priority species, including red squirrel, Irish hare, pipistrelle bats, skylarks, golden plover, barn owl, yellowhammer, tree sparrow, bullfinch, song thrush, wall brown butterfly, moschatel, small white orchid and pink meadow cap fungi.

2.4.7 Hedgerows¹⁰

Hedgerows are important for biodiversity, with over 50 Northern Ireland priority species associated with hedges. Hedgerows are important for not just biodiversity but are listed as a key characteristic of numerous Landscape Character Areas¹¹ Hedgerows are listed as a natural influence within the Belfast and Lagan Valley Area of Landscape Character.

2.4.8 Grasslands

There are several notable grassland areas within the Plan Area. For example, Lagan Meadows is a grazed grassland that features wild flowers, marshy grassland, open water and swamp, with clumps of tussock sedge scrub and woodland. This is an important area for red squirrel, otters, bullfinch, song thrush, skylark, reed bunting and linnet. There are areas within the Belfast Hills that contain wet and dry semi-natural grassland and acidic mat grass and purple moor grass. Grasslands within the Belfast Hills areas support red grouse, marsh fritillary butterfly, juniper, moschatel, pink meadow cap, smooth cat's ear and Irish lady's tresses.

Improved grassland is the dominant land use outside the urban environment in the Belfast City Council area. Rough grassland is scattered throughout the area and is often found in damp inter-drumlin areas, valley bottoms, higher ground, and thin soils and on exposed sites with steep slopes. Examples of rough grassland are located near Black Mountain, Divis, Cave Hill, Balmoral Industrial Estate and Belfast Harbour. Rough grassland areas in the Plan Area can support Irish hare, curlew, reed bunting, skylark, song thrush, linnet, spotted flycatcher and chough. Biodiversity in areas of improved pastures and arable land is often concentrated in hedgerows. Hedgerows in the area are predominantly hawthorn, with occasional beech and ash.

2.4.9 Open Mosaic Habitats in Previously Developed Land¹²

Belfast has a good proportion of this type of site, including parts of Belfast Harbour Estate, quarry sites in the hills surrounding Belfast and cleared industrial sites.

2.5 Statutory Designations

¹⁰http://www.planningni.gov.uk/index/advice/northern_ireland_environment_agency_guidance/standing_advice_9_hedgerows-2.pdf

¹¹http://www.planningni.gov.uk/index/advice/northern_ireland_environment_agency_guidance/standing_advice_9_hedgerows-2.pdf

¹²BCC Consultation with NIEA (2016)

2.5.1 International

Habitats and Birds Directive (92/43/EEC)

Intensive agricultural practices and development pressures are threatening our natural habitats. In 1992, the European Commission adopted legislation to protect natural habitats - called the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora Council Directive (92/43/EEC). The Habitats and Birds Directive aims to maintain biodiversity of a range of "rare, threatened or endemic animal and plant species," whilst taking cognisance of the economic, social, cultural and regional requirements. Alongside the Birds Directive, the Habitats Directive sets out the European natural heritage conservation policy and established 'Natura 2000', which is a network of nature protection sites.

The LDP will have regard to the regulations and the conservation objectives governing these sites to ensure no direct or indirect adverse impacts will be caused as a result of planned development. Development proposals will be subject to a Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) Screening Report to ensure due consideration is given to the aforementioned sites. If the report highlights the potential for significant effects cannot be avoided at an early stage, an Appropriate Assessment will be undertaken to consider the potential impact on the structure and function as well as the conservation objectives of the Natura 2000 sites. An assessment of potential mitigation measures will be presented to reduce potential adverse impacts, alongside an additional assessment of 'Alternative Solutions' will be undertaken.

The Shared Environmental Services (SES) team that has been set up in Mid and East Antrim Council provides support to Council on a range of specialist functions, including the HRA on planning applications and during the preparation of the LDP to assess and advise on the impacts on European Sites. This function will support the Council to ensure the legal requirements of these habitats/sites are fully met in accordance with the Habitats Directive and other Environmental Legislation and to reduce the risk of challenge to planning decisions, development plans and policies.

Natura 2000 – Special Protection Areas (SPA), Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Ramsar sites

Natura 2000 includes Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Ramsar Sites. These sites can be influenced by implementation of land use zonings and policy. Each identified site is managed through a set of conservation objectives, which should be taken into account when developing the LDP.

Special Protection Areas

SPAs are sites established under the European Commission Directive of Wild Birds (2009/147/EC), commonly known as the 'Birds Directive'. SPAs are important areas for breeding, over-wintering and migrating birds. Currently Belfast has 2 SPA's, Belfast Lough SPA and Belfast Lough Open Water SPA.

Belfast Lough is a large intertidal sea lough situated at the mouth of the River Lagan. The inner part of the Lough comprises a series of mudflats and lagoons. The outer Lough is restricted to mainly rocky shores and small sandy bays on the southern shore, with more extensive mixed sediment intertidal areas on the northern side.

Belfast Lough SPA is 428.64 hectare in area and qualifies under Article 4.1 of the 79/409/EEC on the Conservation of Wild Birds Directive by supporting Bar-tailed Godwit and migratory species of Redshank and Turnstone over winter. The area also qualifies under Article 4.2 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) by regularly supporting at least 20,000 waterfowl. Over winter, the area regularly supports individual waterfowl, including

Goldeneye, Redshank, Turnstone, Great Crested Grebe, Cormorant, Shelduck, Mallard, Bar-tailed Godwit, Black-tailed Godwit, Eider, Curlew, Red-breasted Merganser, Oystercatcher, Ringed Plover, Lapwing, Knot, Dunlin, Black-tailed Godwit and Scaup.

The Special Protection Area boundary is entirely coincident with that of the Belfast Lough Ramsar Site.

Belfast Lough SPA also qualifies under Article 4.2 of the Birds Directive (2009/147/EC) by regularly supporting internationally important populations of Redshank and Black-tailed Godwit. Additionally, the site qualifies under the Birds Directive 2009/147/EC under Article 4.1 by supporting Common Tern, Arctic Tern and Bar-Tailed Godwit.

Numbers of wintering Redshank have been declining since the SPA designation. This is concurrent with UK and indeed International trends. As a result, the status of Belfast Lough is considered 'unfavourable'.

The **Belfast Lough Open Water SPA** covers 5,591.73 hectares in area and comprises the marine area below the mean low water mark. Seawards it extends to a notional boundary between the eastern limits on the north and south shores of the Outer Belfast Lough Area of Special Scientific Interest (ASSI) at Kilroot and Horse Rock respectively.¹³ The boundary towards the head of the Lough is a notional line between Greencastle on northern shore and Holywood Bank on the southern shore. The site qualifies under Article 4.2 of the 79/409/EEC Directive by supporting Great Crested Grebe, an internationally important species.

The current status of the SPA features of the Belfast Lough Open Water is 'favourable' status. However, the population of Great Crested Grebe is being closely monitored following a recorded decline in 2010/11, which was potentially due to weather conditions. Although populations have been steadily recovering, the feature is being closely monitored.

In January 2016, NIEA proposed an agglomeration of a number of existing designated sites into one SPA - the East Coast (Northern Ireland) Marine SPA. The proposed SPA includes coastal and near shore waters from Ringford near Carnlough in the north, the marine area of Larne Lough, the marine area of Belfast Lough, waters around the Copeland Islands and off shore of the Ards Peninsula to Cloghan Head, near Ardglass in the south. The site would also subsume the existing Belfast Lough SPA and Belfast Lough Open Water SPA. The site covers a diverse range of seabed habitats, from extensive coastal fringing reefs of various lithologies to the fine silt of inner Belfast Lough. The purpose of adjoining the above SPAs is to support internationally important populations of Great Crested Grebe, Red-throated Diver, Sandwich Tern, Common Tern, Arctic Tern, Manx Shearwater and Eider Duck.

Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

SACs are sites that have been given protection under the European legislation of the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC). The designated sites are for habitats/species other than birds, such as special habitats, species, grasslands and wetlands of biodiversity importance on an international scale.

There are no SACs located directly within Belfast. There is one proposed SAC for Harbour Porpoise, where the boundary runs across Belfast Lough. However, this does not cover any Belfast City Council area¹⁴.

¹³ <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/special-protection-area-belfast-lough-open-water>

¹⁴ http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/NorthChannel_SiteSummaryLeaflet.pdf

Ramsar Sites

The Ramsar Convention 1971 is an international treaty that provides a framework for sensitive use of wetlands. Wetlands are productive ecosystems and provide us with fresh water, but have been subject to human interventions and converted to other uses. The convention includes “all lakes and rivers, underground aquifers, swamps and marshes, wet grasslands, peatlands, oases, estuaries, deltas and tidal flats, mangroves and other coastal areas, coral reefs, and all human-made sites such as fish ponds, rice paddies, reservoirs and salt pans.”¹⁵ Wetlands as ecosystems are extremely important for biodiversity conservation, which is recognised for the wellbeing of society. The management of our wetlands is important and they are sensitive to trans-boundary water and air pollutants.

UK Government applies the procedures for Ramsar sites under the Habitats Regulations. There are 21 Ramsar sites designated in Northern Ireland, of which 1 site is located in Belfast - Belfast Lough. The Ramsar site at Belfast Lough covers 433 hectares and qualifies under Criterion 3 of the Ramsar Convention, which supports populations of Common Redshank in winter. The site also supports nationally important species, such as Shelduck and Oyster Catcher.

DAERA is responsible for implementing and complying with the requirements of the Habitats Directive through the Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc.) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 (as amended), which transposes the Habitats Directive.

OSPAR Marine Protection Area

The OSPAR convention was agreed in Paris and came into effect in 1998. The OSPAR convention replaced both the Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft (the Oslo Convention) (adopted in 1972) and the Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution from Land-Based Sources (the Paris Convention) (adopted in 1974), with the intention of addressing the pollution affecting the North East Atlantic area. A key aspect of the OSPAR biodiversity strategy is to develop a network of MPAs to ensure that the biodiversity, environmental and ecological quality of the maritime ecosystems are conserved, protected and managed sustainably. OSPAR is guided by the ecosystems approach, which is an interaction of the impacts of human activity and the physical environment of plants, animals and microbes. In Belfast two areas have been identified in the OSPAR biodiversity strategy - Belfast Lough Open Water SPA and Belfast Lough SPA.

Water Framework Directive (WFD)

The Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) as amended by Directives 2008/105/EC, 2013/39/EU and 2014/101/EU established a new integrated approach to the protection of the water environment. The Directive is transposed in Northern Ireland through the Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017. WFD aims to achieve ‘Good Ecological Status’ or better, for the quality of all water bodies. This means ensuring healthy aquatic ecosystems, whilst balancing water/nature protection and the sustainable use of natural resources.

A key feature of the WFD is the development of River Basin Management Plans that take an integrated approach to the protection, improvement and sustainable use of water environment. Belfast falls within the North Eastern River Basin District.

NIEA has formed a NI Water Management Unit River Basin District Group to deliver a series of catchment projects in partnership with government agencies and stakeholders. An

¹⁵ <http://www.ramsar.org/about/the-ramsar-convention-and-its-mission>

example of these catchment programmes includes the 'Living with Water Programme', which is a strategic drainage infrastructure programme that aims to improve water quality within the Belfast Lough Catchment. This programme will seek to protect against flood risk by determining the level and types of capital infrastructural investment that is necessary to alleviate the problem, which will in turn have a multiplier effect for economic and environmental benefit.

Marine Strategy Framework Directive through the Marine Policy Statement (MPS)

The Marine Strategy Framework Directive was formally adopted by the European Union in July 2008. It provides the legislative framework for an ecosystem approach to the sustainable management of the marine environment. The Marine Policy Statement (MPS) was published in 2011 and was prepared and adopted under the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009. The MPS provides the policy framework for the marine planning system and aids decision making on plans affecting the marine environment.

World Heritage Sites (WHS)

A WHS is a designation adopted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) for sites, which possess 'outstanding universal value' in terms of natural and cultural properties. The Giants Causeway and the Causeway Coast is the only WHS designation in Northern Ireland.

2.5.2 National and Local

National and local designations in the Plan area include Areas of Special Scientific Interest (ASSI) and National Nature Reserves (NNR), declared under the provisions of the Nature Conservation and Amenity Lands (NI) Order 1985. They also include Areas of Scientific (ASI) Interest declared under the Amenity Lands (NI) Act 1965

Areas of Special Scientific Interest (ASSIs) are protected sites that are of special interest by reason of their flora, fauna, geological and/or physiological features, designated under the Environment (Northern Ireland) Order 2002 (as amended). Sites are protected to conserve biodiversity and geodiversity. There are four ASSIs in Belfast:

- **Inner Belfast Lough** also contains a number of Earth Science Conservation Review (ESCR) sites exhibiting a range of Ordovician, Carboniferous and Permian features of national geological interest.
- **Craigantlet Woods** represents a large block of semi-natural woodland. Due to the inaccessibility of the woods, it has been relatively undisturbed, maintaining a high degree of naturalness. The site was recorded as having 'unfavourable' status in 2009 due to the spread of non-native invasive species, principally Sycamore.
- **Belvoir** ASSI is within the former Belvoir Estate, with the exception of Moreland's Meadow. It is designated for its parkland and wood pasture habitat and associated species¹⁶.
- **Bellevue**¹⁷ is important because of its geology. It is one of a series of sites that describes the Clay-with-Flints (CwF), a unique deposit whose exposure is mostly confined to the Antrim Plateau.

Areas of Scientific Interest (ASI) were declared under the Amenity and Lands Act (Northern Ireland) 1985, where consideration must be given to maintaining the feature of scientific interest but development may proceed subject to appropriate restrictions. ASIs in many

¹⁶ Belvoir has been recently declared and assessments are being reviewed. Refer to <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/belvoir-assi> for more detail

¹⁷ Bellevue has been recently declared and assessments are being reviewed. Refer <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/bellevue-assi> for more detail

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respects are treated similarly to ASSIs but there is less control over land use. Many ASIs have been redesignated to ASSI, SPA or SAC to preserve the feature of scientific interest. At present, Hazelwood ASI is the only such designation within the administrative boundary of Belfast and it contains a diverse ground flora carpet of woodland herbs and provides a suitable home to multi stemmed hazel.

Under the Nature Conservation and Amenity Lands (Northern Ireland) Order 1985, 3 other statutory designations were identified:

1. Nature Reserves and National Nature Reserves are areas designated for their rich flora, fauna or features of geological or other special interest qualities. The sites are managed by DAERA or by agreement with another body, such as a public department, district council or voluntary conservation body. There are no Nature Reserves or National Nature Reserves in Belfast City Council area.

2. Marine Conservation Zones (MCZ)

A Marine Protected Area (MPA) is defined as ‘any area of intertidal or subtidal terrain, together with its overlying water and associated flora, fauna, historical and cultural features which has been reserved by law or other effective means to protect part or all of the enclosed environment.’¹⁸ In Northern Ireland, there are 5 types of MPA’s designations, SAC, SPA, ASSI, Ramsar Sites and Marine Conservation Zones (MCZ).

The Marine (Northern Ireland) Act 2013 allows for the creation of MCZ’s to protect and conserve important species of marine wildlife, habitats, geology and geomorphology. DAERA Marine and Fisheries Division has designated four new MCZs in the Northern Ireland Inshore Region. Outer Belfast Lough has been included in the new designations.

Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) and Wildlife Refuges

LNRs can be provided by Councils under the powers conferred to them under the Nature Conservation and Amenity Lands (Northern Ireland) Order 1985. They can provide a platform for education and research as well as for public information services and recreational uses.

DAERA can provide a Wildlife Refuge under the Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 (as amended) which prohibits the intentional and reckless killing, taking, injuring or disturbance of all wild birds and of certain animals. It also includes the intentional reckless destruction, uprooting or picking of certain wild plants. There are 4 LNRs in Belfast:

- **Ballyaghagan** comprises of species rich hay meadows and an area of upland blanket bog. Some of the fields have rock outcrops with local calcareous species present, acid flushes and more neutral taller grassland swards. Plants found within the acid areas include Common Butterwort and Bogbean.
- **Hazelwood** - Hazel woodland and scrub with good examples of multi stemmed hazel. The woodland contains a diverse ground flora carpet of woodland herbs.
- **Bog Meadows.** The 19 hectare (47 acre) Bog Meadows nature reserve, managed by the Ulster Wildlife Trust, lies close to the heart of Belfast City adjacent to the M1, Milltown Cemetery and St. Louise’s College. It consists of a variety of habitats including areas of open water, swamp, marshland and wet grassland.

¹⁸ <https://www.doeni.gov.uk/articles/marine-protected-areas>

Bog Meadows is also an important site for both breeding and overwintering birds including Reed bunting, Sedge warbler, Skylark, Grasshopper warbler, Lapwing and Snipe. The open water and ditches are ideal habitat for plants such as branched bur-reed, common and ivy-leaved duckweed, water starwort, watercress, fool's watercress and brooklime. Horsetail, reedmace, reed canary-grass, floating sweet-grass, soft rush, sharp-flowered rush, brown sedge, marsh marigold, wild angelica, lesser spearwort, water mint, tufted hair-grass, marsh willowherb, marsh bedstraw, marsh ragwort and celery-leaved buttercup are found in the marshy areas. In the drier grassland, cuckoo flower, star, glaucous and hairy sedges, knap weed, common spotted orchid, meadowsweet, cat's-ear, autumn hawkbit, meadow vetchling, bird's-foot trefoil, ragged robin, meadow buttercup, common sorrel and ragwort can be found.¹⁹

- **Lagan Meadows** is 49 hectares in size and historically was the source of Belfast's first piped water supply over 200 years ago. The spring at Lester's Dam, which provided the water, still runs and gives rise to the wetlands and marsh for which Lagan Meadows is best known. But this attractive site also contains grazed pasture, meadow and woodland. Separated from the main park by the former Lagan Canal is Moreland's Meadow, where mature veteran oaks and cedars dominate the grazed pasture. The following species can be found:
 - Wetland birds, including snipe, woodcock, grasshopper warbler, sedge warbler and reed bunting.
 - Woodland birds, including song thrush, dunnoek, wren and treecreeper.
 - Amphibians, frogs spawning in early spring. Insects including banded demoiselle, blue-tailed and azure damselfly, orange-tip, ringlet and cryptic wood white butterfly.
 - Trees including oak, ash, willow, alder and hawthorn.
 - Wildflowers, including common spotted orchid, lady's smock, yellow flag, ragged robin and devil's bit scabious.²⁰

On 7th June 2016, the Lagan Meadows was proposed as a Candidate Quiet Area to the Council's People and Communities Committee. The proposal is currently under consideration by DAERA. This designation was based upon the following qualifying criteria: publicly available park and open space within an agglomeration; a noise level less than or equal to 55 dB Lden; and a minimum area of 5 hectares. The council has indicated however, that that it will engage with DAERA in order to develop more appropriate Quiet Area screening criteria and supporting guidance to be employed in the subsequent identification, designation and management of Quiet Areas. The next round of Quiet Area designations by DAERA is due to commence in summer 2017.

Sites of Local Nature Conservation Importance (SLNCIs)

Alongside the international, national and local designations for natural heritage assets, the identification of local designations forms part of the Countryside Assessment of the development plan process. SLNCIs are established under the Wildlife (NI) Order 1995 and Local Nature Reserves may be established by local Councils under the Nature Conservation and Amenity Lands (NI) Order 1985. SLNCIs are managed by public agencies or voluntary bodies and are identified for their local nature importance on the basis of their flora, fauna or scientific interest. In the Belfast City Council area there are 60 SLNCIs (7 of which are identified as Geodiversity importance) designated in accordance with PPS 2: Natural Heritage – these are listed in Appendix 5. Appendix 6 maps the location of the SLNCIs, including Geodiversity SLNCIs.

¹⁹ Draft BMAP 2015

²⁰ Text taken from www.biodiversityni.com/lagan-meadows-local-nature-reserve

SLNCIs will be revisited as part of the plan process.

Trees and Woodland

Urban trees are an essential multifaceted resource, providing a vast array of benefits for people, local communities and the cityscape. Trees have a high amenity value and make a positive contribution to the social, cultural and physical environment. Trees can help to define an area and create a sense of place, such as Cyprus Avenue, and contribute to the 15 conservation areas in Belfast. Trees harbour wildlife habitats and contribute to the health and wellbeing of people.

Trees absorb gases associated with air pollution, such as carbon dioxide (CO₂) and sulphur dioxide (SO₂), which is known to cause respiratory problems. Trees also provide a natural flood defence, can help to conserve ground water and create a noise buffer.

Accepting the maxim that green leafy surroundings encourages wellbeing, there is growing evidence to show that people find well-appointed green environments more relaxing, thus reducing stress levels, improving mental wellbeing and contributing to a better quality of life. The Department of Social Development (now Department of Communities) over recent years has carried out a tree planting scheme across several of the more deprived arterial routes in the city including Falls Road, Springfield Road and Crumlin Road.

There are three ways in which the Planning system can safeguard the conservation of trees:

1. **Tree Preservation Orders:** The Council has a duty to protect trees under Section 122 of the Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011. Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) are designated to trees (either singularly or in a group) that are of high amenity or historic value or, for rarity. There are over 160 TPOs in Belfast - Appendix 8 shows their locations.
2. **Trees in Conservation Areas:** Trees make an important contribution to the appearance and character of a conservation area. Trees situated in conservation areas are treated with the same status of singular trees subject to a TPO.
3. **Trees protected by a retention condition** – may be a stipulation applied to planning permission. The purpose of a retention condition for trees is to ensure trees are protected and not damaged during construction and/or trees that offer a high amenity impact are retained to embed the new construction into the natural environment

3. BUILT HERITAGE

3.1 Background

The Belfast Council area contains a significant number of archaeological sites and monuments, listed buildings, conservation areas, historic parks, gardens and demesnes and has an important industrial heritage.

The SPPS states that these assets, such as tombs and ring forts, historic and vernacular buildings, planned parklands, buildings and features associated with industrial heritage, are all important sources of information about the past and are often significant landmarks in the present townscape and countryside. This archaeological and built heritage constitutes an irreplaceable record which contributes to our understanding of both the present and the past and is an important economic resource. Their presence usually adds to the quality of our lives and promotes a sense of local distinctiveness, which is an important aspect of the character and appearance of cities, towns, villages and the countryside²¹.

The RDS²² recognises the importance of the built and natural environment through policy RG11: **Conserve, protect and, where possible, enhance our built heritage and natural environment.** This policy notes that effective care of the environment provides very real benefits in terms of improving health and wellbeing, promoting economic development and addressing social problems which result from a poor quality environment. It acknowledges that the region has a rich and diverse built heritage that contributes to our sense of place and history, represents a key tourism and recreational asset and notes that sustainable management of the built heritage makes a valuable contribution to the environment, economy and society.

An element of the policy is to identify, protect and conserve the built heritage, including archaeological sites and monuments, historic buildings and built heritage assets within cities, towns and villages, including our historic townscape, Conservation Areas, key civic and publicly-accessible buildings, as well as everyday dwellings and shops. If these assets are recognised and managed, they can make a positive contribution to regeneration. This will allow the maintenance of craft skills and the development of a sense of place that can be respected by future development. It calls for the integrity of built heritage assets, including historic landscapes, to be maintained - including their surroundings.

More detailed lists and descriptions of the built heritage resource within the Belfast City Council area are contained in Appendices 9 -17.

Prevailing planning policy for the control of development in relation to the built heritage is contained within the SPPS.

State Care Sites

Archaeological sites and monuments are taken into the care of the DfC under the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (NI) Order 1995. State Care sites and monuments represent all periods of human settlement in Ireland from circa 7,000 BC to the 21st century. They are protected and managed as a public asset by Historic Environment Division in DfC, regulated under the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (NI) Order 1995. Historic Environment Division has responsibility for many sites and properties throughout Northern Ireland and work

²¹ http://www.planningni.gov.uk/index/policy/spps_28_september_2015-3.pdf

²² <http://www.planningni.gov.uk/index/policy/rds2035.pdf>

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closely with The Historic Monuments Council. Shandon Park Motte, Drumnadrough Fort, Giant's Ring and Shaw's Bridge are the only sites in State Care within the Belfast City Council area.²³

Scheduled Zone (Scheduled Monuments)

Archaeological sites and monuments are scheduled for protection under the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (NI) Order 1995 and the work of scheduling is ongoing. If a site has not yet received statutory protection this does not necessarily diminish its archaeological importance or its significance as an element in the historic landscape.

According to HED, the list of Scheduled Historic Monuments contains a total of 37 scheduled archaeological monuments in the Belfast City Council area. Appendix 9 shows the list of Scheduled Historic Monuments.

Unscheduled Monuments

There were a total of 144 other recorded archaeological sites and monuments in the Belfast City Council area. The list of unscheduled monuments can be viewed in Appendix 10.

3.2 Listed Buildings

The SPSS recognises that 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 stresses that development may be permitted where this will secure the ongoing viability and upkeep of the building, providing it respects its essential character and setting. It notes that it may be appropriate for a LDP to highlight particular listed buildings and their settings which are integral to the character and inform broader heritage designations.

Whilst a list of listed buildings had been included as an appendix within the previous countryside assessment prepared at the Preferred Options (POP) stage of the LDP process, the Department for Communities is continually adding and removing buildings from the list. Any list prepared is therefore from 'a point in time' and is subject to change as buildings are added to and removed from the register. A full list of current listed buildings within the council area is available on the Department for communities website²⁴

3.3 The Built Heritage at Risk Register

The Built Heritage at Risk Register lists almost 500 buildings and monuments of architectural and historic interest throughout Northern Ireland. The buildings and monuments are deemed to be under threat and may be suitable for restoration and repair. The Buildings at Risk Register was established in 1993 and is funded and managed by Department of Communities in partnership with the Ulster Architectural Society [UAHS].

As above whilst a list of buildings at risk had been included as an appendix within the previous countryside assessment prepared at the Preferred Options (POP) stage of the LDP process, any list prepared is therefore from 'a point in time' and is subject to change as buildings are added to and removed from the register. A full list of current listed buildings within the council area is available on the Department for communities website²⁵

3.4 Conservation Areas

There are 13 Conservation Areas within the Council area:

²³ <https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/publications/scheduled-historic-monuments-northern-ireland-april-2018>

²⁴ <https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/services/buildings-database>

²⁵ <https://apps.communities-ni.gov.uk/Barni/>

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1. Adelaide Park
2. Belfast City Centre
3. Cathedral
4. Cyprus Ave
5. Kings Road
6. Knockdene
7. Linen
8. Malone
9. Malone Park
10. Mc Master Street
11. Queens
12. Somerton
13. Stranmillis

The location of Conservation Areas can be viewed in Appendix 11: Location of Conservation Areas and Areas of Townscape Character/ Area of Village Character

The SPSS notes that in managing development within a designated Conservation Area the guiding principle is to afford special regard to the desirability of enhancing its character or appearance where an opportunity to do so exists, or to preserve its character or appearance where an opportunity to enhance does not arise. Accordingly, there will be a general presumption against the granting of planning permission for development or conservation area consent for demolition of unlisted buildings, where proposals would conflict with this principle.

In relation to 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 the interests of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of a Conservation Area, development proposals should be sympathetic to the characteristic built form of the area and respect the characteristics of adjoining buildings in the area by way of scale, form, materials and detailing. The SPSS notes that the LDP may include local policies or proposals for their protection and / or enhancement.

3.5 Areas of Townscape Character

There are 57 Areas of Townscape Character within the Council Area.

The SPSS notes that in managing development within ATCs designated through the LDP process, the Council should only permit new development where this will maintain or enhance the overall character of the area and respect its built form. It states that local policies or proposals and guidance for such areas should also be included in the Plan or, where appropriate, in supplementary planning guidance.

The spatial extent of these designations is shown Appendix 11 Location of Conservation Areas and Areas of Townscape Character/ Area of Village Character

3.6 Areas of Significant Archaeological Interest (ASAs)

The SPSS notes the importance of LDP in taking into account the implications of local policies and proposals on all features of the archaeological and built heritage. It states that where appropriate, LDPs should designate Areas of Significant Archaeological Interest (ASAs).

There is one Area of Significant Archaeological Interest within Belfast - The Giant's Ring. This ASAI is mapped in Appendix 12.

A large amount of excavation undertaken in Belfast in the past 17 years has highlighted the extent and survival of archaeological remains relating to the city's evolution. All information recorded during an archaeological excavation or survey has been documented in the Sites and Monuments record which can be viewed in Appendix 10.

3.7 Areas of Archaeological Potential

The SPPS states that LDPs should highlight, for the information of prospective developers, those areas within settlement limits, where, on the basis of current knowledge, it is likely that archaeological remains will be encountered in the course of continuing development and change. These will be referred to as areas of archaeological potential²⁶.

Belfast is named as an area of archaeological potential - the area contains most of the city centre. The Areas of Archaeological Potential are mapped in Appendix 12.

3.8 Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes

The register of Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes of Special Historic Interest has been established to identify sites within Northern Ireland that can be considered of exceptional importance. The identification of sites is based upon a clear set of criteria and on an appreciation of the character of Ulster's gardens and designed landscapes. A list of all registered Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes in Belfast is contained within Appendix 16.

3.9 Industrial Heritage

The Plan area contains a wealth of remains of industrial heritage, all of which are reminders of the economic development in the area. Synonymous to Belfast, the Samson and Goliath cranes dominate the skyline and numerous mills, factories, bridges, railway fixtures, graving docks and remains of the Lagan Canal infrastructure are distributed throughout the city. Many of these industrial heritage sites have been identified for special protection as scheduled monuments under the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (NI) Order 1995. The Industrial Heritage Record is included in the DAERA Monument's and Building Record. There are 745 sites of Industrial Heritage in Belfast which is detailed in Appendix 15A and mapped in Appendix 15B.

3.10 Defence Heritage

There are 63 sites of Defence Heritage within Belfast City Council which can be viewed in Appendix 13.

The Historic Environment Division (HED) is responsible for Northern Ireland's defence heritage, both in its conservation and protection. Northern Ireland's defence heritage represents a significant period in our history with many 20th century defensive structures dotted around the countryside and coast of Northern Ireland. These include training trenches, gun and searchlight emplacements, pillboxes, airfields, harbours etc. The majority are derelict, some have been reused or altered and others are in a state of decay or have been demolished²⁷. The HED identify sites on an individual basis, deciding the most appropriate form of protection through legislation and policy.

²⁶ http://www.planningni.gov.uk/index/policy/spps_28_september_2015-3.pdf

²⁷ <https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/articles/defence-heritage>

3.11 Shipwrecks

There are 245 records of shipwrecks within the Belfast region and these can be viewed in Appendix 14. This includes Belfast harbour, lough and rivers within the Plan area.

The database of shipwreck incidents is currently maintained and updated by Marine and Fisheries Division (DAERA) on behalf of the Historic Environment Division (DfC). The database includes cases of known and unknown wreck sites and maritime casualties - where the vessel in question was salvaged or recovered²⁸. The database is not a record of archaeological sites in every case but an indicator of the geographical and chronological past shipping loss. The shipwrecks reveal information about life, technology, trade and warfare at the time they were lost. The informing abilities of shipwrecks makes them part of our shared heritage.

3.12 Landscape and Public Access to the Countryside

3.12.1 Background

Belfast contains a wide range of facilities and various walks that allow the public to gain access to the countryside and enjoy the different landscapes contained in the Belfast City Council Area.

3.12.2 Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty

Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) are in recognition of areas of national importance as their landscapes possess a distinctive character and landscape features of high scenic value. The purpose of this designation is to protect and enhance the qualities of these areas for environmental fulfilment, outdoor recreation and public enjoyment. Management of these areas falls upon landowners, public bodies and voluntary bodies. The Lagan Valley Regional Park is the only AONB in the Belfast City Council area. Appendix 2 shows the location of the Lagan Valley AONB.

The river valley of the Lagan outside the urban areas of Belfast and Lisburn is predominantly natural in character and is characterised by a concentration of woodland, which provides the undulating canopies and vast mixture of texture and tones that highlight the rolling countryside. Much of the Park's amenity landscapes are within the Historic Park, Gardens and Demesnes such as Barnett Demesne, which have their own distinctive character. These areas have a historic designed landscape with a variable urban and recreational character, mature woodlands and grassland diversity.

The Lagan Valley AONB was designated in 1965 and most of it falls within the Lagan Valley Regional Park. It is the only AONB in the Belfast City Council Area. The Lagan Valley (LVRP) AONB is designated under the Amenity Lands Act (NI) 1965. The legislation under which the LVRP AONB was designated has since been superseded by the Nature Conservation and Amenity Lands (NI) Order 1985 (as amended), however Lagan Valley AONB is yet to be reviewed or designated under this legislation.

The Lagan Valley Regional Park is a valuable asset for the people of Belfast. It has an integral position adjacent to Belfast and is a huge recreational resource covering 2116 hectares and stretching along the River Lagan from Belfast City to Lisburn City. Its location is situated partly within the Belfast and Lisburn Castlereagh City Council areas.

The characteristic features of the Lagan Valley AONB include riverbank scenery, diverse biodiversity, meadows, woodland and amenity parklands. Alongside the natural environmental assets of this area, it is also rich in diverse heritage including its contribution

²⁸ <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/shipwrecks>

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to the development of Belfast through its cultural and industrial heritage through linen production. Containing impressive monuments of local importance including the Giant's Ring, a designated state care monument and an ASAI. The area became an attractive location for the early industrialists of Belfast whose successors built large houses and create the distinctive planted demesnes.

Over recent years, there has been a growing awareness of the conservation, recreation and tourism potential of the river, towpath and canal. There have been improvements in the water quality of the River Lagan over the years and water activities, such as angling, canoeing, rowing and motor boating are becoming a regular feature of the river.

In April 2015, under the provisions of Local Government Reform, Belfast City Council assumed responsibilities for the management and maintenance of the River Lagan from Lagan Weir to its new administrative boundary at Edenderry. The Council developed the 'Back to the River'²⁹ strategy to set out its management and development of this riverine corridor as an environmental and community resource that can help to drive economic and social regeneration of the city and its rural hinterland. It sets out the vision for the area:

- (for the inner city part of the corridor) the waterfront will become a fully integrated part of an expanded city centre
 - development on the east bank from Albert Bridge to Odyssey that will create a vibrant waterfront on both sides of the river and will enhance linkage from the city centre to Titanic Quarter and to inner East Belfast
 - a vibrant waterfront as further residential, leisure, hotel and restaurant uses bring more activity to the area
 - enhanced linkage across the river through the provision of pedestrian bridges
 - greater recreational use of the river itself especially in the area from Abercorn Basin to the Lagan Gateway as port activities move downstream
 - the reopening of the Lagan for navigation upstream of the Stranmillis Weir
- One of the catalyst projects identified in the Back to the River Study is the Lagan Gateway at Stranmillis, as part of the project the 27 lock structures are now scheduled monuments.

Linked to the Lagan Valley AONB, the Lagan Valley Regional Park Strategy³⁰ seeks to protect and, where possible, enhance the natural and man-made heritage of the Park and the conservation of its essential character. For that part within Belfast City Council area the planning actions are:

- specific additional policy for the control of development (draft BMAP Policy COU 12: Part 4) within the urban parts of the Park to balance the presumption to approve, associated with urban development, with the need to protect and enhance the Park's character in an environmentally selective manner, and to resist pressure from inappropriate development;
- specific additional policy for the control of development (draft BMAP Policy COU 10: Part 4) outside the urban parts of the Park particularly to ensure the conservation of its high quality landscapes;
- designation of six nodes and a specific policy (draft BMAP Policy COU 11: Part 4) for control of development within these, to focus the opportunity for sympathetic recreational, tourist related and educational related facilities in appropriate locations within the Park, based on existing activities;
- additional protection of natural environment and heritage features by designation of two Local Landscape Policy areas and designation of seven Sites of Local Nature Conservation Importance, to conserve and enhance the ecological richness of the Park (see section on Outer Belfast City); and

²⁹ <http://www.belfastcity.gov.uk/buildingcontrol-environment/regeneration/lagancorridor.aspx>

³⁰ <http://www.laganvalley.co.uk/PDFs/LVRPStratVis.pdf>

- additional protection of built environment features by designation of one Area of Townscape Character and two Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes to conserve the Park's man-made heritage and promote its wider public appreciation (see section on Outer Belfast City).

More information on the LVRP can be found at section 4.6.

3.13 Earth Science Interests and Assets

Earth science interests include geology and geomorphology and this is defined by draft BMAP as "the rocks and landforms of Northern Ireland from the surface on which life has developed, they have a major influence in determining the biodiversity of regions and, more directly, the physical character of the landscape."³¹

Draft BMAP identifies the following areas of Earth Science Interest and assets:

- Bellevue
- Carr's Glen
- Crow Glen
- Ballygomartin Sill
- Collin Glen
- Ballymiscaw

3.14 Public Access to the Countryside

Public Bodies own the vast majority or manage significant land holdings in the Belfast Area. Draft BMAP outlined two types of public access:

- Accesses associated with site based facilities such as forest parks and lakes that are generally owned and managed by public bodies; and
- Accesses intended to provide opportunities to explore wider areas of the open countryside.

Belvoir Park covers 94 hectares along the south bank of the River Lagan and is situated in the boundary of Lagan Valley Regional Park. Alongside its value as a unique natural heritage asset, the Park contains archaeological sites. Currently, the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) manage this site.

Cavehill Country Park is managed by Belfast City Council and encompasses the heath and moorland above Cavehill, the meadows and the Milewater streams at Carr's Glen linear park, the woodlands at Hazelwood and the Belfast Castle Estate. Rich in biodiversity, the Park also offers panoramic views as well as archaeological sites of interest such as McArt's Fort, which has important archaeological and historical connections. The Park also includes the remnants of an old mill at Milewater Stream.

Colin Glen Forest Park is managed on behalf of DAERA by the Colin Glen Trust. Colin Glen Forest Park offers a 'countryside experience' close to the city limits. Described as 'Belfast's Green Lung', the Park was awarded a Green Flag award - a national benchmark for quality parks and green spaces.

3.15 Access to the Open Countryside

3.15.1 Public Rights of Way (PROW)

³¹ Draft Belfast Metropolitan Area Plan (BMAP) 2015 Countryside Assessment Vol 1

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Public Rights of Way (PROW) is adequately defined where:

- The route has been used 'as a right' by the general public. Use of the route by expressed or implied permission of the owner e.g. employees, social visitors or tradespersons does not create a public right of way;
- The public's use of the route was open, so that the landowners knew or should have reasonably known about it and did nothing to stop it;
- Use continued, without interruption, for a sufficient person to imply that the landowners intended to dedicate it as a public right of way; and
- The route connects two public places or places to which the public regularly and legitimately resort e.g. public roads, other public rights of way, a church, the seashore etc.

PROWs are created through the 'Access to the Countryside (Northern Ireland) Order 1983. Under this order, Councils have a duty "to assert, protect and keep open and free from obstruction or encroachment any public right of way in their district". In cases where public rights of way are disputed, Council have a duty to investigate the claims and gather evidence to reach an informed decision over the existence of the disputed public right of way. In Belfast the following areas are asserted as PROWs:

- Chichester Park South- Salisbury Avenue
- 22-24 Hillside Drive and Stranmillis Road
- Giants Ring
- Castledona Gardens to Church Road
- Castledona Rise/Gardens to Leadhill Park
- Castlemore Park to Castlemore Avenue
- Milltown Road to Lock Keepers Cottage
- ARROW from Upper Knockbreda Road to Castledona Rise
- Upper Knockbreda Road to Castledona Park
- Gilnahirk Road (Between Property No. 83/85)- Mill Gate

3.15.2 Ulster Way

Northern Ireland's only long distance walking route passes through the urban fringes of Belfast and onto the open moorland of the Antrim Plateau.

3.15.3 National Cycle Network

Established to encourage cycling and bike touring throughout the UK, the National Cycle Network (NCN), a millennium project, provides a network of safe and attractive cycling routes developed by the charity Sustrans³². There are 10 National Routes; Route 9 is the Belfast to Newry route with the goal of extending this route to Dublin. There are over 1000 miles of the national cycle network across Northern Ireland. There are 3 types of cycle networks available in Belfast:

National Routes

- Route 99: Comber Greenway provides an 8 mile traffic free walking and cycling route connecting East Belfast, Dundonald and Comber
- Route 9 and 93: The Lagan and Lough Cycle Way is a 21 mile route which is mostly traffic free and walking route linking Lisburn, Belfast and Newtownabbey.

Urban Maps

³² <http://www.cycleni.com/national-cycle-network/>

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- Belfast by Bike: a route map of cycling around the city

Long distance Route Maps

- Belfast to Ballyshannon encompasses National Routes 9, 91, 92 and 95 is a 242 mile route from Belfast Lough to Donegal Coast which takes in the Sperrins, Fermanagh Lakes, parts of Leitrim to the picturesque coast of Donegal

4. LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

4.1 Introduction

Landscape is everywhere and all landscapes matter to someone. Landscape will continue to evolve and, whilst change is constant, the management of change is essential to achieving sustainable place making, which will be the key role for the LDP.

Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) is a tool in identifying the landscape features that give a locality its 'sense of place'. The LCA grew out of the European Landscape Convention. The process applied means the LCA can help to inform the makeup of urban areas, including our city and townscape areas, as well as our rural assets. Landscape Character Areas set a baseline that can not only help us understand our landscapes, but also assist in making decisions about managing development.

The Nature Conservation and Amenity Lands Order (NI) 1985 is the current legislative basis for protecting landscapes. The Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 2000 (NILCA) identified 130 district LCAs as fragile landscapes at risk of development pressures. Of these, there are 7 in Belfast. Appendix 17 shows the locations of the LCAs

4.2 Landscape Character Areas

The following section has been derived from draft BMAP 2015 Countryside Assessment:

4.2.1 Belfast/Lisburn (No.97)

The Belfast/Lisburn Landscape Character Area encompasses the Belfast and Lisburn urban areas, together with their broader landscape setting. It is defined by the steep ridges and escarpments, which enclose the Lagan Valley at the head of Belfast Lough. Belfast is mostly contained within the valley, although urban development has spread along the narrow coastal strips to the north and south of the Lough and inland along the Lagan and Enler Valleys. The City of Lisburn is also sited on the River Lagan but is further upstream and enclosed by slightly lower slopes. There are long views over both urban areas from the surrounding upland landscapes.

The steep escarpments and ridges on the margins of the city provide a series of landmarks. The Belfast Basalt Escarpment to the north has a rugged, untamed character. Carnmoney Hill, an outlier to the north east of the basalt escarpment, dominates the landscape setting of Newtownabbey. The Craigtlet Escarpment on the fringes of the Holywood Hills encloses East Belfast and the slopes of the Castlereagh Escarpment provide a continuous backdrop to the urban districts of South Belfast and Castlereagh.

Belfast's formal parks, such as Ormeau Park, the Botanic Gardens and Victoria Park and Lisburn's Wallace Park, provide welcome breathing space for the city but are relatively small in relation to the city as a whole. The Lagan Valley Regional Park is on a completely different scale. This and the other smaller river corridor parks, such as the Connswater, Lagmore and Collin Glen linear parks, have a more natural character and provide a valuable link between the urban areas and their wider landscape setting. The Laganside walkways now extend the footpath links along the Lagan right through to the city centre.

4.2.2 Craigtlet Escarpment (No.104)

The Craigtlet Escarpment is a prominent ridge of Silurian rocks, which forms the escarpment to the Holywood Hills. The escarpment encloses and shelters the urban edge

of east Belfast, which pushes up against the ridge, extending into the woodlands at Stormont. The government buildings stand out as a major landmark, situated high up on the ridge. A dense network of woodlands and avenues gives the landscape a robust structure, particularly around Stormont. Green pastures extend along the ridge, divided by hedgerows and shelterbelts. The rural/urban interface is strong and well defined. There are clear views to the ridge from the surrounding lowlands and adjacent escarpments, including an important view across Belfast Lough from the M2 at Newtownabbey; any development on the ridge is highly visible.

4.2.3 Castlereagh Slopes (No. 105)

The Castlereagh Slopes are the steep slopes of the north western margins of the Castlereagh Plateau, to the south east of the Belfast/Castlereagh urban area. The prominent ridge has a smooth, rolling landform and a steep gradient. It averages 130m but at Braniel Hill, reaches an approximate height of 170m. It is deeply dissected by steep glens, which are generally well wooded. The broad slopes of the ridge are divided into a patchwork of undulating pastures and hedgerows. The remnant landscapes of the many historic estates and country houses of the Lagan Valley remain an important influence. Avenues and lines of mature beech trees mark the entrances, carriage drives and former estate boundaries and the buildings themselves are often important features in the landscape.

4.2.4 Lagan Parkland (No.106)

An amenity parkland landscape set within the historic, designed landscapes of a series of 18th and 19th century estates. The undulating, steep slopes of the narrow river valley are well-wooded, with a variety of formal designed landscapes, commercial forests and natural habitats. There is a linked sequence of wooded spaces and the deep river valley seems remote from its immediate urban surroundings. Golf courses, public open space and playing fields dominate areas of flatter land on the upper fringes of the river valley. To the south of the river, a neat, rolling agricultural landscape of estate farmlands has belts of mature trees. Winding, linear woodlands follow the local streams and narrow roads, which characterise the landscape close to the foot of the Castlereagh Slopes.

4.2.5 Derrykillultagh (No. 110)

Rolling, relatively elevated farmland landscapes on the margins of the Antrim basalt plateau. The area is characterised by rounded hills and shallow slopes, although there are some gullies and the southern boundary of the landscape character area is marked by a steeper escarpment slope. Many slopes are divided by straight, narrow glens, which form a ladder pattern in views from below. The plateau descends gently to the west, where there is a gradual transition to the claylands on the edge of Lough Neagh.

The farmland landscape often has a relatively untidy character, with patches of gorse and scrub and a rather disconnected hedgerow network. The shallow valleys often contain areas of marsh and many fields are partially infested with rushes. Gorse and holly are typical hedgerow species and often mark the transition to marginal farmland. There are typically small farms and smallholdings which are surrounded by paddocks and scattered barns, although there is a gradual transition to a landscape of larger fields, hedgerow trees and more prosperous farmsteads on the western margins of the plateau. Most farmsteads consist of small, white rendered buildings sited on the mid-slopes or local ridges and connected to roads by straight, right-angled tracks. The older farmsteads are often focal points in the landscape, particularly where they are associated with lines and stands of mature trees. Networks of straight roads follow the ridges and connect linear villages; most junctions are staggered cross-roads.

4.2.6 Divis Summits (No. 111)

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The Antrim basalt plateau ends in a series of broad, rounded summits overlooking Lisburn and Belfast. The principal summits of Black Mountain, Squires Hill and Cave Hill reach up to 400m, with Divis standing at 478m. They generally have gentle slopes, with some gullies and abrupt, steep slopes in places. However, the summits along the edge of the basalt escarpment have much steeper slopes, which plummet towards Belfast. Between the summits, the upper plateau has extensive areas of shallow, partially waterlogged moss, which is surrounded, by areas of marginal farmland. The landscape is relatively open, with extensive areas of windswept moss and rough farmland. However, the valley slopes have a more farmed character, with straight, overgrown hedgerows, belts of mature trees and farmsteads. There are important archaeological remains, particularly on the summits of Cave Hill. The landscape has a rather irregular, patchy pattern, with areas of scrub and wasteland which are often associated with abandoned mineral workings, derelict farmsteads and areas of waterlogged or unfarmed land.

4.2.7 Belfast Basalt Escarpment (No. 112)

The edge of the Antrim basalt plateau is well defined by a steep scarp slope, which wraps around and contains the North West edge of Belfast. The black basalt outcrops have a distinctive, sheer profile, which is broken by a series of steep, wooded glens. The Hills are pitted with quarries and have a rugged, almost brutal character. They provide a dramatic contrast to the dense urban areas below. The dark basalt overlies a thin band of chalk, which forms a strong contrast in colour whenever it is visible. Belfast Castle, at the northern end of the narrow strip, is set in a densely wooded designed landscape, which contrasts with the rugged, rural character of the scarp edge.

The lower escarpment slopes are a mixture of hummocky open pasture with gappy hedgerows and stands of deciduous woodland on steeper slopes. There are extensive areas of regenerating scrub and gorse. Narrow roads provide steep links between the ridge-top road and Belfast, winding up the basalt edge. The slopes are pitted with quarries. Most are abandoned and have a rugged, untidy character and many are associated with fly tipping. The quarries are prominent and a strong influence on landscape character and quality. The basalt edge provides an opportunity for panoramic views over the city of Belfast.

4.3 Guidance (SPG): Wind Energy Development in Northern Ireland's Landscapes (2010)

In conjunction with PPS18: Renewable Energy, the SPG provides guidance on the visual and landscape impact of wind energy development. The guidance is based on an assessment of the overall sensitivity level of wind energy development of each of the 130 LCAs. The LCAs are given an overall sensitivity level using a five point scale –

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| 1. High sensitivity |  | Very vulnerable to change |
| 2. High to medium sensitivity | | |
| 3. Medium sensitivity | | |
| 4. Medium to low sensitivity | | |
| 5. Low sensitivity | | Less vulnerable to change |

The LCAs identified as being vulnerable to change include:

- LCA 97 Belfast/Lisburn: High to Medium Sensitivity
The LCA has a highly urban landscape, which means there is limited space for any significant wind energy development. The basin landform creates visually prominent skylines and edges, which are sensitive. Brownfield or industrial areas are most suited to wind energy development but caution must be paid to other significant constraints i.e. airport, habitats etc.

- **LCA 104 Craigantlet Escarpment: High Sensitivity**
Due to its intrinsic character, small scale features and visually prominent location on the edge of the urban area this LCA is highly sensitive to wind energy development.
- **LCA 105 Castlereagh Slopes: High Sensitivity**
This landscape is highly sensitive to wind energy development due to its intrinsic character, which includes many small scale features. It is visually exposed and has a prominent location on the edge of the urban area. It is a key part of Belfast's landscape setting and is highly valued, notwithstanding the presence of some existing man-made influences and issues of landscape management.
- **LCA 106 Lagan Parkland: High Sensitivity**
The LCA is regarded for its high scenic value and is designated an AONB and is a recreational and heritage asset to Belfast and the adjacent urban areas which gives rise to its inherent highly sensitive rating to wind energy development. Care should be taken to avoid adverse impacts on the highly sensitive heritage and recreational landscape features such as the Giants Ring ASAI.
- **LCA 110 Derrykillultagh: High to Medium Sensitivity**
In theory, this landscape could potentially be suited to wind energy development, with the northern parts of the LCA visually in the lee of the Belfast Hills when viewed from Belfast and Lisburn. Its southern half is generally much more sensitive in terms of both scale and visibility.
- **LCA 111 Divis Summits: High Sensitivity**
The iconic character of Belfast Hills framing the city is the most sensitive of all the upland and escarpment landscapes. Whilst each individual summit is a landmark in its own right, together the summits bear strong influence on the settlement formation of Lisburn, Newtownabbey and the natural formation of Belfast Lough. It is arguable whether wind energy development would alter the character of the Hills, the visibility of the natural, cultural and recreational values associated with the Belfast Hills would heighten its sensitivity.
- **LCA 112 Belfast Basalt Escarpment: High Sensitivity**
Despite localised issues of intrusion and poor landscape quality, the distinctive character of the escarpment, has borne strong influence on the physicalities of Belfast and Belfast Lough. Alongside the practical obstacles of wind energy development, the character of the escarpment would be fundamentally altered. The visibility would be a burden upon the landscape and would affect the scenic, natural, cultural and recreational value of the LCA.

4.4 Northern Ireland Regional Landscape Character Assessment (NIRLCA)

The Northern Ireland Regional Landscape Character Assessment (NIRLCA), was published in February 2016, identifies 26 regional scale landscape character areas and provides a regional framework for landscape character and an impartial evidence base comparable to the rest of the UK, which will guide strategic decisions about landscape and set the context for more detailed local landscape studies in the future. There are 4 RLCA's within the Belfast City Council area. The following descriptions have been taken from NIRLCA:

South Antrim Hills and Six Mile Water (No.19)³³

This RLCA comprises the Six Mile Water valley and the hills that surround it, including the southern flanks of the Antrim Plateau at Browndod and Drumadarragh Hill. To the south of the Six Mile Water, the Belfast Hills form a prominent ridge to the north of the Belfast Lough, overlooking both the lough and the city.

³³ <http://doeni.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapJournal/index.html?appid=dee491ff43c0415fbb986f74c92f39a9>

The Belfast Hills run from the hills above Larne Lough, south-westwards to North Carn and Woodburn Forest, before dropping to Newtownabbey and Carnmoney Hill. Further south-west, the hills rise again to Collinward, Squires Hill, Divis and White Hill. These hills form an open and windswept upland plateau with a transition to more sheltered farmland with more substantial hedges on the gentle northern slopes. Fields are enclosed by gappy hedges or stone walls. On the plateau, there are shallow valleys with marshy areas or loughs, often surrounded by conifer and mixed woodland plantations. The southern slopes of the hills, within RLCA 21, form a dramatic basalt escarpment above Belfast and the lough shores. Carnmoney Hill acts as a landmark feature on the approach to Newtownabbey as its natural rugged setting is in contrast to the settlement and industrial developments around it.

Belfast Lough and Islandmagee (No.20)³⁴

Belfast Lough is a U-shaped glacial valley, with a sea-flooded floor and steep sides. The Belfast Lough RLCA encompasses the valley sides, between the sea and the break of slope at the top of the scarps of the Belfast Hills and the Castlereagh Hills. The valley continues inland, where the floor is settled (RLCA 21) and the side slopes diminish.

Belfast and Lagan Valley (No.21)³⁵

The Belfast and Lagan Valley follows the lower part of the River Lagan from Moira near Lough Neagh eastwards to the sea at Belfast. Downstream of Moira, the river has a broad flat flood plain that is heavily settled.

The valley is framed to the north by the dramatic slopes of the Belfast Hills including Black Mountain and Cave Hill, with a sharp contrast between the heavily urbanised and built up area in the valley and the exposed and upland character of the hills. To the south, the landform change is less dramatic, rising gently to undulating drumlin farmland south of Newtownbreda. Further east, Craigtantlet Escarpment runs between Dundonald and Holywood and forms part of the backdrop to Belfast. It has deep wooded glens and encroachment of development on the ridge, including the Parliament Buildings at Stormont that stand out as a major landmark on the ridge. To the west, there is a transitional area between the Lagan Valley and the Lough Neagh basin.

Settlement in the valley includes Belfast and its industrial port, airport, city centre and surrounding residential areas. Settlement is more or less continuous through Dunmurry to Lisburn. Wetlands along the river exclude development and former estate parklands, golf courses and the racecourse break up the settlement pattern and provide public open space. At the fringes of the settlements, and upstream of Lisburn, there is farmland with hedged medium scale pastoral fields and numerous hedgerow trees tending to be of ash, oak and beech. The Lagan towpath forms an important recreational route along the river, which is used for recreational water activities including rowing.

This area is heavily influenced by communications, both in the form of a dense network of roads including the A2, but also railways and power lines. The valley does, however, have a contained character, when seen from high surrounding land the settlement can be seen to stop where the land rises, and from within settlements, the hill slopes that frame the valley are visible.

Down Drumlins and Holywood Hills (No.22)³⁶

The Down Drumlins and Holywood Hills form part of the extensive drumlin field that extends across Armagh and Down, with an almost continuous covering of drumlins. The area takes in rural lowland with subtle underlying relief including the upper Lagan Valley and the River Ravarnet valley, as well as the undulating Castlereagh Hills and Holywood Hills, which rise to 200m.

³⁴ <http://doeni.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapJournal/index.html?appid=dee491ff43c0415fbb986f74c92f39a9>

³⁵ <http://doeni.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapJournal/index.html?appid=dee491ff43c0415fbb986f74c92f39a9>

³⁶ <http://doeni.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapJournal/index.html?appid=dee491ff43c0415fbb986f74c92f39a9>

4.5 draft Belfast Metropolitan Area Plan (BMAP)

The draft BMAP 2015 was published by the Department for Environment (DOE) in September 2014. Although formally adopted in 2014, draft BMAP was quashed as a result of a judgement in the court of appeal delivered on 18 May 2017. Although this means the Belfast Urban Area Plan (BUAP) 2001 remains the statutory development plan for the area, the draft BMAP, in its most recent, pre-examination form remains a significant material consideration in future planning decisions. Draft BMAP referred to throughout this document therefore refers to that which was purported to be adopted and not the pre-examination draft published in 2004.

The settlement boundaries and land use zonings contained in the draft Belfast Metropolitan Area Plan (BMAP) 2015, insofar as it relates to the Belfast City Plan Area, will be retained and will continue to form the basis of decision making until the LDP is adopted in its entirety.

The draft BMAP contained a Countryside and Coast Strategy, which aims “to conserve or enhance the rural landscape; ensure the protection of the metropolitan setting; and protect the Coastal Area”. Within the BMA, landscapes which are particularly sensitive because of their quality, or which need particular protection because of their location and the pressures for development on them, are afforded special protection by additional policies and designations in the Plan. The designations within draft BMAP 2015 include the following:

- Rural Landscape Wedges
- BMA Coastal Area
- Areas of High Scenic Value
- Belfast Hills Access Points
- Lagan Valley Regional Park

In addition to these rural landscape designations and policies within draft BMAP 2015 there are also Urban Landscape Wedges and Local Landscape Policy Areas (LLPAs). Appendix 2: Landscape Designations visually shows the location of these designations.

4.5.1 Rural Landscape Wedges

Rural Landscape Wedges consist of buffer landscapes and open areas that can fulfil any of the following objectives set out in Policy COU 1:

- distinguish and maintain the separate identities of the component parts of the Metropolitan Area;
- prevent the merging of the component parts of the Metropolitan Area;
- provide an important element in defining and protecting the setting of settlements; and
- maintain the rural character of the countryside.

Appendix 2: Landscape Designations shows the four ‘Rural Landscape Wedges’ within the Belfast City Council area (proportional area indicated below where applicable):

- Hannahstown
- Glencregagh, Castlereagh Countryside (43.88 of 62.80ha (69.9%))
- Mosside (rural), Lisburn Countryside (15.57 of 162.54ha (9.6%))
- Holywood, North Down Countryside (9.98 of 82.61ha (12.1%))

It is essential that Rural Landscape Wedges are protected from inappropriate development. Within the Rural Landscape Wedges identified above, all proposals will be assessed against prevailing regional planning policies for development in the countryside. In addition, proposals will be required to demonstrate how they will maintain the open nature of the wedge to ensure visual separation and protect the identities of the component areas.

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It will therefore be important to consider the impact of any proposed development on the integrity of the wedge, and on the need to retain separation between settlements.

Draft BMAP Policy COU 1 is primarily intended to prevent coalescence and maintain visual separation between settlements. This distinguishes it from Policy CTY 15 of PPS 21: 'The Setting of Settlements', which relates to urban sprawl and development that mars the distinction between a settlement and the surrounding countryside.

4.5.2 BMA Coastal Area

The designated BMA Coastal Area follows the coastline of Belfast Lough and extends to the Low Water Mark, including the narrow strips of coast between the High Water Mark and the Low Water

Mark. Designated urban waterfronts and the majority of Belfast Harbour are excluded.

Policy COU 3 - *BMA Coastal Area* states that within the BMA Coastal Area, planning permission will only be granted to development proposals which meet the following criteria:

- the proposed development is of such national or regional importance as to outweigh any detrimental impact on the coastal environment; or
- it can be demonstrated that any proposal will not harm the qualities of the coastal landscape, while still protecting nature conservation value.

4.5.3 Areas of High Scenic Value

Areas of High Scenic Value (AOHSV) are designated to protect the setting of the Metropolitan Urban Area and other areas of particular landscape merit. Policy COU 6 – 'Areas of High Scenic Value' states that planning permission will not be granted for development proposals that would be likely to have a significant adverse effect on the quality, character and features of interest in Areas of High Scenic Value.

Any assessment of quality and character in the Area of High Scenic Value shall include consideration of:

- Location of the site within the landscape & positioning of the proposal within the landscape;
- undue prominence, particularly in more open and exposed landscapes;
- integration of development into the landscape including degree of natural enclosure and relationship with surrounding buildings; and
- design, including form, scale and massing.

There are portions of three AOHSV in Belfast – illustrated in Appendix 2: Landscape Designations:

- Belfast Basalt Escarpment (191.73 of 3012.79ha (6%))
- Castlereagh Slopes (2.48 of 1257.64ha (0.2%))
- Castlereagh Escarpment (275.30 of 904.73ha (30.4%))

A Landscape Analysis must accompany development proposals in these areas to indicate the likely effects of the proposal on the landscape.

4.5.4 Belfast Hills³⁷

³⁷ Draft Belfast Metropolitan Area Plan (BMAP) 2015 Countryside Assessment Vol 1

The Belfast Hills area takes in Carnmoney Hill and Cave Hill to the north and Colin Glen, Divis and Black Mountain and Slievenacloy to the west. The operational boundary encompasses approximately 4,400 hectares (11,000 acres)³⁸.

The National Trust acquired and manages approximately 600 hectares³⁹ of land including Divis Mountain, Black Mountain and Altigarron since 2004 and opened the area to the public after 50 years of closure. The area was owned by the Ministry of Defence from 1954, which built a communication centre at the top of the mountain that was used during the Cold War and the Troubles.

The Belfast Hills frame the cities of Belfast and Lisburn to the north and west. The area that relates to the Belfast Hills is identified in Appendix 2 Landscape Designations. This represents the area identified by the Belfast Hills Feasibility and Options Study (1998). A broad representative forum of interests and stakeholders work within a framework for the sustainable development of the Hills. Staff have been appointed to work towards conserving, protecting and enhancing the natural and built heritage providing opportunities for responsible countryside enjoyment and to contribute to the quality of life for the residents and adjoining communities.

The Hills are important for their landscape, natural and man-made heritage, visual amenity and as a resource for recreation, education and tourism. They are regarded as one of Northern Ireland's finest natural assets, characterised by an abundance of wildlife and significant archaeological features. It is vital that this backdrop is protected from inappropriate development.

The Belfast Hills contain five main types of landscape, providing a variety of scenery and vegetation. The plateau/hill top has large areas of semi-natural grassland and moorland. The escarpment contains steep slopes and cliffs overlooking Belfast and the Lagan Valley. The lower escarpment has medium slopes and is characterised by small fields and mature hedgerows. The western slopes are gentler and here there are farms of medium-size, with fields surrounded by strong hedgerows. The fifth landscape consists of the river valleys on the eastern side of the hills forming corridors between the plateau and the lower end of the urban area.

This rich historic landscape, its natural diversity and its scenic attractions, make the Belfast Hills a valuable resource for recreation and an area worth conserving. The Belfast Hills have suffered a substantial degree of degradation over the years. There are obvious signs of neglect and loss of field boundaries giving the area an untidy character. There is evidence of fly tipping along some of the local roads and in some derelict quarries.

The three main issues affecting the Belfast Hills are land use, conservation and recreation.

Agriculture is the major land use within the Belfast Hills. Some of the land is used for hill farming and is of marginal economic value, with evidence of neglect such as the abandonment of farmhouses and buildings and the degradation of field boundaries. The western portion of the hills contains land of much higher agricultural potential.

For over a century, the Belfast Hills have been a source of materials for the growth and development of Belfast. Since the 1960's the increased scale and intensity of quarrying operations and the diversity of their product has caused significant environmental impacts and public concern.

³⁸ <http://belfasthills.org/about-us/operational-area/>

³⁹ <http://biodiversityni.com/divis-mountain>

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The hills have attracted a considerable amount of landfill activity as a result of the proximity of numerous inactive quarries and a continuous supply of waste materials from the city. Planning permission has been granted for some of this disposal, however recently there has been a significant increase in the incidence of unauthorised disposal in old quarries, by the roadside and on agricultural land. This can cause a threat to surface and ground water.

A very small proportion of the land in the Belfast Hills is wooded. This is mainly accounted for by the elevation and exposure of the main plateau and by man's utilisation of the hills. The Belfast Hills have an important concentration of unimproved grassland, with one area having been designated an Area of Special Scientific Interest because of the richness of the bio-diversity. The historic landscape of the hills contains many distinctive heritage features, which show how they have been settled and used in the past and these elements must be protected.

The Belfast Hills provide a great resource for outdoor recreational activities within easy reach of a large urban population. Walking to appreciate the countryside and the views is particularly popular and the hills provide opportunities for many types of informal recreation. Formal attractions include Colin Glen, Cave Hill Country Park, the Belfast Castle Estate and Belfast Zoo and there may be future opportunities to provide additional sensitive access to the hills.

4.5.5 Belfast Hills Access Points

Emulating SFG5 of the RDS, draft BMAP 2015 recognises that the "Belfast Hills make a particularly important contribution to the setting of the Metropolitan Area, and extend for over 16 km from Lisburn, through Belfast, to Carnmoney Hill in Newtownabbey. They are regarded as one of Northern Ireland's finest assets, and include a variety of landscapes, ranging from the pastoral farmland of the western slopes to the dramatic cliffs of Cavehill on the eastern side, together with the open expanses of the upland moors".

Draft BMAP Policy COU 8 – 'Belfast Hills Access Points' allows for development of limited access and small-scale interpretative/visitor facilities dependent upon proposals improving access to the Belfast Hills; being small scale and integrating with the landscape; and having no adverse impact on the quality or character of the landscape.

There are sixteen access points to the Belfast Hills, which are shown on Appendix 2: Landscape Designations. The draft BMAP 2015 Countryside Assessment provided a description of the Belfast Hills Access points:

Colin Glen, Glen Road (Map No.17 - Ref. CA 04/01)

The access point to Colin Glen Linear Park and Belfast Hills is a well-established and popular access point, taking the form of a path. Signage, seating, litterbins, lighting and environmental improvement works would be appropriate.

Upper Springfield Road (Map No.17 - Ref. CA 04/02)

The access point is located adjacent to the St. Mary's Christian Brothers' Grammar School access road on the Upper Springfield Road. Signage, seating, litterbins, lighting and environmental improvement works would be appropriate.

Whiterock Road (Map No.17 - Ref. CA 04/03)

The access point is located adjacent to the housing at Dermot Hill Parade on the Whiterock Road. Signage, litterbins, lighting, small-scale car parking and environmental improvement works would be appropriate.

Ballygomartin Road (Map No.17 - Ref. CA 04/04)

The access point is located adjacent to the Ballygomartin Reservoir, which is owned by the Water Service. Signage, litterbins, seating and small-scale car parking would be appropriate.

Lyndhurst View Park (Map No.17 -Ref. CA 04/05)

The access point is located on the periphery of the Lyndhurst housing development. Access to the hills is via a gate to an overgrown path, which passes through a field. Signage, seating, litterbins, lighting and small-scale car parking would be appropriate.

Glencairn Road (Map No.17 - Ref. CA 04/06)

The access point is already established, with easy access for pedestrians. Signage, seating, litterbins, lighting and environmental improvement works would be appropriate.

Mill Avenue (Map No.17 - Ref. CA 04/07)

The access point is located at an established laneway adjacent to existing and new housing, and provides access directly into the Belfast Hills. Signage, seating, litterbins, lighting and environmental improvement works would be appropriate, while car parking is possible along Mill Avenue.

Horseshoe Bend, Crumlin Road (Map No.17 - Ref. CA 04/08)

This access point is adjacent to the entrance to a reservoir and is an established but little known access point into the Belfast Hills. Seating, litterbins, lighting and environmental improvement works would be appropriate.

Carr's Glen, Ballysillan Road (Map No.17 - Ref. CA 04/09)

This access point is already a well-established entrance point to the Belfast Hills, and is adjacent to the Belfast Boys' Model School on the Ballysillan Road. This access point is already frequently used and signage is in place. Litter bins and toilet facilities would be appropriate.

Upper Cavehill Road (Map No.17 - Ref. CA 04/10)

This access point is already a well-established entrance to the Cavehill Country Park that forms part of the Belfast Hills. The access point is well maintained with good signage and numerous pathways. Car parking is available on the Upper Cavehill Road.

Downview Park West (Map No.17 -Ref. CA 04/11)

This access point is the main entrance into Belfast Castle and its grounds, which form a section of the Belfast Hills. There are established walkways and trails, with parking and signage provided.

Antrim Road (Map No.17 - Ref. CA 04/12)

This access point is a well-established entry point for the Cavehill Country Park, with easy access for pedestrians and good signage.

Belfast Zoo, Antrim Road (Map No.17 - Ref. CA 04/13)

This access point is adjacent to the entrance to Belfast Zoo and is an established access point to the Cavehill Country Park. Signage, walkways and parking facilities are already provided.

Lagmore Dam (Map No.17 - Ref. LN 04/01)

This proposed access point is adjacent to a disused dam (which has now been filled in) and takes the form of a grassy pathway, which is easily accessed by pedestrians and provides direct access into the Belfast Hills. Signage, seating, litterbins, lighting and small-scale car parking would be appropriate.

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Lagmore Road (Map No.17 - Ref. LN 04/02)

This access point consists of a path providing a gateway into the Belfast Hills. The path is fairly flat but gets steeper towards the Colinglen Road. Signage, seating, litterbins, lighting and environmental improvement works would be appropriate.

Colinwell Road (Map No.17 - Ref. LN 04/03)

This access point is located adjacent to the Colinwell Road and the area is characterised by dense tree and shrub coverage. Signage, litterbins, lighting and environmental improvement works would be appropriate.

4.5.6 Lagan Valley Regional Park AONB

The Lagan Valley Regional Park is the only Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) in the Belfast Council Area. The river valley of the Lagan outside the urban areas of Belfast and Lisburn is predominantly natural in character and is characterised by a concentration of woodland which provides the undulating canopies and vast mixture of texture and tones, which highlight the rolling countryside. Much of the Park's amenity landscapes are within the Historic Park, Gardens and Demesnes, such as Barnett Demesne, which have their own distinctive character. These areas have a historic designed landscape with a variable urban and recreational character, mature woodlands and grassland diversity. The purpose of Plan policy is to ensure that the landscape of the Park and the character of its constituent areas are not damaged by inappropriate development.

Draft BMAP 2015 contains three policies to limit inappropriate development within the Lagan Valley Regional Park:

- **Policy COU 10** - Development Proposals outside the Metropolitan Development Limit and Settlement Development Limits in the Lagan Valley Regional Park;
- **Policy COU 11** - Lagan Valley Regional Park Nodes (planning permission will be granted to development proposals for appropriate and sensitively designed recreational, tourist, interpretative and educational facilities); and
- **Policy COU 12** - Development Proposals in the Lagan Valley Regional Park within the Metropolitan Development Limit and Settlement Development Limits.

4.5.7 Urban Landscape Wedges

Urban Landscape Wedges are open areas that are designated to separate localities within the Metropolitan Urban Area. They have a significant role in helping to define and retain the identities and character of the component parts of the urban area and preventing the merging of different city communities. Their open character can break up the visual impact of the housing mass in the area and offer additional benefits to local residents by enhancing amenity and by providing opportunities for informal and formal recreational use and provision of linkages to walking and cycling networks.

These designations should be protected from built development to fulfil their amenity, recreational and bio-diversity functions. Where an outdoor recreation proposal is considered appropriate within an Urban Wedge, it shall respect the open nature of the landscape, preserve, and enhance amenity and bio-diversity value, with any buildings ancillary to the open space and recreation use. Any buildings must be suitably integrated, small in scale, have due regard to both long and short range views into the site and have no detrimental impact on the integrity of the wedge.

The designated Urban Landscape Wedges can be viewed in Appendix 2 Landscape Designation:

- Bellevue/Fortwilliam - between North Belfast and the Glengormley area in Newtownabbey

- Milltown - between Whiterock, St.James area and Lower Andersonstown, West Belfast
- Colin Glen - between Suffolk, West Belfast and Dunmurry/Colin area, Lisburn
- Lagmore Glen - between Belfast and Metropolitan Lisburn
- Dundonald (Castlereagh) between Dundonald and the boundary of Knock, East Belfast. A portion of this Urban Landscape Wedge at Knock Golf Course and Dundonald Cemetery lies within Belfast City Council area (0.61 of 28.85ha (2.1%)).

4.5.8 Local Landscape Policy Areas (LLPAs)

LLPAs are designated to help protect those areas within and/or adjoining settlements, which are considered to be of greatest amenity value, landscape quality or local significance and are therefore worthy of protection from undesirable or damaging development.

They include:

- Archaeological sites and monuments and their surroundings;
- Listed and other locally important buildings and their surroundings;
- River banks and shore lines and associated public access;
- Attractive vistas, localised hills and other areas of local amenity importance; and
- Areas of local nature conservation importance, including areas of woodland and important tree groups.

There are 86 LLPAs designated in the Belfast Council area which are listed Appendix 3 and shown on Appendix 2 'Landscape Designations'. LLPA's will be revisited and updated during the course of the plan process.

4.6 The Lagan Valley Regional Park

The following information was taken directly from draft BMAP 2015

Context and Objectives

The Belfast Urban Area Plan 2001 delineated the boundary of the Lagan Valley Regional Park (LVRP). In 1993, the Lagan Valley Regional Park Local Plan 2005 was adopted. Since the creation of the Park, the major objectives have been:

- To conserve the landscape quality and features of the Lagan Valley; and
- To enhance recreational use by the public.

Background

The LVRP is recognised as a unique asset because of its fine scenery, nature conservation and heritage value. Its location adjacent to Belfast and Lisburn means that the Park is accessible to all parts of the Belfast Metropolitan Area.

A wide range of casual recreation is catered for in the public parks within the LVRP and, for example, Sir Thomas and Lady Dixon and Barnett's Demesne contain picnic areas and viewpoints at various locations. There is also a high concentration of woodland such as beech, sycamore, oak and ash, alongside large areas of coniferous plantation at Belvoir Park that are owned by the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development.

Within the Park, there are sites of archaeological value, including burial sites and communal stone tombs built by Neolithic farmers. The most significant is the designated ASAI, Giant's Ring, an important ceremonial complex which begun in the Neolithic period and continued to evolve through the Early Bronze Age. The ring is a henge monument and is the largest example of its type in Ireland.

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The Park has a wide range of protected semi-natural and manmade habitats reflecting the variety of geographical landforms and human influence through agriculture, the linen industry and recreation. The three habitats of most importance are freshwater, marsh and woodland. Along the banks of the Lagan are many valuable sections of river meadows and marshes, which are rich in plant, animal and bird species, with the disused Lagan navigation adding to the diversity of the wetland habitats. In addition, Ballydrain Lake and Galwally Lake are designated as Sites of Local Nature Conservation Importance.

The locks and weirs along the River Lagan were constructed to control the river level primarily for the commercial Lagan navigation. With commercial navigation cessation, the lock gates were removed and the river managed to stay solely for drainage purposes. Recently there has been a growing awareness of the conservation aspect of drainage, the recreational potential of the river and towpath and the immense tourism possibilities of a restored Lagan Canal. The Lagan Canal Trust was formed in 2009 and is funded by the three councils along the 27 mile Lagan Canal Route (Belfast; Lisburn and Castlereagh; Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon). The primary objective of the Trust is to open the Lagan Navigation from Belfast Harbour to Lough Neagh⁴⁰. The Lagan Navigation has been valued as a feature of industrial heritage worthy of statutory protection and as such is scheduled as per Article 3 of the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects Order (NI) 1995. The scheduled area includes the following features⁴¹:

- The canalised sections of the River Lagan
- The towpath
- All 27 locks and gates, of which only one is not derelict.
- The abutments of bridges crossing the Navigation, but excluding the bridges themselves
- Wharves, basins and passing points

The water quality of the River Lagan has improved over the years and water activities including angling, canoeing and rowing have increased in popularity.

The towpath has also proved to be popular with the public, partially due to increased accessibility for activities including angling, cycling and horse riding. The restoration of the locks could also add to the possibilities for motor boating and sailing.

Such an increase in activities can lead to problems for the natural environment and, due to the growing pressure for recreation and the continuing need to conserve the landscape quality, it is essential that potential conflicts are minimised. The location of the Park at the edge of the Belfast urban area has meant that it is constantly under pressure from development.

The significant growth of recreational uses and the expansion of settlements within the Park would not only affect the biodiversity but would also detract from its appearance and create other problems associated with the provision of infrastructure. The increase in demand for recreational uses within the Park has led to problems with transport and parking and there is a need to develop this recreational potential in line with the increased interest in healthy lifestyles. The Park has also been used for the location of infrastructure, such as water and sewage mains as well as electricity cables and roads, and this can affect the aesthetic quality of the landscape.

Quiet Areas

The designation of Quiet Areas is a further legal requirement of the Environmental Noise Directive (END) and the Environmental Noise Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006. END requires Member States to 'preserve environmental noise quality where it is good' by identifying Quiet Areas within agglomerations (urban areas with a minimum population density). Whilst END does not provide a prescriptive definition of identifying quiet areas, it is up to DAERA to develop the approach,

⁴⁰ <http://www.lagannavigationtrust.org/#>

⁴¹ <http://www.eumillennials-tour.eu/downloads/Module09.pdf>

definition and protection measures and advice local authorities accordingly. The only agglomeration within Northern Ireland is the Belfast agglomeration, which includes parts of Carrickfergus, Newtownabbey, Lisburn, Holywood, Dundonald, Carryduff and Bangor. On 7th June 2016, the Lagan Meadows⁴² was proposed as a Candidate Quiet Area to the People and Communities Committee. The proposal is currently under consideration by DAERA⁴³.

The consultation by DAERA on Quiet Area Policy Guidance highlights that there is growing policy and emphasis on the positive role of open space, especially green space, in helping to ameliorate some of the problems of urban living. Whilst the adverse impacts of high levels of noise on health and quality of life are relatively well understood, the beneficial effects of access to quietness are less well understood and rarely acknowledged in policy documents

Outdoor Recreation

The LVRP is one of the main areas for outdoor recreation within the metropolitan area and the development of recreational facilities within the Park is primarily the responsibility of the two District Councils. There are a number of areas of open space of amenity value located within the LVRP, including the following:

- Golf courses at Belvoir, Malone and Dunmurry.
- Outdoor sports facilities within Belfast City Council Area – Deramore Park playing fields, the Dub playing fields and the PSNI playing fields at Newforge Lane, Cooke Rugby Club and the Boys Brigade Playing Fields at Belvoir Drive playing fields.
- Parks and gardens including Clement Wilson Park in Belfast.
- Other recreational areas including the Mary Peters Athletics Track and Lagan Meadows Walkways along the River Lagan.

These areas of open space all make a major contribution to the enjoyment of the Park, as well as playing a vital role in sustaining the well-established character. Due to the increasing demand for recreation, there has already been considerable progress made in creating new facilities and opening up amenity areas with the river and former canal in particular offering great potential for recreation.

Public Ownership

To increase awareness of areas of public access within the LVRP, the areas of public ownership are identified in Appendix 18. This list identifies the location of those lands that are owned by central and local government.

Character Areas

The LVRP takes the form of a shallow river valley between urban development to the northwest and agricultural land to the southeast. There are demesnes and areas designed for formal recreation and sporting activities and the fringe has urban functions including buildings and public services.

The Park has a distinct character and any development within the boundary must be restricted to activities that are associated with the Park. Land uses, which would be considered to contribute to the positive use of the Park include, agriculture, appropriate woodland planting, recreation and amenity use. Any proposal for development must be associated with the Park and may not detract from its character, landscape or nature conservation value.

Education, information, recreation

⁴² Quiet area interactive map: <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/services/quiet-area-interactive-map>

⁴³ People and Communities Committee 7th June 2016. <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/consultations/lagan-meadows-quiet-area>

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The Park is constantly under threat from development pressures due to its attractive environment in close proximity to the Belfast Metropolitan Area. The northern end of the Park, in particular, is at most risk from gradual erosion at the edges due to pressure from new residential developments. This area is the most accessible by foot and surrounded by built development on three sides and therefore proves an attractive area to escape from the noise and bustle of urban life. The Park is recognised as a major area for outdoor recreation. District Councils and Government have already taken steps to create new facilities and therefore offer a greater potential for recreation. Footpaths and picnic areas are provided but there are some parts of the Park that could benefit from additional provision to meet the needs of visitors.

The open space areas within the Park contribute to its overall amenity value and public open space forms a large proportion of this provision, such as facilities at Clement Wilson Park and at Belvoir Park Forest. The Park is highly accessible to pedestrians and informal recreation and educational projects are encouraged, for example, areas such as the Belvoir Education and activity centre encourages and facilitates the interpretation of all interests in the Park and therefore improves its enjoyment by the public.

Sport, formal recreation and demesne landscape

A significant proportion of the total area of the Park consists of land for sporting and recreational facilities. These are suitable for both informal recreation and organised sports, for example the Mary Peters Track and Queen's Pitches at the House of Sport and Malone Golf Course.

Casual recreation is catered for in Sir Thomas and Lady Dixon and Barnett Demesne, as there are a wide range of facilities that meet these requirements. The towpath is a significant area for recreation within the Park, with both casual and organised activities taking place both on land and in the water, such as canoeing, horse riding and walking.

Agriculture, biodiversity and informal recreation

Approximately one third of the Park consists of farm land and is mainly concentrated in the County Down area. Farming contributes in a positive manner to the Park but in recent times, with the pressure on farmers to diversify their land uses, this positive impact could be at risk. There are many land uses that may be considered as appropriate, such as education and open farm schemes, but those land uses, which are obtrusive or noisy, will not.

The protection of the biodiversity of the Park is extremely important, as there are a wide range of semi-natural and man-made habitats, which reflect the variety of geographical landforms and human influence through agriculture, industry and recreation. The areas of wetland, semi-natural woodland and species rich meadows are particularly important along with the areas of open water and their adjacent habitats. Casual recreation can provide problems for wildlife habitats and it is essential that these areas are protected.

Recreation and information

There is extensive concentration of open space towards Belfast, whereas the areas of open space in the Lisburn direction are smaller, more informal and linear in character. There is concern about the conflict of interests within the Park and it is essential that there is greater co-ordination and interpretation of all the interests in the Park in order to improve public enjoyment. This may involve providing information on available facilities, as well as education on the human and natural heritage. The key problem with the distribution of information is that, as the Park is linear, there is no obvious centre for interpretation facilities, but the publication of leaflets has encouraged greater educational use of the Park.

Agriculture and heritage interest based around Edenderry and the Giant's Ring

Agriculture provides for an invaluable contribution to wildlife as well as protecting landscape character due to its isolation from the more heavily used parts of the Park. The Edenderry/Giant's

Ring area of the Park contains one of the most important monuments in Northern Ireland and there is extensive evidence of industrial heritage and archaeological sites in this vicinity. The Giant's Ring ASAI, situated in a prominent elevated position and surrounded by open fields and mature woodland, is both visually impressive and archaeologically significant⁴⁴.

To ensure that these areas continue to contribute to the heritage value and character of the Park, prevailing planning policy in PPS6 will protect these areas and ensure their survival.

4.7 Landscape Character Assessment Review

The council is required to undertake a review of Landscape Character Assessments as part of the LDP process. In order to inform the evidence base, for the purposes of bring forward an appropriate policy approach for the countryside within the LDP, the council has updated the development pressure analysis (see chapter 5 below).

Development Pressure Analysis

The findings of the Development Pressure Analysis will inform the review of the existing Landscape Character Assessments located within the council area. This will allow the council to determine if any significant changes to the landscape character have occurred and to reflect any changes in a revised LCA.

Development Pressure Analysis seeks to identify those areas where significant development pressure has occurred and/or where local rural character is under threat of significant change. Development Pressure Analysis typically involves an assessment of the cumulative impact of one-off single dwellings in the countryside and of renewable energy applications in the countryside.

The Development Pressure Analysis focuses on the impact of new and replacement single dwellings as well as renewable energy applications on the Belfast City Council countryside. The countryside is defined as lands outside the settlement development limits as set out by the draft Belfast Metropolitan Area Plan 2015 (BMAP).

The findings of the Development pressure Analysis are as follows:

Single Housing Analysis

Due to the urban nature of the Belfast City Council area the number of rural single house and replacement applications compared to other councils is minimal. For example and as detailed in the previous countryside assessment, in 2015/2016 there were 2,746 applications in Northern Ireland and of these only 3 were in the Belfast City Council area. Since 2004 There has been a general downward trend in the number of planning applications for single and replacement dwellings, however in 2017/18 Belfast City Council has received 13 applications for rural single dwellings – 6 approvals for new single dwellings, 5 approvals for replacement dwellings and 2 refusals for new dwellings.

Spatial Analysis - In order to assess the spatial distribution of development pressure, all new and replacement dwellings with permission were mapped in 2015. No new mapping is available however, 11 additional single houses in the countryside have been approved in 2016/17. This information, combined with sensitive areas mapping, such as the Lagan Valley

⁴⁴ www.planningni.gov.uk/downloads/bmap2015-46-079-lisburn-giants-rig-asai.pdf

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AONB, means development pressure on the sensitive areas within the countryside can be effectively assessed.

The mapping indicates that development in the countryside is not uniform and there are relatively small geographical areas where applications are more concentrated, reflecting the limited demand and limited opportunities for dwellings in the countryside in the rural part of the City Council area.

The Lagan Valley AONB has had 12 single housing applications approved within it but the pressure is minimal due to bespoke planning policy. This represents limited development pressure within the AONB.

Renewable Energy Analysis

Belfast City Council has utilised the Northern Ireland Planning Renewable Energy Monthly Statistics from April 2004 to March 2018 in analysing renewable energy applications.

In comparison to other councils, Belfast receives very few applications for renewable energy technologies in the City's countryside area. Of the 58 renewable energy applications received in 2017/2018 in Northern Ireland, Belfast received 1 application for solar panels. This represents the fewest applications within any council in Northern Ireland.

There have been very few applications for single wind turbines and there have been no applications for a wind farm. This would be expected due to Belfast being predominately an urban area. There have been more applications within Belfast for solar panels than any other type of renewable energy. Solar power is arguably one of the least intrusive of the renewable energy types. It is recognised that the public attitude towards renewable energy is changing. While there have been increases in renewable energy applications in Northern Ireland as a whole, there has been little change within Belfast City Council. This may change in the future and so continuous monitoring is required of the numbers and locations of renewable energy proposals.

Conclusion to LCA Review

The urban environment encompasses the totality of the built form of the city. It includes recent and contemporary developments and our built heritage assets – including archaeology, scheduled monuments, listed buildings, conservation areas, areas of townscape character, historic parks and gardens, historic buildings of local importance and vernacular heritage structures.

The development pressure analyses has indicated that there have been minor changes and modest developments around Belfast since the publication of the existing Landscape Character Assessments. These changes are not considered to be of such significant impact that require change to the existing LCA's and their conclusion. This may not have been the case had the Belfast City Council area contained large renewable energy or forestry projects within its landscape.

The LDP will only serve to enhance existing landscape character in the urban area through the policies contained within the chapters relating to Urban Design and the Green and Blue Infrastructure Plan.

Belfast City Council proposes, through the introduction of Section 76 arrangements and the Blue and Green Infrastructure Plan, to facilitate growth in usable green spaces in the urban area. These areas will only enhance the existing landscape character. Pressure analysis indicates relatively little pressure for change in the countryside area of Belfast city council.

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The Development Pressure Analysis findings would suggest that, due to a lack of pressure on the rural area, divergence from the findings of the existing LCA's will be minimal.

In conclusion, the existing LCA's remain relevant for Belfast and the council proposes to retain in totality. Furthermore, the detailed boundaries for Council/Planning designations, such as SHLV, LLPA and wedges, in Draft BMAP will continue to apply until reviewed as part of Local Policies Plan.

5. DEVELOPMENT PRESSURE ANALYSIS

5.1 Context

This Development Pressure Analysis seeks to identify those areas where significant development pressure has occurred and/or where local rural character is under threat of significant change. Development Pressure Analysis typically involves an assessment of the cumulative impact of one-off single dwellings in the countryside and of renewable energy applications in the countryside.

It is acknowledged that other types of development, such as mineral extraction, agricultural or industrial buildings, can also have potential adverse visual impacts on the visual amenity and character of the countryside. As well as visual impacts, development can have a significant impact on archaeological remains below ground level, including unrecorded remains. However, with such forms of development it is widely considered that sufficient control is already provided by prevailing regional policy. Additionally, it will be possible to bring forward bespoke policies in the Local Development Plan (LDP), to manage such development in the countryside, should this be considered appropriate.

Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 21 sets out the need for a Development Pressure Analysis and refers back to PPS 1 (which has been superseded) for further detailed information.

Countryside Assessments are an integral part of the development plan-making process and PPS 1 General Principles advises that they will normally include the following four interrelated strands:

- *an Environmental Assets Appraisal;*
- *a Landscape Assessment;*
- *a Development Pressure Analysis; and*
- *a Settlement Appraisal⁴⁵.*

Following the publication of PPS 21 'Sustainable Development in the Countryside', the Department of Environment (now Department of Infrastructure) withdrew the proposed Green Belt designation in draft BMAP. PPS 21 sets out planning policies for development in the countryside. With the publication of PPS 21 in its final form on 1st June 2010, the policies and provisions contained within it now take precedence over the policy provisions for all Green Belts in existing statutory and published draft Plans, with a limited number of exceptions.

This Development Pressure Analysis will focus on the impact of new and replacement single dwellings as well as renewable energy applications on the Belfast City Council countryside. The countryside is defined as lands outside the settlement development limits as set out by the draft Belfast Metropolitan Area Plan 2015 (BMAP).

5.2 Single Housing

5.2.1 Background

Following a request by Belfast City Council, the Department for Infrastructure (DFI) has provided records of planning decisions (approvals and refusals) issued for all single rural dwelling and replacement rural dwelling applications within the Belfast City Council Area from 2004 until 2016. This period coincides with the year that draft BMAP stopped its analysis.

⁴⁵ Planning Policy Statement 21: Development in the Countryside.

http://www.planningni.gov.uk/index/policy/planning_statements_and_supplementary_planning_guidance/planning_policy_statement_21_pps21_sustainable_development_in_the_countryside-3.pdf

This analysis will be based on the impact of PPS 21, which was introduced in 2010, 4 years after draft PPS14 was introduced. During the period that this analysis covers (2004-2016), proposals for rural dwellings were primarily influenced by 'A Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland' (1993), Draft PPS 14 (2006), Draft PPS 21 (2009) and the final version of PPS 21 (2010). Due to the urban nature of the Belfast City Council area the number of rural single house and replacement applications compared to other councils is minimal. For example as detailed in the previous countryside assessment, in 2015/2016 there were 2,746 applications in Northern Ireland and of these only 3 were in the Belfast City Council Area. Since 2004 there have been 39 applications for rural single houses with 26 approvals and 13 refusals giving an approval rating of 67%. There were 59 applications for replacement dwellings with 55 approvals and 4 refusals giving an approval rating of 93%.

5.2.2 Trends

The number of approvals and refusals of single rural and replacement dwellings since 2004 is shown within Appendix 20e. There has been no discernible pattern regarding applications for single houses in the countryside.

There was an initial spike in 2004/05 before a general downward trend, until further spikes in 2007/08 and 2009/10. Since the introduction of PPS 21 there was an initial gradual increase in decisions until 2015/16 when they then dropped to their lowest point, accounting for 0.11% of decisions made. The economic climate may have influenced these types of applications. Decisions in 2017/2018 have increased gradually however numbers of decisions remain relatively low (a total of 6 new dwellings approved) and as a result it is considered that there is no increased development pressure.

5.2.3 Spatial Analysis

The locations of single rural dwellings (2004-2016) that have been the subject of planning applications (approved or refused) was prepared for the countryside assessment for the Preferred Options Paper, this can be viewed in Appendix 19. In order to assess the spatial distribution of development pressure, all new and replacement dwellings with permission have been plotted as green circles and triangles, while refusals have been plotted as red circles and triangles. This is combined with sensitive areas mapping, such as the Lagan Valley AONB, means development pressure on the sensitive areas within the countryside can be effectively assessed.

Since the production of this map at the end of 2016 an additional 6 new and 5 replacement single rural dwellings have been approved within the council area. This represents a limited development pressure within the countryside.

The map shows that development in the countryside is not uniform and there are really small geographical areas where applications are more concentrated, reflecting the limited demand and limited opportunities for dwellings in the countryside in the rural part of the City Council area.

The Lagan Valley AONB has had 12 single housing applications approved within it but the pressure is minimal due to bespoke planning policy. This represents limited development pressure within the AONB.

5.3 Renewable Energy Analysis

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Belfast City Council has utilised the Northern Ireland Planning Renewable Energy Monthly Statistics from April 2004 to March 2018 in analysing renewable energy applications⁴⁶.

In comparison to other councils, Belfast receives very few applications for renewable energy technologies in the City's countryside area. Of the 58 renewable energy applications received in 2017/2018 in Northern Ireland, Belfast received 1 application for solar panels. This represents the fewest applications within any council in Northern Ireland.

5.3.1 Trends

There has been no discernible pattern regarding renewable energy applications. The number of applications increased steadily until 2009, when applications decreased quickly, it wasn't until post 2011 that the number of applications rose again to 8. Since 2011 then there has remained a steady low number of applications with an average of 3 per year.

The approval rate for renewable energy applications is high at 97%, with only one refusal since 2004. This is a reflection of PPS 18, Renewable Energy which sets a target of 15% of all energy from renewable sources and PPS 21, Sustainable Development in the Countryside, which encourages the use of renewable energy.

There have been very few applications for single wind turbines in the council area, since 2004 there have been only 14 such applications compared to 3,714 of Northern Ireland as a whole, and there have been no applications for a wind farm. This would be expected due to Belfast being predominately an urban area. Notwithstanding this, the majority of such applications are for smaller turbines within the urban area, often associated with auto-production for single users.

The applications for single wind turbines are located in the north, south and west of the city, with no applications in the east. There have only been three applications for large wind turbines with heights over 30 metres. Of these three applications, two have been approved and constructed. The remainder of applications are for micro turbines.

There has been only one single wind turbine application (Z/2011/0937/F) located within a sensitively designated area. The application site is situated south west of the Ballyutoag Road is within an Area of High Scenic Value. This is a sensitive area and has been protected due to its particular landscape merit. Permission was granted for this 30 metre tower turbine.

There have been more applications within Belfast for solar panels than any other type of renewable energy. Since 2004, there have been 22 applications. Solar power is arguably one of the least intrusive of the renewable energy types with many small scale domestic panels considered to be permitted development and planning applications are not required.

Tables of renewable energy statistics for Belfast are contained within Appendix 20.

5.3.2 Renewable Energy Conclusions

It is recognised that the public attitude towards renewable energy is changing. While there have been increases in renewable energy applications in Northern Ireland as a whole, there has been little change within Belfast City Council. This may change in the future and

⁴⁶ <https://www.infrastructure-ni.gov.uk/system/files/publications/infrastructure/planning-statistics-2017-18-bulletin.pdf>

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so continuous monitoring is required of the numbers and locations of renewable energy proposals.

6. SETTLEMENT APPRAISAL

6.1 Introduction

The following appraisals of settlements within the Belfast City Council area have provided the basis for identifying Settlement Development Limits and other Plan Proposals, including policies, zonings and designations. They identify features worthy of protection and retention and contribute to local design requirements for individual sites. Each appraisal is structured into, where applicable, a short description of character, availability of facilities, assets and constraints on future development and a justification of identified Settlement Development Limits that takes into account relevant factors⁴⁷.

The Settlement Appraisal focuses on the existing metropolitan area, which broadly equates with the continuous built-up area centred on Belfast City, and also broadly corresponds with the existing Belfast Urban Area.

6.2 Existing metropolitan area (centred on Belfast City)

6.2.1 Character

The City of Belfast, the capital of Northern Ireland and the core of the Belfast Metropolitan Area is the largest settlement in the Region. The City lies at the head of Belfast Lough in the lower reaches of the valley of the River Lagan. It has one of the most striking landscape settings to be found in any city in the British Isles, being flanked to the north west by the basalt escarpment of the Antrim plateau and on the south east by the more gentle slopes of the Castlereagh and Holywood Hills.

Belfast originated as a prehistoric settlement with the twelfth century English Conquest⁴⁸. A Norman Castle was built in the early 13th century. However, it was not until the 17th and 18th centuries that the settlement began to develop as a market place and port for the surrounding countryside. The greatest period of growth of the City occurred during the latter half of the 19th century and the early 20th century, resulting primarily from the development of manufacturing industry, including linen and shipbuilding. The alteration of the River Lagan was a major factor in the expansion of the shipbuilding industry, allowing ships to come into the city. It was during this period that some of Belfast's finest civic buildings, including the City Hall, were built.

During the past 30 years, there has been significant physical, social, economic and demographic change within the City. In line with many industrialised regions, traditional manufacturing industries have declined in importance. However, reduced employment opportunities in this sector have, in recent years, been offset by a considerable increase in those employed in service industries. Following a period of growth in economic activity and reduced levels of unemployment, Belfast today displays a greater economic optimism. The political developments of recent years have also provided a more favourable climate for further economic development. The Port of Belfast is a major employment location and, alongside George Best City Airport, it is a regional gateway of transportation for the metropolitan area. However, overall optimism cannot hide the fact that considerable pockets of social and economic deprivation remain. The City, nevertheless, remains the economic engine for Northern Ireland and the future strength and vibrancy of its economy is vital to the well-being for all of Northern Ireland.

⁴⁷ Draft Belfast Metropolitan Area Plan (BMAP) 2015 Countryside Assessment Vol 1

⁴⁸ Ruairi Ó Baoill (2011) Hidden History Below Our Feet

In April 2015, the Belfast City Council area boundary expanded to incorporate areas that were formerly parts of Lisburn City Council, Castlereagh Borough Council and North Down Borough Council. The new areas include the localities of Gilnahirk, Tullycarnet, Braniel, Castlereagh, Merok, Cregagh, Wynchurch, Glencregagh (formerly in Castlereagh Borough Council), Belvoir, Collin Glen, Poleglass, Lagmore, Twinbrook, Kilwee and Dunmurry (formerly in Lisburn Council Area) and a small section from North Down Borough Council. The expansion of the Council boundary increased the population to 336,830, which is 18.3% of the Northern Ireland Population⁴⁹. The Belfast City Council Area is the largest of the 11 new Local Government Districts and has over 130,000 inhabitants more than the next largest new council area, Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon.

The past three decades have also seen significant public and private investment resulting in considerable urban renewal, improved infrastructure and significant new urban housing. The impact of regeneration is most clearly seen in the physical economic and environmental benefits resulting from the Laganside initiative, which has transformed the City's waterfront. In addition, much of the housing stock in the inner city has been renewed or improved.

Belfast City remains the regional centre for administration, specialised high order services and cultural amenities. It also serves as a regional gateway with important links to other European cities and it is the largest hub of the regional transport system. However, population dispersion within the Plan area, together with increasing car ownership levels, has contributed to increased traffic levels and congestion within the City, resulting in adverse impacts on the environment and quality of life, as well as on economic competitiveness.

The City Centre in particular plays a significant role in the regional economy and is the showcase for the City. Development of the office, retailing and entertainment sectors and the growth in city tourism over the past decade, together with investment currently committed, have contributed much to the City Centre's continued regional role. The residential population of the City Centre however, remains low. Therefore, it is important that it is given appropriate focus, strengthened and built upon in order to create a high quality city environment.

Belfast is a city that has historically been dependent on the private car and the streetscape has evolved to cater to these demands, resulting in road infrastructure that is over-sized, over-complicated and a barrier to non-motorised accessibility. However, in recent regional and local policy initiatives there has been a move towards a more balanced approach to pedestrians, public transport and the private car. The recent 'Belfast On The Move' initiative sought to reorganise traffic management within Belfast City Centre to facilitate the reduction in general traffic levels and encourage walking, cycling and public transport. This resulted, for the first time, in less than half of people travelling into Belfast by car (47%)⁵⁰.

The considerable progress that has been made in the rejuvenation of the City, together with the political developments of recent years has resulted not only in an improving quality of life and a new civic confidence, but also in a city, which today demonstrates considerable potential for future growth and development. Many challenges however, remain - in particular community division, social and economic disadvantage, the maintenance of a sustainable urban renaissance, the development of a modern integrated transport system and the provision of a high quality cityscape. In an era of increasing globalisation, it is

⁴⁹ NISRA: 2015 - <http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/InteractiveMaps/DataVis/NI%20Population%202015.pdf>

⁵⁰ <https://www.infrastructure-ni.gov.uk/articles/transport-masterplan-belfast-city-centre-0>

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important to build on its existing assets in order to create a city of strength capable of taking its place as a successful European city.

6.2.2 Facilities

Belfast is the regional capital and major focus for regional administration, commerce, specialised services, cultural amenities, employment and development opportunities. It is the leading regional shopping centre and primary office location with the largest concentration of employment and commercial floorspace in Northern Ireland.

6.2.3 Assets and Benefits

The following is a summary of the key assets and benefits for Belfast City:

- Major centre for retail, industry, administration, employment, education, culture and the arts with a wide range of regional and local services and facilities throughout the area.
- Belfast City Centre has a good representation of independent, long established national and multi-national businesses offering convenience and comparison retailing and service uses.
- Belfast attracts major anchors of national multiples and major developments, including attracting higher end aspirational retail, such as Victoria Square.
- Belfast has a wider catchment beyond bits orders as customer travel further distances for its stronger retail offering.
- Belfast is increasingly dominated by multiple retailers with requirements for larger units of 500 -2000sqm.
- Within the LGD, there are 7 district centres, 2 local centres and neighbourhood shopping areas on arterial routes covering a range of local day-to-day needs.
- Belfast is also a focus for industrial activity, with industries such as engineering, food processing and textile and clothing manufacture.
- There are also a number of industrial estates, including Springbank Industrial Estate and Castlereagh Industrial estate.
- Within the existing metropolitan area, there are 37 nurseries, 93 primary and 7 preparatory schools. Third level education is provided by Queen's University, Belfast; Ulster University in Belfast City Centre (with Jordanstown campus outside LGD boundary); Stranmillis College, St Mary's Teaching College and Belfast Metropolitan Institute.
- Acute hospitals (Mater, Royal Victoria Hospital and Belfast City Hospital), Musgrave Park Hospital (including rehabilitation services), the Royal Jubilee Maternity Hospital, Dental Hospital and Hospital for Sick Children (located within the Royal Victoria Hospital). Ambulance and Emergency services are available at the Mater and Royal Victoria Hospitals.
- Belfast Health and Social Care Trust comprises 97 GP practices, 99 dental practices; 141 pharmacies and 69 opticians, 2 out-of-hours centres providing urgent GP care services and 7 Wellbeing and Treatment centres providing podiatry, physiotherapy, speech & language therapy, dental clinics and rehabilitation services.
- Belfast Port and George Best Belfast City Airport.
- Numerous areas of parkland, recreation, open space and sporting clubs both public and privately owned.
- River Lagan and its environs, Lagan Canal and Lagan Valley Regional Park;
- Striking landscape setting provided by Castlereagh Hills, Castlereagh Escarpment, Craigantlet Escarpment, Belfast Basalt Escarpment, Belfast Hills and Carnmoney Hill.
- Four railway routes and network of regular bus services throughout.
- Comprehensive network of arterial routes out from Belfast City Centre.
- A wide range of tourist/cultural attractions.

6.2.4 Opportunities and Constraints

The following opportunities and constraints to development have been identified:

- The potential for further development within the existing urban area.
- Potential to increase the population of the city centre. RDS (2035) notes the aim for the population of Belfast City to be 300,000 by 2021 (does not take account of new LGD area).
- Revitalisation of Belfast identified as one of the major aims of the RDS (2035), ensuring Belfast is the economic driver of Northern Ireland.
- Significant opportunities for urban regeneration outlined in the Belfast City Centre Regeneration and Investment Strategy (BCCRIS, 2015).
- Identified main transportation hub for Northern Ireland proposed at Great Victoria Station.
- Congestion on the strategic transport routes contributing also to high levels of traffic on many of the non-strategic routes.
- Potential for growth in facilities, services, tourism and cultural base;
- The potential for coalescence of main urban centres.
- Large expanses of built development.
- Natural Environmental Features: -
 - 2 SPAs – Belfast Lough SPA and Belfast Lough Open Water SPA
 - 1 Ramsar Site, 4 ASSI's, Inner Belfast Lough, Craigtantlet Woods, Belvoir, Bellevue
 - 1 ASI – Hazelwood
 - 6 Earth Science Interests and Assets
 - Shoreline of Belfast Lough affected by 5 Sites of International or National Nature Conservation Importance i.e. Belfast Lough Ramsar Site, Belfast Lough Special Protection Area (SPA), Inner Belfast Lough Area of Special Scientific Interest (ASSI), Outer Belfast Lough Area of Special Scientific Interest (ASSI), Craigtantlet Woods Area of Special Scientific Interest (ASSI);
 - 41 Sites within the metropolitan area identified as having local nature conservation importance
 - Urban landscape wedges
 - Urban waterfront
 - Coastal Area.
- Built Heritage Features:
 - A large number of scheduled and unscheduled archaeological sites and monuments within and surrounding the Belfast City Council Area, 4 are in state care (Shandon Park Motte, Drumnadrough Fort, Giants Ring, Shaws Bridge)
 - 1379 listed buildings and other structures listed as special Architectural or Historic interest within the Belfast City Council Area
 - 49 listed buildings at risk.
 - 13 designated Conservation Areas
 - 57 areas of high quality townscape with a distinct character worthy of protection by Area of Townscape Character designation
 - Belfast named as an area of archaeological potential
 - 745 Industrial Heritage sites
 - 63 sites of Defence Heritage
 - 23 Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes

Belfast City Centre Regeneration and Investment Strategy (BCCRIS)

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This Strategy sets out Belfast City Council's ambition for continued growth and regeneration of the City core to 2030 and contains policies to guide decision making and key projects to drive economic growth and deliver social benefits.

The principles of this Strategy include increasing the employment and residential population; managing retail provision and development; maximising tourism; creating a learning and innovation centre and a green centre; City connectivity; and shared space and social impact.

The Strategy also identified five special action areas within the City Centre, to include a new transport hub around Great Victoria Street and furthering regeneration in the North East Quarter through anchor developments alongside public realm schemes and social and cultural activities. The City Centre Investment Fund of approx. £19m has been established to kick-start projects (in conjunction with the private sector) that demonstrate an economic return. A further £4m fund has been established for projects that can demonstrate social return and this is under development.

The DfC has recently adopted, in part, the BCCRIS as its policy framework for the future regeneration of Belfast City Centre. Over the last number of years both the Department and Council have worked closely together to revitalise and develop the city centre.

6.2.5 Justification of Metropolitan Development Limit

Belfast City Council Area

The existing Settlement Development Limit for the Belfast Metropolitan Area is set out within the draft Belfast Metropolitan Area Plan (BMAP) 2015. It was designated in accordance with the prevailing regional policy and on the basis of a Settlement Strategy that comprised:

- Development of a compact and dynamic regional core centred on Belfast;
- Focus of development opportunities in existing urban areas, with the consolidation of cities and towns avoiding significant outward expansion;
- Support and reinforcement for the role of city and town centres and the arterial routes within Belfast;
- Sustainment of vibrant rural communities in small towns, villages and small settlements; and
- Consolidation of small clusters of development in the open countryside to form a number of new rural settlements and prevent further encroachment of development into the open countryside.

Draft BMAP recognised the City of Belfast as the core development area with proposals seeking to reinforce the role of City as the focus for the life of the community and as a key centre for the provision of jobs and services. The approach adopted was to accommodate the majority of housing growth within the urban footprint to prevent urban sprawl and protect the unique setting of the City. The Settlement Development Limit was therefore drawn to prevent any further encroachment into the countryside.

It is the role of the Local Development Plan (LDP) to determine how future housing growth for the District should be allocated, taking into account the Spatial Framework Guidance set out in the Regional Development Strategy (RDS) 2035. It is likely that the Settlement Development Limit will be subject to revision within the new LDP

The RDS 2035 identifies regional housing needs through Housing Growth Indicators (HGIs), which were revised following local government reform in April 2015 to reflect the 11 new Local Government Districts (LGDs) for the period 2012-2025. The RDS guidance

recognises that there are significant opportunities for new housing on appropriate vacant and underutilised land and the RDS sets a target of 60% of new housing to be located on 'brownfield' sites within the existing urban settlement.

The SPPS requires a sequential approach to housing land allocation whereby previously developed land within the urban footprint is prioritised over extensions to the existing settlement limit. This protects the surrounding countryside from development and reduces the risk of small settlements coalescing into the wider urban area.

The LDP will therefore allocate sufficient land to meet the development needs to 2035 in accordance with the following priorities:

- Increasing density of housing development in accessible locations, to minimise the amount of land required;
- Prioritising re-use of previously developed land;
- Concentrating growth within the existing settlement limits of the Belfast City urban area;
- Identifying opportunities for developments on the edge of settlements, but avoiding development in areas that could lead to coalescence of our small settlements into the larger urban areas; and
- Restricting housing development in the open countryside.

6.3 Hannahstown

6.3.1 Character

Hannahstown is located in the Belfast Hills within the Belfast Basalt Escarpment Area of High Scenic Value. The settlement is sited on the steeply rising Hannahstown Hill Road and the elevated Upper Springfield Road, 4km west of Belfast City Centre, adjacent to the Lisburn and Castlereagh City Council area. Hannahstown comprises of 3 nodes and is of a linear form.

6.3.2 Facilities

- St Joseph's Catholic Church.
- Playground just outside settlement limit.
- Lamh Derg GAA Complex just outside settlement development limit.
- Graveyard and parochial house.
- Community Hall.

6.3.3 Assets and Constraints

- Area of high landscape quality.
- Two areas considered to be of greater amenity value, landscape quality or local significance, worthy of protection from undesirable or damaging development by Local Landscape Policy area designation.
- Scheduled and unscheduled archaeological sites, including a souterrain.
- Designated Rural Landscape Wedge.
- Lack of footpath from community centre to Lamh Dhearg.
- Linkages with the Belfast Hills, from Divis Mountain through to Colin Glen and Sir Thomas and Lady Dixon Park.

6.3.4 Justification of Settlement Development Limit

The Settlement Development Limit is designated:

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- To Prevent coalescence of the three nodes;
- To protect the environmental quality, as well as the landscape and visual amenity of the high landscape quality where it is located;
- To prevent ribboning and urban sprawl extending into the surrounding countryside; and
- To prevent coalescence with the Belfast urban area.

6.4 Loughview

6.4.1 Character

Loughview is a small settlement located 6.5km south east of Belfast City Centre. The settlement developed along the Church Road and was further encouraged by the opening of Loughview Integrated Primary and Nursery School in 1993.

6.4.2 Facilities

- Graveyard.
- Castlereagh Presbyterian Church and Hall opposite.
- The Learning Tree pre-school.
- Loughview Integrated Primary School.
- Young Ones Nursery School.
- Henry Jones Playing Fields.

6.4.3 Assets and Constraints

- Loughview is within an area of High Scenic Value.
- An archaeological site and monument lies just outside the settlement development limit.

6.4.4 Justification of Settlement Development Limit

- Settlement limit reflects the linear built form of the settlement along Church Road and provides development opportunities in line with the scale, character and role of the settlement.
- To restrict the ribboning of development along Church Road and prevent the potential coalescence.

6.5 Edenderry

6.5.1 Character

Edenderry is a small settlement located approximately 8km south of Belfast City Centre and 8km North East of Lisburn City Centre. The settlement is within the Lagan Valley Regional Park and lies North East of the River Lagan. The mill industries on the River Lagan led to the development of the settlement and it is now a mix of traditional terraced redbrick and newer semi-detached suburban dwellings.

6.5.2 Facilities

- Playground
- Edenderry Gospel Hall.

6.5.3 Assets and Constraints

- The settlement has been designated as an area of village character.
- The area surrounding the settlement development limit has been designated as a Local Landscape Policy Area as well as a site of Local Nature Conservation Importance.
- An ASAI and State Care Monument, Giants Ring, is located just outside the settlement development limit to the North West.

- Lack of services and facilities.
- Location within Lagan Valley Regional Park and Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.
- Proximity to River Lagan.
- Two Listed Buildings.
- Proximity to Lisburn and Belfast City Centres.
- Quality Landscape Setting.
- On public transport route.
- No meeting place.

6.5.4 Justification of Settlement Development Limit

The Settlement Development Limit is designated:-

- To retain a compact form, while including existing development commitments such as the redevelopment of the St. Ellen's Industrial Estate mill buildings;
- To protect the landscape and visual amenity of the Lagan Valley Regional Park and the Lagan Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty; and
- To exclude lands of high environmental quality and wildlife value, together with features that are historically and archaeologically important.

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APPENDIX 1: BELFAST PRIORITY SPECIES LIST 2015

Source: <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/doe/northern-ireland-priority-species-list.pdf>

Group	Latin Name	Taxon Common Name
Bees	<i>Andrena coitana</i>	Bee
Bees	<i>Andrena denticulata</i>	Bee
Bees	<i>Andrena nigroaenea</i>	Bee
Bees	<i>Bombus campestris</i>	Field Cuckoo Bee
Beetles	<i>Carabus clatratus</i>	a ground beetle
Beetles	<i>Cneorhinus plumbeus</i>	a weevil
Beetles	<i>Haliphus apicalis</i>	saltmarsh crawler water beetle
Beetles	<i>Hydraena nigrita</i>	black moss beetle
Beetles	<i>Hydrocyphon deflexicollis</i>	rockhopper beetle
Beetles	<i>Hydroporus morio</i>	quicksilver diver
Beetles	<i>Oreodytes davisii</i>	davis's river diver
Beetles	<i>Ptinus subpilosus</i>	a spider beetle
Birds	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	Arctic Skua
Birds	<i>Motacilla flava cinereocapilla</i>	Ashy-Headed Wagtail
Birds	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl
Birds	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	Black-headed Gull
Birds	<i>Limosa</i>	Black-Tailed Godwit
Birds	<i>Gavia arctica</i>	Black-Throated Diver
Birds	<i>Pyrrhula</i>	Bullfinch
Birds	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	Common Scoter
Birds	<i>Crex</i>	Corncrake
Birds	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Cuckoo
Birds	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Curlew
Birds	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Dunlin
Birds	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Fieldfare
Birds	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Golden Eagle
Birds	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	Golden Plover
Birds	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Goldeneye
Birds	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Goshawk
Birds	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	Grasshopper Warbler
Birds	<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>	Greenland White-fronted Goose
Birds	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Hen Harrier
Birds	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Herring Gull
Birds	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow
Birds	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Knot
Birds	<i>Vanellus</i>	Lapwing
Birds	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	Linnet
Birds	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	Little Tern
Birds	<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>	Pale-Bellied Brent Goose

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Birds	<i>Anas acuta</i>	Pintail
Birds	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	Pochard
Birds	<i>Lagopus</i>	Red Grouse
Birds	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Redshank
Birds	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Redwing
Birds	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Reed Bunting
Birds	<i>Turdus torquatus</i>	Ring Ouzel
Birds	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	Roseate Tern
Birds	<i>Aythya marila</i>	Scaup
Birds	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Short-Eared Owl
Birds	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Shoveler
Birds	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Skylark
Birds	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush
Birds	<i>Puffinus griseus</i>	Sooty Shearwater
Birds	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Spotted Flycatcher
Birds	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Starling
Birds	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	Tree Pipit
Birds	<i>Passer montanus</i>	Tree Sparrow
Birds	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Tufted Duck
Birds	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	Turtle Dove
Birds	<i>Carduelis flavirostris</i>	Twite
Birds	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel
Birds	<i>Cygnus</i>	Whooper Swan
Birds	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	Wood Warbler
Birds	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Yellow Wagtail
Birds	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Yellowhammer
Birds	<i>Motacilla flava flava</i>	Blue-Headed Wagtail
Birds	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush
Birds	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Dunnock
Birds	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Snipe
Birds	<i>Sturnus vulgaris subsp. vulgaris</i>	Common Starling
Birds	<i>Apus apus</i>	Swift
Birds	<i>Lagopus lagopus</i>	Willow Ptarmigan
Birds	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Herring Gull
Butterflies	<i>Hipparchia semele</i>	Grayling
Butterflies	<i>Eurodryas aurinia</i>	Marsh Fritillary
Butterflies	<i>Leptidea reali</i>	Real's Wood White
Butterflies	<i>Cupido minimus</i>	Small Blue
Butterflies	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	Small Heath
Butterflies	<i>Leptidea juvernica</i>	Cryptic Wood White
Butterflies	<i>Argynnis aglaja</i>	Dark Green Fritillary
Butterflies	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>	Wall Brown
Butterflies	<i>Leptidea sinapis</i>	Wood White
Fish	<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>	River Lamprey
Fungi	<i>Trichoglossum walteri</i>	a fungus
Fungi	<i>Clavaria zollingeri</i>	Violet Coral

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Fungi	<i>Hygrocybe lacmus</i>	Grey Waxcap
Fungi	<i>Entoloma bloxamii</i>	Big Blue Pinkgill
Fungi	<i>Microglossum olivaceum</i>	Olive Earthtongue
Lichens	<i>Collema dichotomum</i>	River Jelly Lichen
Liverworts	<i>Metzgeria pubescens</i>	Downy Veilwort
Liverworts	<i>Marsupella funckii</i>	Funck's Rustwort
Liverworts	<i>Cladopodiella francisci</i>	Holt Notchwort
Liverworts	<i>Cephaloziella rubella</i>	Red Threadwort
Mammals	<i>Lepus timidus hibernicus</i>	Irish Hare
Mammals	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Otter
Mammals	<i>Martes martes</i>	Pine Marten
Mammals	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>	Red Squirrel
Mammals	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	West European Hedgehog
Molluscs	<i>Limax cinereoniger</i>	Ash-Grey Slug
Molluscs	<i>Zenobiella subrufescens</i>	Brown Snail
Molluscs	<i>Arianta arbustorum</i>	Copse Snail
Molluscs	<i>Radix auricularia</i>	Ear Pond Snail
Molluscs	<i>Leiostyla anglica</i>	English Chrysalis Snail
Molluscs	<i>Zonitoides excavatus</i>	Hollowed Glass Snail
Molluscs	<i>Merdigera obscura</i>	Lesser Bulin
Molluscs	<i>Vertigo antivertigo</i>	Marsh Whorl Snail
Molluscs	<i>Aplexa hypnorum</i>	Moss Bladder Snail
Molluscs	<i>Acicula fusca</i>	Point Snail
Molluscs	<i>Anisus vorticulus</i>	Little Whirlpool Ram shorn
Molluscs	<i>Spermodea lamellata</i>	Plaited Snail
Molluscs	<i>Musculium lacustre</i>	Lake Orb Mussel
Mosses	<i>Campylopus subulatus</i>	Awl-leaved Swan-neck Moss
Mosses	<i>Brachydontium trichodes</i>	Bristle-leaf
Mosses	<i>Aulacomnium androgynum</i>	Bud-headed Groove-moss
Mosses	<i>Seligeria calcarea</i>	Chalk Rock-bristle
Mosses	<i>Rhabdoweisia fugax</i>	Dwarf Streak-moss
Mosses	<i>Bryum intermedium</i>	Many-seasoned Thread-moss
Mosses	<i>Orthotrichum sprucei</i>	Spruce's Bristle-moss
Mosses	<i>Bartramia ithyphylla</i>	Straight-leaved Apple-moss
Mosses	<i>Hamatocaulis vernicosus</i>	Varnished Hook-moss
Mosses	<u><i>Drepanocladus (Hamatocaulis) vernicosus</i></u>	Slender Green Feather-Moss
Moths	<i>Stilbia anomala</i>	Anomalous
Moths	<i>Ennomos quercinaria</i>	August Thorn
Moths	<i>Eugnorisma glareosa</i>	Autumnal Rustic
Moths	<i>Dasypolia templi</i>	Brindled Ochre
Moths	<i>Melanchra pisi</i>	Broom Moth
Moths	<i>Spilosoma luteum</i>	Buff Ermine
Moths	<i>Atethmia centrago</i>	Centre-Barred Sallow
Moths	<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	Cinnabar
Moths	<i>Celaena leucostigma</i>	Crescent
Moths	<i>Blepharita adusta</i>	Dark Brocade

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Moths	<i>Xanthorhoe ferrugata</i>	Dark-Barred Twin-Spot Carpet
Moths	<i>Graphiphora augur</i>	Double Dart
Moths	<i>Tholera decimalis</i>	Feathered Gothic
Moths	<i>Apamea remissa</i>	Dusky Brocade
Moths	<i>Agrochola helvola</i>	Flounced Chestnut
Moths	<i>Adscita statures</i>	Forester
Moths	<i>Epirrhoe galiata</i>	Galium Carpet
Moths	<i>Euxoa nigricans</i>	Garden Dart
Moths	<i>Arctia caja</i>	Garden Tiger
Moths	<i>Hepialus humuli</i>	Ghost Moth
Moths	<i>Perizoma albulata</i>	Grass Rivulet
Moths	<i>Allophyes oxyacanthae</i>	Green-Brindled Crescent
Moths	<i>Acronicta psi</i>	Grey Dagger
Moths	<i>Celaena haworthii</i>	Haworth's Minor
Moths	<i>Xestia agathina</i>	Heath Rustic
Moths	<i>Tholera cespitis</i>	Hedge Rustic
Moths	<i>Acronicta rumicis</i>	Knot Grass
Moths	<i>Chiasmia clathrata</i>	Latticed Heath
Moths	<i>Caradrina morpheus</i>	Mottled Rustic
Moths	<i>Amphipyra tragopoginis</i>	Mouse Moth
Moths	<i>Hemaris tityus</i>	Narrow-bordered Bee Hawk-moth
Moths	<i>Orthonama vittata</i>	Oblique Carpet
Moths	<i>Orthosia gracilis</i>	Powdered Quaker
Moths	<i>Xanthorhoe decoloraria</i>	Red Carpet
Moths	<i>Mesoligia literosa</i>	Rosy Minor
Moths	<i>Hydraecia micacea</i>	Rosy Rustic
Moths	<i>Hoplodrina blanda</i>	Rustic
Moths	<i>Xanthia icteritia</i>	Sallow
Moths	<i>Scotopteryx chenopodiata</i>	Shaded Broad-Bar
Moths	<i>Mythimna comma</i>	Shoulder-Striped Wainscot
Moths	<i>Ecliptopera silaceata</i>	Small Phoenix
Moths	<i>Diarsia rubi</i>	Small Square-Spot
Moths	<i>Chesias legatella</i>	Streak
Moths	<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>	White Ermine
Moths	<i>Parasemia plantaginis</i>	Wood Tiger
Moths	<i>Entephria caesiata</i>	Grey Mountain Carpet Moth
Reptile	<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>	Viviparous Lizard
Vascular Plants	<i>Frangula alnus</i>	Alder Buckthorn
Vascular Plants	<i>Scleranthus annuus</i>	Annual Knawel
Vascular Plants	<i>Picris echioides</i>	Bristly Oxtongue
Vascular Plants	<i>Anagallis minima</i>	Chaffweed
Vascular Plants	<i>Gentianella campestris</i>	Field Gentian
Vascular Plants	<i>Coeloglossum viride</i>	Frog Orchid
Vascular Plants	<i>Gnaphalium sylvaticum</i>	Heath Cudweed
Vascular Plants	<i>Pyrola media</i>	Intermediate Wintergreen
Vascular Plants	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Juniper

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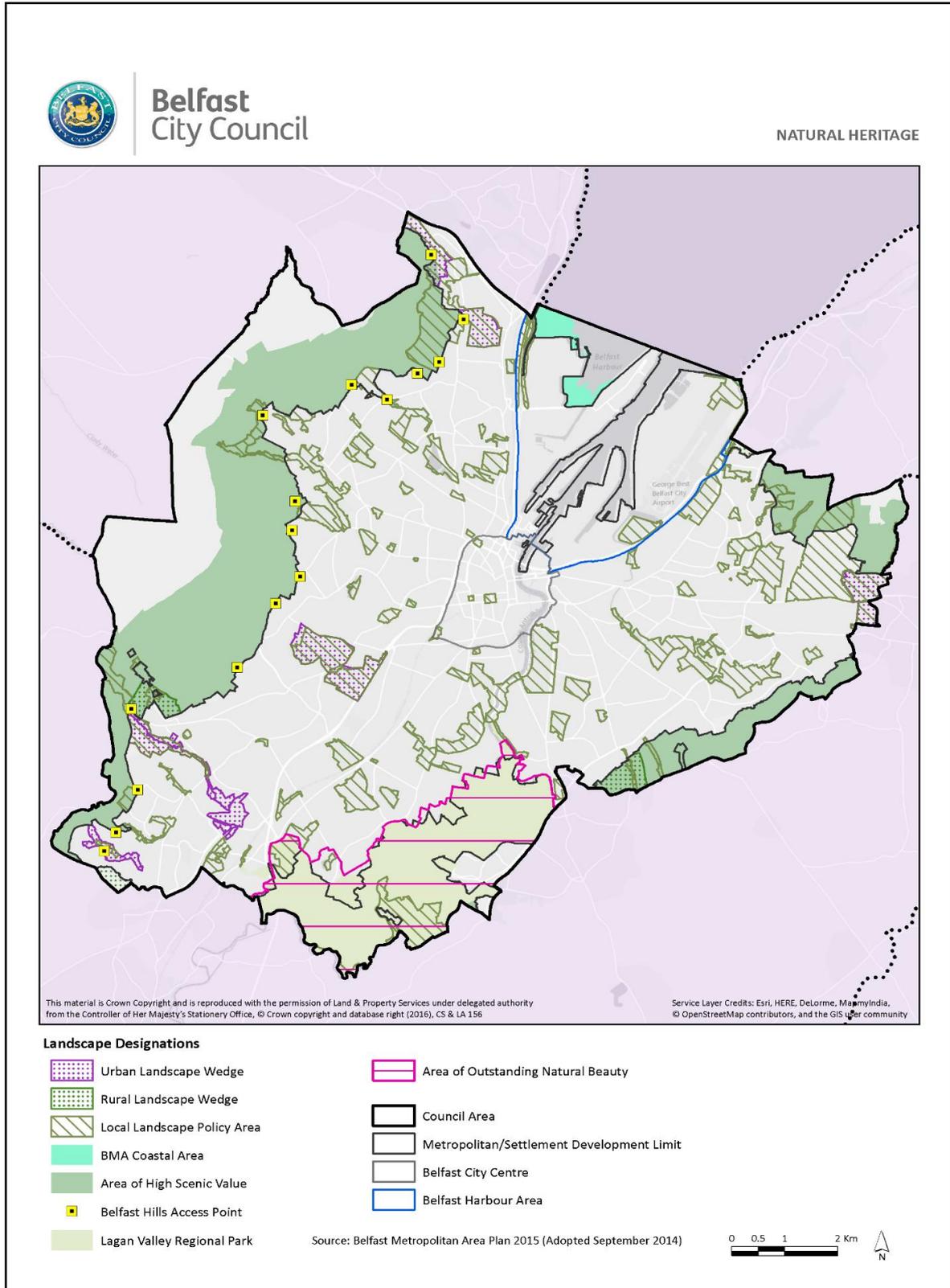
Vascular Plants	<i>Platanthera bifolia</i>	Lesser Butterfly-Orchid
Vascular Plants	<i>Geranium pratense</i>	Meadow Crane's-Bill
Vascular Plants	<i>Adoxa moschatellina</i>	Moschatel
Vascular Plants	<i>Cryptogramma crispa</i>	Parsley Fern
Vascular Plants	<i>Fumaria purpurea</i>	Purple Ramping-Fumitory
Vascular Plants	<i>Teesdalia nudicaulis</i>	Shepherd's Cress
Vascular Plants	<i>Melampyrum sylvaticum</i>	Small Cow-Wheat
Vascular Plants	<i>Pseudorchis albida</i>	Small-White Orchid
Vascular Plants	<i>Hottonia palustris</i>	Water-Violet
Vascular Plants	<i>Monotropa hypopitys</i>	Yellow Bird's-Nest
Vascular Plants	<i>Euphrasia anglica</i>	Glandular Eyebright
Vascular Plants	<i>Ruppia maritima</i>	Beaked Tasselweed
Vascular Plants	<i>Salix myrsinifolia</i>	Dark-Leaved Willow
Vascular Plants	<i>Sorbus rupicola</i>	Rock Whitebeam

Marine List

Mammals	<i>Halichoerus</i>	Grey Seal
Mammals	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	Harbour Porpoise
Mammals	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	Bottle-Nose Dolphin
Mammals	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	Common Seal
Fish	<i>Salmo trutta</i>	Brown Trout
Fish	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	European Eel
Fish	<i>Salmo salar</i>	Atlantic Salmon
Fish	<i>Scyliorhinus canicula</i>	Lesser Spotted Dogfish

APPENDIX 2: LANDSCAPE DESIGNATIONS

Source: Draft BMAP 2015



APPENDIX 3: LOCAL LANDSCAPE POLICY AREAS (LLPA's)

Source: Draft BMAP 2015

Plan Proposal	BMAP Reference	Designation
Hannahstown	Designation HN 02	Local Landscape Policy Area
Hannahstown	Designation HN 03	Local Landscape Policy Area
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 085	Local Landscape Policy Area: Alexandra
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 086	Local Landscape Policy Area: Ardmore
Outer Belfast City	Designation ML 12	Local Landscape Policy Area: Areema
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 087	Local Landscape Policy Area: Avoniel
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 088	Local Landscape Policy Area: Ballysillan
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 089	Local Landscape Policy Area: Balmoral Golf Course
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 090	Local Landscape Policy Area: Belfast Castle / Fortwillam
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 091	Local Landscape Policy Area: Belfast Royal Academy (BRA)
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 092	Local Landscape Policy Area: Belmont Glen
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 093	Local Landscape Policy Area: Belmont Park
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 094	Local Landscape Policy Area: Benview
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 095	Local Landscape Policy Area: Blanchflower / Patton
Belfast City Centre	Designation CC 028	Local Landscape Policy Area: Blythefield
Outer Belfast City	Designation ML 13	Local Landscape Policy Area: Bogstown Glen, Metropolitan Lisburn
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 096	Local Landscape Policy Area: Campbell / Ormiston
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 097	Local Landscape Policy Area: Carr's Glen
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 098	Local Landscape Policy Area: Cherryvale
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 099	Local Landscape Policy Area: Cherryvalley

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Belfast City Centre	Designation CC 029	Local Landscape Policy Area: City Hall
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 100	Local Landscape Policy Area: Clarawood
Belfast City Centre	Designation CC 030	Local Landscape Policy Area: Clifton 1
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 101	Local Landscape Policy Area: Clifton 2
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 102	Local Landscape Policy Area: Colin Glen Part of (73.58 of 76.66 ha (96.0%))
Outer Belfast City	Designation ML 14	Local Landscape Policy Area: Colin Road, Metropolitan Lisburn
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 103	Local Landscape Policy Area: Cranmore / Bladon
Outer Belfast City	Designation MCH 32	Local Landscape Policy Area: Cregagh Glen
Outer Belfast City	Designation MCH 31	Local Landscape Policy Area: Cregagh Glen, Metropolitan Castlereagh
Outer Belfast City	Designation ML 15	Local Landscape Policy Area: Derriaghy River, Metropolitan Lisburn
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 104	Local Landscape Policy Area: Dundonald Wedge
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 105	Local Landscape Policy Area: Dunville
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 106	Local Landscape Policy Area: Falls
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 107	Local Landscape Policy Area: Forth River / Wolf Hill / Ligoniel
Outer Belfast City	Designation ML 16	Local Landscape Policy Area: Glenburn, Metropolitan Lisburn
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 108	Local Landscape Policy Area: Glencairn
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 109	Local Landscape Policy Area: Glenmachan / Garnerville
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 110	Local Landscape Policy Area: Grove
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 111	Local Landscape Policy Area: Half Moon Lake

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Outer Belfast City	Designation MCH 36	Local Landscape Policy Area: Hillfoot, Metropolitan Castlereagh
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 112	Local Landscape Policy Area: Holy Cross
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 113	Local Landscape Policy Area: Hunterhouse / Wedderburn /Rathmore
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 115	Local Landscape Policy Area: Knock Golf Course / Hospital Glen
Outer Belfast City	Designation MCH 37	Local Landscape Policy Area: Knockbreda, Metropolitan Castlereagh
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 114	Local Landscape Policy Area: Knocknagoney
Outer Belfast City	Designation ML 17	Local Landscape Policy Area: Lagmore, Metropolitan Lisburn
Outer Belfast City	Designation ML 18	Local Landscape Policy Area: Laurel Glen, Metropolitan Lisburn
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 116	Local Landscape Policy Area: Ligoniel Park
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 117	Local Landscape Policy Area: Loughview
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 118	Local Landscape Policy Area: Lower Crescent
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 119	Local Landscape Policy Area: Malone Church
Outer Belfast City	Designation HD/15	Local Landscape Policy Area: Maryfield
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 120	Local Landscape Policy Area: Milltown / Bog Meadows
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 121	Local Landscape Policy Area: Mountain Hill
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 122	Local Landscape Policy Area: Musgrave
Belfast Harbour Area	Designation BHA 10	Local Landscape Policy Area: North Foreshore
Outer Belfast City	Designation ML 19	Local Landscape Policy Area: Old Colin Wood, Metropolitan Lisburn
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 123	Local Landscape Policy Area: Oldpark

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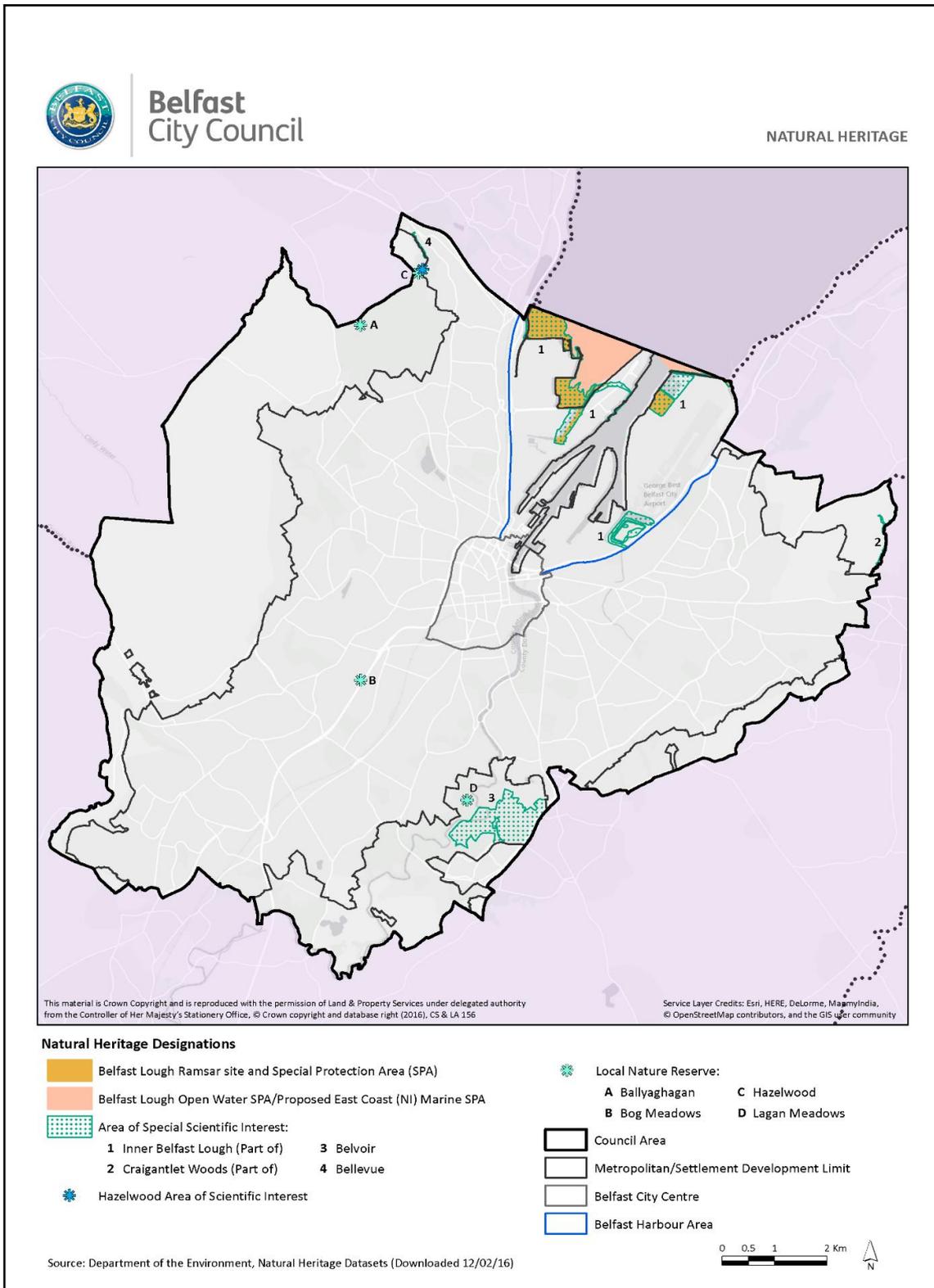
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 124	Local Landscape Policy Area: Orangefield / Dixon
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 125	Local Landscape Policy Area: Ormeau Park
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 126	Local Landscape Policy Area: Pirrie Park
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 127	Local Landscape Policy Area: River Lagan / Botanic
Belfast City Centre	Designation CC 031	Local Landscape Policy Area: Royal Belfast Academical Institution (RBAI)
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 129	Local Landscape Policy Area: Seaview
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 130	Local Landscape Policy Area: Shandon / Gilnahirk
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 131	Local Landscape Policy Area: Shankill
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 132	Local Landscape Policy Area: Somerton
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 133	Local Landscape Policy Area: Somme
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 134	Local Landscape Policy Area: Springfield Park and Dam
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 128	Local Landscape Policy Area: St. Mary's
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 135	Local Landscape Policy Area: Stormont
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 136	Local Landscape Policy Area: Strandtown
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 137	Local Landscape Policy Area: Strangford
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 138	Local Landscape Policy Area: Stranmillis
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 139	Local Landscape Policy Area: Strathearn
Belfast Harbour Area	Designation BHA 11	Local Landscape Policy Area: Tillysburn
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 140	Local Landscape Policy Area: Trench
Outer Belfast City	Designation MCH 40	Local Landscape Policy Area: Tullycarnet, Metropolitan Castlereagh
Belfast Harbour Area	Designation BHA 12	Local Landscape Policy Area: Victoria / King George

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Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 141	Local landscape Policy Area: Wandsworth Road
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 142	Local Landscape Policy Area: Waterworks
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 143	Local Landscape Policy Area: West Kirk / Shankill Memorial Park
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 144	Local Landscape Policy Area: Willis's Lake
Outer Belfast City	Designation BT 145	Local Landscape Policy Area: Woodvale Park
Small Settlement: Natural Environment	Designation BLN 02	Local Landscape Policy Areas Ballylesson/ Edenderry,

APPENDIX 4: MAP 2: NATURAL HERITAGE DESIGNATIONS

Source: Department of Agriculture Environment and Rural Affairs, Natural Heritage Datasets (February 2016)



APPENDIX 5: SITES IDENTIFIED BY Draft BMAP 2015 COUNTRYSIDE ASSESSMENT AS BEING SITES OF LOCAL NATURE CONSERVATION IMPORTANCE (SLNCI) - BELFAST DISTRICT

SOURCE: Draft BMAP 2015

No.	NAME	TYPE	INTEREST	GRIDREF.
B1	Belfast Harbour Estate	Mature ruderal, Ornithological, Fen	The importance of the estate to wildfowl has long been recognised. Central to this area is the man-made 'D2 Lagoon', a shallow lagoon which is managed as a bird refuge, and the 'South Foreshore Nature Conservancy Area', unmanaged grassland and scattered scrub with occasional old pools with emergent vegetation including Sea club-rush (<i>Bolboschoenus maritimus</i>), Grey bulrush (<i>Schoenoplectustabernaemontani</i>), and Common reed-mace (<i>Typha latifolia</i>), scrapes with wetlandvegetation, newly created reed beds, recently excavated small ponds all designed with wildfowl in mind. In addition, a small un-infilled remnant with saltmarsh including Reflexed saltmarsh-grass (<i>Puccinellia distans</i>) and DistantSedge (<i>Carexdistans</i>). The site is beside Belfast Harbour Estate North Down SLNCI (N2) and is adjacent to Tillysburn SLNCI (B2).	J382781
B2	Tillysburn	Wetland, grassland, woodland, scrub, pond	Site with mixture of wetlands, scrub, species-rich mature ruderal grassland, semi-natural broadleaf woodland and recent planting of native broadleaf tree species. Pond and stream areas increase the ornithological interest of this site. This SLNCI is adjacent to Belfast Harbour Estate SLNCI's (B1 and N2). The habitat mosaic within these sites is not found to this extent elsewhere in the Belfast area.	J381765
B3	Inverary	Grassland, woodland	Area of grassland vegetation containing large numbers of orchids. Additional areas in the site contain recently planted native broadleaf trees (2-7m).	J377757
B4	WoodsatGlenmachan	Woodland	Scattered small glens with mixed woodland and broad-leaved plantation. Woodland mainly, Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>), Scot's pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>) and Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>). The glens provide good wildlife corridors.	J395761
B5	Belmont Glen	Woodland	This is a small woodland fragment, largely planted at the valley tops where there are a few mature trees, with naturally regenerated high canopy cover between. Gaps tend to be filled by dense bramble. Added interest is provided by the closeness of this site to Woods at Glenmachan (B4) and Stormont (B6) SLNCI's.	J395754
B6	Stormont	Woodland, scrub, grassland	The glens behind Parliament Buildings and the adjacent Veterinary ResearchStation contain mature woodland that is partly planted but has regained a naturalcharacter. These areas are relatively undisturbed and are joined in this site by scrub, grassland and less mature woodland. Birds recorded here include Jay, Buzzard and Blackcap. Red squirrels also use the site	J401747

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CR1	Craigantlet Woods	Woodland	The importance of the woods occupying several narrow valleys in the Craigantlet Hills has been recognised in their designation as Areas of Special Scientific Interest. The proposed SLNCI designation includes a few small areas of semi-natural habitat at the ASSI edges, plus additional small glens to the east that are of more local importance. The cover is mainly of Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) and Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>) woodland and scrub. A small addition to one of the ASSI's edges is within Belfast District	J416752
B7	Campbell College and Ormiston	Parkland	This site comprises the mature grounds of Campbell College and Cabin Hill school including specimen trees, old lawn areas, and a famous Heronry. A pond area adds further interest to the site.	J391745
CR2	Dundonald Railway and Woodland	Woodland, scrub, marsh	Species rich waste land beside old railway line with scattered willow and scrub and marshy grassland. Old railway has a hedgerow dominated by hawthorn and ash and continues over East Link Road towards an old quarry area. The woodland in this area has more scrub and is beside a stand of mature broadleaf trees with occasional patches of good ground flora. Site has ornithological interest. An area with recently planted broadleaf trees (2-3m tall) is included in the site. A small part of this site is within Belfast District.	J407735
B8	Galwally	Lake	Lake with emergent vegetation surrounded by willow (<i>Salix</i>) species. Ornithological interest due to waterbirds present.	J347705
CR9	Belvoir	Woodland, Forest and Grassland	Belvoir Park is a well-known and popular site in South Belfast. It includes coniferous plantations intermixed with stands of estate woodland in places with an important ground flora, including Large bitter-cress (<i>Cardamine armara</i>) in wetter areas, and Three-nerved sandwort (<i>Moehringia trinervia</i>) along path sides. Recent habitat creation and mowing pattern adjustment has great potential along the Belvoir estate side to create rare species-rich semi-natural grassland in an urban setting. The bird fauna is notable and the site is frequented by Red squirrel. Part of this site is in Belfast District. The site is adjacent to Lagan Meadows (B9) SLNCI.	J338698
B9	Lagan Meadows	Grassland and carr woodland.	Together with Belvoir Park on the opposite side of the River, Lagan Meadows provides one of the most important green spaces in the city. The Meadows site comprises largely extensively grazed grasslands, which are especially species-rich in the wetter areas. On the flood plain area itself, Greater tussock-sedge (<i>Carex paniculata</i>) swarms over one fen area, and Sharman carr provides habitat for abundant Large bitter-cress (<i>Cardamine armara</i>). This site is beside Belvoir SLNCI (CR10).	J335700
B10	Grounds at Stranmillis and Riddel Hall	Woodland, ponds	Broadleaf estate woods within Stranmillis College, and Riddel Hall. Also included in the site are a number of pond areas with ornithological interest.	J335714

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B11	Bladon Park	Scrub, grassland	Area of grass and scrub with lines of broadleaf trees in an urban area.	J331707
B12	Clement Wilson Park	Fen, scrub, woodland, grassland	An area with a mixture of broadleaf woodland, scrub, wetland and grassland. Of particular interest is an area of scattered willows and Reed canary grass (<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>) fen.	J325694
B13	Barnett's Demesne	Woodland and parkland	Barnett's Demesne is a relatively intact demesne estate around a replica of the original Malone House. The estate occupies undulating land that sweeps down to the northern bank of the River Lagan. It comprises mature estate woodlands mainly of Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>) and Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), with more recent plantations becoming established, and relatively nutrient poor grasslands, dominated by Perennial rye-grass (<i>Lolium perenne</i>) in places, but with elements of more natural Common bent (<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>) and Crested dog's-tail (<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>) grassland that could become much more species-rich with appropriate management. Included in the site is Longhurst wooded glen. This area has ornithological interest and areas of good ground flora.	J322691
L93	Edenderry To the Giant's Ring	Woodlands and grassland	The Giant's ring is a well-known landmark in south Belfast. Apart from its historical value, the species-rich grassland that has developed on the unfertilised slopes of the ring is of contemporary conservation value. Between the ring and the River Lagan, remnants remain of a more extensively farmed landscape, with species-rich grassland and scattered scrub, and in addition there are fragments of planted estate woodland, mainly now quite mature and characteristic of the area – and there are small stands of younger but naturally generated Alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>). Large bitter-cress (<i>Cardamine armara</i>) and Toothwort (<i>Lathraea squamaria</i>) are found in the woodlands. Part of this SLNCI is in Belfast District	J316679
B14	Floodplain around Eel Weir	Rough grassland, fen, woodland.	Unmanaged and undisturbed grasslands dominated by coarse grasslands, grading into nutrient-rich fen dominated by Reed canary-grass (<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>). An area of broadleaf woodland adds to the interest of the site. The site is beside Sir Thomas and Lady Dixon Park SLNCI (B16).	J312667
B15	Ballydrain Lake	Lake	Lake with patches of emergent vegetation and occasional surrounding areas with mature broadleaf trees. Good ornithological interest at this site.	J310675
B16	Sir Thomas and Lady Dixon Park	Woodland and Parkland	The grasslands alongside the Lagan as it flows past the park, range from unmanaged and rank, probably occasionally flooded coarse grassland to occasionally mown species-rich grassland dominated by Common bent (<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>), Red fescue (<i>Festuca rubra</i>), Field wood-rush (<i>Luzula campestris</i>) and Sweet vernal-grass (<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>), whilst the more modified grassland have not been included in the site. Small woodland areas of Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>), Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>), Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>) and	J302679

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			Horse-chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>) occur in the park. Around Oak Hill the Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>) woodland is mature, and to the north alongside the motorway, younger woodlands including Poplar stands, have been planted. This site is beside Dunmurry Schools SLNCI (B17).	
B17	Dunmurry Schools	Parkland	The grounds of St Anne's Primary School, Rathmore Grammar School and Hunterhouse College between them contribute a significant cover of mature planted estate trees. The site is beside Sir Thomas and Lady Dixon Park SLNCI (B16).	J301695
B18	Ladybrook	Woodland	A stream and wooded gully between housing. The woodland comprises Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>) and Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>).	J297705
B19	South of M1 roundabout, Junction 1	Grassland, scrub	The site comprises open land between the Blackstaff River and the road running parallel to the M1 westbound. The main area is an old elevated tip with scattered scrub cover in an unmanaged mature ruderal sward with Meadow foxtail (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>), False oat-grass (<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>) Cock's-foot (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>) and Common couch (<i>Elytrigia repens</i>) prominent, but the soil is not sufficiently fertile for these competitive grasses to overwhelm, and the sward is reasonably species-rich as a result.	J308712
B20	Collin Glen / Hammils Bottom	Woodland and grasslands	Collin Glen linear park follows the Colin River upstream. In the suburbs of West Belfast the cover is largely planted, including mature stands, in a parkland setting. Upstream the cover becomes more natural, becoming Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>) and Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) dominated, with a ground flora notable for the abundance of the local Thin-spiked wood-sedge (<i>Carex strigosa</i>), as well as for Toothwort (<i>Lathraea squamaria</i>). Upstream, abandoned industrial land provides a rare opportunity for the establishment of grassland over nutrient-poor soils. This runs in to mature planted woodland with substantive natural regeneration, which upstream again gives way to more open habitat, including a quarry, and further north again, very important wet grassland and sedge mire communities, which sadly have to some extent been infilled from the Glen Road. The site is adjacent to Glen Riverside and Belfast Hills – Slievenagravey SLNCIs in Lisburn District and Belfast Hills – Divis / Legoniel SLNCI (B22). Included in the SLNCI is Collin Glen (B42) area of geodiversity importance. Part of this site is in Antrim District.	J282710
B21	Lenadoon Dam	Scrub, grassland, lake	A public park with remnant habitats of mature trees and scrub around a lake with a relatively diverse marginal flora. A new wildflower meadow and native tree plantings have been established. This is an important site for conservation education, and recreation in the heart of an urban area.	J282714
B22	Belfast Hills – Divis/	Grassland and moorland	A predominantly upland site comprising the largest SLNCI in the Metropolitan Area, and extending to the boundary with Antrim DC. The hill top is primarily under a	J282745

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	Legoniel		heathland vegetation which is flanked by acidic grassland, in places with much scattered gorse scrub, and in a few rare places, descends below the scarp where there is relatively unimproved grassland. On the east side, the site is contiguous with several other SLNCIs that follow steep glens down into the city itself. This site is close to Collin Glen / Hammils bottom (B20), Ballygomartin River, Glencairn (B25), Upper Forth River (B26), and Ligoniel Village (B28) SLNCI's. Contains Crow River area of geodiversity importance and part of Ballygomartin Sill (B41) area of geodiversity importance.	
B23	Milltown Cemetery	Grassland	A species-rich dry grassland in cemetery subject to very little management, and adjacent to other urban nature conservation sites (Bog Meadows B24).	J309723
B24	Bog Meadows, M1 / Falls Rd	Wet grassland And fen	This site is a flagship area of semi-natural wetland in the heart of the city. A complex of marsh and meadow with fen drains providing a refuge for plants of wetter conditions. Subject to intensive management to improve the nature conservation value. Site is beside Milltown Cemetery SLNCI (B23).	J315725
B25	Ballygomartin River, Glencairn	Woodland	The upper valley of the Ballygomartin River is under semi-natural woodland and runs through the Ballymagarry section of the Belfast Hills SLNCI. The Ballygomartin River, Glencairn site extends the SLNCI down the lower valley, including woodland based on regeneration around mature planted trees, especially beech. There is a reasonable ground flora in places. The site is close to Belfast Hills Divis / Ligoniel (B22), Upper Forth River (B26) and Springfield Pond / Highfield Glen (B27) SLNCIs.	J303757
B26	Upper Forth River	Woodland	One of the small glens flowing into the city from the Belfast Hills, the Upper Forth site comprises a transition from the Hazel-dominated natural woodland cover in the hills, to impressively mature stands of planted Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>) and European larch (<i>Larix decidua</i>), with naturally generating Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>) and Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>). The species-rich ground flora includes the scarce plants Shady horsetail (<i>Equisetum pratense</i>) and Toothwort (<i>Lathraea squamaria</i>). Where it occurs, the juxtaposition of woodland and rushy pasture is valuable. Many small perching birds inhabit the wood, including Blackcap, Whitethroat and Spotted fly-catcher. The site is close to Belfast Hills - Divis / Ligoniel (B22), Ballygomartin River, Glencairn (B25) and Springfield Pond / Highfield Glen (B27) SLNCIs. Contains part of Ballygomartin Sill area of geodiversity importance.	J308758
B27	Springfield Pond / Highfield Glen	Woodland, scrub, stream, pond	Glen lined by broadleaf trees and scrub with occasional patches of wetland. Springfield Pond provides increased ornithological interest. This site combined with Ballygomartin River, Glencairn (B25), and Upper Forth River (B26) provide good wildlife corridors in an urban setting.	J331746

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B28	Ligoniel Village	Woodland, scrub, grassland and ponds.	This site incorporates the three mill dams above Ligoniel, one of which is an important open water body for Stoneworts, plus old estate woodland around them and areas of relatively unimproved grassland. Further towards the city, the wooded sides of the Ligoniel River have been included. The site is close to Belfast Hills – Divis / Ligoniel SLNCI (B22).	J294776
B29	Crumlin Road/Upper Hightown Road	Grassland, flushes, scrub,	A site incorporating rather patchy areas of semi-natural habitat including wet grassland and flushes, semi-improved neutral grassland, scrub and woodland. A pond area adds ornithological interest to the site. Its location on the outskirts of Belfast, bordering housing estates, adds to its conservation, recreational and environmental education value.	J303778- J311783
B30	Belfast Hills – Squires Hill	Heath, grassland and scrub.	An extensive area of high conservation value consisting of a mosaic of wet grassland, heather (<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>) heath and unimproved grassland. Wetland habitats grade into and unimproved grassland including <i>Dactylorhiza</i> orchids in lower fields and in places there is dense Gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>) scrub on drier ground.	J302788
B31	Lower Carr's Glen	Woodland	The Upper glen is a renowned area incorporated into the Cave Hill / Collinward SLNCI (B32). As it runs into the lower glen, the woodland itself remains semi-natural, Ash and Hazel with Sycamore. The site has a diverse ground flora belying woodland cover of some antiquity, including Goldilocks (<i>Ranunculus auricomus</i>) and Woodruff (<i>Galium odoratum</i>) in areas.	J315782
B32	Cave Hill / Collinward	Grassland, scrub, heath	The most complex of the Belfast Hills SLNCI blocks, including the unenclosed lands over the top of the hill comprising a mosaic of Heather (<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>) heath and unimproved Bent/Fescue and Mat grass grassland and flanking areas with patchy Gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>) scrub. The Castle estate itself has a diverse range of habitats stretching from Belfast Zoo in the north to Cave Hill Country Park in the south. Broadleaved often beech-dominated woodland but with extensive areas of mature and regenerating native trees above the formal gardens of Belfast Castle. The woodlands are often nutrient-enriched with many exotic trees and shrubs. However there has been extensive new planting of native trees and shrubs especially ash and oak that will enhance the conservation value of the site as they mature. Ground flora is diverse but patchy. Hazel woodland above the zoo has a good ground flora and is of great interest. Wet flushes add a diversity and species-richness to the site in places, and these sometimes keep the sides of small quarries permanently wet enabling establishment of wetland communities in the quarry bases. Stream corridors leading off the hill are of special interest, including Carr's Glen, an Ash/Hazel-	J307806

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			dominated woodland with very diverse ground flora occupying a rocky glen. This grades into wet species-rich grassland and flushes at the northern end of the glen. To the east is a shaded stream corridor bordered by dense native scrub with diverse ground flora characteristic of woodland and stream margins. Scrub grades into species rich wet grassland and heath including mossy flushes in the bordering fields. A fine line of mature beech marks the eastern boundary of the site. St. Gerard's & St. Clement's Retreat House contains semi-natural, regenerating broadleaf woodland with good ground flora and moderately species-rich semi-improved grassland. The site is close to Lower Carr's Glen (B31) and Bellevue Bridge (B33) SLNCl's. Contains Carr's Glen area with geodiversity importance.	
B33	Bellevue Bridge	Grassland	As an area of dry, unimproved grassland on a steep slope. A previous record of Allseed (<i>Radiola linoides</i>) for this site increases the interest.	J324814
B34	Throne Woodland	scrub, grassland	A mosaic of woodland, scrub and grassland provides a diverse range of species, and provides good habitat for passerines.	J331806
B35	Waterworks	Ornithological	An inner city reservoir of local importance for water birds.	J324771
B36	Alexandra Park	Stream, scrub, pond.	A pond, semi-natural scrub complex, and a wooded glen in a city park.	J335764
B37	Between M5 and Railway	Mature ruderal	The M5 Lagoons are incorporated into the Belfast Lough ASSI. Adjacent to the lagoons is an area of open grassland developed over infill at different levels. Sufficiently nutrient poor to allow a diverse sward to develop, with Sedges prominent in places. Rare native weeds have been recorded here. Spreading shrubs in places, especially Sea-buckthorn (<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>), originally a roadside planting. The site extends to a Lodgepole pine (<i>Pinus contorta</i>) plantation and is beside Inner Belfast Lough ASSI.	J347799

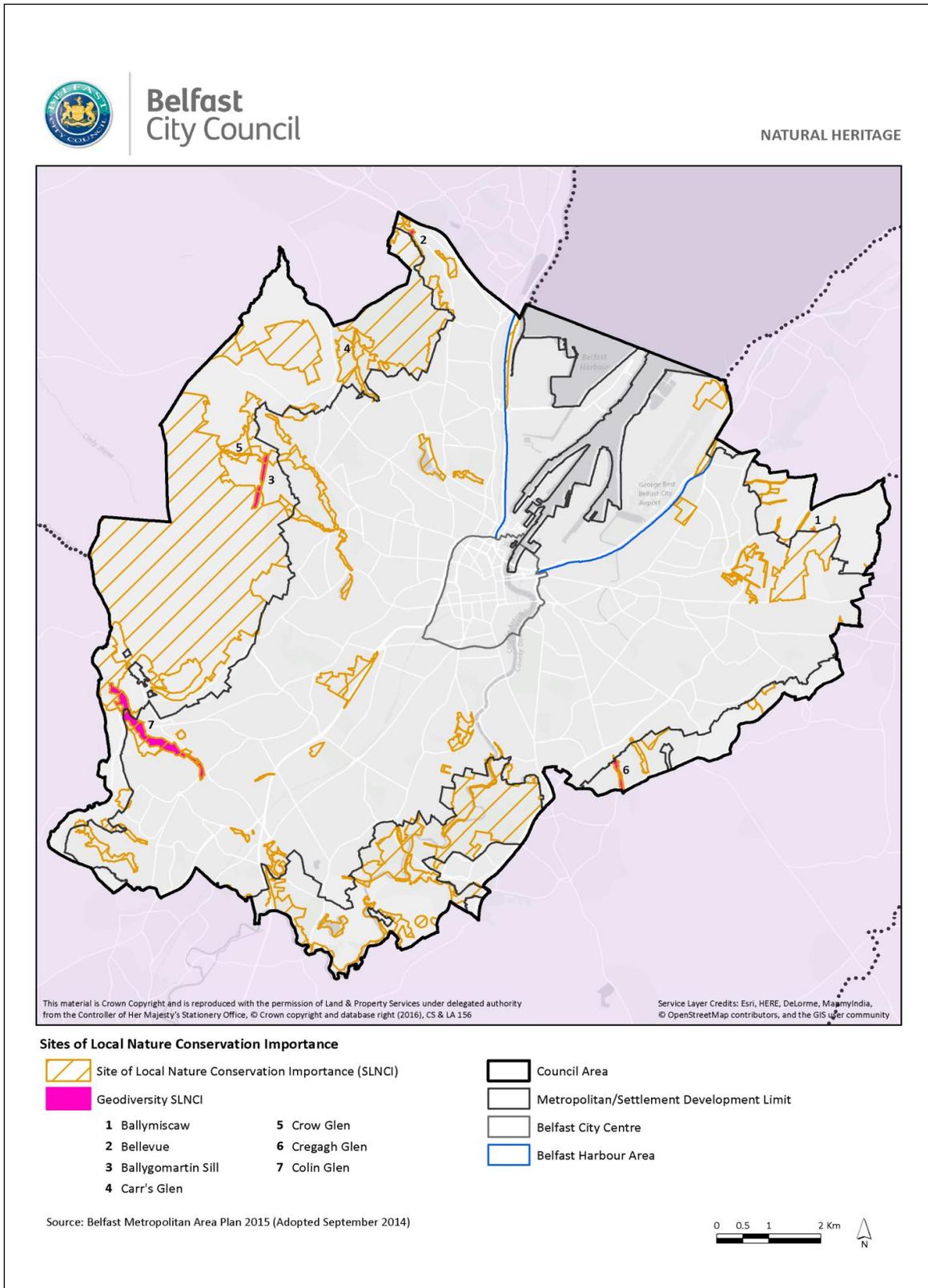
APPENDIX 6: SITES IDENTIFIED BY Draft BMAP COUNTRYSIDE ASSESSMENT AS BEING OF GEODIVERSITY IMPORTANCE - BELFAST DISTRICT

SOURCE: Draft BMAP 2015

No.	NAME	TYPE	INTEREST	GRIDREF.
B38	Bellevue	Quarry	Best exposures in Greater Belfast area of 'Clay-with-Flint' horizon, interpreted as being of volcanic origin, at the base of the Lower Basalt Formation.	J326809
B39	Carr's Glen	Stream	Exposures of section through Mesozoic rocks – Mercia Mudstone Group and Waterloo Mudstone, Hibernian Greensand and Ulster White Limestone Formations. Within Cave Hill / Collinward SLNCI (B32).	J314789
B40	Crow Glen	Stream	Exposure of sections through Mesozoic and Palaeogenic rocks – Mercia Mudstone Group and Hibernian Greensand, Ulster White Limestone and Lower Basalt Formations. Within Belfast Hills – Divis / Ligoniel SLNCI (B22).	J292768
B41	Ballygomartin Sill	Stream/ground	Exposure of a basalt sill that is cut by a thin basalt dyke, indicating intrusion before end of Palaeogene dyke activity. Part of the area is within Belfast Hills – Divis / Ligoniel (B22) SLNCI and Upper Forth River SLNCI (B26).	J296763
B42	Collin Glen	Stream	Exposures of a range of Mesozoic rocks, especially Hibernian Greensands Formation and stratotype for Collin Glen Formation. Provides representative section for Lagan Valley. Within Collin Glen / Hammils bottom SLNCI (B20).	J274712
B43	Ballymiscaw	Stream / road cutting	Exposure of outcrops of tectonised turbidites of Gilnahirk Group. Some sedimentary structures such as interbeds and interactions are visible.	J402753

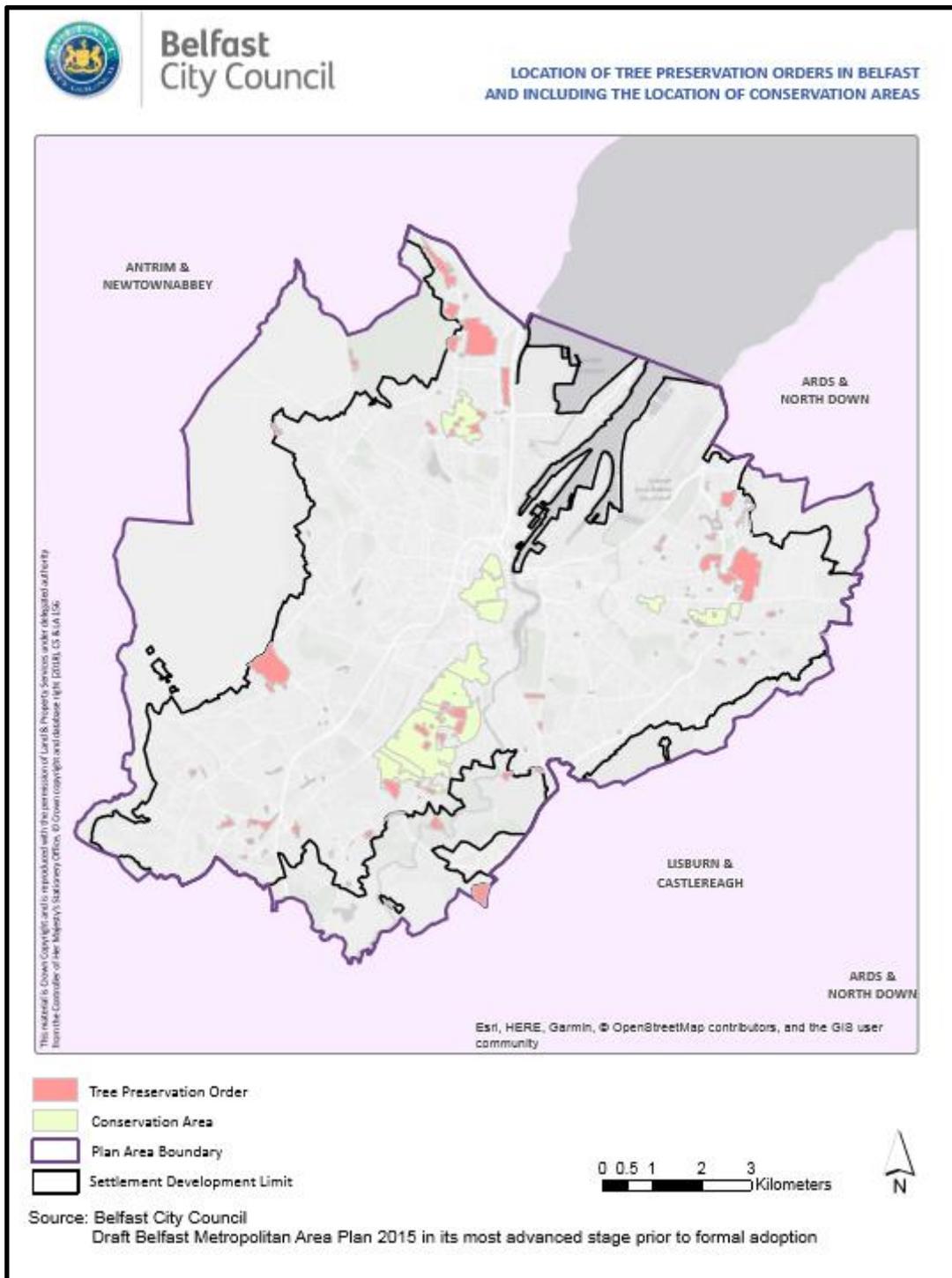
APPENDIX 7: LOCTION OF SITES OF LOCAL NATURE CONSERVATION IMPORTANCE (SLNCI) INCLUDING GEODIVERSITY SLNCI's

Source: Draft BMAP 2015



APPENDIX 8: LOCATION OF TREE PRESERVATION ORDERS IN BELFAST INCLUDING THE LOCATION OF CONSERVATION AREAS

**Source: Belfast City Council
Draft BMAP**



APPENDIX 9: SCHEDULED ZONE (Scheduled Monuments)

Source: <https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/publications/scheduled-historic-monuments-northern-ireland-april-2018>

COUNTY	SMNO	TOWNLAND	MONUMENT
Antrim	56:16	BALLYAGHAGAN	Round cairn
Antrim	56:18	BALLYAGHAGAN	Promontory fort: McArt's Fort
Antrim	56:19	BALLYAGHAGAN	Cashel
Antrim	56:88	BALLYAGHAGAN	Kidney-shaped enclosure
Antrim	60:20	BALLYGOMARTIN	Rath
Antrim	60:21	BALLYGOMARTIN	Standing stone
Antrim	60:22	BALLYGOMARTIN	Rath
Antrim	60:36	BALLYMURPHY	Rath
Antrim	61:500	BALLYNAFOY/ MALONE LOWER	Lock on Lagan Navigation: McConnell's Lock
Antrim	56:24	BALLYUTOAG	Court tomb
Antrim	64:3	DUNMURRY	Rath: Dunmurry Fort
Antrim	64:4	DUNMURRY	Motte: Dunmurry Mound
Antrim	60:501	EDENDERRY	Chimney stack
Antrim	60:502 (IHR 10370)	EDENDERRY	Chimney stack
Antrim	60:500	MALONE LOWER	Chimney stack
Antrim	60:505 (IHR 10146)	MALONE LOWER	Chimney stack
Antrim	64:5	MALONE UPPER (Belfast)	Raised rath and artillery fort
Antrim	64:93	MALONE UPPER (Belfast)	17 th century house: Cranmore
Antrim	56:20	OLDPARK	Sub-rectangular enclosure
Antrim	61:2	SKEGONEILL	Artillery fort: Fort William
Antrim	61:24	SKEGONEILL	Fundamental bench mark
Antrim	60:503 (IHR10330:3)	TOWN PARKS	Chimney stack
Antrim	60:504 (IHR10336)	TOWN PARKS	Chimney stack
Antrim	60:501	TOWN PARKS	Clarendon Dock (northerly)
Antrim	60:502	TOWN PARKS	Clarendon Dock (southerly)
Down	9:32	BALLYDOLLAGHAN	Mound
Down	9:2	BALLYLENAGHAN	Belvoir Motte
Down	4:506	BALLYMACARRETT	Chimney stack: Sirocco Chimney
Down	4:15	BALLYMACARRETT	Georgian Glassworks
Down	9:35	EDENDERRY	Motte
Down	4:1	KNOCK	Motte: Shandon Park Motte (area surrounding the state care monument)
Down	4:500 & 4:502	QUEENS ISLAND	Thompson and Alexandra Graving Docks
Down	4:501	QUEENS ISLAND	Hamilton Graving Dock
Down	4:503	QUEENS ISLAND	Twin slipways of the Titanic and Olympic ships
Down	4:504 4:505	QUEENS ISLAND	Travelling cranes and building dock: Samson and Goliath
Down	9:500	MALONE LOWER	Lagan Navigation, Reach 1
Down	9:5000	MALONE UPPER	Lagan Navigation, Reach 2
Down	9:500	MALONE UPPER	Lagan Navigation Reach 4
Down	9:500	MALONE UPPER	Lagan Navigation Reach 5
Down	9:500	MALONE UPPER	Lagan Navigation Reach 6

APPENDIX 10: SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD

Source: <https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/publications/historic-environment-digital-datasets>
<https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/publications/state-care-monuments-northern-ireland>

MONID	SMRNO	EDITED_TYP	DESIGNATION
3836	ANT056:023	ENCLOSURE	UNSCHEDULED
4299	ANT056:016	ROUND CAIRN	SCHEDULED
4300	ANT056:017	CAVE HILL. FIVE CAVES: CAVE HILL	UNSCHEDULED
4301	ANT056:018	MCART'S FORT. PROMONTORY FORT: McART'S FORT	SCHEDULED
4302	ANT056:019	CASHEL	SCHEDULED
4303	ANT056:020	SUB-RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE	SCHEDULED
4304	ANT056:021	ENCLOSURE	UNSCHEDULED
4305	ANT056:022	ENCLOSURE	UNSCHEDULED
4311	ANT056:038	RATH & SOUTERRAIN	UNSCHEDULED
4312	ANT056:039	NEOLITHIC OCCUPATION SITE	UNSCHEDULED
4327	ANT056:054	RATH & SOUTERRAIN	UNSCHEDULED
4335	ANT056:062	NATURAL FEATURE	UNSCHEDULED
4347	ANT056:074	A.P. SITE - circular cropmark	UNSCHEDULED
4361	ANT056:088	KIDNEY-SHAPED ENCLOSURE	SCHEDULED
4368	ANT056:095	FINDSPOT of LATE BRONZE AGE GOLD DRESS FASTENER & MEDIEVAL HEARTH	UNSCHEDULED
4371	ANT056:098	CAVE HILL. BATTLE SITE, 1468: CAVE HILL	UNSCHEDULED
4382	ANT057:009	DRUMNADROUGH FORT, DRUMNADROUGH RATH. PLATFORM RATH: DRUMNADROUGH FORT	STATE CARE
4383	ANT057:010	BALLYGOLAN FORT, HAZELWOOD CRANNOG. CRANNOG: BALLYGOLAN FORT, HAZELWOOD CRANNOG	UNSCHEDULED
4384	ANT057:011	ENCLOSURE	UNSCHEDULED
4386	ANT057:013	BALLYAGHAGAN FORT, LISTOLLARD. RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE: BALLYAGHAGAN FORT, LISTOLLARD	UNSCHEDULED

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4387	ANT057:014	GREENCASTLE, GREENCASTLE, CLOUGHCASTELLA, CLOUGHCASTELLA, CLOCHMESTALE. TOWER-HOUSE: GREENCASTLE, GREENCASTLE, CLOUGHCASTELLA, CLOUGHCASTELLA, CLOCHMESTALE	UNSCHEDULED
4396	ANT057:023	CITY OF COOLE. SETTLEMENT SITE: CITY OF COOLE (unlocated)	UNSCHEDULED
4398	ANT057:025	THREE SOUTERRAINS	UNSCHEDULED
4671	ANT060:016	GIANT'S GRAVE. MEGALITHIC TOMB: GIANT'S GRAVE	UNSCHEDULED
4672	ANT060:017	GIANT'S GRAVE, THE GIANT'S GRAVE. MEGALITHIC TOMB: GIANT'S GRAVE	UNSCHEDULED
4673	ANT060:018	MEGALITHIC TOMB	UNSCHEDULED
4674	ANT060:019	SOUTERRAIN?	UNSCHEDULED
4675	ANT060:020	RAISED RATH	SCHEDULED
4677	ANT060:022	RATH	SCHEDULED
4678	ANT060:023	ENCLOSURE	UNSCHEDULED
4679	ANT060:024	ENCLOSURE	UNSCHEDULED
4680	ANT060:025	ENCLOSURE	UNSCHEDULED
4681	ANT060:026	ENCLOSURE	UNSCHEDULED
4682	ANT060:027	RATH	UNSCHEDULED
4683	ANT060:028	ENCLOSURE	UNSCHEDULED
4684	ANT060:029	ENCLOSURE	UNSCHEDULED
4685	ANT060:030	ENCLOSURE	UNSCHEDULED
4686	ANT060:031	ENCLOSURE	UNSCHEDULED
4687	ANT060:032	ENCLOSURE	UNSCHEDULED
4688	ANT060:033	PLATFORM RATH	UNSCHEDULED
4689	ANT060:034	CALENDER'S FORT, CHURCH OF CRANOGE, CHURCH OF CRAMAGH, CALENDER'S FORT. CHURCH, GRAVEYARD & ENCLOSURE (SITE OF): CALLENDER'S FORT, CHURCH OF CRANOGE, CHURCH OF CRAMAGH, CALENDER'S FORT	SCHEDULED
4690	ANT060:035	PLATFORM RATH	UNSCHEDULED
4691	ANT060:036	PLATFORM RATH	UNSCHEDULED
4692	ANT060:037	FLINT FACTORY. FLINT KNAPPING SITE: FLINT FACTORY	UNSCHEDULED
4693	ANT060:038	BABY STONE, BOBBY STONE. TWO GLACIAL ERRATICS & FINDSPOT OF FLINT ARROWHEAD: BABY STONE, BOBBY STONE	UNSCHEDULED
4695	ANT060:040	THE WHITE CHURCH. MULTIPERIOD CHURCH & GRAVEYARD with BULLAUN & HOLY WELL: THE WHITE CHURCH	UNSCHEDULED

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4696	ANT060:041	ENCLOSURE	UNSCHEDULED
4697	ANT060:042	RATH	UNSCHEDULED
4707	ANT060:052	A.P. SITE - large circular cropmark	UNSCHEDULED
4710	ANT060:055	A.P. SITE - circular enclosure	UNSCHEDULED
4712	ANT060:057	A.P. SITE - elliptical cropmark	UNSCHEDULED
4713	ANT060:058	A.P. SITE - circular enclosure	UNSCHEDULED
4715	ANT060:060	ENCLOSURE	UNSCHEDULED
4716	ANT060:061	CAIRN	UNSCHEDULED
4717	ANT060:062	A.P. SITE - 2 circular cropmarks	UNSCHEDULED
4718	ANT060:063	SUB-RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE	UNSCHEDULED
4719	ANT060:064	A.P. SITE - enclosure	UNSCHEDULED
4720	ANT060:065	NEOLITHIC OCCUPATION SITE	UNSCHEDULED
4721	ANT060:066	HORIZONTAL MILL	UNSCHEDULED
4722	ANT060:067	ENCLOSURE	UNSCHEDULED
4723	ANT060:068	SQUARE ENCLOSURE & FIELD BANKS	UNSCHEDULED
4724	ANT060:069	FIELD WALL	UNSCHEDULED
4725	ANT060:070	NEOLITHIC FLINT WORKING SITE	UNSCHEDULED
4726	ANT060:071	NEOLITHIC FLINT WORKING SITE	UNSCHEDULED
4727	ANT060:072	NEOLITHIC FLINT WORKING SITE	UNSCHEDULED
4728	ANT060:073	SOUTERRAIN (unlocated)	UNSCHEDULED
4729	ANT060:074	SOUTERRAIN (unlocated)	UNSCHEDULED
4730	ANT060:075	NEOLITHIC OCCUPATION SITE	UNSCHEDULED
4740	ANT060:504	BRICK CHIMNEY STACK (IHR no.10336)	UNSCHEDULED
4742	ANT061:001	ENCLOSURE	UNSCHEDULED
4743	ANT061:002	FORT WILLIAM. ARTILLERY FORT: FORT WILLIAM	SCHEDULED
4744	ANT061:003	SOUTERRAIN & ENCLOSURE	UNSCHEDULED
4745	ANT061:004	CHAPEL OF THE FORD. MEDIEVAL & EARLIER CHURCH SITE: CHAPEL OF THE FORD	UNSCHEDULED
4746	ANT061:005	BELFAST CASTLE. C17TH CASTLE: BELFAST CASTLE	UNSCHEDULED
4747	ANT061:006	FRIAR'S BUSH, CAPELLA DE KILPATRICK. CHURCH SITE: FRIAR'S BUSH, CAPELLA DE KILPATRICK	UNSCHEDULED
4748	ANT061:007	MUNDAY'S WELL. HOLY WELL: MUNDAY'S WELL	UNSCHEDULED

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4749	ANT061:008	CAPELLA DE CROOCKMOCK, CRAMAGH, CRANOGE. CHURCH SITE (unlocated): CAPELLA DE CROOCKMOCK, CRAMAGH, CRANOGE	UNSCHEDULED
4750	ANT061:009	HORIZONTAL MILL (unlocated)	UNSCHEDULED
4751	ANT061:010	SETTLEMENT SITE - RIVER FORD	UNSCHEDULED
4752	ANT061:011	FORTWILLIAM. HOLY WELL: FORTWILLIAM	UNSCHEDULED
4753	ANT061:012	OLD BARRACKS. FORTIFICATION: OLD BARRACKS	UNSCHEDULED
4754	ANT061:013	RATH	UNSCHEDULED
4755	ANT061:014	EARLY CHRISTIAN OCCUPATION SITE	UNSCHEDULED
4756	ANT061:015	POST-MEDIEVAL: SETTLEMENT SITE	UNSCHEDULED
4757	ANT061:016	MOSES HILL'S HOUSE. FORTIFIED HOUSE & ?BAWN (unlocated): MOSES HILL'S HOUSE	UNSCHEDULED
4758	ANT061:017	BELFAST. HISTORIC SETTLEMENT: BELFAST	UNSCHEDULED
4759	ANT061:018	C17th DITCH	UNSCHEDULED
4760	ANT061:019	GORDON ST.. URBAN EXCAVATION - POST-MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT SITE on GORDON ST.	UNSCHEDULED
4761	ANT061:020	BENNY'S BAR. EXCAVATION - C17th STRUCTURE on site of Benny's Bar	UNSCHEDULED
4762	ANT061:021	OBSERVATION SANGER, DHP no. 249	UNSCHEDULED
4763	ANT061:500	McCONNELL'S LOCK, LAGAN NAVIGATION, LOCK 1. CANAL LOCK: McCONNELL'S LOCK	UNSCHEDULED
4919	ANT064:002	PLATFORM RATH	UNSCHEDULED
4920	ANT064:003	DUNMURRY FORT. RATH: DUNMURRAY FORT	UNSCHEDULED
4921	ANT064:004	DUNMURRY MOUND, MARY MOUNT. MOTTE: DUNMURRY MOUND	UNSCHEDULED
4922	ANT064:005	PLATFORM RATH	SCHEDULED
4960	ANT064:006	ENCLOSURE	UNSCHEDULED
4961	ANT064:007	ENCLOSURE	UNSCHEDULED
4962	ANT064:008	TREE RING	UNSCHEDULED
4990	ANT064:036	CLONCOLMOE. CHURCH (site of), GRAVEYARD & BULLAUN: CLONCOLMOE	UNSCHEDULED
4991	ANT064:037	RATHMORE. ENCLOSURE: RATHMORE	UNSCHEDULED
4994	ANT064:040	COLLIN WELL AND BATHHOUSE. WELL & BATH HOUSE: COLLIN WELL AND BATHHOUSE	UNSCHEDULED
4995	ANT064:041	KILWEE, KILEMNA, KILMEAN. CHURCH, GRAVEYARD & BULLAUN (site of): KILWEE, KILEMNA, KILMEAN	UNSCHEDULED
5028	ANT064:074	TREE PLANTATION	UNSCHEDULED

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5029	ANT064:075	TREE PLANTATION	UNSCHEDULED
5030	ANT064:076	TREE PLANTATION	UNSCHEDULED
5033	ANT064:079	RATH PAIR	UNSCHEDULED
5034	ANT064:080	FINDSPOT of FLINTS	UNSCHEDULED
5035	ANT064:081	FORTH FIELD. RATH: FORTH FIELD (unlocated)	UNSCHEDULED
5040	ANT064:086	A.P. SITE - semi-circular cropmark	UNSCHEDULED
5043	ANT064:089	FINDSPOT of FLINT TOOLS dating to LATE MESOLITHIC, NEOLITHIC & BRONZE AGE	UNSCHEDULED
5045	ANT064:091	ARTILLERY FORT, FORTIFIED HOUSE & BAWN (site of)	UNSCHEDULED
5050	ANT065:001	KILLPATRICK OF MALONE, FRIAR'S BUSH. CHURCH: KILLPATRICK OF MALONE - THIS IS ANT 061:006	UNSCHEDULED
5051	ANT065:002	PLEASURE HOUSE HILL. RATH: PLEASURE HOUSE HILL	UNSCHEDULED
5052	ANT065:003	FINDSPOT of POLISHED STONE AXES	UNSCHEDULED
5053	ANT065:004	URNS	UNSCHEDULED
6256	DOW004:001	SHANDON PARK MOUND, DUNDELA. MOTTE: SHANDON PARK MOUND	STATE CARE
6257	DOW004:002	DUNDELA, KNOCK, KNOCKKOLLUMCILL, COLUMCILL. CHURCH RUINS & GRAVEYARD: KNOCK/DUNDELA	UNSCHEDULED
6258	DOW004:003	MESOLITHIC OCCUPATION SITE	UNSCHEDULED
6259	DOW004:004	MESOLITHIC OCCUPATION SITE	UNSCHEDULED
6260	DOW004:005	LATE MESOLITHIC & EARLY BRONZE AGE SETTLEMENT SITE	UNSCHEDULED
6261	DOW004:006	C17H SETTLEMENT SITE	UNSCHEDULED
6262	DOW004:007	C17TH MILL	UNSCHEDULED
6263	DOW004:008	C17TH SETTLEMENT SITE	UNSCHEDULED
6264	DOW004:009	C17TH SETTLEMENT SITE	UNSCHEDULED
6265	DOW004:010	C17TH SETTLEMENT SITE	UNSCHEDULED
6266	DOW004:011	C17TH SETTLEMENT SITE	UNSCHEDULED
6267	DOW004:012	C17TH MILL	UNSCHEDULED
6268	DOW004:013	C17TH BRIDGE	UNSCHEDULED
6269	DOW004:014	C17TH BRIDGE	UNSCHEDULED
6270	DOW004:015	SIROCCO WORKS. GEORGIAN GLASSWORKS: SIROCCO WORKS	UNSCHEDULED
6271	DOW004:500	ALEXANDRA GRAVING DOCK. ALEXANDRA GRAVING DOCK - C.F. IHR 10486:10 for details	SCHEDULED

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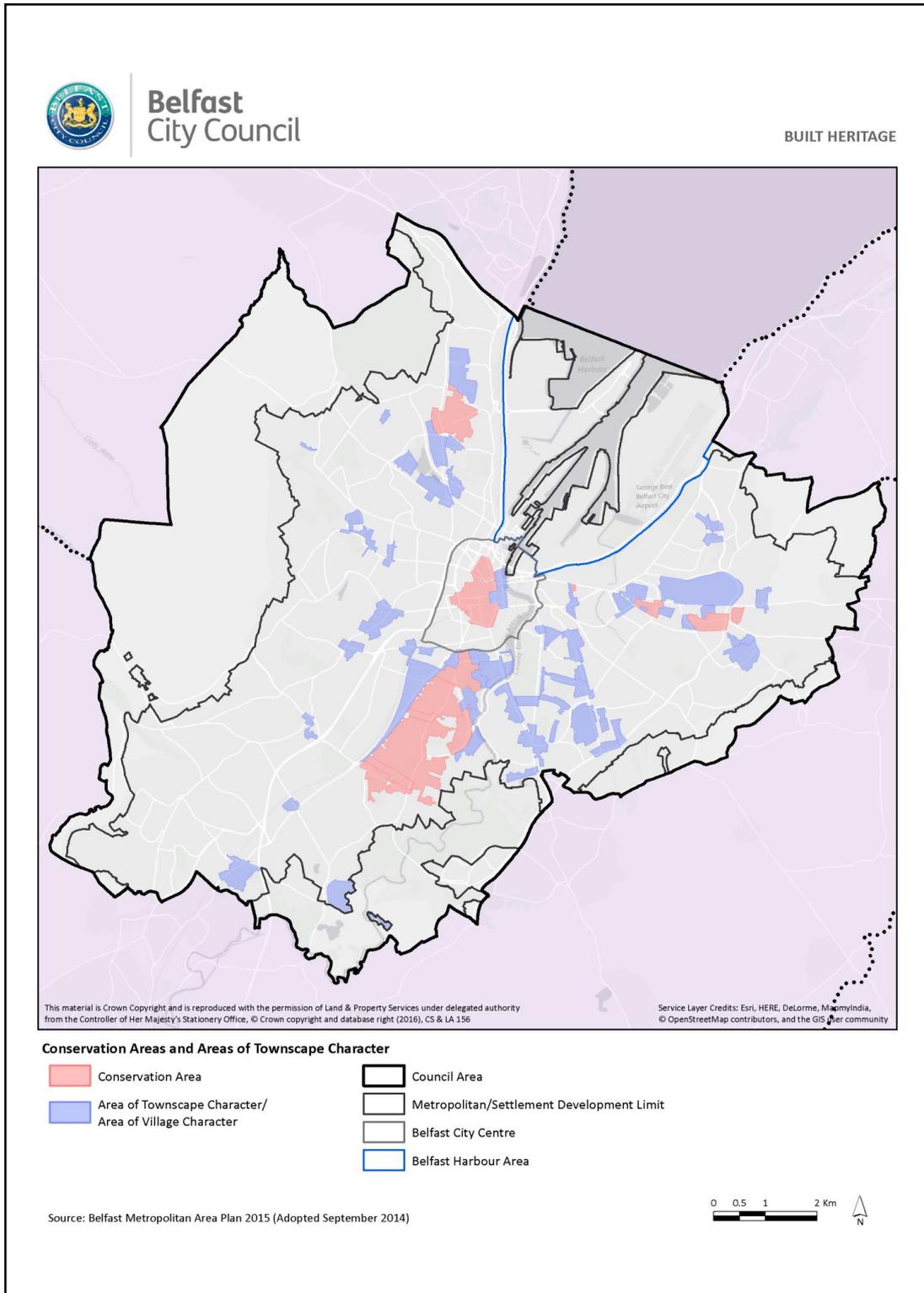
6273	DOW004:502	THOMPSON GRAVING DOCK. THOMPSON GRAVING DOCK - c.f. IHR 10486'B for details	SCHEDULED
6274	DOW004:503	TWIN SLIPWAYS, IHR no. 10486:11	SCHEDULED
6275	DOW004:504	GOLIATH. TRAVELLING CRANE AND DOCK - GOLIATH	UNSCHEDULED
6276	DOW004:505	SAMSON. TRAVELLING CRANE & BUILDING DOCK - SAMSON	UNSCHEDULED
6277	DOW004:506	SIROCCO WORKS. CHIMNEY - IHR 010514	UNSCHEDULED
6278	DOW005:001	OVAL ENCLOSURE (rath)	UNSCHEDULED
6279	DOW005:002	MOTTE	UNKNOWN
6280	DOW005:003	CHURCH, GRAVEYARD & COFFIN LIDS	UNKNOWN
6281	DOW005:004	ENCLOSURE	UNKNOWN
6282	DOW005:005	RATH	UNKNOWN
6283	DOW005:006	ENCLOSURE	UNKNOWN
6316	DOW005:039	MOUND	UNKNOWN
6317	DOW005:040	GORTCIRB, CORGRIPPE. MEDIEVAL CHURCH & GRAVEYARD (site of) & possibly PRE-NORMAN CHURCH: GORTCRIB	UNKNOWN
6320	DOW005:043	SPRING	UNKNOWN
6334	DOW005:057	C17TH MILL	UNKNOWN
6418	DOW009:001	ENCLOSURE	UNKNOWN
6419	DOW009:002	BELVOIR PARK MOUND. MOTTE: BELVOIR PARK MOUND	UNKNOWN
6420	DOW009:003	BRADACH. GRAVEYARD & site of MEDIEVAL CHURCH: BRADACH	UNKNOWN
6421	DOW009:004	ENCLOSURE - landscape feature	UNKNOWN
6422	DOW009:005	ENCLOSURE	UNKNOWN
6423	DOW009:006	CON O'NEILL'S CASTLE. TOWER-HOUSE & BAWN: CON O'NEILL'S CASTLE	UNKNOWN
6429	DOW009:012	STANDING STONE	UNKNOWN
6449	DOW009:032	MOUND - RATH/BARROW?	UNKNOWN
6450	DOW009:033	ENCLOSURE	UNKNOWN
6451	DOW009:034	ENCLOSURE	UNKNOWN
6452	DOW009:035	MOTTE	UNKNOWN
6453	DOW009:036	THE GIANT'S RING, GIANTS RING. HENGE & PASSAGE TOMB: THE GIANT'S RING	UNKNOWN
6454	DOW009:037	MEGALITHIC TOMB	UNKNOWN
6467	DOW009:050	MEGALITHIC TOMB	UNKNOWN

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6472	DOW009:055	WELL	UNKNOWN
6475	DOW009:058	A.P. SITE	UNKNOWN
6476	DOW009:059	A.P. SITE	UNKNOWN
6477	DOW009:060	A.P. SITE	UNKNOWN
6479	DOW009:062	LARGE RITUAL ENCLOSURE, CIST BURIAL, CREMATION BURIALS etc.	UNKNOWN
6484	DOW009:067	MOUND	UNSCHEDULED
16287	DOW004:016	BALLYMACARRET METHODIST CHURCH AND BURIAL GROUND. CHURCH AND GRAVEYARD: BALLYMACARRETT METHODIST CHURCH	UNKNOWN
4676	ANT060:021	STANDING STONE	SCHEDULED
4736	ANT060:500	CHIMNEY STACK - IHR 01046	UNKNOWN
4741	ANT060:505	BRICK CHIMNEY STACK (IHR no.10149)	UNKNOWN
4737	ANT060:501	CHIMNEY STACK - IHR 010369	UNKNOWN
4738	ANT060:502	RED BRICK CHIMNEY STACK (IHR no.10370)	UNKNOWN
4739	ANT060:503	BRICK CHIMNEY STACK - IHR 010330	UNKNOWN
5046	ANT064:093	CRANMORE HOUSE. 17TH CENTURY HOUSE: CRANMORE HOUSE	SCHEDULED
6272	DOW004:501	HAMILTON GRAVING DOCK. HAMILTON GRAVING DOCK - c.f. IHR 10486:3 for details	SCHEDULED
16382	ANT061:022	C17th Ditch & Ramparts (cf ANT 061:018); Queen St	UNKNOWN
16388	ANT061:023	Hill Street. C18th/19th Industrial sites - pottery, foundry, slaughterhouse	UNKNOWN
16433	ANT061:024	Fundamental Bench Mark	UNKNOWN
16465	DOW005:088	URN BURIALS AND GRAVEYARD (unlocated)	UNKNOWN
6350	DOW005:073	ENCLOSURE	SCHEDULED
16494	ANT060:083	STONE CIRCULAR COMPLEX-POSSIBLE ROUNDHOUSE	UNKNOWN
16495	ANT060:082	STONE CIRCULAR COMPLEX-POSSIBLE ROUNDHOUSE	UNKNOWN

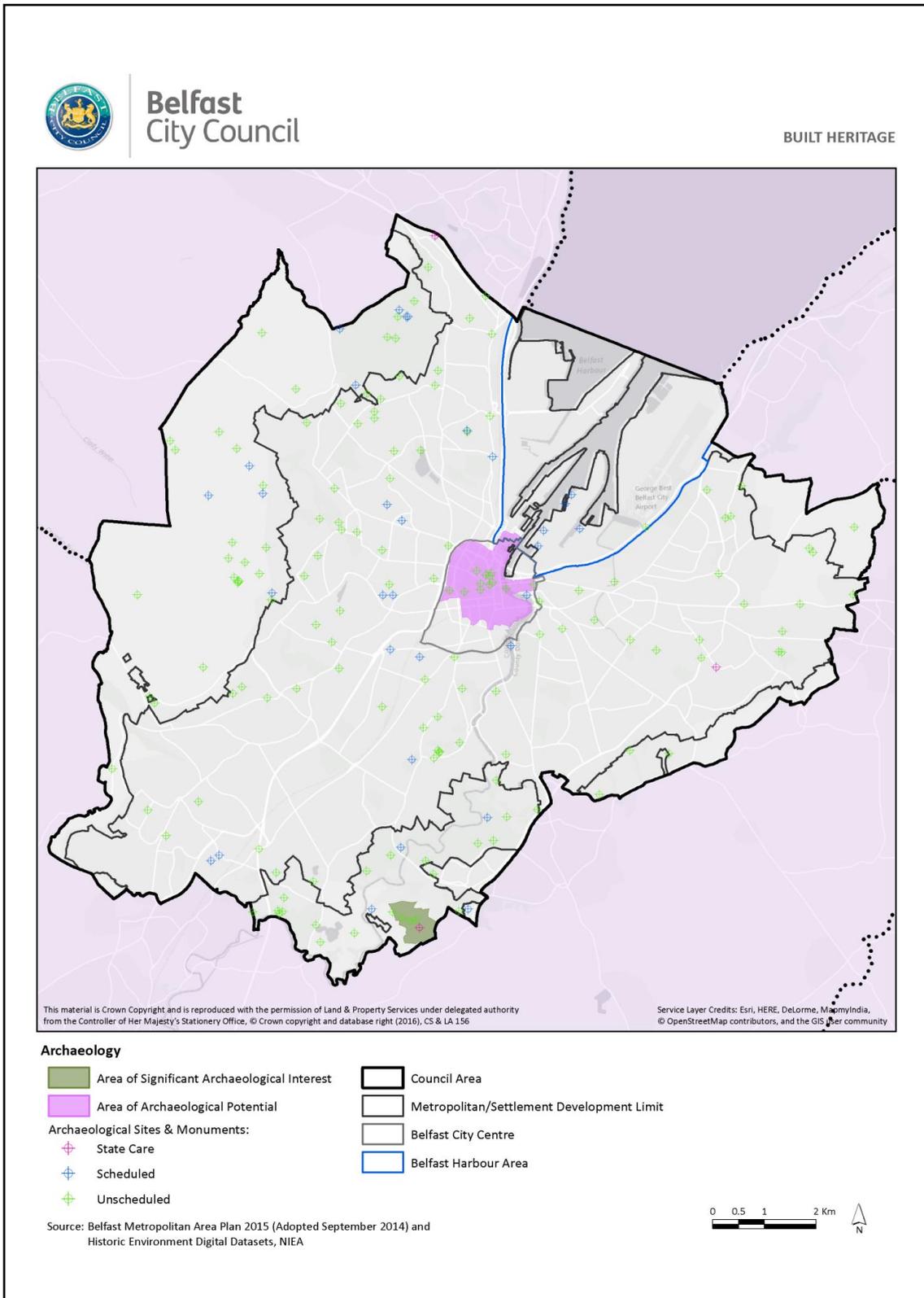
APPENDIX 11: LOCATION OF CONSERVATION AREAS AND AREAS OF TOWNSCAPE CHARACTER/ AREA OF VILLAGE CHARACTER

Source: Draft BMAP 2015



APPENDIX 12: AREAS OF SIGNIFICANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST AND AREAS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Source: Daft BMAP 2015 and Historic Environment Digital Datasets (April 2016)



APPENDIX 13: DEFENCE HERITAGE BELFASTSource: <https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/publications/historic-environment-digital-datasets>

N_NUMBER	TYPE	TOWNLAND	GRIDREF	COUNTY	CONDITION
21.0	Heavy anti-aircraft battery	Ballymiscaw	J405738	Down	Destroyed
140.0	Barrage balloon HQ	Ballynafoy	J35017302	Down	Destroyed
142.0	Headquarters	Malone Lower	J33587289	Antrim	Good
143.0	Air raid shelter	Malone Lower	J33747325	Antrim	Fair
176.0	Air raid shelter	Ballynafoy	J35307213	Down	Destroyed
181.0	Searchlight battery	Ballynafoy	J34987257	Down	Destroyed
182.0	Air raid shelter	Ballynafoy	J35157299	Down	Good
183.0	Emergency water supply	Ballymacarrat	J35107365	Down	Destroyed
203.0	Strongpoint	Sydenham	J37387672	Down	Fair
204.0	Strongpoint	Sydenham	J37387672	Down	Poor
206.0	Strongpoint	Sydenham	J37437671	Down	Fair
0.0	Small arms range	Divis	J26987440	Antrim	Good
185.0	Barrage balloon site	Town Parks	J33607402	Antrim	Destroyed
186.0	Air raid shelters	Town Parks	J33347404	Antrim	Destroyed
0.0	Headquarters/Air raid shelter	Ballymiscaw	J40327510	Down	Unknown
0.0	Emergency water supply	Town Parks, Belfast	J33957438	Antrim	Destroyed
0.0	Small arms range	Upper Ballysillan	J29447884	Antrim	Unknown
160.0	Pillbox	Ballymacarrett	J36427486	Down	Good
216.0	Air raid shelter	Ballyfinaghy	J30087013	Antrim	Poor
0.0	Air raid shelter	Malone Lower	J33257310	Antrim	Destroyed
309.0	NI Regional War Room	Malone Upper	J32127021	Antrim	Good?
0.0	Government sub-control office	Ballycloghan	J40047404	Down	Fair
249.0	Sanger	Malone Lower	J33077181	Antrim	Good
0.0	ZAA Battery	J338767	J338767	Antrim	Destroyed
0.0	Sanger	Edenderry	J32457435	Antrim	Good
0.0	UXB Excavated 1946	Knock	J387729	Down	N/a

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0.0	Bomb crater	Skegoneill	J33257699	Antrim	N/a
0.0	Air raid shelter	Town Parks	J33847399	Antrim	Destroyed
0.0	Small arms range	Upper Ballysillan	J29177877	Antrim	Unknown
0.0	Heavy anti-aircraft battery	Malone Upper	J314697	Antrim	Destroyed
0.0	Heavy anti-aircraft battery	Cregagh	J366705	Down	Destroyed
0.0	Air raid shelter	Town Parks	J33307366	Antrim	Good
0.0	Ammunition loading jetty	Sydenham Intake	J36677688	Down	Unknown
0.0	Nissan Hut	Ballycloghan	J39157462	Down	Destroyed
82.0	Airfield	Sydenham	J37207618	Down	Poor
301.0	Fortified police station	Ballymurphy	J30707250	Antrim	Destroyed

APPENDIX 14: SHIPWRECK DATABASE

Source: DAERA <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/shipwrecks>

Submerged Landscape Paleocology

Site	Latitude	Longitude	Material	Ref
Castle Arcade, Belfast	54.598290	-5.928941	Peat	Manning et al, (1970)
Castle Arcade, Belfast	54.598290	-5.928941	Wood	Manning et al, (1970)
Belfast Harbour	54.600000	-5.800000	Peat	Charlesworth (1963), GSNI boreholes

Known Wrecks

Name	Date lost	Type	Cargo	Depth	Position	Condition
David Abdrews	24/11/1992	Motor tug (British)		6m	Unreliable	Sank within Barnett's Dock, Belfast
Unknown		Unknown wreck		8m	Reasonable	removed between 1968-1971

Submerged Landscape Archaeology

Site name	Site number	Type_of_si	Archaeology	Further information
Sydenham Station	DOW004:004	Collection of finds (unstratified)	Early Mesolithic	Intertidal lithic collection, possible hearth, animal bone. Now buried under airport
Ormeau Bridge	??	Collection of finds (unstratified)	Mesolithic	Lithic material and 1 deer bone from poss midden in intertidal estuary
Kinnegar	??	Collection of finds (unstratified)	Stone Age	Lithic collection from offshore shingle bar. Precise location uncertain, now reclaimed land?

Belfast Wrecks

OBJECTID	Number	Area	Name	Date of Loss	Port of origin	Cargo	Type of Vessel	How Lost	Place of Loss
838	mrd	Belfast Lough	advance	08.07.1885	glasgow	ballast	1467 ton ship	burnt, total loss	e twin island, belfast lough
843	mra	Belfast Lough	alexander and mary	14.04.1815			240 ton ship	aground. Went to pieces	near belfast
853	mrd	Belfast Lough	anne	06.02.1850	workington			ashore. Seriously damaged	belfast
854	mrd	Belfast Lough	anne	07.10.1850	portaferry				at garmoyle
855	mra	Belfast Lough	antrim	26.04.1826			73 ton smack	struck, filled, sank	garmoyle
858	mrd	Belfast Lough	athlone	20.10.1847			steam vessel	ashore	at belfast
859	mra	Belfast Lough	auric	15.04.1889	belfast	coal	222 net ton steamship	bolier explosion. Partial loss	abercorn basin belfast
864	mrd	Belfast Lough	betsey	28.05.1854	donaghadee	general	14 net ton lugger	calm, collision, sank	below garmoyle stonebeacon
876	mra	Belfast Lough	colleen bawn	07.08.1861		ballast	897 ton sailing vessel	abandoned	s. light belfast - Dock or Mew Isl.?
879	mra	Belfast Lough	commodore	22.12.1894	belfast	ballast	21 ton steam tug	collision. Total loss	belfast harbour new dock (Pollock?)
905	mrd	Belfast Lough	fame the	??.1811				driven in distress	driven into belfast
907	mra	Belfast Lough	farmer	04.01.1854	maryport	bonedust, salt	133 ton vessel	se10, aground. Later got off	at sea, run on w bank
924	mra	Belfast Lough	harmonia do cul the	??.?.				aground fell over	belfast river

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925	mra	Belfast Lough	hayle	??.1829	newcastle		294 ton vessel	broken up	at belfast
927	mra	Belfast Lough	helena	12.06.1889	c'fergus owned		10 net ton steam tug	sank	belfast lough (near garmoyle light)
928	mrd	Belfast Lough	helena	12.06.1889	unr (local)	ballast	10 net ton steam tug	e2, foundered. Total loss	near garmoyle light belfast lough
929	mra	Belfast Lough	henry and thomas	??.1835				stranded	near belfast
930	mra	Belfast Lough	hero	12.11.1847			142 ton sailing vessel	ashore	near belfast
933	mra	Belfast Lough	hugh wallace the	23.01.1818				took fire, badly damaged	at belfast
934	mra	Belfast Lough	hull packet	05.02.1850	dublin	coal	62 ton schooner	wnw10, ashore. Badly damaged	belfast
963	mra	Belfast Lough	louisa the	??.1787				lost mizen mast, boats, cargo etc	put into belfast + berthed
967	mra	Belfast Lough	lune	30.07.1898-99	english own	coal	95 ton sailing lighter	wnw9, collision. Total loss	abercorn basin belfast harbour
986	mra	Belfast Lough	minerva	21.01.1854	workington	coal	101 ton brig	ssw8, collision. Later docked + repaired	at belfast garmoyle roads
987	mra	Belfast Lough	miss hughes	08.01.1917	aberystwyh	coal	100 gross ton ketch	collision, cut in 2, sank	victoria channel
988	mra	Belfast Lough	miss peggy	05.08.1900	unr (local)	pleasure cruise	3 ton cutter (yacht)	e1, collision. Total loss	entrance to victoria channel
1001	mra	Belfast Lough	ospray (osprey)	??.1833				wrecked	at belfast
1012	mra	Belfast Lough	princess victoria	29.10.1872	british		58 ton schooner	stranded	belfast
1016	mra	Belfast Lough	queen	16.09.1862	british		steam tug	sank	belfast river

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1025	mra	Belfast Lough	rory oÛÖmore	27.02.1900	belfast	coal	wherry (lighter)	foundered. Total loss	belfast harbour queens quay
1040	mra	Belfast Lough	sophia	03.05.1847			sailing vessel	dismasted & c	at belfast
1084	mra	Belfast Lough	york the	??.1815		timber		fire, burnt to water's edge	at belfast
1095	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1871	british		sailing vessel	lost or damaged	belfast harbour
1096	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1871				collision. Partial loss	belfast harbour
1097	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1871	british		sailing vessel	lost or damaged	belfast harbour
1098	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1871	british		steam vessel	lost or damaged	belfast harbour
1099	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1871				foundered. Partial loss	belfast harbour
1100	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1872	british		sea-going vessel	stranded. Partial loss	belfast harbour
1101	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1872	british		sea-going vessel	collision. Partial loss	belfast harbour
1103	mrd?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1873/4				stranded	twin island belfast lough
1104	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1873/4	british		sea-going steam vessel	stranded. Partial loss	belfast harbour
1105	mrd?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1874/5				stranded	twin island belfast lough
1106	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1874/5	british		sea-going vessel	foundered. Partial loss	belfast harbour
1107	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1874/5	british		sea-going vessel	stranded. Partial loss	belfast harbour
1108	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1874/5	british		sea-going vessel	collision. Partial loss	belfast harbour

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1109	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1874/5	british		sea-going vessel	collision. Partial loss	belfast harbour
1110	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1874/5	british		sea-going vessel	partial loss	belfast harbour
1111	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1874/5	british		sea-going vessel	partial loss	belfast harbour
1112	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1874/5	british		sea-going vessel	partial loss	belfast harbour
1113	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1874/5	british		sea-going vessel	partial loss	belfast harbour
1114	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1874/5	british		sea-going vessel	partial loss	belfast harbour
1115	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1875/6			sea-going sailing vessel	total loss	belfast harbour
1116	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1875/6			sea-going vessel	serious casualty	belfast harbour
1117	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1875/6			sea-going vessel	serious casualty	belfast harbour
1119	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1876/7	british			serious casualty	belfast harbour
1120	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1876/7	british			serious casualty	belfast harbour
1121	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1876/7	british			serious casualty	belfast harbour
1122	mrd?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1877/8				stranded	twin island belfast harbour
1123	mrd?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1877/8				stranded	twin island belfast harbour
1124	mrd	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1878/9				stranded	queen's island belfast river
1125	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1878/9	british			serious casualty	belfast harbour

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1127	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1878/9	british			serious casualty	belfast harbour
1128	mrd?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1879/80				stranded	twin island belfast lough
1129	mrd?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1879/80				stranded	twin island belfast lough
1130	mrd?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1879/80				stranded	twin island belfast lough
1131	mrd?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1879/80				stranded	twin island belfast lough
1132	mrd?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1879/80				stranded	twin island belfast lough
1133	mrd?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1879/80				stranded	twin island belfast lough
1134	mrd?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1879/80				stranded	twin island belfast lough
1135	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1879/80				partial loss	belfast harbour
1136	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1879/80				partial loss	belfast harbour
1140	mra	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1880/1	british			partial loss	belfast river/harbour
1141	mra	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1880/1	british			partial loss	belfast river/harbour
1142	mra	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1880/1	british			partial loss	belfast river/harbour
1143	mra	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1880/1	british			partial loss	belfast river/harbour
1144	mra	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1880/1	british			partial loss	belfast river/harbour
1145	mra	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1880/1	british			partial loss	belfast river/harbour
1146	mra	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1880/1	british			partial loss	belfast river/harbour

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1147	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1881/2	british			partial loss	belfast harbour/river
1148	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1881/2	british			partial loss	belfast harbour/river
1149	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1881/2	british			partial loss	belfast harbour/river
1150	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1881/2	british			partial loss	belfast harbour/river
1151	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1881/2	british			partial loss	belfast harbour/river
1152	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1881/2	british			partial loss	belfast harbour/river
1153	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1881/2	british			partial loss	belfast harbour/river
1155	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1881/2				stranded	belfast harbour/river
1156	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1881/2				stranded	belfast harbour/river
1157	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1881/2				stranded	belfast harbour/river
1158	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1881/2				stranded	belfast harbour/river
1159	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1881/2				stranded	belfast harbour/river
1160	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1881/2				stranded	belfast harbour/river
1161	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1881/2				stranded	belfast harbour/river
1167	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1883/4	british			partial loss	belfast (river/harbour)
1168	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1883/4	british			partial loss	belfast (river/harbour)
1169	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1883/4	british			partial loss	belfast (river/harbour)

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1170	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1883/4	british			partial loss	belfast (river/harbour)
1171	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1883/4	british			partial loss	belfast (river/harbour)
1172	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1883/4	british			partial loss	belfast (river/harbour)
1173	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1883/4	british			partial loss	belfast (river/harbour)
1174	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1883/4	british			partial loss	belfast (river/harbour)
1175	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1883/4	british			partial loss	belfast (river/harbour)
1176	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1883/4	british			partial loss	belfast (river/harbour)
1177	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1883/4	british			partial loss	belfast (river/harbour)
1179	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.6.1884/5	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1180	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.6.1884/5	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1181	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.6.1884/5	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1182	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.6.1884/5	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1183	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.6.1884/5	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1188	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1885/6	british			total loss	belfast harbour
1189	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	??.1885/6	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1190	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	1886-30.06.87	british			partial loss	belfast harbour/river
1191	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	1886-30.06.88	british			partial loss	belfast harbour/river

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1192	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	1886-30.06.89	british			partial loss	belfast harbour/river
1193	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	1886-30.06.90	british			partial loss	belfast harbour/river
1194	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	1886-30.06.91	british			partial loss	belfast harbour/river
1195	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	1886-06.87	british			total loss	belfast harbour/river
1197	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	1887-30.06/88				partial loss	belfast harbour/river
1198	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	1887-30.06/88				partial loss	belfast harbour/river
1199	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	1887-30.06/88				partial loss	belfast harbour/river
1200	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	1887-30.06/88				partial loss	belfast harbour/river
1201	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	1887-30.06/88				partial loss	belfast harbour/river
1202	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	1887-30.06/88				partial loss	belfast harbour/river
1203	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	1887-30.06/88				partial loss	belfast harbour/river
1204	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	1887-30.06/88				partial loss	belfast harbour/river
1205	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	09.07.1888	unr		170 ton steam dredger	collision. Total loss	belfast harbour
1206	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1888-89				partial loss	belfast harbour
1207	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1888-89				partial loss	belfast harbour
1208	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1888-89				partial loss	belfast harbour

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1209	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1888-89				partial loss	belfast harbour
1210	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1888-89				partial loss	belfast harbour
1211	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1888-89				partial loss	belfast harbour
1212	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1888-89				partial loss	belfast harbour
1218	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1889-90	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1219	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1889-90	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1220	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1889-90	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1221	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1889-90	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1222	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1889-90	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1223	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1889-90	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1224	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1889-90	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1225	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1889-90	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1226	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1889-90	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1227	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1889-90	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1228	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1889-90	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1229	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1889-90	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1231	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1890-91				partial loss	belfast harbour

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1232	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1890-91				partial loss	belfast harbour
1233	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1890-91				partial loss	belfast harbour
1234	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1890-91				partial loss	belfast harbour
1235	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1890-91				partial loss	belfast harbour
1237	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1891-92	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1238	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1891-92	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1239	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1891-92	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1240	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1891-92	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1241	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1891-92	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1242	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1891-92	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1243	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1891-92	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1244	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1891-92	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1245	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1892-93	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1246	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1892-93	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1247	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1892-93	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1248	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.06.1892-93	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1252	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1893-94	british				belfast harbour

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1253	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1893-94	british				belfast harbour
1254	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1893-94	british				belfast harbour
1255	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1893-94	british				belfast harbour
1256	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1893-94	british				belfast harbour
1257	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1893-94	british				belfast harbour
1259	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1894-95				collision. Partial loss	belfast harbour
1260	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1894-95				collision. Partial loss	belfast harbour
1261	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1894-95				collision. Partial loss	belfast harbour
1262	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1894-95				collision. Partial loss	belfast harbour
1263	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1894-95				collision. Partial loss	belfast harbour
1264	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1894-95				collision. Partial loss	belfast harbour
1265	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1894-95				collision. Partial loss	belfast harbour
1267	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1895-96					belfast harbour
1268	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1895-96					belfast harbour
1269	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1895-96					belfast harbour
1270	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1895-96					belfast harbour
1272	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1896-97				stranded. Partial loss	belfast harbour

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1273	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1896-97				stranded. Partial loss	belfast harbour
1274	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1896-97				stranded. Partial loss	belfast harbour
1275	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1896-97				stranded. Partial loss	belfast harbour
1276	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1896-97				stranded. Partial loss	belfast harbour
1278	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1897-98				partial loss	belfast harbour
1279	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1897-98				partial loss	belfast harbour
1280	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1897-98				partial loss	belfast harbour
1281	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1897-98				partial loss	belfast harbour
1282	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1897-98				partial loss	belfast harbour
1283	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1897-98				partial loss	belfast harbour
1284	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1897-98				partial loss	belfast harbour
1285	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1897-98				partial loss	belfast harbour
1291	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1898/9				partial loss	belfast harbour
1292	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1898/9				partial loss	belfast harbour
1293	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1898/9				partial loss	belfast harbour
1294	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1898/9				partial loss	belfast harbour
1295	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1898/9				partial loss	belfast harbour

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1296	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1898/9				partial loss	belfast harbour
1299	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1899/00				partial loss	belfast harbour
1300	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1899/00				partial loss	belfast harbour
1301	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1899/00				partial loss	belfast harbour
1302	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1899/00				partial loss	belfast harbour
1303	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1899/00				partial loss	belfast harbour
1304	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1899/00				partial loss	belfast harbour
1306	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1900/01				partial loss	belfast harbour
1307	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1900/01				partial loss	belfast harbour
1308	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1900/01				partial loss	belfast harbour
1309	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1900/01				partial loss	belfast harbour
1310	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1900/01				partial loss	belfast harbour
1311	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1900/01				partial loss	belfast harbour
1312	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1900/01				partial loss	belfast harbour
1316	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	02.05.1901	of campbeltown	artificial manure	80 ton schooner	ene5 collision. Total loss	belfast harbour, outside clarendon dock
1318	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1901/2	british		steam vessel	partial loss	belfast harbour
1319	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1901/2	british		steam vessel	partial loss	belfast harbour

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1320	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1901/2	british		steam vessel	partial loss	belfast harbour
1321	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1901/2	british		steam vessel	partial loss	belfast harbour
1322	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1901/2	british		steam vessel	partial loss	belfast harbour
1323	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1901/2	british		steam vessel	partial loss	belfast harbour
1324	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1901/2	british		steam vessel	partial loss	belfast harbour
1325	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1902/03	british			collision partial loss	belfast harbour
1326	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1903/04	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1327	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1903/04	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1328	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1903/04	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1329	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1903/04	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1330	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1903/04	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1331	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1904/05	british		steam vessel	partial loss	belfast harbour
1332	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1904/05	british		steam vessel	partial loss	belfast harbour
1333	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1904/05	british		steam vessel	partial loss	belfast harbour
1334	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1905/06	british		steam vessel	partial loss	belfast harbour
1335	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1905/06	british		steam vessel	partial loss	belfast harbour
1336	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1905/06	british		steam vessel	partial loss	belfast harbour

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1337	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1905/06	british		steam vessel	partial loss	belfast harbour
1338	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1905/06	british		steam vessel	partial loss	belfast harbour
1339	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1905/06	british		steam vessel	partial loss	belfast harbour
1340	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1905/06	british		steam vessel	partial loss	belfast harbour
1341	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1905/06	british		steam vessel	partial loss	belfast harbour
1344	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1906/07	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1345	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1906/08	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1346	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1906/09	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1347	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1906/10	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1348	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1907/08	british			partial loss	belfast river/harbour
1349	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1907/08	british			partial loss	belfast river/harbour
1350	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1907/08	british			partial loss	belfast river/harbour
1351	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1908/09	british		steam vessel	collision. Partial loss	belfast harbour
1352	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1912/13	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1353	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1912/13	british			partial loss	belfast harbour
1354	mra?	Belfast Lough	name unknown	30.07.1912/13	british			partial loss	belfast harbour

APPENDIX 15A: LIST OF INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE SITESSource: <https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/publications/historic-environment-digital-datasets>

County	Townland	smrno	Location	Grid Ref	Description
Down	Ballymacarrett (Belfast)	02601:089:00	BCDR Main Line, Belfast - Newcastle	J35637473	Railway Junction (Sydenham Bypass)
Down	Ballymacarrett (Belfast)	02601:090:00	BCDR Main Line, Belfast - Newcastle	J34727460	Queens Quay Station site
Antrim	Ballyfinaghy	00062:157:00	GNR Main Line Belfast - Border	J30277025	Finaghy Halt
Down	Carnamuck	02581:000:00		J38137257	School House Bridge
Down	Knocknagoney	02510:031:00	BCDR Branch Line, Ballymacarrett Junction - Bangor	J380766	Tillyburn Station
Down	Knocknagoney	02510:032:00	BCDR Branch Line, Ballymacarrett Junction - Bangor	J382768	Tillyburn Station & Bridge
Down	Ballycloghan / Knock / Tullycarnet	02622:000:00	On boundary of Belfast UD	J39177332	Knock Bridge
Down / Antrim	Ballynavally / Malone Upper	02695:000:00		J32496902	Shaws Bridge
Down	Drumbeg	02709:000:00		J30596706	Drum Bridge
Antrim	Ballyaghagan	07305:000:00		J31797885	Quarry & Limekiln
Antrim	Ballyaghagan	07306:000:00		J32137877	Quarry & Limekiln
Antrim	Upper Ballysillan	07307:000:00		J31097856	Quarry & Limekiln
Antrim	Upper Ballysillan	07308:000:00		J31027832	Limestone Quarry
Antrim	Upper Ballysillan	07309:000:00		J30387793	Quarries & Limekilns
Antrim	Legoneil	07310:000:00		J28757817	Quarry & Limekilns
Antrim	Ballyaghagan	07313:000:00		J32577832	Brickworks site
Antrim	Whiteabbey	07315:000:00		J32678086	Quarries & Limekilns
Antrim	Ballygolan	07319:000:00		J32818046	Quarry & Sand Pit
Antrim	Ballygolan	07326:000:00		J33298080	Boyd's Bridge
Antrim	Englishtown	07369:000:00		J27807151	Hannahstown Toll Gate
Antrim	Englishtown	07370:000:00		J27887121	Beetling Mill site
Antrim	Ballydownfin	07372:000:00		J29237219	Windmill (pumping)

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Antrim	Ballydownfin	07373:000:00		J29367212	Mountain Brewery site
Antrim	Englishtown	07413:000:00		J28457091	Suffolk Linen Mill
Antrim	Ballyfinaghy / Ballymoney	07419:000:00		J30037064	Woodlands Bridge
Antrim	Ballygammon	07420:000:00		J31047104	Model Brickworks
Antrim	Old Forge	07422:000:00		J30566815	Windmill (pumping)
Antrim	Englishtown	07428:000:00		J28157116	Bleach Mill site
Antrim	Englishtown	07429:000:00		J28187104	Beetling Mill
Antrim	Finaghy	07430:000:00		J30727037	Brickfield
Antrim	Townparks	10000:001:00	Belfast, Cavehill Road	J32847671	Reservoir
Antrim	Townparks	10000:002:00	Belfast, Cavehill Road	J33087644	Reservoir
Antrim	Townparks	10000:003:00	Belfast, Antrim Road	J33207638	Ice House
Antrim	Cavehill Road	10001:001:00	Belfast	J32497831	Tramway (? Building)
Antrim	Skegoneill	10002:001:00	Belfast, Kenbella Avenue	J33087731	Tramway Depot
Antrim	Malone Lower	10002:002:00	Belfast, Lisburn Road	J33347304	Tramway Depot
Antrim	Malone Lower	10002:003:00	Belfast, Napier Street	J33287310	Tram Construction - Sandy Row Tramway Depot
Antrim	Low-Wood	10002:004:00	Belfast, Shore Road	J34197839	Tramway Depot
Antrim	Edenderry	10002:006:00	Belfast, Estoril Pk, Ardoyne	J31517605	Ardoyne Tramway Depot
Antrim	Ballymurphy	10002:007:00	Belfast, Falls Road	J30687264	Falls Tramway Depot
Down	Ballymacarrett	10002:008:00	Belfast, Mountpottinger Rd	J35487401	Mountpottinger Tram Depot
Down	Upper Newtownards Road	10002:009:00	Belfast	J386739	Knock Tramway Depot
Antrim	Skegoneill	10004:000:00	Belfast, O'Dempsey Street	J34247683	York Road Brewery - Belfast Mineral Water Works
Antrim	Skegoneill	10005:000:00	Belfast, Skegoneill Avenue	J33937708	Skegoneil Brickworks
Antrim	Townparks	10006:000:00	Belfast	J34247349	Soap Works
Antrim	Low-Wood Intake	10007:000:00	Belfast, Northern Road	J35147701	Drainage Pumping Station No.2
Down	Belfast Harbour	10008:000:00	Belfast	J36287700	Lighthouse
Antrim	Townparks	10009:000:00	Belfast, Brookvale Street	J32837644	Bakery - Soap Works
Antrim	Townparks	10010:000:00	Belfast, Reillys Place	J34217354	Cromac Steam Saw Mill

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Antrim	Townparks	10011:000:00	Belfast, Limestone Road	J33747620	Belfast Pottery, Brick & Tile Wks - City Brick & Terracotta Wks
Antrim	Townparks	10012:000:00	Belfast, Limestone Road	J33597625	Mount Collyer Linen Factory
Antrim	Skegoneill	10013:000:00	Belfast, Alexandra Park	J33437657	Brick & Tile Works
Antrim	Skegoneill	10014:000:00	Belfast, North Derby Street	J34297620	Jennymount Flax Spinning Mill
Antrim	Low-Wood Intake	10015:000:00	Belfast, Milewater Road	J34427636	Dock Building Works (Sawing, Planing & Moulding)
Antrim	Low-Wood Intake	10016:000:00	Belfast, Milewater Road / Duncrue Street	J34547638	Coolmore Works (Asphalt)
Antrim	Low-Wood Intake	10017:000:00	Belfast, Milewater Road	J34617629	Timber Ponds - Ulster Timber Depot (Sawing, Planing & Moulding)
Down	Queens Island	10020:000:00	Belfast, Docks area	J35687630	Lighthouse
Antrim	Townparks	10022:000:00	Belfast, (off) Landscape Terrace	J32917556	Gasometer
Antrim	Townparks	10023:000:00	Belfast, St. James Street	J33337550	Limekilns
Antrim	Townparks	10024:000:00	Belfast, Dawson Street	J33517552	Lodge Mill (Cotton Spinning)
Antrim	Townparks	10025:000:00	Belfast, Lepper Street	J33587549	Gasometer
Antrim	Townparks	10026:000:00	Belfast, Ilchester Street	J33577594	Ice House
Antrim	Skegoneill	10029:001:00	Belfast, North Derby Street	J34257612	Flax Mill - Meal Mill
Antrim	Belfast Harbour	10030:003:00	Belfast	J35207586	Ferry
Antrim	Townparks	10030:004:00	Belfast, Corporation Square	J34497507	Graving Docks, Clarendon Dock
Antrim	Townparks	10030:005:00	Belfast, Pilot Place	J34437522	Ship Repair Yard - Iron Workshops
Antrim	Townparks	10030:006:00	Belfast, Corporation Square	J34337498	Harbour Office
Antrim	Townparks	10030:007:00	Belfast	J34857541	Albert Quay
Antrim	Townparks	10030:008:00	Belfast	J34407469	Donegall Quay
Antrim	Belfast, River Lagan	10030:009:00	Belfast	J34397430	Quay
Antrim	Townparks	10030:010:00	Belfast, Custom House Square	J34287458	Custom House
Antrim / Down	Belfast Harbour, River Lagan	10030:011:00	Belfast	J34637501	Ferry
Antrim	Townparks	10030:012:00	Belfast, Donegall Quay	J34437490	Ferry Terminal
Antrim / Down	Belfast Harbour, Queens Quay	10030:030:00	Belfast	J34557461	Ferry / Ferry Office
Down	Ballymacarrett	10030:031:00	Belfast	J34557460	Queens Quay

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Antrim	Townparks	10031:000:00	Belfast, Duncrue Street	J34457570	Saw Mill
Antrim	Townparks / Skegoneill	10032:000:00	Belfast, Duncrue Street	J34457590	Flour Mill - Dufferin Flour & Meal Mills
Antrim	Skegoneill	10033:000:00	Belfast, Duncrue Street	J34527608	City Saw Mills
Antrim	Skegoneill	10034:000:00	Belfast, Duncrue Street (off)	J34577596	Saw Mill
Antrim	Townparks	10035:000:00	Belfast, York Road	J34147591	Saw Mill
Antrim	Skegoneill	10037:000:00	Belfast, York Road	J34237600	Saw Mill
Antrim	Townparks	10039:000:00	Belfast, Garmoyle Street	J34487550	Saw Mill
Antrim	Townparks	10040:000:00	Belfast, Albert Quay	J34937560	Limekilns
Antrim	Skegoneill	10041:000:00	Belfast, Northern Road	J34607600	Pacific Flour Mills
Antrim	Townparks	10043:000:00	Belfast, Lepper Street	J33477540	Reservoir
Antrim	Townparks	10044:000:00	Belfast, Agnes Street	J32767524	Linen & Cotton Weaving Fty - Agnes St. Weaving Fty - Belfast Collar Fty
Antrim	Townparks	10047:000:00	Belfast, York Street	J33917500	Starch Works
Antrim	Townparks	10048:000:00	Belfast, York Lane	J33797485	Cotton Manufactory
Antrim	Townparks	10049:000:00	Belfast, York Street	J33867489	Tobacco Factory
Antrim	Townparks	10050:000:00	Belfast, York Lane	J33747494	Starch Works, Flour Mill
Antrim	Townparks	10051:000:00	Belfast, York Lane	J33727500	Starch Works
Antrim	Townparks	10052:000:00	Belfast, Donegall Street	J33657496	Biscuit Factory
Antrim	Townparks	10053:000:00	Belfast, Little Donegall Street	J33637492	Starch Works
Antrim	Townparks	10054:000:00	Belfast, Donegall Street	J33697490	Foundry, Biscuit Factory
Antrim	Townparks	10055:000:00	Belfast, Frederick Lane	J33757503	Starch Works
Antrim	Townparks	10056:000:00	Belfast, Upper Library Street	J33567493	Tan Yard
Antrim	Townparks	10057:000:00	Belfast, Washington Street	J33837492	Starch Works
Antrim	Townparks	10059:000:00	Belfast, Cullingtrees Street	J33207396	Alexandra Finishing Factory (Linen)
Antrim	Townparks	10061:000:00	Belfast, Corporation Street	J34267511	Clarendon Mills (Oatmeal)
Antrim	Townparks	10062:000:00	Belfast, Garmoyle Street	J34467540	Princes Dock Foundry
Antrim	Townparks	10063:000:00	Belfast, Garmoyle Street	J34377525	Felt Works, Saw Mills (Steam)
Antrim	Townparks	10064:000:00	Belfast, Meadow Street	J34127547	Meadow Street Flax Spinning Mill, Corn Mill, Flour Mill
Antrim	Townparks	10065:000:00	Belfast, Upper Library Street	J33587485	Bus Station
Antrim	Townparks	10066:000:00	Belfast, York Street	J34107536	Saw Mill

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Antrim	Townparks	10067:000:00	Belfast, York Street	J34037532	York Street Linen Factory (Spinning & Weaving)
Antrim	Edenderry	10068:000:00	Belfast, Falls Road	J32807443	Belfast Mills (Corn)
Antrim	Townparks	10069:000:00	Belfast, Academy Street	J33887476	Flax Stores
Antrim	Townparks	10070:000:00	Belfast, Donegall Street	J33917454	Brown Linen Hall
Antrim	Townparks	10071:000:00	Belfast, Kent Street	J33697469	Cotton Factory, Linen Factory
Antrim	Townparks	10072:001:00	Belfast, Wine Tavern Street	J33637459	Bus Station
Antrim	Townparks	10072:002:00	Belfast, Wine Tavern Street	J33577456	Bus Station
Antrim	Townparks	10073:000:00	Belfast, Upper Library Street / Carrick Hill	J33537472	Alabaster & Cement Manufactory
Antrim	Townparks	10074:000:00	Belfast, Millfield	J33507466	Starch Manufactory
Antrim	Townparks	10075:000:00	Belfast, Millfield	J33507446	Smithfield Brewery / Foundry - Millfield Foundry
Antrim	Townparks	10076:000:00	Belfast, King Street	J33517434	Tannery
Antrim	Townparks	10077:000:00	Belfast, Millfield Place	J33477437	Match Factory
Antrim	Townparks	10078:000:00	Belfast, Millfield Place	J33497436	Flour Mill
Antrim	Townparks	10079:001:00	Belfast, King Street	J33477423	Tannery
Antrim	Townparks	10079:002:00	Belfast, Hamill Street	J33437424	Reservoir
Antrim	Townparks	10080:000:00	Belfast, Divis Street	J33327435	Distillery - Flax & Corn Stores
Antrim	Townparks	10083:001:00	Belfast, Boyd Street	J33417462	Starch Manufactory
Antrim	Townparks	10083:002:00	Belfast, Boyd Street	J33417462	Engineering Works
Antrim	Townparks	10084:000:00	Belfast, Wilson Street	J33427451	Brass Foundry
Antrim	Townparks	10085:000:00	Belfast, Boyd Street	J33477467	Starch Manufactory
Antrim	Townparks	10087:000:00	Belfast, Townsend Street	J33247461	Atlas Foundry
Antrim	Townparks	10088:001:00	Belfast, Townsend Street	J33267471	Townsend Street Foundry
Antrim	Townparks	10088:002:00	Belfast, Townsend Street	J33267469	Brass Foundry
Antrim	Townparks	10089:000:00	Belfast, Browns Square	J33297469	Starch Works - Browns Square Foundry
Antrim	Townparks	10090:000:00	Belfast, Carrick Hill Place	J33487475	Limekilns
Antrim	Townparks	10091:000:00	Belfast, Lime Street / McClellands Lane	J33327480	Limekilns
Antrim	Townparks	10092:000:00	Belfast, Woodford Street / New Forge Road	J33357480	Tile Kiln
Antrim	Townparks	10094:000:00	Belfast, Boundary Street	J33067454	Flour Mill
Antrim	Townparks	10095:000:00	Belfast, Peters Hill	J33197470	Starch Works

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Antrim	Townparks	10096:000:00	Belfast, Townsend Street	J33197462	Ulster Foundry
Antrim	Townparks	10097:000:00	Belfast, Townsend Street	J33157454	Soho Foundry
Antrim	Townparks	10098:000:00	Belfast, Campbells Row	J33147457	Townsend St. Flax Spinning Mill - Bath Place Mill (Flax Spinning)
Antrim	Townparks	10099:000:00	Belfast, Townsend Street	J33197453	Machine Works
Antrim / Down	Townparks / Ballymacarrett	10100:002:00	Belfast, River Lagan	J34447435	Queens Bridge
Antrim	Townparks	10102:000:00	Belfast, Ann Street	J34037430	Tan Yard
Antrim	Townparks	10103:000:00	Belfast, Gordon Street	J34037461	Bonded Store
Antrim	Townparks	10104:000:00	Belfast, Upper Church Street	J34157426	Alabaster & Cement Mill
Antrim	Townparks	10105:000:00	Belfast, Victoria Square	J34137423	Soap Works
Antrim	Townparks	10106:000:00	Belfast, Ann Street	J34257431	Iron Works
Antrim	Townparks	10107:000:00	Belfast, Marlborough Street	J34307445	Bonded Store - Marlborough Mills
Antrim	Townparks	10108:000:00	Belfast, Gamble Street	J34307476	Bacon Factory - Donegall Quay Mills (Flour & Meal)
Antrim	Townparks	10109:000:00	Belfast, Tomb Street	J34277470	Bacon Factory
Antrim	Townparks	10110:000:00	Belfast, Donegall Quay	J34347481	Bonded Store
Antrim	Townparks	10111:000:00	Belfast, Albert Quay	J34267465	Bonded Store
Antrim	Townparks	10112:000:00	Belfast, Tomb Street	J34217471	Bonded Stores
Antrim	Townparks	10113:000:00	Belfast, Talbot Street	J34007473	Bonded Store
Antrim	Townparks	10114:001:00	Belfast, Distillery Street / Genoa Street	J32857370	Linfield Foundry
Antrim	Townparks	10114:002:00	Belfast, Genoa Street	J32887373	Clarence Clothing Factory
Antrim	Townparks	10114:003:00	Belfast, Distillery Street	J32837370	Alexandra Weaving Mill
Antrim	Townparks	10115:000:00	Belfast, Cullingtree Road	J32887398	Bottling Stores ; Aerated Water Manufactory
Antrim	Townparks (Belfast, Donegall Road)	10116:001:00	GNR Belfast Central Line	J33207311	City Hospital Train Halt
Antrim	Malone Lower (Belfast, Lisburn Rd / University Rd)	10116:003:00	GNR Belfast Central Line	J33497304	Railway Tunnel

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Antrim	Malone Lower (Belfast, Botanic Ave)	10116:004:00	GNR Belfast Central Line	J33657308	Railway Bridge
Antrim	Malone Lower (Belfast, Donegall Rd)	10116:005:00	GNR Belfast Central Line	J33147313	Bridge (road over rail)
Antrim	Malone Lower (Belfast, Ormeau Rd)	10116:006:00	GNR Belfast Central Line	J34227312	Bridge (road over rail)
Antrim	Townparks (Belfast, East Bridge St)	10116:007:00	GNR Belfast Central Line	J34657392	Bridge (road over rail)
Antrim	Malone Lower (Ormeau Gasworks)	10116:008:00	GNR Belfast Central Line	J34427336	Bridge (rail over river)
Antrim	Malone Lower (Belfast, Botanic Ave)	10116:009:00	GNR Belfast Central Line	J33727311	Botanic Avenue Railway Station
Down	Ballymacarrett (Belfast, Bridge End)	10116:010:00	GNR Belfast Central Line	J34817441	Bridge (rail over road)
Down	Ballymacarrett (Belfast, Middlepath St)	10116:011:00	GNR Belfast Central Line	J34947450	Bridge (rail over road)
Down	Ballymacarrett (Belfast, Laganview St)	10116:012:00	GNR Belfast Central Line	J34697430	Bridge (rail over road)
Antrim	Townparks (Belfast, East Bridge St)	10116:013:00	GNR Belfast Central Line	J34647388	Central Station
Antrim / Down	Townparks (Belfast) / Ballymacarrett	10116:015:00	GNR Belfast Central Line	J34657415	Lagan Viaduct (railway over river & road)
Down	Ballymacarrett (Belfast, Sydenham Rd)	10116:016:00	GNR Belfast Central Line	J35347463	Halt

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Antrim	Townparks	10117:000:00	Belfast, Durham St. / Albert St.	J33147413	Flax Spinning & Weaving Mills site
Antrim	Townparks	10118:000:00	Belfast, Cullingtree	J33247400	Cullingtree Weaving Factory
Antrim	Townparks	10119:000:00	Belfast, Linfield Road	J33357368	Linen Spinning & Weaving - Whitehall Tobacco Works
Antrim	Malone Lower	10120:000:00	Belfast, Linfield Road	J33247361	Rope Walks
Antrim	Townparks / Malone Lower	10121:000:00	Belfast, Sandy Row	J33407367	Saltwater Bridge (road over river)
Antrim	Townparks / Malone Lower	10122:000:00	Belfast, Great Victoria Street	J33567373	Dublin Bridge (road over river)
Antrim	Malone Lower	10123:000:00	Belfast, Dublin Road	J33737358	Dublin Bridge (road over river)
Antrim	Townparks	10124:000:00	Belfast, Durham Street	J33317383	Clarence Linen Factory
Antrim	Malone Lower	10125:000:00	Belfast, Great Victoria Street	J33537368	Saw Mill
Antrim	Malone Lower	10126:000:00	Belfast, Clarence St / Adelaide St.	J33937371	Saw Mill
Antrim	Townparks / Malone Lower	10127:000:00	Belfast, Clarence St / Adelaide St.	J33897369	Spinning Factory
Antrim	Townparks	10128:000:00	Belfast, Linenhall Street West	J33837368	Weaving Factory
Antrim	Malone Lower	10129:000:00	Belfast, Ormeau Avenue	J33877358	Water Reservoir
Antrim	Townparks	10130:000:00	Belfast, Bedford Street	J33727377	Spinning & Weaving Factory (Ewart's Linen Warehouse)
Antrim	Malone Lower	10131:000:00	Belfast, Holmes Street	J33647366	Saw Mill
Antrim	Malone Lower	10132:001:00	Belfast, Great Victoria Street	J33667369	Weaving Factory
Antrim	Townparks	10132:002:00	Belfast, Bedford Street	J33717369	Weaving Factory
Antrim	Malone Lower	10133:000:00	Belfast, Holmes Street	J33687362	Weaving Factory
Antrim	Townparks	10134:000:00	Belfast, Donegall Square	J33837398	The White Linen Hall
Antrim	Townparks	10135:000:00	Belfast, Stanfield Street	J34537371	Cromac Foundry
Antrim	Townparks	10136:001:00	Belfast, McAuley Street	J34437360	Inglis Bakery
Antrim	Townparks	10136:002:00	Belfast, McAuley Street	J34347358	Flour Silo
Antrim	Townparks	10137:000:00	Belfast, Eliza Street	J34337370	Ribbon Manufactory
Antrim	Townparks	10138:000:00	Belfast, Eliza Street	J34257374	Tile Works
Antrim	Townparks	10139:000:00	Belfast, Cromac Street	J34197369	Cromac Brewery
Antrim	Townparks	10140:000:00	Belfast, Cromac Street	J34137365	Cromac Street Brewery - Bakery
Antrim	Townparks	10141:000:00	Belfast, Raphael Street	J34177359	Pipe Works
Antrim	Townparks	10142:000:00	Belfast, McAuley Street	J34227363	Match Factory

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Antrim	Townparks	10143:000:00	Belfast, Turnley Street	J34497386	Weaving Factory
Antrim	Townparks	10144:000:00	Belfast, Little May Street	J34167394	Union Foundry
Antrim / Down	Townparks / Ballymacarrett	10145:000:00	Belfast, River Lagan	J34967395	Albert Bridge
Antrim	Townparks	10147:000:00	Belfast, East Bridge Street	J34777397	Electric Light Station (Belfast Corporation)
Antrim	Malone Lower	10148:000:00	Belfast, Dorchester Street	J32957315	Central Brickworks
Antrim	Malone Lower	10149:000:00	Belfast, Coolfin Street	J32927301	Blackstaff Brickworks - Windsor Brickworks
Antrim	Malone Lower	10150:000:00	Belfast, Dublin Rd / Marcus Ward St.	J33757348	Royal Ulster Works (Linen)
Antrim	Malone Lower	10151:000:00	Belfast, Ormeau Avenue	J33967355	White Linen Hall
Antrim	Malone Lower	10152:000:00	Belfast, Ormeau Street	J34057317	Bakery
Antrim	Malone Lower	10153:000:00	Belfast, Donegall Rd / Blackstaff Lane	J33297315	Weaving Factory
Antrim	Malone Lower	10154:000:00	Belfast, Utility Street	J33097321	Malone Felt Works - Cripples Institute
Antrim	Malone Lower	10155:000:00	Belfast, Sandy Row	J33387346	Glue & Starch Works - Ulster Brewery
Antrim	Malone Lower	10156:000:00	Belfast, Linfield Road	J33137342	Spinning & Weaving Mills site
Antrim	Malone Lower	10157:000:00	Belfast, Britannic Street	J33197342	Rope Walk
Antrim	Malone Lower	10158:000:00	Belfast, Ormeau Road	J34267336	Gasworks
Antrim	Malone Lower	10158:001:00	Belfast, Ormeau Avenue / Bankmore Street	J34047352	Gasworks Office / Depot
Antrim	Malone Lower	10159:000:00	Belfast, Cromac Street / Ormeau Rd.	J34127350	Paper Mill Bridge (road over rail)
Antrim	Malone Lower	10160:000:00	Belfast, Belgravia Avenue	J32977264	Quarry
Antrim / Down	Malone Lower / Ballynafoy	10161:000:00	Belfast, Ormeau Road	J34407249	Ormeau Bridge
Antrim	Malone Lower	10162:000:00	Belfast, Ormeau Road / Rugby Avenue	J34277273	Ulster Building Works
Antrim	Malone Lower	10163:000:00	Belfast, Ridgeway Street	J33797182	Bottle Works
Antrim	Malone Lower	10164:000:00	Belfast, Lockview Road	J33827145	Soup Works
Antrim	Low-Wood Intake	10165:000:00	Belfast, Duncrue Street	J34487635	Soap Works
Antrim	Low-Wood Intake	10166:000:00	Belfast, Northern Road	J34787638	Chemical Works
Antrim	Low-Wood Intake	10167:000:00	Belfast, Milewater Road	J34497630	Bus Depot
Antrim	Townparks	10168:001:00	Belfast, Duncrue Street	J34467623	Bus Depot

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Antrim	Low-Wood Intake	10169:000:00	Belfast, Duncrue Street	J34557658	Duncrue Saw Mills
Antrim	Skegoneill	10170:000:00	Belfast, York Road	J34247647	Grit Mills
Antrim	Skegoneill	10171:000:00	Belfast, York Road	J34287663	Kilns
Antrim	Skegoneill	10172:000:00	Belfast, York Road	J34267718	Concrete Works
Antrim	Skegoneill	10173:000:00	Belfast, Fortwilliam Park	J34137769	Quarry
Antrim	Skegoneill	10174:000:00	Belfast, Alexandra Park	J33427670	Motor Factory
Antrim	Townparks	10175:000:00	Belfast, Short Street	J34427532	Bonded Store
Antrim	Townparks	10176:000:00	Belfast, Great Georges Street	J34117508	Engineering Works
Antrim	Townparks	10177:000:00	Belfast, Great Georges Street	J34167505	Bonded Store (Mitchell & Co. Ltd)
Antrim	Townparks	10178:000:00	Belfast, Corporation Street	J34197490	Bonded Store
Antrim	Townparks	10179:000:00	Belfast, Princes Dock Street	J34497528	Princes Dock Mill (Maize)
Antrim	Townparks	10180:000:00	Belfast, Great Patrick Street	J34007488	Bonded Store
Antrim	Townparks	10181:000:00	Belfast, between Coates Lane & Charles Lane	J33947486	Bonded Store
Antrim	Townparks	10182:000:00	Belfast, Academy Street	J33917480	Bonded Store
Antrim	Townparks	10183:000:00	Belfast, Lilliput Road	J34097592	Ulster Bakery
Antrim / Down	Malone Lower / Ballynafoy	10184:000:00	Belfast, Ormeau Embankment / River Lagan	J34597293	Ferry & Landing Stage
Antrim	Malone Lower	10185:000:00	Belfast, Artana Street	J34487265	Irish Confectionery Works
Antrim	Malone Lower	10186:000:00	Belfast, University Street	J34097288	Belfast Building & Engineering Works
Antrim / Down	Malone Lower / Ballynafoy	10187:000:00	Belfast, Stranmillis Embankment	J33997186	Kings Bridge
Antrim	Townparks	10188:000:00	Belfast, Grosvenor Road	J32917388	Saw Mill
Antrim	Malone Lower	10189:000:00	Belfast, Hunter Street	J33047326	Bakery
Antrim	Townparks	10190:000:00	Belfast, Lagan Bank Road	J34737406	Pumping Station (Belfast Corporation)
Antrim	Malone Lower	10191:000:00	Belfast, Alfred Street / Ormeau Avenue	J34017359	Woollen Factory
Antrim	Townparks	10192:000:00	Belfast, Great Georges Street	J34147495	Pheonix Foundry
Antrim	Townparks	10193:000:00	Belfast, Peter's Hill	J33427468	Glass Works
Antrim	Malone Lower	10194:000:00	Belfast, Ormeau Avenue / Bankmore Street	J34077351	Joy's Paper Mill
Antrim	Malone Lower	10195:000:00	Belfast, Claremont Street	J33357288	Brewery
Antrim	Malone Lower	10197:000:00	Belfast, Claremont Mews	J33437284	Bakery

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Antrim / Down	Malone Lower / Ballynafoy	10202:000:00	Belfast, Stranmillis Embankment - River Lagan	J33847160	Governor Bridge (road over river)
Antrim	Malone Lower	10203:000:00	Belfast, Maxwell Street (off Sandy Row)	J33377327	Antrim Clothing Company
Antrim	Malone Lower	10204:000:00	Belfast, Glenalpin Street	J33487344	Albion Suit Manufactory
Antrim	Townparks / Malone Lower	10205:000:00	Belfast, Great Victoria Street	J33537372	Print Works, Gelatinising Works
Antrim	Townparks / Malone Lower	10206:000:00	Belfast, Great Victoria Street	J33597372	Print Works
Antrim	Townparks	10209:000:00	Belfast, Laganbank Road	J34867400	Disinfecting Station
Antrim	Malone Lower	10210:000:00	Belfast, Ormeau Avenue / Adelaide Street	J33937363	Hemstitching Works
Antrim	Townparks / Skegoneill	10211:000:00	Belfast, York Road	J34107610	Castleton Building Works
Antrim	Edenderry	10212:000:00	Belfast, Percy Street	J32907448	Foundry
Antrim	Townparks	10213:000:00	Belfast, Gardiners Place	J33427470	Campbell & Co. Clothing Manufacturers
Antrim	Townparks	10214:000:00	Belfast, Lancaster Street	J33827504	Factory
Antrim	Townparks	10215:000:00	Belfast, Stephen St. / Donegall St. / Library St.	J33647482	Printing Works
Antrim	Townparks	10216:001:00	Belfast, Union St, Little Donegall St / Library St	J33697477	Mattress / Bedding Factory
Antrim / Down	Townparks / Ballymacarrett	10217:000:00	Belfast, Donegall Quay, River Lagan	J34437443	Queen Elizabeth Bridge (road over river)
Antrim	Townparks	10218:000:00	Belfast, Oxford Street	J34427418	Oxford Street Bus Station
Antrim	Townparks	10219:000:00	Belfast, off Gordon Street	J34107459	Scott's Bedding Manufactory
Antrim	Malone Lower	10220:000:00	Belfast, South of Lennoxvale	J33457162	Reservoirs
Antrim	Townparks / Skegoneill	10222:000:00	Belfast, York Road	J34147607	Bridge (road over river)
Antrim	Townparks	10223:000:00	Belfast, North Queen Street	J34027610	Bridge
Antrim	Townparks	10224:000:00	Belfast, York Street	J34037549	Gallaher & Co. Tobacco Factory
Antrim	Townparks	10225:000:00	Belfast, Winetavern Street	J33527456	Winetavern Street Flax & Tow Mill - Smithfield Mill (Spinning & Weaving)
Antrim	Townparks	10226:000:00	Belfast, King Street Mews	J33447420	Neill's Flour Mill
Antrim	Townparks	10227:000:00	Belfast, Hastings Street	J33247444	Iron Works

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Antrim	Townparks	10228:000:00	Belfast, Hastings Street	J33227446	Bobbin Factory
Antrim	Malone Lower	10229:000:00	Belfast, Great Victoria Street	J33547368	Spence Bryson Linen Warehouse
Antrim	Malone Lower	10230:000:00	Belfast, Clarence Street / Adelaide Street	J33937371	Handkerchief Works
Antrim	Townparks	10232:000:00	Belfast, McAuley Street	J34467360	Belfast Iron Works
Antrim	Townparks	10233:000:00	Belfast, McAuley Street	J34387363	Spinning Mill
Antrim	Townparks	10234:000:00	Belfast, Garmoyle Street	J34517549	Felt Works
Antrim	Townparks	10236:000:00	Belfast, Hastings Street	J33237441	Iron Works
Antrim	Townparks	10237:000:00	Belfast	J34057546	York Street Foundry
Antrim	Ballygolan	10238:000:00	Belfast, Antrim Road	J33488007	Reservoir
Antrim	Ballygolan	10240:000:00	Belfast	J33078046	Reservoir
Antrim	Greencastle	10241:000:00	Belfast, N of Grays Lane	J33607961	Bleach Mill
Antrim	Low-Wood	10244:000:00	Belfast, W of Antrim Road	J33187858	Quarry
Antrim	Low-Wood	10245:000:00	Belfast, Shore Road	J34247839	Pumping Station
Antrim	Ballygolan	10277:000:00	Belfast	J32908029	Quarry
Antrim	Ballygolan	10278:000:00	Belfast	J33388020	Limekiln
Antrim	Greencastle	10279:000:00	Belfast	J34117927	Limekilns
Antrim	Greencastle	10280:000:00	Belfast	J33347954	Limekiln
Antrim	Greencastle	10281:000:00	Belfast	J33417981	Limekiln
Antrim	Ballyaghagan	10287:000:00	Belfast, Upper Cavehill Road	J32647838	Reservoir
Antrim	Low-Wood	10288:000:00	Belfast, Upper Cavehill Road	J32427875	Quarry
Antrim	Old Park	10289:000:00	Belfast, Carr's Glen	J31567826	Print Works - Flour Mill - Glencar Beetling Mill
Antrim	Ballygolan	10308:000:00	Belfast	J33018021	Reservoir
Antrim	Legoniel	10309:001:00	Belfast, Wolfhill Avenue	J29467755	Wolfhill Bleach Works - Corn Mill
Antrim	Legoniel	10309:002:00	Belfast, Mill Avenue	J29597764	Wolfhill Flax Spinning Mill
Antrim	Legoniel	10309:003:00	Belfast, Mill Avenue	J29677771	Wolfhill Mill
Antrim	Legoniel	10310:002:00	Belfast, off Legoniel Road	J30097762	Limekiln
Antrim	Legoniel	10311:000:00	Belfast, Wofhill Avenue	J29937745	Legoniel Bridge (road over rail)
Antrim	Legoniel	10312:000:00	Belfast, Legoniel Road	J30187737	Mountain Flax Spinning Mills
Antrim	Legoniel	10312:001:00	Belfast, Legoniel Road	J30207731	Gasometer
Antrim	Old Park	10313:000:00	Belfast, Old Westland Road	J325775	Carr's Glen Reservoir
Antrim	Ballysillan Lower	10314:000:00	Belfast, Legoniel Road	J30217717	Legoniel Spinning Mill

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Antrim	Ballysillan Lower	10315:000:00	Belfast, Legoneil Road	J30257713	Ballysillan Flax Spinning Mill
Antrim	Ballysillan Lower / Legoniel	10316:000:00	Belfast, Legoniel Road	J30227707	Legoniel Weaving Factory - Confectionary Works
Antrim	Ballysillan Lower	10317:000:00	Belfast, Legoneil Road	J30327725	Brickworks
Antrim	Legoniel Road	10318:000:00	Belfast	J30667707	Brickworks
Antrim	Ballysillan Lower	10319:001:00	Belfast, Legoniel Road	J30517669	Glenbank Bleach Works
Antrim	Ballysillan Lower	10319:002:00	Belfast, Legoniel Road	J30407674	Beetling Mill
Antrim	Old Park	10320:001:00	Belfast, Westland Road	J32427718	High Service Reservoir
Antrim	Old Park	10320:002:00	Belfast, off Oldpark Terrace	J32217716	Pumping Station
Antrim	Old Park	10322:000:00	Belfast, Oldpark Road	J32157675	Beetling Mill
Antrim	Edenderry	10323:000:00	Belfast, Ardoyne Road	J31457609	Damask Factory
Antrim	Old Park	10324:001:00	Belfast, Jamaica Street	J31997626	Corn Mill
Antrim	Edenderry	10326:000:00	Belfast, Etna Terrace	J31967613	Reservoir
Antrim	Ballysillan Lower	10327:001:00	Belfast, off Somerdale Park	J30937584	Bleach Works
Antrim	Ballysillan Lower	10327:002:00	Belfast, off Somerdale Park	J31017596	Bleach Works
Antrim	Ballysillan Lower	10327:003:00	Belfast, off Somerdale Park	J31007603	Bleach Works
Antrim	Edenderry	10328:000:00	Belfast, Ballygomartin Road	J31097558	Beetling Mill
Antrim	Edenderry	10329:000:00	Belfast, Ballygomartin Road	J31157545	Mill
Antrim	Townparks	10330:001:00	Belfast, Flax Street	J32157595	Highfield Weaving Factory
Antrim	Townparks	10330:002:00	Belfast, Flax Street	J32127588	Prospect Flax Spinning Mills
Antrim	Edenderry	10331:001:00	Belfast, Flax Street	J32027576	Spinning Mill
Antrim	Old Park	10324:002:00	Belfast, Oldpark Road / Havana Street	J32077633	Printing Works - Spinning & Weaving Factory
Antrim	Old Park	10325:000:00	Belfast, Oldpark Road	J32207614	Brickfield - Old Park Brickworks
Antrim	Edenderry	10331:002:00	Belfast, Flax Street	J32017585	Rosebank Weaving Factory
Antrim	Edenderry	10332:000:00	Belfast, Flax Street / Crumlin Road	J31997569	Brookfield Flax Spinning Mills
Antrim	Townparks / Edenderry	10333:000:00	Belfast, Crumlin Road	J32087566	Corn Mill
Antrim	Townparks	10334:000:00	Belfast, Crumlin Road	J32227572	Ewart's Crumlin Road Flax Spinning Mill
Antrim	Edenderry	10335:000:00	Belfast, Crumlin Road	J32097552	Edenderry Flax Spinning Mill
Antrim	Townparks	10336:000:00	Belfast, Crumlin Road / Everton Street	J32417558	Saw Mill
Antrim	Townparks	10337:000:00	Belfast, Ardilea Street	J32337585	Brickfield

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Antrim	Ballymurphy	10338:000:00	Belfast, Ballymagarry Lane	J30317495	Limekiln
Antrim	Edenderry	10339:000:00	Belfast, Ballygomartin Road	J31277515	Parkview Brickworks, Brickfield
Antrim	Edenderry	10340:000:00	Belfast, Ainsworth Avenue	J31657490	Brickworks
Antrim	Edenderry	10341:000:00	Belfast, Esmond Street	J31917483	Limekilns
Antrim	Edenderry	10342:000:00	Belfast, Fingal Street	J31757540	Brickfield
Antrim	Edenderry / Ballymagarry	10343:000:00	Belfast, Ballygomartin Road	J31167538	Bridge
Antrim	Townparks	10344:000:00	Belfast, Sydney Street / Mill Street West	J32117531	Brookfield Spinning Mill - Flour Mill
Antrim	Townparks / Edenderry	10345:001:00	Belfast, Cambrai Street	J32067523	Corn Mill
Antrim	Townparks / Edenderry	10345:002:00	Belfast, Cambrai Street	J32067520	Distillery
Antrim	Edenderry	10345:003:00	Belfast, Cambrai Street	J31997521	Brookfield Weaving Factory, Bleach Works
Antrim	Townparks / Edenderry	10346:000:00	Belfast, Shankill Road	J32037497	Glenwood Mill (Corn & Flour)
Antrim	Townparks	10347:000:00	Belfast, Sydney Street / Tennants Street	J32197530	Brookfield Foundry
Antrim	Townparks	10348:000:00	Belfast, Sydney Street / Silvio Street	J32387526	Belfast Foundry
Antrim	Townparks	10349:000:00	Belfast, Howe Street	J32497522	Brickfield
Antrim	Townparks	10350:000:00	Belfast, Snugville Street	J32507487	Bakery
Antrim	Townparks	10351:000:00	Belfast, Beresford Street	J32657484	Corn Mill
Antrim	Ballymurphy	10352:001:00	Belfast, Ballygomartin Road / Springfield Road	J30327426	Bleach Mill - Whiterock Beetling Works
Antrim	Ballymurphy	10352:002:00	Belfast, Ballygomartin Road	J30257426	Whiterock Bleach Green - Whiterock Beetling Wks - Springhill Dyeing Wks
Antrim	Edenderry	10353:000:00	Belfast, Springhill Road	J31367470	Forth River Brick & Tile Wks - Engineering Wks
Antrim	Edenderry	10354:000:00	Belfast, Springhill Road	J31657458	Brickfield, Brickworks
Antrim	Edenderry	10355:000:00	Belfast, Cupar Street	J31867456	Cupar Street Weaving Factory
Antrim	Edenderry	10356:000:00	Belfast, Mayo Street	J31857469	Doagh Flax Spinning Mill
Antrim	Ballymagarry	10357:000:00	Belfast, Springfield Road	J31287454	Springfield Bleach Works - Franklin Laundry
Antrim	Ballymagarry	10358:000:00	Belfast, Springfield Road	J31427441	Springfield Cotton Factory - Biscuit Factory

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Antrim	Ballymagarry	10359:000:00	Belfast, Springfield Road	J31487440	Beetling Mill
Antrim	Ballymagarry	10360:000:00	Belfast, Forfar Street	J31567436	Thread Mill
Antrim	Edenderry	10361:000:00	Belfast, Forfar Street	J31727432	Britannia Engineering Works - Mineral Water Factory
Antrim	Edenderry	10362:001:00	Belfast, Forfar Street / Springfield Road	J31757422	Albert Foundry
Antrim	Edenderry / Ballymagarry	10362:002:00	Belfast, Forfar Street	J31647423	Albert Foundry
Antrim	Edenderry	10363:000:00	Belfast, Springfield Street	J31857421	Springfield Linen Factory
Antrim	Townparks	10364:000:00	Belfast, Lawnbrook Street	J32127458	Lawnbrook Weaving Factory
Antrim	Townparks	10365:000:00	Belfast, Mountjoy Street	J32217475	Rope Walk
Antrim	Townparks	10366:000:00	Belfast, Lawnbrook Avenue	J32127473	Rope Walk
Antrim	Townparks	10367:000:00	Belfast, Wilton Square	J32327473	Starch Works
Antrim	Edenderry	10368:000:00	Belfast, Bombay Street	J32057444	Ice House
Antrim	Edenderry	10369:001:00	Belfast, Clonard Street	J32117416	Millfort Flax Spinning, Weaving & Finishing Works
Antrim	Edenderry	10369:002:00	Belfast, Springfield Road	J32047409	Millfort Flax Spinning Mill - Blackstaff Flax Spinning & Weaving Mill
Antrim	Edenderry	10370:000:00	Belfast, Clonard Street	J32237420	Clonard Flax Spinning Mill
Antrim	Townparks	10373:000:00	Belfast, Shankill Road / Conway Street	J32497479	Gasometer
Antrim	Townparks	10374:000:00	Belfast, Nos.5-15 North Howard Street	J32567451	Falls Foundry - Engineering Works
Antrim	Townparks	10375:001:00	Belfast, Northumberland Street	J32607446	New Northern Spinning & Weaving Factory
Antrim	Townparks	10375:002:00	Belfast, Northumberland Street	J32677447	Falls Weaving Factory - New Northern Spinning & Weaving Factory
Antrim	Edenderry	10376:000:00	Belfast, North Howard Street	J32507435	Flax Spinning Mill
Antrim	Edenderry	10377:001:00	Belfast, Conway Street	J32487430	Conway Mill (Flax Spinning)
Antrim	Edenderry	10377:002:00	Belfast, Conway Street	J32467430	Linen Weaving Factory, Spinning Mill
Antrim	Edenderry	10378:000:00	Belfast, Falls Road / Conway Street	J32507423	Flax Spinning Mill
Antrim	Edenderry	10379:000:00	Belfast, North Howard Street	J32547429	Upper Falls Flax Spinning Mill - Forth River Mills (Flax Spinning)
Antrim	Edenderry	10380:000:00	Belfast, Falls Road / North Howard Street	J32637428	Falls Flax Spinning Mill
Antrim	Edenderry	10381:000:00	Belfast, Northumberland Street	J32707439	Falls Road Flax Spinning Mill
Antrim	Edenderry	10382:000:00	Belfast, Craig Street	J32667440	Flax Spinning Mill

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Antrim	Edenderry	10384:000:00	Belfast, Springfield Avenue / Road	J31937406	Bakery
Antrim	Edenderry	10385:000:00	Belfast, W of Springfield Road	J31987390	Brickworks
Antrim	Edenderry	10386:000:00	Belfast, Springfield Road / Clonard Street	J32127409	Brickfield
Antrim	Townparks	10388:000:00	Belfast, Roden Street	J32547366	Mulhouse Works (Weaving & Finishing)
Antrim	Townparks	10387:000:00	Belfast, Falls Road	J32417408	Clonard Foundry
Antrim	Malone Upper	10392:000:00	Belfast, Stockmans Lane	J31517085	Bridge (road over rail)
Antrim	Dunmurry	10394:000:00	Belfast, off Lisburn Road	J30146898	Gasworks
Antrim	Malone Upper	10395:000:00	Belfast, Newforge Lane	J32876936	Newforge Finishing Wks - Lagan Clog Wks - Newforge Factory
Antrim	Ballymurphy	10399:001:00	Belfast, Whiterock Road	J30507318	Beetling Mill
Antrim	Ballymurphy	10399:002:00	Belfast, off Whiterock Road	J30467326	Glenalina Bleach Works
Antrim	Ballymurphy	10399:003:00	Belfast, off Whiterock Road	J30347326	Beetling Mill
Antrim	Townparks	10400:000:00	Belfast, Broadway	J31997332	Weaving Fty - Broadway Wks (Spinning & Weaving) - Broadway Damask Wks
Antrim	Townparks	10401:000:00	Belfast, Broadway	J31987307	Reservoir
Antrim	Ballymurphy	10402:000:00	Belfast, Falls Road	J31637329	Dye Works - Willow Bank Bleach & Dye Wks - Globe Laundry
Antrim	Ballymurphy / Townparks	10403:000:00	Belfast, Falls Road / Clowney Water	J31707341	Clowney Bridge (road over river)
Antrim	Ballymurphy	10404:000:00	Belfast, Donegall Road	J31717299	Ulster Match Works
Antrim	Ballymurphy	10405:000:00	Belfast, Beechmount Parade	J31627347	Brickworks
Antrim	Malone Lower	10407:000:00	Belfast, Milner Street	J32387339	Grosvenor Finishing Works
Antrim	Malone Lower	10408:000:00	Belfast, Empire Drive	J32537322	Richview Brickworks
Antrim	Malone Lower	10409:000:00	Belfast, Distillery Street	J32737335	Royal Irish Distillery
Antrim	Malone Lower	10410:000:00	Belfast, Rydalmer Street	J32407321	Boyne Bridge Works - Clothing Factory
Antrim	Malone Lower	10411:000:00	Belfast, Donegall Road / Nubia Street	J32397305	Star Factory - Clothing Factory
Antrim	Malone Lower	10412:000:00	Belfast, Kitchner Street / Nubia Street	J32437302	Bakery
Antrim	Ballymurphy	10414:000:00	Belfast, Falls Road	J31107263	Dye & Print Works - Milltown Works (Flax & Hemp)
Antrim	Ballymurphy	10415:000:00	Belfast, off Falls Road	J31197260	Quarry
Antrim	Malone Lower	10417:001:00	Belfast, Tates Avenue	J32317259	Bakery

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Antrim	Malone Lower	10417:002:00	Belfast, Tates Avenue	J32317257	Sheet Metal Works
Antrim	Malone Lower	10418:000:00	Belfast, off Mowhar Street	J32127165	Cranmore Brick & Tile Works
Antrim	Malone Lower	10419:000:00	Belfast, Donegall Avenue	J32307243	Brickfield
Antrim	Malone Lower	10420:000:00	Belfast, Lisburn Road	J32287173	Bakery
Antrim	Townparks	10422:000:00	Belfast, Ardilea Street	J32367599	Bakery
Antrim	Townparks	10423:000:00	Belfast, Byron Street	J32457570	Bakery
Antrim	Ballymagarry / Edenderry	10424:000:00	Belfast, Springfield Road	J31377456	Bridge
Antrim	Ballymurphy	10425:000:00	Belfast, Springfield Road	J30887399	Ballymurphy Brickworks
Antrim	Ballymagarry	10426:000:00	Belfast, Springfield Road	J31127403	Clonard Brickworks - Clay Pit
Antrim	Ballymagarry	10427:000:00	Belfast, Springfield Road	J31127403	British Asphalt & Bitumen Works
Antrim	Ballymurphy	10428:000:00	Belfast, off Clowney Street	J31407366	Clowney Brickworks
Antrim	Ballymagarry	10429:000:00	Belfast, off Springfield Road	J31667384	Falls Brickworks - Clay Pit
Antrim	Ballymurphy	10430:000:00	Belfast, Beechmount Avenue	J31687366	Bakery
Antrim	Ballymurphy / Malone Lower	10431:000:00	Belfast, Donegall Road / Glenmachan Street	J32027294	Donegall Road Weaving Factory
Antrim	Ballymurphy	10432:000:00	Belfast, Donegall Road	J31867294	Factory
Antrim	Malone Lower	10433:000:00	Belfast, Rydalmere Street	J32447320	Flax Spinning Mill
Antrim	Malone Lower	10434:000:00	Belfast, Donegall Road	J32557315	Richview Jam Factory
Antrim	Ballymurphy	10435:000:00	Belfast, off Ballygomartin Road	J30407488	Quarry
Antrim	Edenderry	10437:000:00	Belfast, Ladbroke Street	J31617593	Brickfield
Antrim	Townparks	10438:000:00	Belfast, Crumlin Road	J32227549	Quarry
Antrim	Ballymurphy	10440:000:00	Belfast, Falls Road	J30737275	Falls Bleach Works
Antrim	Malone Lower	10442:000:00	Belfast, off Lisburn Road	J32497167	Brickfield
Antrim / Down	Malone Upper / Ballylesson	10445:000:00	Belfast	J32066744	Footbridge
Antrim / Down	Ballynavally / Malone Upper	10454:000:00	Belfast, Malone Road	J32516905	Shaws Bridge
Antrim / Down	Malone Lower / Galwally	10455:000:00	Belfast, Lockview Road	J34097091	Flood Gate, Footbridge
Antrim	Malone Upper	10456:000:00	Belfast, Deramore Park	J33447038	Lesters Dam / Basin
Antrim	Malone Lower	10458:000:00	Belfast, Lockview Road	J33977098	Asphalt Works
Antrim	Malone Lower	10459:000:00	Belfast, Lockview Road	J33967091	Paper Mill

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Down	Queens Island	10485:000:00	Belfast Harbour, East Twin Island	J36187631	East Twin Power Station
Down	Ballymacarrett Intake	10486:001:00	Belfast, Queens Road	J35127492	Engineering Works (Harland & Wolff)
Down	Ballymacarrett Intake	10486:002:00	Belfast, Queens Road	J35007485	Abercorn Engineering Works (Harland & Wolff)
Down	Queens Island	10486:003:00	Belfast, Queens Road	J34867501	Abercorn Basin, Slipways & Hamilton Graving Dock (Harland & Wolff)
Down	Ballymacarrett Intake	10486:004:00	Belfast, Queens Road	J35227507	Engineering Works
Down	Queens Island	10486:005:00	Belfast, Queens Road	J35207534	Harland & Wolff Administration Block
Down	Ballymacarrett Intake	10486:006:00	Belfast, Queens Road	J35247518	Electricity Generating Station (Harland & Wolff)
Down	Queens Island	10486:008:00	Belfast, Queens Road	J35207549	Shipyard - Harland & Wolff North Yard
Down	Queens Island	10486:009:00	Belfast, Queens Road	J35037544	Shipbuilding Works (Harland & Wolff)
Down	Queens Island	10486:010:00	Belfast, Queens Road	J35547595	Alexandra Graving Dock (Harland & Wolff)
Down	Queens Island	10486:011:00	Belfast, Queens Road	J35377575	Shipbuilding Yard
Down	Queens Island	10486:012:00	Belfast, Queens Road	J35617606	Thompson Pump House (Belfast Harbour)
Down	Queens Island	10486:013:00	Belfast, Queens Road	J35667613	Thompson Graving Dock (Belfast Harbour)
Down	Ballymacarrett Intake	10486:014:00	Belfast, Connsbank Road	J36117536	Musgrave Shipyard - Harland & Wolff East Yard
Down	Queens Island	10486:015:00	Belfast, Queens Road	J36207679	Graving Dock - Belfast Dry Dock
Down	Queens Island	10486:016:00	Belfast, Queens Road	J35607589	Ship Building Works
Antrim	Queens Island	10486:017:00	Belfast Harbour, E of Victoria Channel	J35277574	Victoria Wharf
Down	Ballymacarrett Intake	10487:000:00	Belfast, East Road / Connswater Road	J36107495	Oil Depot
Down	Ballymacarrett	10488:000:00	Belfast, Severn Street	J36097460	Victoria Cotton & Linen Weaving Factory
Down	Ballymacarrett Intake	10489:000:00	Belfast, Sydenham Road	J35427477	Saw Mill
Down	Ballymacarrett Intake	10490:000:00	Belfast, Sydenham Road	J35487477	Saw Mill
Down	Ballymacarrett	10492:000:00	Belfast, Loughview Street	J355746	Felt Works

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Down	Ballymacarrett Intake	10494:000:00	Belfast, Sydenham Road	J35197477	Copper Works
Down	Ballymacarrett Intake	10495:000:00	Belfast, Sydenham Road	J35057475	Saw Mill
Down	Ballymacarrett Intake	10496:000:00	Belfast, Sydenham Road	J34977474	Copper Works
Down	Ballymacarrett Intake	10497:000:00	Belfast, off Sydenham Road	J34927485	Electric Light Station
Down	Ballymacarrett Intake	10498:000:00	Belfast, Sydenham Road	J34877479	Engineering Works
Down	Ballymacarrett Intake	10499:000:00	Belfast, off Sydenham Road	J34737491	Brass Foundry
Down	Ballymacarrett	10501:000:00	Belfast, Middlepath Street	J34927455	Felt Works
Down	Ballymacarrett	10502:000:00	Belfast, Middlepath Street	J34837453	Vitriol Works - Chemical Works
Down	Ballymacarrett	10503:000:00	Belfast, Middlepath Street / Dalton Street	J34787446	Engineering Works
Down	Ballymacarrett	10504:000:00	Belfast, Middlepath Street / Dalton Street	J34737444	Queens Bridge Saw Mills - Saw Mills
Down	Ballymacarrett Intake / Strandtown / Victoria Park	10507:000:00	Belfast, East Road, Sydenham By-Pass	J36557503	Connswater Bridge
Down	Ballymacarrett	10508:000:00	Belfast, Severn Street	J36507453	Bottle Works - Irish Distillery - Conswater Distilleries - Gallahers Bonded Warehouse
Down	Ballymacarrett	10509:000:00	Belfast, Bridge End	J34527431	Union Foundry (Iron)
Down	Ballymacarrett	10510:000:00	Belfast, Greggs Quay	J34567427	Queens Bridge Pumping Station
Down	Ballymacarrett	10511:000:00	Belfast, Rotterdam Street	J34647425	Ice Factory
Down	Ballymacarrett	10512:000:00	Belfast, Laganview Street	J34697423	Riverside Corn Mill
Down	Ballymacarrett	10516:000:00	Belfast, Short Strand	J35047429	Chemical Works - Galvanising Works
Down	Ballymacarrett	10518:000:00	Belfast, Short Strand	J35057415	Lagan Felt Works
Down	Ballymacarrett	10519:000:00	Belfast, Mountpottinger Road	J35197414	Ulster Galvanising Works
Down	Ballymacarrett	10521:000:00	Belfast, Mountpottinger Road	J35087436	Mountpottinger Foundry (Iron & Brass)
Down	Ballymacarrett	10523:000:00	Belfast, Madrid Street / Templemore Avenue	J35587403	St. Ann's Iron Works

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Down	Ballymacarrett	10524:000:00	Belfast, Baskin Street	J35847426	Bakery
Down	Ballymacarrett	10525:000:00	Belfast, Chamberlain Street	J35917427	Iron Foundry
Down	Ballymacarrett	10526:000:00	Belfast, Gawn Street	J36057440	Granville Bakery
Down	Ballymacarrett	10527:001:00	Belfast, Newtownards Road	J36137434	Strand Spinning Mills (Linen)
Down	Ballymacarrett	10527:002:00	Belfast, Newtownards Road	J36137434	Felt & Asphalt Works - Weaving Sheds
Down	Ballymacarrett	10528:000:00	Belfast, Templemore Street	J36127404	Connswater Spinning Fty - Avoneil Distillery - Bonded Warehouse
Down	Ballymacarrett	10529:000:00	Belfast, Beersbridge Road	J36057352	Creamery
Down	Ballymacarrett	10530:000:00	Belfast, Beersbridge Road	J36037340	Brickworks
Down	Ballymaconaghy	10531:000:00	Belfast, Castlereagh Road	J36187313	Loopbridge Flax Spinning Mill - Loopbridge Printing Works
Down	Ballymacarrett	10532:000:00	Belfast, Redcar Street	J35837308	Castlereagh Laundry
Down	Ballynafoy	10533:000:00	Belfast, Ravenhill Avenue	J35567284	Mineral Water Works
Down	Ballynafoy	10534:000:00	Belfast, Ravenhill Avenue	J35497285	Engineering Works - Devonshire Laundry
Down	Ballynafoy	10535:000:00	Belfast, Millar Street	J35417285	Jam Factory
Down	Ballynafoy	10536:001:00	Belfast, Ravenhill Avenue / Federation Street	J35317295	Co-Op Belfast Bakery
Down	Ballynafoy	10536:002:00	Belfast, Ravenhill Avenue / Federation Street	J35337287	Jam Factory
Down	Ballynafoy	10536:003:00	Belfast, Federation Street	J35277283	Co-Op Dairy
Down	Ballynafoy	10536:004:00	Belfast, Millar Street	J35407276	Co-Op Meat Processing
Down	Ballynafoy	10538:000:00	Belfast, Ravenhill Avenue	J35187301	Volt Works (Electrical & Engineering)
Down	Ballymacarrett	10539:000:00	Belfast, London Road	J35317320	Loopbridge Weaving Factory
Down	Ballymacarrett	10540:000:00	Belfast, Ormeau Embankment	J34877348	Saw Mill
Down	Ballymacarrett	10541:000:00	Belfast, Ballarat Street	J34827358	Paper Bag Factory
Down	Ballymacarrett	10542:001:00	Belfast, Ravenhill Road	J35067375	Lagan Iron Foundry
Down	Ballymacarrett	10542:002:00	Belfast, Ravenhill Road	J34957374	Lagan Foundry - Lagan Engine Wks - Lagan Building Wks
Down	Ballymacarrett	10543:000:00	Belfast, Ravenhill Road	J35117367	Royal Bakery
Down	Ballymacarrett	10544:000:00	Belfast, Ravenhill Road	J35107375	Baltic Saw Mill
Down	Ballymaconaghy	10545:000:00	Belfast, Castlereagh Road	J36177300	Brickfield
Down	Ballymacarrett	10546:000:00	Belfast, Ravenhill Road	J35107379	Ravenhill Iron Works

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Down	Ballymacarrett	10547:001:00	Belfast, Ravenhill Road	J34907363	Vitriol Works - Lagan Tow Works - Cromac Distillery
Down	Ballymacarrett	10547:002:00	Belfast, Ravenhill Road	J35007366	Cromac Brewery
Down	Ballymacarrett / Ballyhackamore	10548:000:00	Belfast, Newtownards Road	J36357423	New Bridge - Connswater Bridge
Down	Ballymacarrett	10549:001:00	Belfast, Albertbridge Road	J36157407	Belfast Rope Works
Down	Ballyhackamore	10549:002:00	Belfast, East Bread Street	J36257398	Belfast Rope Works
Down	Ballyhackamore	10549:003:00	Belfast, East Bread Street	J36437395	Belfast Rope Works
Down	Ballymacarrett / Ballyhackamore	10549:004:00	Belfast, Newtownards Road	J36237405	Bridge (road over river)
Down	Ballymacarrett / Ballyhackamore	10549:005:00	Belfast, Newtownards Road	J36277411	Bridge
Down	Ballymacarrett / Ballyhackamore	10549:006:00	Belfast, Newtownards Road	J36317416	Bridge
Down	Ballyhackamore	10550:000:00	Belfast, East Bread Street	J36387416	Inglis Bakery - Bakery / Biscuit Factory
Down	Ballyhackamore	10551:001:00	Belfast, Beersbridge Road	J36427368	Owen O'Corkl Mills (Flax & Jute)
Down	Ballyhackamore	10551:002:00	Belfast, Beersbridge Road	J36297370	Mill (textile)
Down	Ballyhackamore	10551:003:00	Belfast, Beersbridge Road	J36267368	Mill (textile)
Down	Ballymacarrett	10553:000:00	Belfast, Beersbridge Road	J36367355	Beer's Bridge (road over river)
Down	Ballymacarrett	10554:001:00	Belfast, Grove Street / Fashode Street	J36267336	Grove Weaving Factory
Down	Ballymacarrett	10554:002:00	Belfast, Grove Street East	J36357336	New Spinning Fty - Grove Mill (Flax & Tow Spinning)
Down	Ballymaconaghy / Ballyrushboy	10555:000:00	Belfast, Castlereagh Street	J36317293	Loop Bridge (road over river)
Down	Multyhogy	10556:000:00	Belfast	J37337317	Corn Mill
Down	Ballynafoy	10557:000:00	Belfast, Ormeau Embankment	J34207229	Steel Works
Down	Ballynafoy	10558:001:00	Belfast, Ormeau Road / Ava Avenue	J34517208	Ormeau Bakery
Down	Ballynafoy	10558:002:00	Belfast, Ava Avenue	J34397215	Ormeau Bakery
Down	Ballynafoy	10570:000:00	Belfast, Annadale Embankment	J34127207	Hay Park Brickworks
Down	Ballynafoy	10571:000:00	Belfast	J35077224	Brickfield
Down	Ballynafoy	10573:000:00	Belfast, Ravenhill Road	J35277270	Brickworks
Down	Ballyhackamore	10574:000:00	Belfast, East Bread Street	J36227389	Bloomfield Factory (Linen)
Down	Ballycloghan	10575:000:00	Belfast, Knock Road	J38647346	Knock Bridge (road over river)

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Down	Ballymacarrett	10578:000:00	Belfast, Clara Street	J36057347	Windmill
Down	Ballymacarrett	10579:000:00	Belfast, Templemore Street	J35967363	Brickfield
Down	Ballynafoy	10580:000:00	Belfast, Ava Street	J34327196	Ormeau Brickworks
Down	Ballymacarrett	10582:000:00	Belfast, Bright Street	J35957419	Brickfield
Down	Ballymacarrett	10583:000:00	Belfast, Chemical Street	J35187431	Rope Walk
Down	Ballymacarrett	10584:000:00	Belfast, Albertbridge Road	J35117392	Brickfield
Down	Ballymacarrett	10586:000:00	Belfast, Templemore Avenue	J35697382	Windmill
Down	Strandtown	10587:000:00	Belfast, Belmont Church Road	J38047444	Brickfield
Down	Ballymacarrett	10588:000:00	Belfast, Bridge End	J34937438	Glass Works
Down	Ballymacarrett	10589:000:00	Belfast, Queens Quay	J34637452	Salt Works
Down	Ballymacarrett	10590:000:00	Belfast, Scrabo Street	J34867457	Rope Walk
Down	Ballymacarrett	10591:000:00	Belfast, Bridge End	J34787443	Chemical Works
Down	Ballymacarrett	10592:000:00	Belfast, Bridge End	J34827439	Pottery
Down	Ballymacarrett	10594:000:00	Belfast, Middlepath Street	J34637449	Oil & Corn Mills
Down	Ballymacarrett	10595:000:00	Belfast, Scrabo Street	J34717454	Limekilns
Down	Ballymacarrett	10596:000:00	Belfast, Scrabo Street	J34727454	Felt Manufactory
Down	Ballymacarrett	10597:000:00	Belfast, Scrabo Street	J34737454	Limekilns
Down	Ballymacarrett	10598:000:00	Belfast, Middlepath Street	J34727444	Chemical & Manure Works
Down	Ballymacarrett	10600:000:00	Belfast, Sheriff Street	J35177434	Rope Walk
Down	Ballymacarrett Intake	10603:000:00	Belfast, Sydenham Road	J34987487	Ulster Iron Works
Down	Ballynafoy	10604:000:00	Belfast, off Ravenhill Avenue	J35227298	Ravenhill Brick & Tile Works
Down	Ballymacarrett	10605:000:00	Belfast, Woodstock Road	J35507355	Oil & Colour Works
Down	Ballymacarrett	10606:000:00	Belfast, Walmer Street	J34367178	Ulster Brickworks
Down	Ballymacarrett	10608:000:00	Belfast, Ravenhill Road	J35007387	Limekilns
Down	Ballymaghan	10609:000:00	Belfast, Old Holywood Road	J38837557	Kennel Bridge (road over stream)
Down	Ballymaghan	10610:000:00	Belfast	J39347583	Quarry
Down	Ballymaghan	10611:000:00	Belfast	J39477579	Quarry
Down	Ballymaghan	10612:000:00	Belfast	J39417568	Quarry
Down	Knock	10614:000:00	Belfast	J38677333	Corn & Logwood Mill
Antrim	Malone Lower	10634:000:00	Belfast, off Lockview Road	J34157100	Glue Works
Antrim	Townparks	10639:000:00	Belfast, Linenhall Street / Franklin Street	J33837381	Linen Warehouse

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Antrim	Townparks	10640:000:00	Belfast, No.28 Bedford Street	J33777381	Linen Warehouse
Antrim	Townparks	10641:000:00	Belfast, Donegall Square North	J33857411	Robinson & Cleaver Linen Warehouse
Antrim	Townparks	10642:000:00	Belfast, Donegall Square North	J33897412	Linen Shop / Warehouse (Richardsons)
Antrim	Townparks	10643:000:00	Belfast, Nos.36-38 Victoria Street	J34217440	Seed Warehouse
Antrim	Townparks	10644:000:00	Belfast, Clifton Street	J33577510	Poor House (Hand Cotton Manufacturer)
Antrim	Townparks	10645:000:00	Belfast, Nos.16-18 Donegall Square North	J33737409	Linen Warehouse
Down	Ballymacarrett	10649:000:00	Belfast, Connswater Street	J36357427	Industrial Premises (Furniture Works ?)
Down	Ballymacarrett	10651:000:00	Belfast, Newtownards Road	J36087438	Warehouse
Down	Ballymacarrett	10652:000:00	Belfast, Mersey Street	J36557459	Bridge (road over river)
Down	Ballymacarrett	10653:000:00	Belfast, Ormeau Embankment	J34807354	Factory
Down	Ballymacarrett	10654:001:00	Belfast, Ravenhill Road	J35007384	Victor Coates Lagan Foundry
Down	Ballymacarrett	10654:002:00	Belfast, Ravenhill Road	J35007393	Dixon & Campbell Building Works
Antrim	Townparks	10657:000:00	Belfast, Amelia Street	J33647375	Linen Factory
Antrim	Townparks	10658:000:00	Belfast, Nos.51-53 McAuley Street	J34317359	Millin & Rankin, Mineral Water Manufacturers
Antrim	Townparks	10659:000:00	Belfast, Nos.26-28 Chichester Street	J34127414	Belfast Coach Factory
Antrim	Townparks	10660:000:00	Belfast, Nos.1-5 Victoria Square	J34087417	Cantrell & Cochrane's Aerated Water Manufacturers
Antrim	Townparks	10661:000:00	Belfast, Nos. 7-19 William Street South	J34037419	Ross's Aerated Water Works
Antrim	Townparks	10663:000:00	Belfast, No.1 Donegall Place	J33787427	Anderson & McAuley Linen Warehouse
Antrim	Townparks	10664:000:00	Belfast, No.1 May Street	J33957393	Cambric Handkerchief, Linen Manufacturers & Bleachers
Antrim	Townparks	10665:000:00	Belfast, Broughan Street	J34207559	Fisher's Wagon Works
Antrim	Townparks	10667:000:00	Belfast, Castle Place	J33717430	Linen Shop - Bank Buildings
Antrim	Malone Lower	10668:000:00	Belfast, Great Victoria Street	J33607349	Grattan's Aerated Water Manufactory
Antrim	Townparks	10669:000:00	Belfast, Franklin Street	J33967386	Franklin Steam Laundry
Antrim	Townparks	10670:000:00	Belfast, No.12 Rosemary Street	J33927442	McHugh's Shirt Factory
Antrim	Townparks	10671:000:00	Belfast, Clifton Street	J33537503	Millar & Co. Ltd. Confectionery & Preserve Manufacturers

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Antrim	Townparks	10672:000:00	Belfast, Fountain Street	J33717425	William Coates & Son, Foundry & Engineering Works
Antrim	Townparks	10673:000:00	Belfast, North Queen Street	J33677513	Mulryne's Coach Building Works
Antrim	Malone Lower	10674:000:00	Belfast, Alfred Street / Clarence Street	J34007373	Linen Finishing Building
Antrim	Townparks	10675:000:00	Belfast, Chapel Lane	J33607433	Electricity Generating Station
Antrim	Townparks	10677:000:00	Belfast, Alfred Street	J33997387	Harden's Linen Factory
Antrim	Townparks	10678:000:00	Belfast, Nos.114-126 Cromac Street	J34187365	William Corry, Aerated Water Works
Antrim	Townparks	10679:000:00	Belfast, Great Victoria Street	J33597375	William Cleland Print Works
Antrim	Townparks	10682:000:00	Belfast, Donegall Square South	J33917392	Weaving Co. Offices / Warehouse
Antrim	Townparks	10683:000:00	Belfast, Bedford Street	J33837385	Linen Warehouse / Offices
Antrim	Low-Wood Intake	10684:000:00	Belfast, Herdman Channel Road	J35707737	Richardsons Chemical Works
Antrim	Townparks	10685:000:00	Belfast, McCaughey Road	J35807689	Grain Silo
Antrim	Townparks	10687:000:00	Belfast, Dufferin Road	J35077601	Workman Clark Ltd. Ship Building Yard
Antrim	Townparks	10688:001:00	Belfast, Dufferin Road	J34827593	Grain Silo
Antrim	Townparks	10688:002:00	Belfast, Dufferin Road	J34687586	Grain Silo
Antrim	Townparks	10689:000:00	Belfast, McCaughey Road	J35327644	West Twin Electricity Generating Station
Down	Ballymacarrett Intake	10691:000:00	Belfast, Sydenham Road	J35367476	Engineering Works
Antrim	Malone Lower	10693:000:00	Belfast, No.6 Dublin Road	J33747355	Engineering Works
Antrim	Townparks	10695:000:00	Belfast, Victoria Square	J34107421	Whiskey Warehouse
Down	Townparks	10696:000:00	Belfast, Nos.19-21 Scrabo Street	J34687452	Coal Store
Antrim	Townparks	10750:000:00	Belfast, Donegall Square South	J33737391	Ewing, Sons & Co. Linen Offices
Antrim	Townparks	10751:000:00	Belfast, Stewart Street	J34607385	Abattoir (Belfast Corporation)
Antrim	Townparks	10753:000:00	Belfast, Royal Avenue	J33787445	Belfast City & District Water Commissioners Offices
Antrim	Townparks	10754:000:00	Belfast, Queens Street	J33617425	Electrical Engineering Works (British Cables Ltd)
Antrim	Townparks	10755:000:00	Belfast, Church Lane	J34087435	Gregg, Sons & Phoenix Foundry
Antrim	Townparks	10756:000:00	Belfast, Pottingers Entry	J34047437	Anderson's Window Blind Manufactory
Antrim	Townparks	10757:000:00	Belfast, Montgomery Street	J34057403	Jamison & Topping Coach Builders

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Antrim	Townparks	10758:000:00	Belfast, Ann Street	J34037429	Balmer's Leather Warehouse
Antrim	Townparks	10759:000:00	Belfast, North Street	J33667465	Gardners Bakery
Antrim	Townparks	10761:000:00	Belfast, Rosemary Street	J33817442	Johnston's Umbrella Manufactory
Antrim	Townparks	10762:000:00	Belfast, Rosemary Street	J33807441	Thomson's Watch & Clock Manufactory
Down	Ballymacarrett	10763:000:00	Belfast, Mount Pottinger Road	J35117431	Collar & Cuff Manufacturers
Down	Ballynafoy	10764:000:00	Belfast, No.7 Elgin Street	J34297228	Machine Makers & Engineering
Antrim	Malone Lower	10765:000:00	Belfast, Donegall Road / Glenmachan Street	J32097303	Building Works
Antrim	Malone Lower	10766:000:00	Belfast, Lisburn Road	J31887121	Mineral Water Works
Antrim	Ballymagarry	10767:000:00	Belfast, Springfield Road	J31127427	Engineering (Building ?) Works
Antrim	Townparks	10769:000:00	Belfast, Whitla Street / Nelson Street	J34437561	Headling Sheds (?)
Antrim	Townparks	10770:000:00	Belfast, Donegall Street	J33897459	Brookfield Linen - Offices & Warehouse ?
Antrim	Townparks	10772:000:00	Belfast, Talbot Street	J33977467	Distillers & Wine Merchants
Antrim	Townparks	10773:000:00	Belfast, Browns Square	J33317464	Hackle, Gill & Flax, Hemp & Jute Manufacturers
Antrim	Townparks	10775:000:00	Belfast, Corporation Square	J34157479	Distillery / Brewery
Antrim	Townparks	10776:000:00	Belfast, Great Patrick Street	J34137483	Engineering Works
Antrim	Townparks	10777:000:00	Belfast, High Street	J34187447	Quay
Antrim	Malone Lower	10778:000:00	Belfast, Bedford Street	J33777361	Handkerchief, Fancy Linen & Blouse Manufacturers
Antrim	Townparks	10779:000:00	Belfast, College Street	J33707415	The Irish Linen House
Antrim	Townparks	10780:000:00	Belfast, Bedford Street / James Street South	J33737388	Wolfhill Spinning Company - Town Office
Antrim	Townparks	10781:000:00	Belfast, Wellington Place	J33637408	Northern Linen Company
Antrim	Townparks	10782:000:00	Belfast, Donegall Square West	J33727395	Flax Spinners, Linen Manufacturers
Antrim	Townparks	10783:000:00	Belfast, Murray Street	J33467395	The Belfast Linen Handkerchief Company
Antrim	Townparks	10784:000:00	Belfast, Queen Street	J33597419	Belfast Corporation Gas Department Showrooms
Antrim	Townparks	10785:000:00	Belfast, Ann Street	J34257433	Printers
Antrim	Townparks	10786:000:00	Belfast, Victoria Street	J34187423	Seedman

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Antrim	Townparks	10787:000:00	Belfast, Smithfield	J33637438	Machinery Stores & Furniture Warehouse
Antrim	Townparks	10788:000:00	Belfast, Amelia Street	J33657376	Handkerchief Manufacturers & Merchants
Antrim	Townparks / Malone Lower	10789:000:00	Belfast, Linenhall Street	J33867364	Linen Manufacturers
Antrim	Townparks	10790:000:00	Belfast, Franklin Street	J33707383	Letter Press Printers, Lithographers, Bookbinders & Account Bookmakers
Down	Ballymacarrett	10791:000:00	Belfast, Beersbridge Road / Abetta Parade	J36427351	Footbridge - Conn O'Neills Bridge
Antrim	Townparks	10794:000:00	Belfast, Winetavern Street	J33627463	Clay Pipe Manufactory
Antrim	Malone Upper	02680:045:00	Lagan Canal	J31986752	Lock
Antrim	Malone Upper	02680:046:00	Lagan Canal	J31966745	Lock House
Antrim	Malone Upper	02680:048:00	Lagan Canal	J31566707	Ballydrain Lock
Antrim	Malone Upper	02680:049:00	Lagan Canal	J31356686	Chimney Bridge
Antrim	Old Forge / Malone Upper	02680:052:00	Lagan Canal	J30616716	Bridge site
Antrim	Skegoneill	10019:000:00	Belfast, Duncrue Street	J34547621	Main Drainage Pumping Station No.1
Down	Ballymacarrett	10514:000:00	Belfast, Short Strand	J34877420	Sirocco Engineering Works
Antrim	Townparks	10676:000:00	Belfast, Clarence Street	J33987378	Dunville & Co. Bonded Warehouse
Antrim	Malone Lower	02680:078:00	Lagan Canal	J33997125	Lock
Antrim	Malone Upper	00062:199:00	GNR Main Line Belfast - Border	J31437084	Balmoral Station
Antrim	Malone Upper	00062:200:00	GNR Main Line Belfast - Border	J31497087	Bridge (rail over road)
Antrim	Malone Lower	00062:201:00	GNR Main Line Belfast - Border	J31707105	Bridge (rail over road)
Antrim	Ballyfinaghy	00062:202:00	GNR Main Line Belfast - Border	J30247023	Bridge (road over rail)
Antrim	Malone Lower	00062:208:00	GNR Main Line Belfast - Border	J32257196	Adelaide & Windsor Railway Station
Antrim	Malone Lower	00062:209:00	GNR Main Line Belfast - Border	J32447259	Railway Bridge (road over rail)
Down	Sydenham Intake	10648:000:00		J37197607	Shorts Complex
Antrim	Belfast	00062:211:00	GNR Main Line Belfast - Border	J32667311	Blackstaff Bridge - Donegall Road Bridge
Antrim	Townparks (Belfast), Great Victoria Street	00062:212:00	GNR Main Line Belfast - Border	J33427372	GNR Terminus - Great Victoria Street Station

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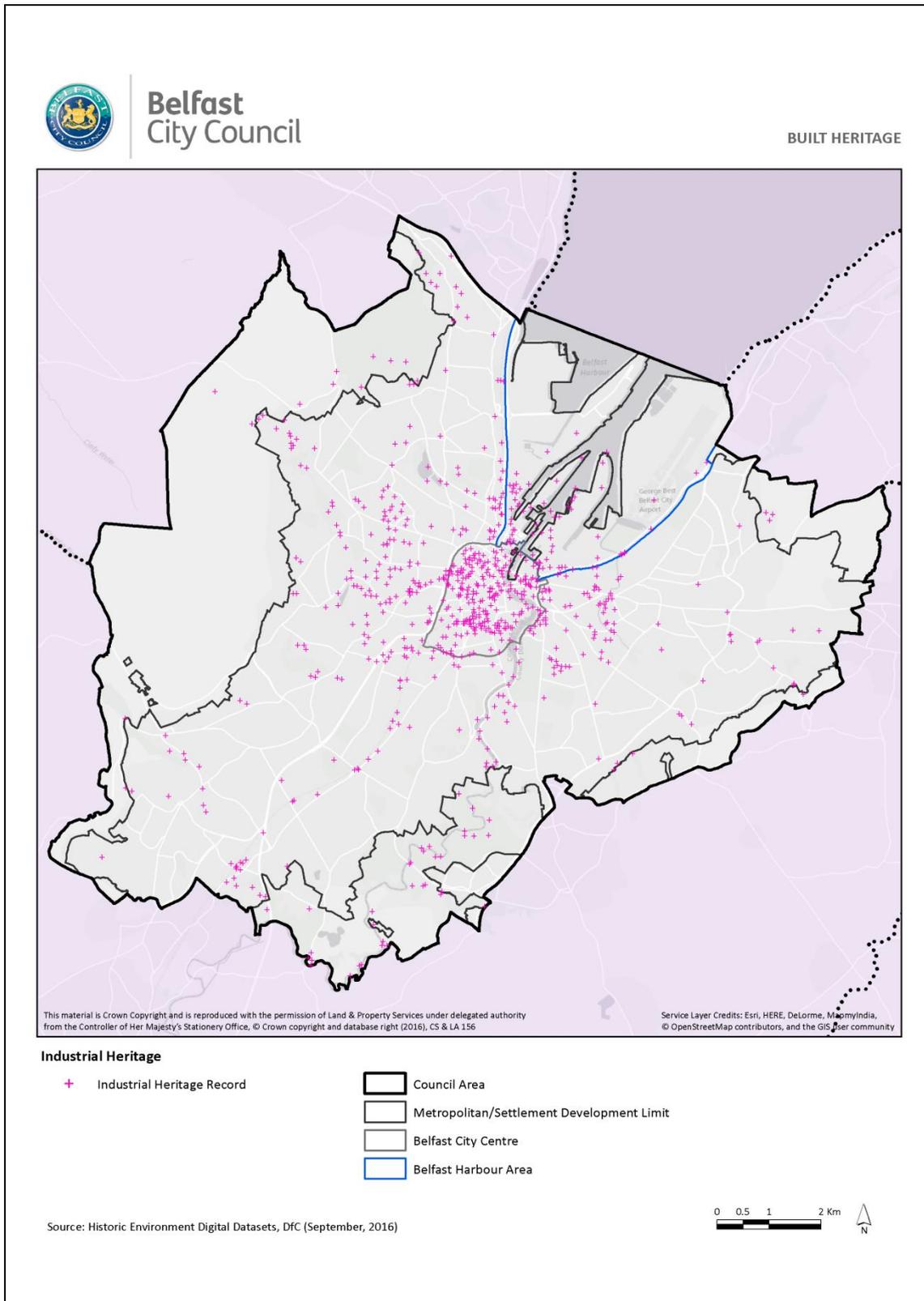
Antrim	Townparks (Belfast), Grosvenor Road	00062:213:00	GNR Main Line Belfast - Border	J33107375	GNR Goods Sheds
Antrim	Townparks (Belfast)	00062:214:00	GNR Main Line Belfast - Border	J33397373	Boyne Bridge (road over rail & river)
Down	Ballymacarrett / Ballymacarrett Intake	02510:040:00	BCDR Branch Line, Ballymacarrett Junction - Bangor	J36017476	Bridge
Down	Ballymacarrett / Strandtown / Victoria Park	02510:041:00	BCDR Branch Line, Ballymacarrett Junction - Bangor	J36577501	Connswater Bridge (rail over river)
Down	Strandtown / Victoria Park	02510:042:00	BCDR Branch Line, Ballymacarrett Junction - Bangor	J36637506	Victoria Park Halt
Down	Strandtown / Victoria Park	02510:043:00	BCDR Branch Line, Ballymacarrett Junction - Bangor	J36627504	Bridge (rail over road)
Down	Strandtown (Belfast)	02510:044:00	BCDR Branch Line, Ballymacarrett Junction - Bangor	J37137551	Sydenham Station
Down	Ballymacarrett	02510:045:00	BCDR Branch Line, Ballymacarrett Junction - Bangor	J36097477	Ballymacarrett Halt
Down	Ballyhackamore	02601:096:00	BCDR Main Line, Belfast - Newcastle	J37277367	North Road Bridge (road over rail)
Down	Ballycloghan	02601:098:00	BCDR Main Line, Belfast - Newcastle	J38667347	Knock Station
Antrim	Malone Upper	02680:079:00	Lagan Canal	J33707010	Lock, Lock House & Weir site
Antrim	Old Forge	02680:203:00	Lagan Canal	J30556720	Footbridge
Antrim	Town Parks (Belfast)	05585:068:01	BNCR Branch Line, Bleach Green - Larne Harbour	J34277579	BNCR Terminus & Midland Hotel
Antrim	Town Parks (Belfast)	05585:068:02	BNCR Branch Line, Bleach Green - Larne Harbour	J34257580	York Road Railway Station
Antrim	Town Parks (Belfast, York Road)	05585:070:03	BNCR Branch Line, Bleach Green - Larne Harbour	J34227592	Engine Sheds
Down	Ballymacarrett	10650:000:00	Belfast, Newtownards Road	J36047433	Shorts Factory
Antrim	Ballymurphy	11009:000:00		J30597266	Bleach Mill
Down / Antrim	Ballynafof / Malone Lower	02680:081:00	Lagan Canal	J34547319	McConnells Lock & Weir

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Antrim	Old Forge / Malone Upper	02680:086:00	Lagan Canal	J306673	Towpath Culvert Bridge
Antrim	Low-Wood / Low-Wood Intake	05585:056:00	BNCR Branch Line, Bleach Green - Larne Harbour	J34307837	Rail Bridge
Antrim	Malone Lower	10406:000:00	Belfast, off Donegall Road	J32147313	Weaving Factory - Monarch Laundry
Antrim	Malone Upper	02680:076:00	Lagan Canal	J31536705	Lock House
Antrim	Malone Lower, Belfast	00062:196:00	GNR Main Line Belfast - Border	J32177179	Adelaide Marshalling Yards, Goods Sheds, Engine Sheds etc.
Down	Ballymacarrett	02601:091:00	BCDR Main Line, Belfast - Newcastle	J35397466	Sydenham Bypass Footbridge

APPENDIX 15B: MAP OF INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE SITES IN BELFAST

SOURCE: Historic Environment Digital Datasets (DfC) 2016



APPENDIX 16: LIST OF REGISTERED HISTORIC PARKS, GARDENS & DEMESNES

Source: <https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/doe/register-park-garden-demesnes-special-historic-interest.pdf>

Belfast Council Area – Main Sites

Alexandra Park

This has been a public park since 1887 and was named after the Princess of Wales, who had visited Belfast in 1885. The land was bought by Belfast Corporation to establish a park in the north of the city. It was well laid out with trees, lawns, seats and a lake enclosed by railings. A great deal of this work was carried out by the unemployed as part of a relief scheme. Photographs in the Lawrence and Welch collections taken in the early years of the 20th century show the park in the early stages of development. The lodge and gateway were added in 1888 and are listed (HB 26/47/5). Two more areas were added to the park in 1904 and 1906. Bridges were built in 1912 and by the 1920s sports facilities were added and increased in 1979. More land was acquired in 1984. The area around the park is heavily built up. The upper levels to the west retain their traditional layout, while the eastern area, where the land falls away, bordering the Milewater Glen, is informal with a layout designed to encourage wildlife. The public have access to the park.

Belfast Castle

The castle area was formerly a Deer Park on the slopes of Cave Hill. The house dates from 1868-70 (HB 25/51/1) and the tree planting on the hillside was established for the house from that time, using both deciduous and conifer trees. There are photographs by R J Welch of juvenile trees growing on the site taken in 1896. A photograph from the Lawrence Collection looking east from above the Castle shows how growth has developed on the hillside and terraced lawns at the house (pre 1909). Belfast City Council Parks Department now administers the grounds, of some 83ha. The formal gardens near the house have recent layout and planting and there are wonderful views from the terraces. Most of the area has informal woodland paths with wilder and grassy ways further up the hills, which are steep. Early settlements on Cave Hill are recorded, SMR ANT 57:25 ruins of a fort. Public access is possible.

Bellevue (Belfast Zoo)

Formerly the Hazelwood Estate, the area became a public park in 1920. The land was acquired in 1910 and planned as a garden from 1911 when tramways extended to the vicinity. Bellevue Gardens – Belfast's New Pleasure Grounds, were not however begun until after the First World War. Cheals Nurseries were employed to lay out the site. One of the features was a Grand Floral Staircase to reach the heights on the steeply sloping hillside. This is no longer in use but is recorded as it appeared in its hey-day in the photographs from the Green Collection. The top area was known as the Hanging Gardens of Babylon and there are stories of problems of subsidence during the construction. This is now part of the Zoo car park and there are still fine views from behind the remaining stone balustrades. The Zoo was opened on the site in 1934; the added attraction of the Floral Hall was built in 1936 and gardens were extended to surround them. The early landscaping is recorded in the photographs in the Hogg Collection taken during the 1930's.

Belfast Castle

Belfast City Council Parks Department took over the site in 1962 and upgraded the planting and layout from 1974 to a high standard. SMR ANT 57:10 Hazelwood crannog. Public access is possible.

Botanic Gardens (The Belfast Botanic Gardens Park)

The park has a notable history and is important in the present day as a heavily used public park and thoroughfare, which has excellent features and planting. It was established in 1829 by the Belfast Botanic and Horticultural Society and was open to members. It never became a true

botanic garden in that plant collections were not maintained on the site. Belfast Corporation purchased the gardens in 1895 and opened them to the public. Prior to that the Palm House (HB 26/27/3) had been built in 1839 to the designs of Sir Charles Lanyon, with wings constructed by Turner of Dublin and the dome, added in 1852, by Young of Edinburgh. The tropical Ravine was opened in 1889 built to the designs of McKimm. Gate lodges and a Gardener's House were provided, but only one of lodges (1865) remains today (HB 26/27/33). The site is well documented. An early description is by Forbes in his *Memorandum* of 1853, who noted that it was, "...a very valuable institution and a charming spot in every way. The grounds are extensive and in excellent order, and its plants numerous and well kept". Eileen McCracken gives a full account in, *The Palm House and Botanic Gardens* of 1971. There are photographs from the Welch (from 1892), Hogg and Green Collections, which add to the historical analysis of the site. New features have been added during the passage of time, such as the Rose Garden and Bandstand but the formal bedding at the Palm House and the rows of heavy park benches are retained. Two large herbaceous borders are fully maintained, both the Palm House and the Tropical Ravine are planted up with suitable material and the public can enjoy lawns and mature trees. Some land was lost in 1912 for the Ulster Museum and the pond has gone but the basic layout remains of this important green space in a heavily built-up area.

Clifton House

The present-day grounds are curtailed from an area that once included productive gardens, necessary to support the inmates of the institution. The gardens enhance the important listed building (HB 26/49/1) of 1774, though they are not remarkable in themselves. From early maps it can be noted that there was little ornamental planting on the site. However there are mature trees, which give shelter from the wind to this elevated position and also from the noise and pollution from busy roads adjacent to the property. The garden layout was redesigned and landscaped in 1993 to plans and planting sympathetic with the age of the building. Institutional use.

Cranmore

This is the site of a noted garden by John Templeton, begun in 1793. There are some mature trees, which are thought to date from that era. J C Loudon in *Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum* of 1844 mentions the 'very fine chestnut trees which are in front of the house, and which were probably planted in the 17th century'. He goes on to recall that Templeton was a noted plantsman and collector. The house is in ruins but listed (HB 26/18/10) as it is thought to be the only surviving 17th century house in Belfast. Legend has it that William III rested there en route to the Boyne campaign. The ruined house and surrounding trees border school playing fields, which were drained and created in the 1960s. RBAI have owned playing fields on the site since c1925. There has been subsequent tree planting. Access is for school activities only.

Drumglass

The house was built in 1854-6 and the north western end of the grounds were donated for a park in 1922 and landscaped by 1924. This small park fulfils a need in a built-up part of Belfast and is laid out with grass; bedding and a children's play area. The land was a gift in the will of the owner of the house at Drumglass, Henry Musgrave. He had intended that the area should be larger but in order to make a good sale of the rest of the property a parcel of land was retained by the Executors of the will to sell with the house. The gate lodge to the house is sited in what is now the public park but it is in private ownership (HB 26/18/8). Public access is possible.

Dunville Park

This small park is in a heavily built up area. The land was donated to the people of Belfast for use as a public park in 1889. The park had been established in the 1860's and was financed as a Trust in memory of a member of the Dunville family but was finally fully donated, together with money to enclose the area with railings, build a gate lodge, erect a fountain in 1891 (HB 26/32/3) and lay out the grounds. The gates and piers were put up in 1892 and are also listed. Photographs by R Welch show the park in 1900 and again in 1930 fully planted up. It is maintained in a simpler form today. Public access is possible.

Falls Park

Formerly part of the Sinclair Estates, the areas of the park and that which is now occupied by the City Cemetery were acquired by Belfast Corporation in 1866, though at that time these grounds were outside the city boundary. The park opened in 1873 and covers c18ha. The Ranger's Lodge was built in 1879 and is listed (HB 26/25/1). Photographs by R Welch show early development in the park. It was described in 1929 as having, "... great natural beauty situated at the foot of the Black Mountain, which forms the most picturesque background ...". An open-air pool was added in 1924, which no longer exists. The park is well laid out with paths, bedding and trees. There are sports facilities and water features. Public access is possible.

Glenbank

This park was formerly the garden of a late 18th century house, which has now gone. The 3.3ha site has been a park since 1922. There are lawns sloping to the south west with views over the city, formal bedding, mature and recently planted trees and a children's play area. Public access is possible.

Glencairn and Fernhill

These former garden sites are now incorporated into parks administered by the City of Belfast Parks Department. Related families owned the two adjoining estates. Fernhill is a mid-19th century gentleman's residence, now no longer used as such.

A lime avenue and some trees remain from the former gardens. There is a photograph of an extensive rock garden in Young's 1909 book, *Belfast and the Province of Ulster*.

The house at Glencairn also dates from the mid 19th century; there is an oak avenue and some exotic trees remaining from domestic times. The grounds are most under grass at the present time. SMR ANT 60:27 rath. Public access is possible. A lime avenue and some trees remain from the former gardens. There is a photograph of an extensive rock garden in Young's 1909 book, *Belfast and the Province of Ulster*.

Grovelands (Musgrave Park)

Grovelands is a maintained ornamental garden. This is very well planted with a wide choice of material giving interest all the year round. There are island beds, herbaceous borders, evergreen beds, and formal bedding. The latter are popular for wedding photos. The well placed mixture of trees, shrubs, perennials and annuals make the gardens interesting. There is an enclosed area near the ex-Parks Director's House, which is open to the public during working hours, which is laid out in compartments demonstrating garden styles. The park was until recently used as a training centre for Belfast City Council Parks Department apprentices and manual staff, a scheme centred at Grovelands since 1974. A gate pier from Fortwilliam Park, formerly one of the most exclusive villa-lined roads of Belfast, has found a home at Grovelands. It is listed (HB 26/15/1) and was built in the 1860's to the designs of William Barre.

The site occupies c2.9 ha and was created as a hedged off corner of the informal and much larger Musgrave Park.

Henry Musgrave presented the land for the park to the Belfast Corporation in the 1920's. It once had large pond. At the present time it is in grass, with copses of trees and avenues along the thoroughfare. Bulbs are an attraction in the spring. There is a bowling green and tennis courts. Public access is possible.

Malone House (Barnett's Demesne)

The demesne dates from the 17th century and today is centred on the present house of 1982, a replica of the 1825 building (HB 26/16/1). An earlier house of c.1665 was near the existing stable block. The layout retains an early 19th century 'landscape' style, which was developed round the

site of the present house. The position of the house affords excellent views to and over the River Lagan valley. The view back across to the house is depicted by Molloy in Proctor's, *Belfast Scenery in Thirty Views*, of 1832. There are good stands of mature trees set in parkland, which is maintained and replanted as an informal landscape. The last private owner, Mr Barnett "had bequeathed Malone House and approximately 103 acres to the City to be preserved as a public park for the recreation of the public" (from Craig Wallace and Robert Scott in *Malone House*, 1983). The area of c41ha was opened as a park in 1951 and an avenue of commemorative trees was planted. The gate lodge was rebuilt in 1921 to the designs of Blackward and Jury (HB 26/16/1b). SMR ANT 64:81 fort, 64:91 site of house and bawn on the site of Malone House. Public access is possible. The adjoining Clement Wilson Park was acquired as a public park in 1975. It was already laid out as a recreational area for employees of Wilson's factory, to which the public latterly had access. The Mary Peters Athletics Track, together with 12.5 ha of woodland and paths was acquired from The Queen's University in 1985 by the City of Belfast. These sites form an important part of the Lagan Valley Regional Park.

Ormeau (Park)

This area was developed as a River Lagan-side demesne for the Ormeau Cottage of 1807 and a later house, Ormeau House of 1823, which are now demolished. Following the passing of the Public Parks (Ireland) Act in 1869 Belfast Corporation suggested that the grounds should be acquired for a city park, as the house was by that time derelict and the grazing let out. Part of the holding was sold for building but the present site has been a public park from 1871. It is the first public park to have been set up by the Corporation. The handsome gates and railings (HB 26/3/2 & 4) date from the late 1870's and early 1880's, having been put up by the Belfast Corporation. The Curator's House was built in 1878 and is listed (HB 26/3/3). Timothy Hevey, a young architect, won a competition to plan the layout of the grounds when it was changed from a private to public area. Useful photographs by R J Welch were taken over the years 1884 to 1929. The gardens retain fine mature trees, particularly giving shelter on the western side, though many of those planted by the original owners were felled and the timber sold at the time of their departure. There has been subsequent tree planting; with exotics from the time of the public opening and after lean years, recent planting of stands of many species. Some Victorian bedding remains at the centre of the park and the bandstand (HB 26/3/1), which was added at the turn of the century. The river has since been embanked and the perimeter road built on the western side. There was a lake at the northern end, which has now gone and that area is now devoted to sports fields and associated buildings. The eastern side has a school and a golf course. The walled gardens are used by the Parks Department. There is a children's play area and facilities for bowls. Public access is possible.

Stormont Castle and Parliament Buildings

Stormont Castle is a house dating from 1850 (HB 26/13/14) but the grounds date from the time of a former house of 1830. There are a few mature trees from that era still present. There is a fine restored glasshouse with bothies on the back (c.1857 HB 26/13/15). Formal bedding in the vicinity of the glasshouse and immediately to the west of the house, was recorded in its original form in R Welch's photographs of 1894 but have now gone. The demesne was purchased over the period 1921 to 1978 for the Parliament Buildings and now amounts to c162ha. The main building (HB 26/13/13) dates from 1932. The Prince of Wales straight and impressive driveway up a hill from the southern gate to the building is planted with double rows of lime in the lower section. The north end, beyond a plateau containing the statue of Sir Edward Carson (HB 26/13/19), is lined with fastigate Irish yew and *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*. To either side of the main avenue are lawns and further woodland planting. There are three planted glens and on the north west side a memorial cedar grove with a statue, 'The Gleaner'. At the north east side there is the tomb of Lord Craigavon (HB 26/13/18), sited in 1940. The design of the layout of the public area is attributed to W J Bean, H Armytage-Moore and later (1950's) by W H Campbell. Gate lodges and ancillary buildings are part of the entire conception and are listed (HB 26/19/16, 17, 20 & 21). Later government buildings and playing fields occupy the eastern part. SMR DOWN 5:1 enclosure/tree ring. Public access to parts of the park is possible.

Stranmillis House (College)

Stranmillis House is at the centre of a much older establishment. About 19ha of undulating grounds are walled in. The demesne originated in the early 17th century, though the present house dates from c.1855 (HB 26/17/3). It replaced an earlier house of c.1801 and much of the present planting is associated with these two buildings. The site became a college in 1922 and was subsequently adapted. The well developed and attractively planted ornamental grounds enhance the many buildings that now occupy the site, many of which are listed – the main building of 1928-30 (HB 26/17/49) and two gate lodges of 1933 and 1940s (HB 26/17/50 & 51). There is some interesting plant material amongst the maintained landscape. There is a fine mature shelterbelt and woodland trees, including an impressive turkey oak and a sycamore avenue now hidden in woodland. A photograph by R J Welch shows a very mature oak tree uprooted by a storm on December 23 1894. A pond formed in the ice age from a kettle hole lies in a declivity on high ground. Access for students.

Wilmont (Sir Thomas and Lady Dixon Park)

The property was given to the Belfast Corporation by Lady Dixon in 1959. The c.53ha were part of a demesne founded in the 18th century for a house of 1740, which is now gone. The present Wilmont House, built to the designs of Thomas Jackson, dates from 1859 (HB 26/16/6) and the grounds retain many features from the gardens for this house and many subsequent developments added by the City Council. There are fine mature trees in undulating woodland and parkland, with the River Lagan adding interest. A large part of the park contains the International Rose Trial grounds, set up in 1964 and remodelled from the late 1980's. Judging takes place over a long period but the highlight is Rose Week, which has been marked every year in July from 1975. Camellia trials have taken place since 1981. A Japanese Garden was added in 1991. The walled gardens have been redesigned from their traditional layout and contain interesting plant material. There are also remains from former times, for example, an icehouse, gate lodge (HB 26/16/6b) stable block and a yew walk. The recreational facilities take the form of picnic benches, children's playground, lawns, good planting, band concerts, café and shop. This is not a park designated for organised sports, though part of the original holding is now a private golf course. SMR ANT 64:7 enclosure, 64:8 tree ring, 64:36 church and graveyard, 64:74 tree 'oval', 64:75 tree ring. Public access is possible.

Woodvale Park

This park is in the grounds of a former house called Woodville. The Belfast Corporation acquired the land in 1887 after successfully advertising for land for a park in the north-west of the City, which was subject to urban expansion at the end of the 19th century. Gates, piers and railings were erected in 1887 and are now listed (HB 26/38/2). The park of c10ha was laid out and opened in 1888. A pond, Porter's Lodge, shelter and bandstand were subsequently added. Photographs from the Welch collection show some of the features in 1922. There are sports facilities, bedding, mature trees and lawns though the pond has gone. Public access is possible.

Belvoir Park Forest

Belvoir Park Forest was opened in 1961 and covers 74.8 hectares (179.5 acres) along the south bank of the River Lagan. Although a small forest Belvoir contains not only a wide range of forest tree species managed under commercial forestry conditions, and an arboretum, but also recreational facilities which include a car park, walks, and a caravan site as well as a conservation area for the management of wildlife. There are also several features of historic interest – a very old graveyard, a Norman motte and old estate buildings. In this way Belvoir becomes a microcosm of forestry in Northern Ireland – a varied forest environment together with physical evidence of land use down through the ages– and as such becomes a unique centre for educational pursuits. To make full use of this the Forest Service offers schools and other organised bodies a 50 seat lecture

room equipped with visual aids, an exhibit which portrays all the aspects of Belvoir and an educational trail through the forest⁵¹. Public access is possible.

Belfast Council Area – Supplementary Sites

Ballydrain (Malone Golf Course)

This demesne dates from the 17th century and occupies a fine undulating site dropping to the River Lagan on the east and south sides. The present house was built in 1835 to the designs of Blore (HB 26/16/2) and is the clubhouse for the golf club. A conservatory of 1880 has gone. There are fine mature trees, including a lime avenue, a stocked lake (probably natural), a walled garden – now used for bowling – with a garden house (HB 26/16/9) and a stable block. The site has been a golf club since 1961. SMR ANT 64:6 enclosure, 64:76 treering. Private.

Oak Hill

Begun in 1847, extended in the 1860's and including a conservatory, the house (HB 26/16/8) is surrounded by mature trees which shelter the maintained ornamental gardens. In 1998 part of the site was built over. Private.

Group of Contiguous Sites – Edgehill (College); Lennoxvale; Mount Pleasant; Riddell Hall; Summer Hill

These grounds are individually worth noting and also together form a large block of planted up area within the urban surroundings of south Belfast.

Edgehill (Methodist College) is a house built in 1875 by Young & Mackenzie (HB 26/17/6). The steeply sloped grounds are separated from the house by a terraced lawn. Shrubs cascade down the slope to an ornamental pond. The site is surrounded by mature trees, including some very large specimens, which add to the importance of the planned landscape of the area. Private.

Lennoxvale gardens were created for the house of 1876 by Young and Mackenzie (HB 26/17/17), which stands in wooded lawns at a high point from which the gardens drop down, via a rockery, to a series of lakes in the valley below. Spring water was retained and the lakes created to provide Belfast's water supply from the late 18th century until 1840. The boathouse has gone but there are walks round the lakes. There is a summerhouse in the maintained garden. Private.

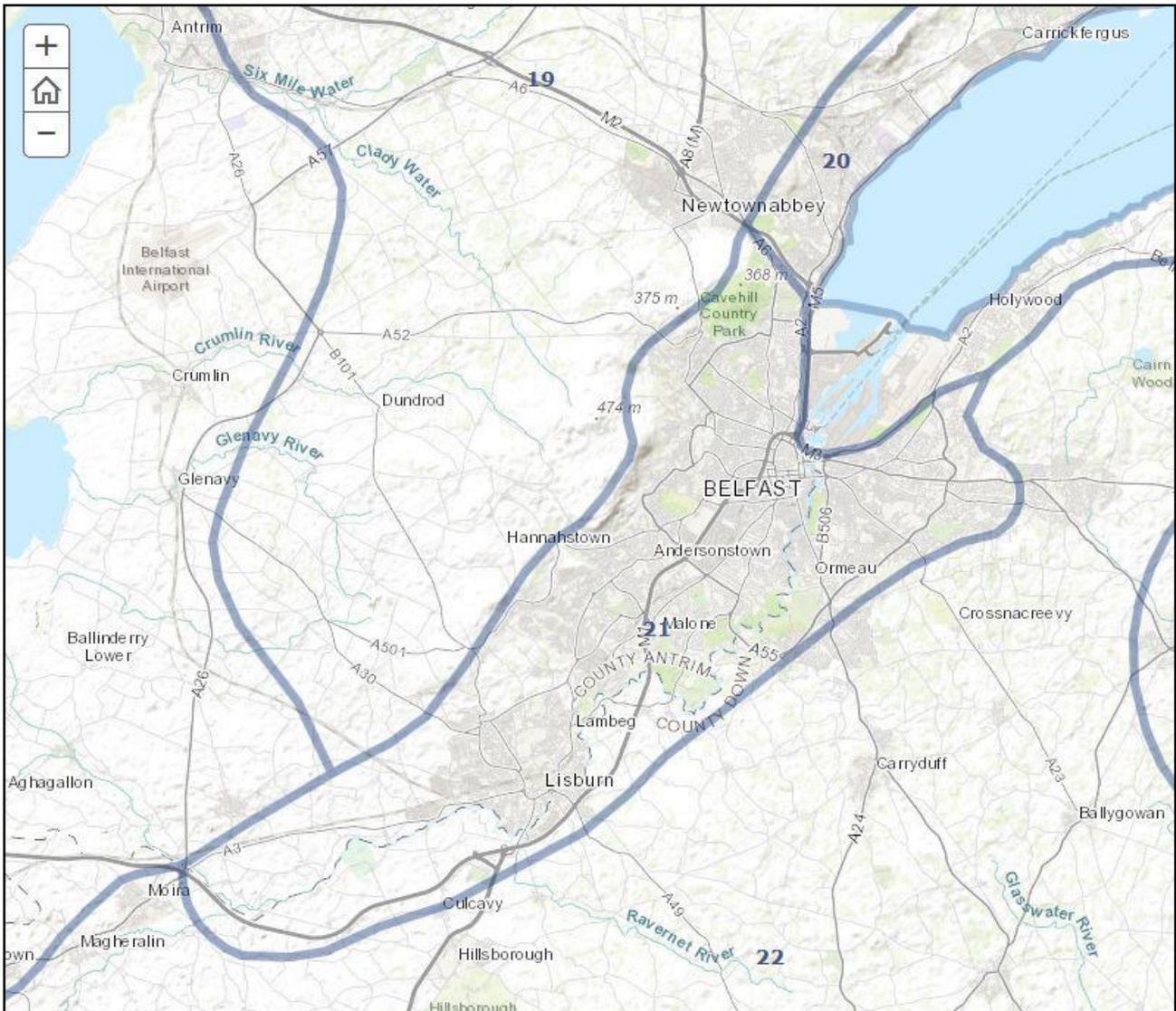
Mount Pleasant has a terrace of houses built in 1863 on the south side, which have front gardens in the centre of the cul-de-sac in a unified group. The houses, 1-9 are listed (HB 26/17/1). The gardens are referred to in the UAHS booklet as, '... essential to the character of the terrace'. Private.

Riddell Hall was built as a hall of residence from 1913-15 (HB 26/17/34) to the designs of W H Lynn in a commanding position overlooking terraced lawns. The garden shares an extensive tree covered woodland boundary with Stranmillis House (College) grounds. There are mature trees, a flourishing Embrothrium row, terrace lawns and a former productive garden. The gate lodge is possibly also by Lynn and there is a gardener's cottage. Private.

⁵¹ <http://www.walkni.com/d/walks/252/History%20of%20Belvoir%20leaflet.pdf>

APPENDIX 17A- NORTHERN IRELAND REGIONAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT AREAS

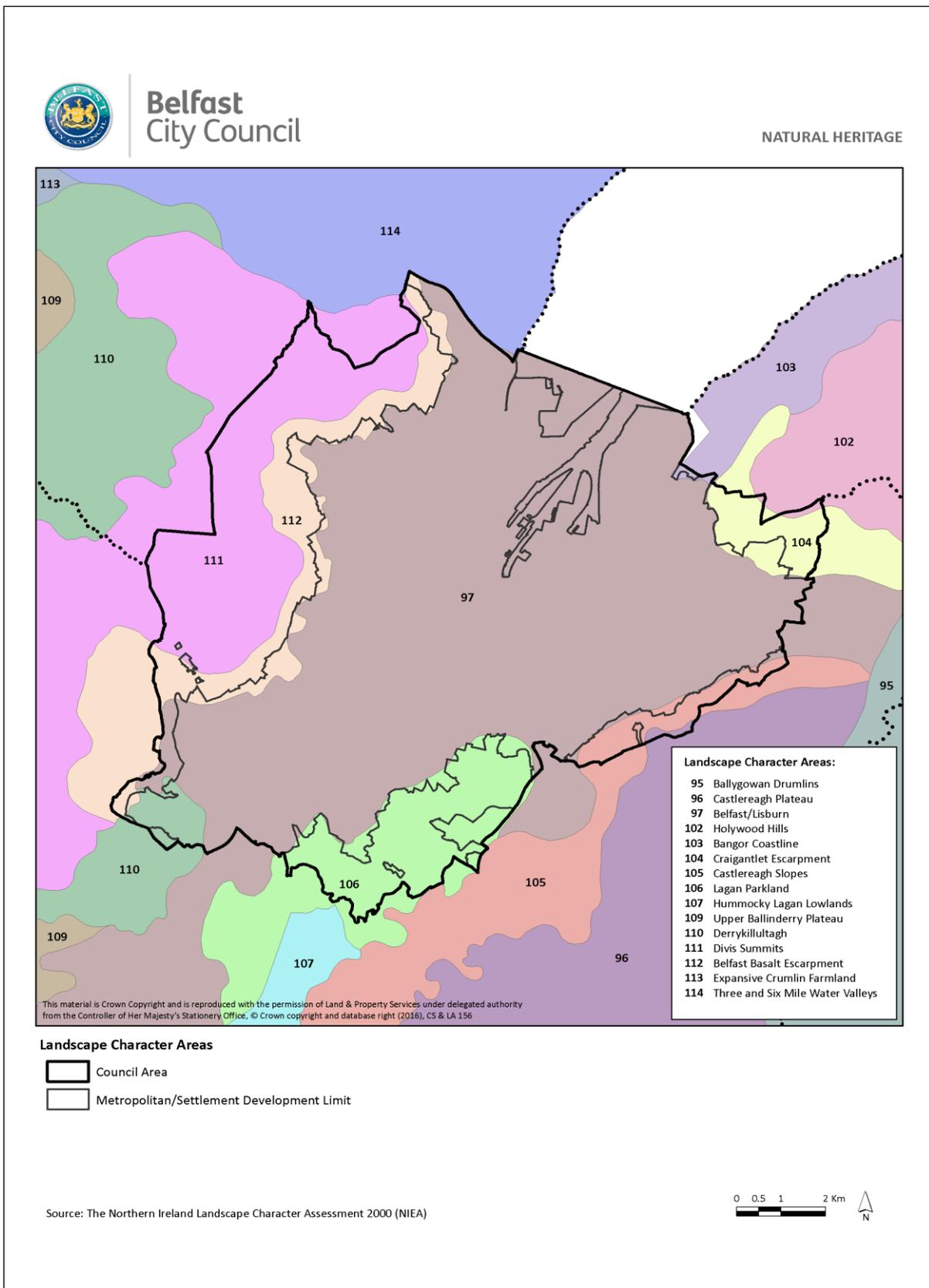
Source: <https://daera-ni.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapJournal/index.html?appid=dee491ff43c0415fbb986f74c92f39a9>



- Area 19- South Antrim Hills and Six Mile Water**
- Area 20- Belfast Lough and Islandmagee**
- Area 21- Belfast and Lagan Valley**
- Area 22- Down Drumlins and Holywood Hills**

APPENDIX 17B: MAP OF LOCAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENTS

Source: The Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 2000 (NIEA)

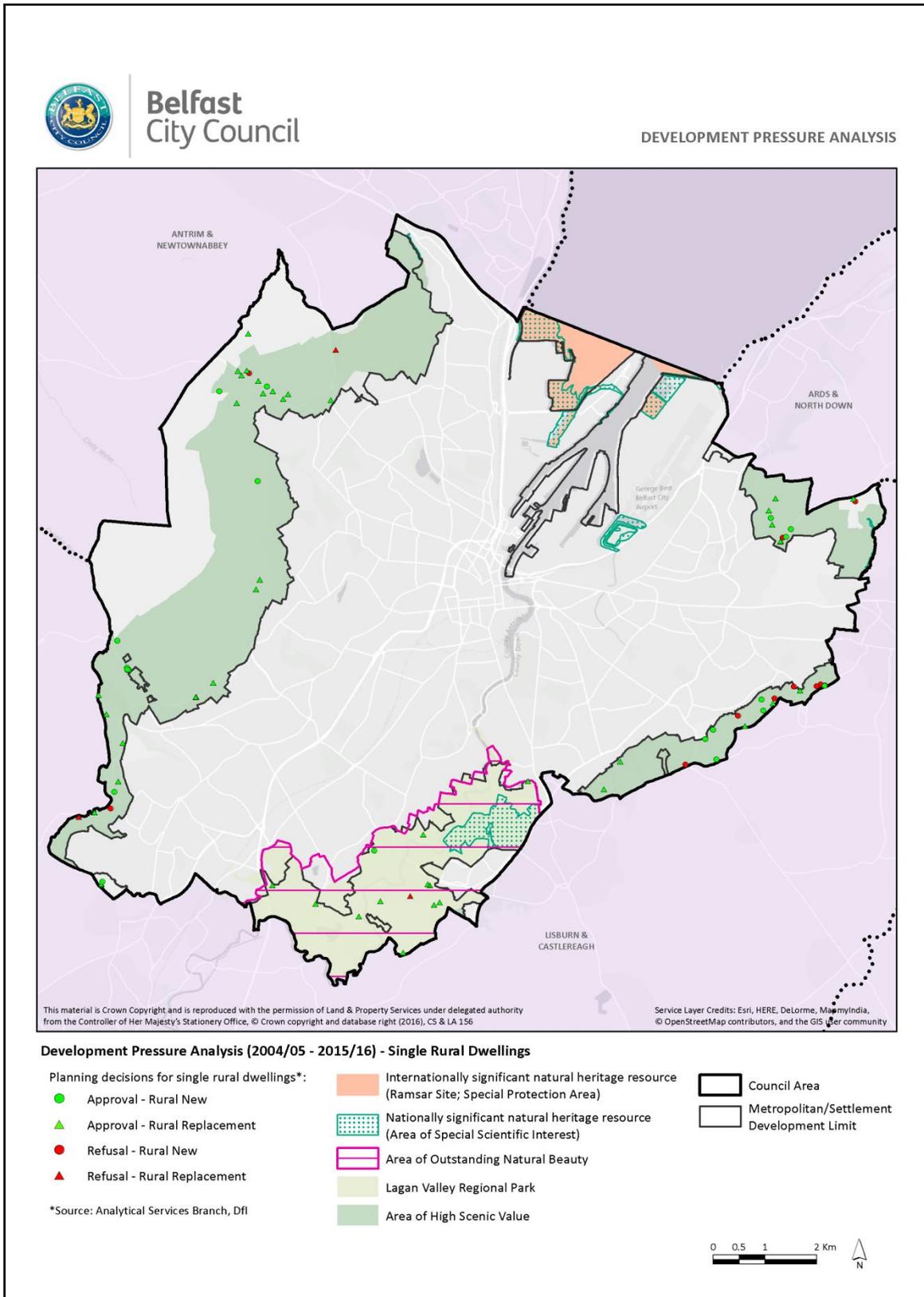


APPENDIX 18: LAGAN VALLEY REGIONAL PARK- LANDS IN PUBLIC OWNERSHIP**Source: Map No.18 of the Draft BMAP 2015 Technical Supplement.**

Public Car Park- Roads Service
Loughview Car Park- DCAL
Lagan Lands East- Belfast City Council
Shaftsbury Open Space- Belfast City Council
Lagan Meadows- Belfast City Council
Water Service Compound
Belvoir Park Forest- Forest Service, DARD
Lands at Belvoir- NIHE
Belvoir Wood- The Woodland Trust
Boys Brigade Playing Fields- Belfast City Council
Lock Keepers Cottage- Belfast City Council
Clement Wilson Park- Belfast City Council
NIHE Lease- NI Scouts
Minnowburn Beaches- National Trust
Minnowburn Lands- EHS
Belvoir Park Hospital- Belfast City Hospital Trust
Hydebank- Managed by Forest Service
Giants Ring Approach Road and Car Park- EHS
Giants Ring- Private but monument open for public access
Shaws Bridge- EHS
Mary Peters Track and Barnett Demesne- Belfast City Council
House of Sport- Sports Council
The Dub- QUB Playing Fields, Upper Malone
Eel Weir (Picnic Site)- DCAL
Compound- Water Service

APPENDIX 19: MAP OF SINGLE RURAL DWELLING APPROVALS 2011-2015

Source: Analytical Services Branch DfI 2015



APPENDIX 20A: THE NUMBER OF RENEWABLE ENERGY APPLICATIONS RECEIVED AND DECIDED UPON WITHIN BELFAST CITY COUNCIL.

Source: Department for Infrastructure

Year	Received	Decided	Approved	Approval Rate
2004	1	3	3	100%
2005	4	2	2	100%
2006	4	4	4	100%
2007	3	5	5	100%
2008	8	6	6	100%
2009	4	5	5	100%
2010	0	0	0	-
2011	8	4	4	100%
2012	3	7	6	85%
2013	5	5	5	100%
2014	2	1	1	100%
2015	3	3	3	100%
2016	0	1	1	100%
2017	0	0	0	-
Total	45	47	46	98%

APPENDIX 20B: THE NUMBER OF SINGLE WIND TURBINE APPLICATIONS RECEIVED AND DECIDED UPON WITHIN BELFAST CITY COUNCIL.

Source: Department for Infrastructure

Year	Received	Decided	Approved	Approval Rate
2004	1	1	1	100%
2005	2	1	1	100%
2006	2	2	3	100%
2007	1	2	1	100%
2008	2	0	0	-
2009	1	3	2	100%
2010	0	0	0	-
2011	4	0	1	100%
2012	0	2	1	50%
2013	0	0	0	-
2014	1	0	0	-
2015	0	1	1	100%
2016	0	0	0	-
2017	0	0	0	-
Total	14	12	11	92%

APPENDIX 20C: TYPE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY APPLICATIONS RECEIVED IN BELFAST 2002-2018**Source: Department for Infrastructure**

Type of Renewable Energy	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Total
Wind Turbine	1	2	2	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	11
Solar Panels	0	2	0	4	3	2	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	23
Biomass/ Anaerobic Digester	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2

APPENDIX 20D: Details of Applications decided for wind turbines within Belfast City Council 2004-2018**Source: Department for Infrastructure**

Application	Year	Date	Proposal	Location	Decision
Z/2004/2361/ F	2004	11- Oct- 2004	Erection of a wind turbine in the grounds of City Hall to power the Christmas tree lights (temporary 6 week structure).	Belfast City Hall (Grounds at Donegall Square East), Belfast BT1 5GS	Permission Granted
Z/2005/1581/ F	2005	18- Jul- 2005	Erection of horizontal axis building mounted micro wind turbine with an output area of 1.5kwe.	NIE Supply, Woodchester House, 50 Newforge Lane, Belfast, BT9 5NW	Permission Granted
Y/2005/0403/ F	2005	25- Aug- 2005	Erection of 6 kW 15metre wind turbine.	Adjacent to 57 Ballyhanwood Road, Belfast BT5 7SW	Permission Granted
Z/2006/0437/ F	2006	28- Feb- 2006	Erection of horizontal axis building mounted micro wind turbine with an output area of 1.5kwe including a 1Kwe horizontal axis turbine.	NIE Supply, Woodchester House, 50 New Forge Lane, Malone Upper, Belfast, BT9 5NW	Permission Granted
Z/2006/2611/ F	2006	09- Nov- 2006	Installation of 8 no solar panels and 1.5kw wind turbine mounted on 6 metre pole at rooftop level.	NIHE Housing Centre, 2 Adelaide Street, Belfast, BT02 8PB	Permission Granted
Z/2007/0091/ F	2007	05- Jan- 2007	Erection of wind turbine mounted vertically against north elevation wall.	24 Lansdowne Park North, Belfast, BT15 4AE	Permission Granted
S/2008/0274/ F	2008	05- Mar- 2008	Installation of a domestic wind turbine (20m to hub)	200m South East of Terrace Hill, 55 Ballynahatty Road, Edenderry, Co Down	Permission Granted
Z/2008/2427/ F	2008	08- Dec- 2008	Installation of 39m high wind turbine.	Lands at Eastern-most corner of the upper playing field at St. Mary's CBG School, 147a Glen Road, Belfast BT11 8NR	Permission Granted
Z/2009/0643/ F	2009	07- May- 2009	Erection of 1no. micro wind turbine and associated works, for a period of 15 years.	Tesco Stores, 2 Ballygomartin Road, Belfast BT13 3LD	Permission Granted
Z/2011/0937/ F	2011	02- Aug- 2011	A single wind turbine with tower height of 30m (Amended Plans)	Approx 330m South West of 40 Ballyutoag Road	Permission Granted

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Z/2011/1050/ F	2011	25- Aug- 2011	Erection of new wind turbine at school at a height of 31.5 m.	55m NW of the NW corner of the school building at St Marys School	Permission Granted
Y/2011/0328/ F	2011	11- Oct- 2011	Erection of wind turbine for teaching purposes.	Our Lady and St Patricks College Knock 120 Gilnahirk Road Belfast BT5 7DL	Permission Granted
Z/2011/1265/ F	2011	25- Oct- 2011	Erection of a 225kw wind turbine on a 40 metre monopole for the use of an existing business	17 Dargan Crescent Belfast BT3 9RP	Permission Refused
S/2014/0495/ F	2014	22- Jul- 2014	Proposed wind turbine, 250kw generator, 50 meter hub height, 54 meter rotor diameter	Site is located approximately 35 metres North of Siltank Factory Springbank Industrial Estate Pembroke Loop Road Dunmurry BT17 0QL	Permission Granted

APPENDIX 20E: PLANNING DECISIONS FOR RURAL NEW AND REPLACEMENT SINGLE DWELLINGS (FULL, OUTLINE & RESERVED MATTERS) IN BELFAST (2004/05 – 2018)

Source: DOE ANALYTICAL SERVICES BRANCH/MIS REPORTS

Year	Approvals			Refusals			TOTAL
	New	Replacement	Total	New	Replacement	Total	
2004/05	4	4	8	3	0	3	11
2005/06	2	3	5	2	0	2	7
2006/07	0	5	5	0	1	1	6
2007/08	1	7	8	0	0	0	8
2008/09	0	5	5	0	0	0	5
2009/10	0	9	9	0	1	1	10
2010/11	3	3	6	1	0	1	7
2011/12	0	3	3	2	0	2	5
2012/13	1	2	3	2	0	2	5
2013/14	2	2	4	1	1	2	6
2014/15	5	1	6	1	0	1	7
2015/16	1	2	3	0	0	0	3
2016/17	1	4	5	0	0	0	5
2017/18	6	5	11	2	0	2	13
TOTAL	26	55	81	13	4	17	98

Note: Withdrawn applications not included. Appeals included. Reserved Matters applications relating to an outline application decided within the study period are not included - no new/additional pressure. Applications seeking to renew an existing approval previously decided within the study period are not included - no new/additional pressure. Where there is more than one application/appeal decision relating to the same site within the study period, only one decision is included - no new/additional pressure.

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