Aghalee

Designation AG 05 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Aghalee.

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located for the most part within Landscape Character Area 109 – The Upper Ballinderry Plateau, a small part of the LLPA, to the northeast, is located within Landscape Character Area 62 – East Lough Neagh Points, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA includes part of the disused Lagan Navigation Canal which is lined with mature vegetation along its length and crossed by the Aghagallon and Aghalee Bridges. It is an important landscape and visual feature to the south of Aghalee which contributes to the character of the settlement.

Part of the Aghalee Burn stream corridor, associated landform and mature vegetation, which lies to the north of the village and forms the backdrop to a number of houses, is also included in the LLPA.

Two listed dwellings on Ballinderry Road are included in the LLPA; Aghalee House, formerly known as Wenderholm, its associated Lodge and Laurel Vale House, which are of architectural merit and historical importance. The houses are recorded on the 3rd Edition maps (circa 1901). Also included is Hillcrest (originally recorded as Aghalee House on the 3rd Edition Map), a locally significant farmhouse, also on Ballinderry Road. These houses, together with their associated outbuildings, walled frontage, grounds and mature plantings are of landscape and visual significance and form an important entrance / exit feature to the north east of the village.

The LLPA also includes the sloping landform to the northeast and southeast of Aghalee, which contains the village and contributes to its setting and character.

Nature Conservation

The canal and stream corridor, the woodland and the areas of wetland are all important for wildlife and of nature conservation significance.

The LLPA includes parts of the following Sites of Local Nature Conservation Importance (SLNCI);

Broadwater / Friar’s Glen, and
Broadwater (Geodiversity).

Heritage Interest

The LLPA contains the following listed buildings;
Aghalee House, Ballinderry Road, Grade B1 and
Laurel Vale House, Ballinderry Road, Grade B.

The LLPA contains the following scheduled archaeological site and monument:

A Medieval Church (in ruins) and Graveyard with Bullaun and Holy Well.

The canal corridor is of industrial heritage value, being constructed at the end of the 18th century to join Lough Neagh to the River Lagan. Many of the 18th century structures and buildings belonging to the canal remain, including the remnants of three locks, the Aghagallon Lock, Wood Lock and Aghalee Lock, part of the towpath and a wharf, all of which add to the character of the settlement.
Ballynadolly

Designation BDY 03 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Ballinderry River

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 110 – Derrykillultagh, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA includes a section of the Ballinderry River corridor. The river and its associated vegetation is a significant landscape feature of particular visual merit and forms a distinctive landscape setting within the area.

The LLPA contains a distinctive linear landscape feature comprising mature beech trees to the rear of the primary school, which continues to the north west of the school towards the river corridor. Together this vegetation forms an attractive backdrop to the settlement as well as providing an important amenity resource.

The LLPA also includes Henderson’s Bridge, a stone structure of historical and landscape merit.

The LLPA contributes to the character and setting of the settlement and provides an important local amenity and nature conservation resource.

Nature Conservation

The Ballinderry River corridor, mature trees and associated vegetation are important for wildlife and of local nature conservation significance.
Ballynadolly

Designation BDY 04 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Glenavy Road

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 110 – Derrykillultagh, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA is focused on number 108 Glenavy Road, a locally significant building comprising a two storey farmhouse of architectural merit, dating from the late 1800’s, on the site of an earlier building. It is the oldest building within the settlement and is of local historical interest. The dwelling sits back from the road fronted by a large lawn and enclosed and screened by mature shrub and specimen tree planting. The trees associated with the dwelling are remnants of the structure planting, planned around the dwelling at the time of its construction, clearly defined on the 1901 (3rd Edition) map. The site and its trees are of landscape and visual amenity merit and local nature conservation value.

The LLPA also includes a section of a stream corridor with associated trees, forming the north eastern boundary of the property at 108 Glenavy Road and extending behind 108a Glenavy Road to the road. The stream continues beyond the LLPA to meet the Ballinderry River, a short distance beyond the settlement limit. The stream and associated vegetation adds to the wooded character of the LLPA and provides valuable wildlife habitat.

Nature Conservation

The stream corridor, mature trees and associated vegetation are important for wildlife and of local nature conservation significance.

On the south eastern boundary the LLPA abuts Glenavy / Killultagh Road Junction, Site of Local Nature Conservation Importance (SLNCI).
Ballyskeagh

Designation BH 02 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Lock Keeper’s House

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 106 – Lagan Parkland, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA includes the Lock Keeper’s House, a listed building, which was built circa 1840 and Ballyskeagh Bridge, a listed structure, together with their views, setting and associated vegetation, which are of landscape and visual importance.

It also includes the lands to the south and east of Nevin’s Row, which act as the views and setting of this terrace of locally significant buildings.

The LLPA includes part of the former Lagan Navigation canal, its views and setting. Although the canal is disused, it is a scheduled monument and an important landscape and visual feature which can be viewed from the Ballyskeagh Road and the towpath alongside the canal.

The LLPA also includes part of the River Lagan corridor. The vegetation associated with the river and disused canal is of particular landscape and visual significance.

The LLPA is located within the Lagan Valley Regional Park and also within the Lagan Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

Nature Conservation

The LLPA and its water courses are an important nature conservation resource and wildlife habitat.

The LLPA includes part of Seymour Hill, Site of Local Nature Conservation Importance (SLNCI).

Amenity

The LLPA is located within the Lagan Valley Regional Park and also within the Lagan Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and the area is a popular visitor attraction.

The LLPA abuts Lagan Valley Regional Park Node, Ballyskeagh, adjacent to Lisburn Distillery Football Club.

The LLPA includes the former towpath of the Lagan Navigation Canal which is now part of the National Cycle Network.
Heritage Interest

The LLPA includes the following archaeological sites and monuments:

Scheduled:
The Lagan Navigation, Reach 6.

Unscheduled:
Enclosure at Ballyskeagh.

The LLPA includes the following listed buildings and structures:

Lock Keeper’s House, Ballyskeagh, Grade B1, and
Ballyskeagh Bridge, Grade B+.
Ballyskeagh

Designation BH 03 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Ballyskeagh Road

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 106 – Lagan Parkland, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA comprises number 32 Ballyskeagh Road, which is a two storey farmhouse, dating from the 1830’s, a locally significant building with associated vegetation and setting.

The farmhouse is located facing onto Ballyskeagh Road and is viewed from the road in both directions.

The LLPA lies within The Lagan Valley Regional Park and also within The Lagan Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

Amenity

The LLPA is located within the Lagan Valley Regional Park and also within the Lagan Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and the area is a popular visitor attraction.
Ballylesson

Designation BLN 02 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Ballylesson / Edenderry

Landscape Character

The LLPA staddles two Landscape Character Areas, 105 – Castlereagh Slopes and 106 – Lagan Parkland, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA is focused on the Giant’s Ring, a landmark feature of significant archaeological importance and its wider views and setting. This monument is in state care and comprises a prehistoric henge, 180 metres in diameter and a Neolithic passage tomb. The views to and from this archaeological site form the setting to the settlements of Ballylesson and Edenderry.

The LLPA also includes other archaeological sites and their settings including the scheduled Edenderry Motte with associated mature trees and the Lagan Navigation Canal, also a scheduled monument.

The LLPA includes the River Lagan corridor as it passes through a landscape characterised by lowland, woodland pasture and demesne parkland. The river and former canal, its weirs, bridges, former mill races and associated vegetation is a significant landscape feature, amenity resource and area of nature conservation interest.

A prominent landmark within the LLPA and settlement of Ballylesson is the listed Holy Trinity Church and graveyard, on Ballylesson Road. This was consecrated in 1791 and extended in 1863-1864, replacing an earlier church in Drumbeg Village. The church with its feature yew trees at its entrance, sits on a localised hill enclosed by mature trees including beech, sycamore and lime.

The LLPA also includes Edenderry House a listed, late 18th century dwelling, associated outbuildings and historic plantings.

The LLPA includes a number of locally significant buildings including; a 1830s, white rendered dwelling, with stone outbuildings, at 127 Ballylesson Road, Ringfield House, an early 20th century, red brick, gentleman’s residence, and a newly built, large, red brick mansion house, together with their associated gardens, trees and shrubs.

The LLPA lies within the Lagan Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, an area of distinctive landscape character, special scenic value and high amenity value.
The LLPA also lies within the Lagan Valley Regional Park, a landscape recognised for its amenity value, rich heritage and biodiversity interest and easily accessible to the urban population.

The LLPA abuts Edenderry Area of Village Character and enhances the setting and character of the settlement.

**Nature Conservation**

The LLPA and its river corridor is an important nature conservation resource and wildlife habitat.

The LLPA includes the following Site of Local Nature Conservation Importance (SLNCI):

Edenderry to Giant’s Ring.

**Amenity**

The LLPA is located within the Lagan Valley Regional Park and also within the Lagan Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and the area is a popular visitor attraction.

The LLPA includes the former towpath of the Lagan Navigation Canal which is now part of the National Cycle Network.

There are two Tree Preservation Orders within the LLPA, on lands at Holy Trinity Church, Ballylesson Road and on lands at Edenderry Mill, Edenderry Road.

**Heritage Interest**

The LLPA contains The Giant's Ring Area of Significant Archaeological Interest.

The LLPA includes the following archaeological sites and monuments:

**State Care:**
The Giant’s Ring, Henge and Passage Tomb.

**Scheduled:**
The Lagan Navigation, Reach 4, and Motte at Edenderry.

**Unscheduled:**
Megalithic Tomb, Edenderry,
Megalithic Tomb, Ballynahatty,
Large Ritual Enclosure, Ballynahatty, and
Standing Stone, Ballynahatty.
The LLPA includes the following listed buildings:

Edenderry House, Drumbo, Grade B,
Outbuildings at Edenderry House, Drumbo, Grade B2,
Holy Trinity Church, Drumbo, Grade B, and
76 Ballylesson Road, Drumbo, Grade B1.
Boardmills

Designation BS 02 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Windmill

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 90 – Ravarnet Valley, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA focuses on the views and setting of a locally significant building of industrial heritage value, a windmill stump with a date stone of 1813. The windmill stump occupies a prominent location close to the top of a drumlin, to the north of the settlement and is a local landmark.

The LLPA includes the site of a rath, an archaeological feature at the top of the drumlin, together with its setting.

The LLPA also includes the rising landform surrounding the windmill stump and rath, which forms the views and setting to the landmark feature and together contribute to the setting of the settlement.

This significant landform, which rises to the north towards the rath, falls to the river corridor, before rising again to the east, and together with its hedgerows and hedgerow trees contains the settlement and acts as a backdrop to Boardmills.

The LLPA also contains a stream corridor and the remnants of a mill race with associated vegetation, considered important landscape features of visual significance and important for wildlife and nature conservation interest. The stone bridge over the stream at Creevy Road is also an attractive feature and of historical merit.

The LLPA includes a former corn mill dating from 1850, now refurbished as a dwelling, complete with conserved mill wheel. This locally significant building is of visual amenity value and is a well preserved remnant of the settlement’s industrial past.

The LLPA also includes another locally significant dwelling located at 133 Creevy Road, adjacent to the stream. This building dates from at least 1830 and has been extensively renovated, but it retains much of its historical character. Together with its associated vegetation this dwelling contributes to the landscape character of the settlement.

Nature Conservation

The stream corridor and mill race, trees and associated vegetation are important for wildlife and of local nature conservation significance.

Heritage Interest
The LLPA includes the following unscheduled archaeological site and monument:

A Rath.

The corn mill, associated mill race and windmill stump are of industrial heritage interest.
Boardmills

Designation BS 03 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Creevy Road

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 90 – Ravarnet Valley, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA comprises a manse dating from 1860 and associated outbuildings. The manse is of local significance, historical merit and archaeological interest.

The period dwelling is set within attractive landscaped grounds which contain mature shrub planting, stands of mature trees, feature stone walling and rendered entrance pillars with ornamental iron gates. The manse and its mature garden setting are of landscape and visual merit.

The mature trees associated with the locally significant building form a prominent feature in the landscape, are of nature conservation value and contribute to the landscape and visual amenity and the attractive setting of the settlement.
Boardmills

Designation BS 04 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Creevy Road / Drennan Road

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 90 – Ravarnet Valley, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA includes Second Boardmills Presbyterian Church, graveyard and hall and its riverside setting. The church dates from 1830 and according to historic maps the hall was previously the local National School. The church and its setting form a focal point within the settlement and is of considerable landscape, historical and architectural merit.

The LLPA includes a stretch of the river corridor from the stone bridge at Creevy Road, to a point just south of the late 18th century stone bridge at Drennan Road. The river corridor is well wooded with many mature trees. The river, its bridges and associated vegetation is a significant landscape feature, amenity resource and area of nature conservation interest.

The field to the south east of the river, at the corner of Drennan Road and Creevey Road, has been included in the LLPA as it affords views to and defines the setting of the locally significant buildings and the river corridor.

At the southern end of the LLPA, along Drennan Road, lies a pre 1930s, two storey, farmhouse and outbuildings. The dwelling is considered locally significant and of historical merit. The trees and shrub planting enclosing the farmhouse contribute to the treed character of the river corridor.

The LLPA includes a large modern dwelling set in expansive gardens which include a conifer plantation, large lawn area, specimen trees and shrub beds set against the backdrop of the mature native vegetation associated with the river corridor. The relatively open nature of the garden affords views to the windmill stump, the bridge and the settlement.

Nature Conservation

The stream corridor and former mill race, mature trees and associated vegetation are important for wildlife and of local nature conservation significance.

Heritage Interest

The LLPA also includes a number of archaeological features including the remnants of a mill race and site of a mill pond, which served the flax mill which once occupied a position at the confluence of the two watercourses.
Boardmills

Designation BS 05 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Drennan Road

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 90 – Ravarnet Valley, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA occupies a prominent location on Drennan Road, at the junction with Church Road and Creevy Road. It includes a pre 1830’s cottage fronting Church Road, which is of local historical interest.

Adjacent to the cottages, at 90 Drennan Road, is a group of locally significant buildings, comprising a 1830s farmhouse and outbuildings. These buildings form a prominent landmark in views from the north and are considered of visual amenity value and of architectural and historical interest.

The trees associated with these buildings, and in particular the line of trees along the southern boundary, are a significant landscape feature of particular visual merit and form an attractive backdrop to the settlement in views from Creevy Road. They also form a good entrance / exit feature to the settlement along Drennan Road.

The mature trees associated with the locally significant building form a prominent feature in the landscape, are of nature conservation value and contribute to the landscape and visual amenity and the attractive setting of the settlement.

Amenity Value

The amenity importance of the trees along the southern boundary of number 90 Drennan Road has been recognised by the placing of a Tree Preservation Order on them.
Dromara

Designation DA 06 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Banbridge Road

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 88 – Craggy Dromara Uplands, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA recognises the significant landform surrounding Dromara and includes the River Lagan corridor and the slopes to the north and west of the settlement. These slopes provide a distinctive setting and visually contain the village.

The LLPA contains listed buildings, their views and settings. These include St. John’s Parish Church, a listed building, which is of particular visual merit. The church, which was built in 1811 and situated on raised ground, provides a visually significant entrance to Dromara and there are good views to the church and its associated vegetation from the surrounding area.

Dromara House (former Rectory), on Banbridge Road, is also a listed building. The site contains an impressive Georgian farmhouse from 1830 and original outhouse buildings, which are set amongst dense, mature vegetation. The farmhouse is situated within a distinctive setting and affords good views over the surrounding landscape, towards southern facing slopes that roll down towards the River Lagan corridor. Fields adjacent to the site are also included within the LLPA due to their contribution to the landscape setting of the farm. This area makes an important contribution to the overall landscape setting of the town.

Another locally significant building that is included within the LLPA is Dromara Primary School, on the Hillsborough Road. The school building is a post war development and of high visual quality.

The LLPA contains the former mill cottages along Woodford Avenue, to the north west of the village. These buildings are an important landscape and visual feature, which provide a physical link to the industrial heritage of the village. The surrounding fields are also included as their views and setting.

The LLPA includes the River Lagan corridor, its associated vegetation and landform which acts as the views and setting of the river. The river corridor is an important landscape and visual feature which is also of wildlife and local nature conservation interest. It flows along the western boundary of the village and acts as a natural boundary to development. The small hump-back bridge over the river, on Moybrick Road, is an amenity feature of local historical character and visual importance. The LLPA also includes the stream corridors of tributaries of the River Lagan, including the Penny Burn to the north of the village.
Nature Conservation

The River Lagan and associated stream corridors, adjacent landforms and vegetation are of significant nature conservation value and wildlife interest. They provide a substantial natural habitat and contribute significantly to the network of wildlife corridors which occur in the locality.

Amenity Value

There is a Tree Preservation Order on lands adjacent to 9 Woodvale Avenue and 8 Moybrick Road.

Heritage Interest

The LLPA contains the following listed buildings;

St. John’s Church, Banbridge Road, Grade B, and
Dromara House (former Rectory), 50 Banbridge Road, Grade B1

The LLPA contains the following unscheduled archaeological site and monument:

Saint John’s Medieval Parish Church (site of) and Graveyard.

The mill cottages are of industrial archaeological interest

Part of the LLPA lies within Dromara Area of Archaeological Potential.
Dromara

Designation DA 07 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Hillsborough Road

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 88 – Craggy Dromara Uplands, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA is focused on Dromara Masonic Hall on the Hillsborough Road. This is a two storey, stone built, listed building, fronted by a stone wall, and includes its views and setting. The building is of significant local historical interest and architectural merit. It was formerly the village’s Market House and would have been an important focal point within the rural community. It was built in the mid 1800’s and appears to have been still in use as a Market House at the turn of the century. The building is now used as the local Masonic Lodge.

Heritage Interest

The LLPA includes the following listed building:

Dromara Masonic Hall, Grade B1.
Dromara

Designation DA 08 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Begny Hill Road

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 88 – Craggy Dromara Uplands, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA includes Second Dromara Presbyterian Church, its graveyard and associated hall complex. The Presbyterian Meeting House was built in 1845 to meet the needs of many Presbyterians in the village, who were unable to attend the First Dromara Church because of its location, within the settlement of Ardtanagh, 3 miles away. The church property has been extended and renovated and now includes a substantial hall and meeting rooms complex, built in the 1980’s and further extended in the 1990’s. The church and its associated hall complex form a focal point and are landmark buildings along Begny Hill Road.

The graveyard, which was established at the same time as the church, lies largely to the rear of the buildings with some plots, within a small strip of grass to the front, along the western boundary of the church property.

Vegetation associated with the church comprises a formal hedgerow to the boundaries and ornamental shrub planting in formal beds within the car park. Some young trees have grown up from the hedgerow along the northern boundary to the rear. There is a small group of yew trees close to the oldest graves.

Nature Conservation

The vegetation surrounding the church and graveyard is of some local nature conservation value.
Dromara

Designation DA 09 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Rathfriland Road Stream Corridor

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 88 – Craggy Dromara Uplands, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA is focused on a stream corridor and associated vegetation, which flows in a northerly direction, to the rear of properties on Rathfriland Road.

The stream is open for much of its length, with some short sections of culvert where gardens have been extended over the stream and where the road into Barclay Manor crosses the watercourse. Hedgerow species line the banks with some small trees. A laneway follows the course of the stream from Dundrum Road to Barclay Manor.

Nature Conservation

The stream corridor together with associated vegetation is of local nature conservation interest forming a valuable wildlife corridor.

Heritage Interest

The northern section of the stream corridor lies within Dromara Area of Archaeological Potential.

The stream corridor has historical origins as a mill stream, which pre-dates the 1st edition maps (1830’s), and once fed a mill pond at the site of what is now the playground on Rathfriland Road. As such the stream corridor is of industrial archaeological interest.
Dromara

Designation DA 10 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Dundrum Road Stream Corridor

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 88 – Craggy Dromara Uplands, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA is focused on a stream corridor and its northern bank, which flows south of Dundrum Road. Much of the stream corridor lies to the rear of residential development. It forms the boundary between Lisburn City Council and Banbridge District Council and defines the settlement development limit of the village in this location. The southern bank is also designated as LLPA within the Banbridge, Newry and Mourne Area Plan.

The stream and associated vegetation forms an important linear landscape feature of visual amenity value. It is well treed in part, largely on the southern bank, forming an attractive backdrop to neighbouring development. This vegetation is important in assisting in the visual integration of the housing in views from the surrounding countryside.

Nature Conservation

The stream drains from Begny Lake in the east, to the River Lagan in the north west. The stream corridor, together with associated vegetation, is of local nature conservation interest and forms a valuable wildlife corridor.
Dundrod

Designation DD 02 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Dundrod

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 110 – Derrykillultagh, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA includes the listed Dundrod Presbyterian Church and graveyard, together with its associated views and setting. The church is a pre-1830 building fronting Dundrod Road. The church is of considerable architectural merit and is a distinctive landmark, which contributes to the character of the settlement.

The associated boundary trees and adjacent field form part of the setting of the church.

Adjacent to the church is another listed building, the former Dundrod National Agricultural School. This building dates from the 1840s and is an important heritage feature, which is located in front of the church hall, a locally significant building within the settlement.

The LLPA also includes a 1850s manse, which occupies a prominent location at the junction of Quaterland Road and Leathemstown Road. This locally significant building is set within attractive landscaped grounds which contain stands of mature trees, including Scots pine and beech.

The LLPA includes a number of other locally significant buildings; a 1937 Orange Hall, located on Carnaghliss Road, which is built on the site of an earlier Orange Hall dating back to 1849, an early 20th century, two-storey farmhouse known as Wyndhaven, and a pre-1830s, two storey farmhouse and group of outbuildings.

The trees associated with these buildings and in particular the roadside trees are significant landscape features, of particular visual merit and form an attractive approach to the settlement from the north east.

The LLPA also includes the river corridor of Cooper’s Water. This is an important landscape feature and an area of local nature conservation interest. It is crossed by a stone bridge known as Boomer’s Bridge, which is of historical interest and landscape merit.

The LLPA includes two fields on either side of Dundrod Road and two fields on either side of Carnaghliss Road. These fields afford views and contribute to the setting of the locally significant buildings, and the trees and hedgerows associated with the field boundaries provide visual containment for the settlement.
Nature Conservation

The river corridor, associated vegetation and the mature trees and hedgerow field boundaries are important for wildlife and of local nature conservation significance.

Amenity Value

The LLPA also includes a playing field, located between Leathamstown Road and Quarterland Road. This playing field is a valuable amenity resource for the local community. It is bounded by lines of mature trees on two sides, which form an attractive backdrop to the 1950s terraced houses at Bamford Park.

Heritage Interest

The LLPA includes the following listed buildings:

Dundrod Presbyterian Church, Dundrod Road, Grade B, and
Dundrod National Agricultural School, Leathamstown Road, Grade B2.
Drumbeg

Designation DG 05 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Drumbeg Road

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 107 – The Hummocky Lagan Lowlands, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA is focused on St. Patrick’s Church, a listed building, its associated graveyard, lych gate and mature vegetation, including a series of trained yew arches. This is a landmark building of particular landscape and visual merit, being situated on raised ground, on a corner of the Upper Malone Road. It also contributes to the character of Drumbeg.

The church and grounds are situated on an archaeological site, probably that of a medieval church, set in an oval enclosure and is important in historical and archaeological terms.

The LLPA includes Drum House, a listed building, set in extensive grounds which extend to the River Lagan, with associated vegetation, and is of landscape and visual importance.

The LLPA includes a Rectory, a locally significant building, its associated grounds and vegetation. The adjacent buildings at 66 and 68 Drumbeg Road are also contained within the designation, their vegetation along with that of the Rectory, contributing to the visual amenity of the area.

The LLPA includes part of the River Lagan corridor, part of the former Lagan Navigation Canal and a stream corridor south of Drum House and the associated mature trees and vegetation. The River Lagan is a particularly strong landscape and visual feature and provides a distinctive and visually attractive landscape setting to Drumbeg.

Nature Conservation

The river, canal and stream corridors, the areas of wetland and mature trees are all important for wildlife and of nature conservation significance.

The LLPA includes parts of the following Sites of Local Nature Conservation Importance (SLNCI);
Flood Plain around Eel Weir, and
Sir Thomas and Lady Dixon Park.

Both of these sites are designated within the Belfast District Proposals.

**Amenity Value**

The LLPA is located within the Lagan Valley Regional Park and also within the Lagan Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and the area is a popular visitor attraction.

**Heritage Interest**

The LLPA contains the following listed buildings and structures;

- St. Patrick’s Church, Upper Malone Road, Grade B,
- Lych Gate at St. Patrick’s Church, Upper Malone Road, Grade B,
- Drum House, 254 Upper Malone Road, Grade B1, and
- Drum Bridge and Canal Bridge, Upper Malone Road, Grade B1.

The LLPA contains the following archaeological sites and monuments;

**Scheduled:**
- The Lagan Navigation Reach 4, and
- The Lagan Navigation Reach 5.

**Unscheduled:**
- Drum Church (site of).

Part of the LLPA is also within Drumbeg Area of Village Character.
Drumbeg

Designation DG 06 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Tributary of River Lagan

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 107 – The Hummocky Lagan Lowlands, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA is also located within the Lagan Valley Regional Park and the Lagan Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

The LLPA comprises a stream corridor, a tributary of the River Lagan, together with its associated vegetation to the west of Drumbeg. It is an important landscape feature.

It is also of historic interest, the historic maps indicating that the stream previously fed the mill pond associated with the Ulster Dye Works.

The vegetation associated with the stream corridor is of visual significance, being viewed from the Ballyskeagh Road. It also contributes to the setting of the eastern part of Drumbeg and separates and forms a backdrop to the housing developments.

Nature Conservation

The stream corridor and associated vegetation is of wildlife and nature conservation value and contributes to the network of wildlife corridors and green links which occur in the locality and within the wider Lagan Valley Regional Park.
Drumlough

Designation DLH 02 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Rafferty's Hill

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 89 – Hillsborough Slopes, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA includes Drumlough Presbyterian Church and graveyard which dates from 1818. The church and its setting are of visual merit and historical interest.

The LLPA also includes the church manse, built post 1860. This locally significant dwelling occupies a prominent position at the cross-roads. Surrounded by belts of mature trees, this building is of historical merit and a local landmark.

The mature trees associated with this building and in particular the roadside trees are a significant landscape feature, of particular visual merit and form an attractive approach to the settlement from the north west.

Another locally significant building of historical interest is the church hall, which according to 2nd Edition Maps was formally Drumlough National School. A school house is also recorded on the site on the 1st Edition Maps.

The LLPA also includes Rose Cottage, a pre-1830 dwelling and outbuildings. This group of buildings together with associated tree and shrub planting forms an attractive visual stop to the settlement.

The LLPA also includes an Orange Hall and its setting, located at the north western limit of the settlement. The hall, built in 1907 is of visual merit and of historical interest.

The LLPA also includes a number of fields surrounding the locally significant dwellings. These fields contribute to the views and setting of these buildings.

Nature Conservation

The LLPA includes a number of watercourses, associated field boundaries and stands of mature trees which are important for wildlife and of local nature conservation significance.

The LLPA includes a small part of the following Site of Local Nature Conservation Importance (SLNCI):

Drumlough Fen.
Drumlough

Designation DLH 03 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Drumaknockan Road

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 89 – Hillsborough Slopes, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA is focused on a group of quality farm buildings dating from the 1830s, which are of visual merit and local historical interest.

The LLPA also includes a stream corridor, from its issue, close to Dromara Road, to a bridging point at Drumaknockan Road, beyond which it flows into a more open landscape. The stream corridor, with its associated vegetation and attractive stone bridge at Drumaknockan Road is of local amenity and nature conservation value.

The river and its bridge contribute to the setting of the locally significant buildings and to the character of the settlement.

Nature Conservation

The stream corridor and associated vegetation are important for wildlife and of local nature conservation value.
Drumlough

Designation DLH 04 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Dromara Road

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 89 – Hillsborough Slopes (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA comprises a stream corridor and associated vegetation and an area of young woodland / scrub planting, along the south eastern boundary of Drumlough.

The watercourse and planting are of amenity value, forming an attractive backdrop to the existing development and the amenity space at Rockview Park.

Nature Conservation

The stream corridor and associated vegetation are important for wildlife and of local nature conservation value.
Drumbo

Designation DO 04 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Drumbo

Landscape Character

The LLPA straddles two Landscape Character Areas, 96 – Castlereagh Plateau and 105 – Castlereagh Slopes, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

Drumbo, which means Ridge of the Oxen, occupies a prominent hilltop location with outstanding panoramic views over the Lagan Valley, Belfast, Belfast Lough and the Belfast Hills. The contribution this steeply falling landform makes to the setting and landscape character of the settlement is recognised by the inclusion of the prominent slopes immediately surrounding the settlement within the LLPA.

Drumbo Presbyterian Church forms a focal point within the settlement. The present church building dates from 1882, although the congregation was established as far back as 1655. The church occupies the site of an earlier Presbyterian Meeting House which pre-dated the 1830’s map and a Medieval Parish Church site, the remains of which were lost due to the development of the graveyard in the 1800’s. The Presbyterian Church is listed in recognition of its architectural style and local historical interest.

Drumbo Round Tower stands approximately 10 metres high within the graveyard of the church and forms a significant landmark, particularly in views from the north. It is all that remains of a pre-Norman monastery. The tower is a scheduled monument in recognition of the regional importance of the archaeological remains.

The LLPA includes a number of locally significant buildings. To the north of the church is the Orange Hall, which was built in 1836 as a National School and used as such until a new school house was built in 1896. It is now used as the church hall. Along Pinehill Road is the Manse, set within well treed grounds, built in the early 1900’s on the site of an earlier pre-1830’s house known as Glenvale Cottage.

Roadside trees along Pinehill Road are remnants of planned landscape features and are of significant landscape amenity value. The manse and its associated vegetation together with the roadside trees along Pinehill Road form a good entrance / exit feature on the approach from the north.

Rokeby Hall was formerly known as Fairview until the late 1800’s. It is a large gentleman’s residence, set back behind an extensive range of associated outbuildings and enclosed by a belt of mature trees, which appear as formal plantings as far back as the 1830’s maps. A Gate Lodge stands to the east of the driveway. Rokeby Hall, within its treed setting forms a good entrance / exit
feature on the approach along Drumbo Road and is of landscape and visual significance.

Drumbo Glen and its stream forms a prominent linear landscape feature at the foot of the slope to the north east of the village and is of particular landscape and visual amenity value. In addition to demesne planting around large houses it was common practice to extend the plantings along roads and streams nearby. The mature beech and oak trees within Drumbo Glen originate from an extension of the estate plantings associated with Belvedere Demesne.

The LLPA lies within the Lagan Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, an area of distinctive landscape character, special scenic value and high amenity value.

The northern part of the LLPA also lies within Castlereagh Slopes Area of High Scenic Value, which is a landscape recognised as being of high visual amenity value and important in terms of the setting of the metropolitan area.

**Nature Conservation**

The glen with its stream corridor, mature trees and semi-natural woodland is of significant nature conservation value providing a natural habitat and a wildlife corridor.

The LLPA includes part of the following Site of Local Nature Conservation Importance (SLNCI):

Drumbo Glen.

**Amenity Value**

The LLPA is located within the Lagan Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and the area is a popular visitor attraction.

**Heritage Interest**

The LLPA includes the following listed buildings:

Drumbo Presbyterian Church, Grade B.

The LLPA contains the following archaeological sites and monuments:

Scheduled:
Drumbo Round Tower.

Unscheduled:
Site of a Medieval Church and Pre-Norman Monastery.

The LPA includes part of Drumbo Area of Archaeological Potential.
Duneight

Designation DT 02 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Ballynahinch Road

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 90 – Ravarnet Valley, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA is focused on a Scheduled Monument, Todd’s Grove Rath. This is an early Christian Rath, adapted into a 13th century motte and bailey. The rath, together with its setting in a heavily treed field, with views extending over the Ravernet River valley is of archaeological and historical importance and a significant feature in the landscape.

There are a number of locally significant buildings within the LLPA which are of visual merit and historical interest including, an orange hall, built in 1904, on the edge of the rath, to the north west and a traditional cottage set among the trees at the edge of the rath, to the east.

To the south of the rath, is a pre-1830s farm complex with dwelling house and outbuildings which is also locally significant and of historical interest. The farm is backed by mature vegetation which frames the house and is of visual merit. An old “green” laneway with associated vegetation approaches the farm from the north west, an important landscape feature of historical interest.

The lands between the farm and the rath act as setting of the scheduled monument and the locally significant farm buildings and allow views from the Ballynahinch and Lisnoe Roads.

The LLPA also includes a number of significant detached houses, set in substantial plots with associated vegetation, on the Ballynahinch Road.

Nature Conservation

The mature trees, shrubs and hedgerows are important for wildlife and of local nature conservation significance.

Heritage Interest

The LLPA contains the following scheduled archaeological site and monument:

Todd’s Grove Rath, a Bivallate Rath.
Duneight

Designation DT 03 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Limehill Road

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 90 – Ravarnet Valley, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA is focused on a row of early 20th century cottages on Limehill Road, their associated gardens and vegetation. These buildings are locally significant and of historical interest.

One of the cottages has been upgraded and another rebuilt in keeping with character of the original design. Number 53, at the northern end of the row is of particular visual merit.

The dwellings are set in large gardens, both to the front and rear and contain a mix of mainly ornamental trees and shrubs. The gardens however, are important as the views and setting to the cottages.
Duneight

Designation DT 04 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Between Ballynahinch Road and Limehill Road

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 90 – Ravarnet Valley, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

This LLPA is focused on the stream corridor which flows behind the dwellings, located between Limehill Road and Ballynahinch Road.

The stream corridor and associated vegetation are a local landscape feature and are important for wildlife and of local nature conservation significance.

The LLPA also includes the Manse and its surroundings on the Ballynahinch Road and the large detached houses and gardens on Limehill Road.
Duneight

Designation DT 05 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Junction of Ballynahinch Road and Limehill Road.

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 90 – Ravarnet Valley, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA includes a group of locally significant farm buildings and their settings along Ballynahinch Road, including early 19th century outbuildings at number 273, a mid 19th century dwelling and site of an early 19th century corn mill at number 267 and a mid 19th century farmhouse and outbuildings at number 265. These buildings are of visual merit and archaeological and historical interest.

The LLPA also includes the fields surrounding the locally significant dwellings. These fields are bounded by watercourses and hedgerows, with lines of mature trees and form the views to and setting of the locally significant dwellings.

Also included in the LLPA are a line of trees behind a maintained hedge to the south of and within the garden of number 255 Limehill Road. These trees occupy a prominent location at the junction of Limehill Road and Ballynahinch Road and form a good entrance / exit feature to the settlement. They are also of landscape and visual significance.

The many mature trees within the LLPA form prominent features in the landscape and contribute to the landscape and visual amenity and the attractive setting of the settlement.

Nature Conservation

The watercourses, mature trees and hedgerows are important for wildlife and of local nature conservation significance.
Feumore

Designation FE 02 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Shore Road

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 62 – East Lough Neagh Points, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA is focused on a group of small, 1920’s cottages which are locally significant and includes their long rear gardens which act as their settings.

The cottages and their associated long gardens are of local historical interest.

The LLPA also includes the open field, to the east of the cottages, which affords views from the Feumore Road across to the cottages and acts as part of their setting.

The buildings and their long back gardens and the open field also contribute to the character and setting of the settlement of Feumore.

The LLPA lies within Portmore Lough Area of High Scenic Value, which is a landscape recognised as being of high landscape and visual amenity value.

Nature Conservation

The large gardens and open field are important for wildlife and of local nature conservation value.

A small part of the LLPA lies within the following environmental designations:

Lough Neagh and Lough Beg Ramsar Site, and Lough Neagh Area of Scientific Interest.

Amenity Value

Shore Road is part of the National Cycle Network.
Feumore

Designation FE 03 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Feumore Road

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 62 – East Lough Neagh Points, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA includes a traditional two storey farmhouse, with single storey outbuildings built around 1830, which is approached up a long lane with stone pillars at the roadside.

The fields to the front of the farm afford views towards the farm buildings and act as its setting.

The LLPA also includes the pre-1860 outbuildings, located adjacent to number 14b Feumore Road and two small, old orchards on the opposite side of the road.

The 1830 farmhouse and its outbuildings and the pre-1860 outbuildings are of visual merit and local historical and architectural interest. They also contribute to the character and setting of the settlement of Feumore.

The LLPA lies within Portmore Lough Area of High Scenic Value, which is a landscape recognised as being of high landscape and visual amenity value.

Nature Conservation

The fields and old orchards are important for wildlife and of local nature conservation value.

The LLPA lies within the following environmental designations:

Lough Neagh and Lough Beg Ramsar Site, and Lough Neagh Area of Scientific Interest.

Amenity Value

Feumore Road is part of the National Cycle Network.
Feumore

Designation FE 04 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Feumore Road

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 62 – East Lough Neagh Points, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA is focused on a locally significant building, Feymore Mass Centre, an RC Chapel, housed in a converted school house.

The single storey building was previously Feumore National School built in the mid 1800’s, latterly known as St. Francis’ Primary School.

The building is of local historical interest and forms a landmark at the western gateway to the settlement. A hedgerow along the western boundary and the trees along the southern boundary enhance the setting of the building.

The LLPA lies within Portmore Lough Area of High Scenic Value, which is a landscape recognised as being of high landscape and visual amenity value.

Nature Conservation

The LLPA lies within the following environmental designations:

Lough Neagh and Lough Beg Ramsar Site, and Lough Neagh Area of Scientific Interest.

Amenity Value

Feumore Road is part of the National Cycle Network.
Feumore

Designation FE 05 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Feumore Road

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 62 – East Lough Neagh Points, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA is focused on a group of locally significant buildings, a row of three, 1930’s dwellings, at numbers 16-20 Feumore Road and their gardens which act as their settings.

The buildings are of local historical interest and act as an entrance / exit feature to the settlement.

The LLPA lies within Portmore Lough Area of High Scenic Value, which is a landscape recognised as being of high landscape and visual amenity value.

Nature Conservation

The LLPA lies within the following environmental designations:

Lough Neagh and Lough Beg Ramsar Site, and Lough Neagh Area of Scientific Interest.

Amenity Value

Feumore Road is part of the National Cycle Network.
Glenavy

Designation GY 06 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Crumlin Road

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 109 – Upper Ballinderry Plateau, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA includes Sentry Hill, a prominent, localised landform, of landscape and visual significance which contributes to the containment of the village and adds to and forms part of its setting.

The landform which encroaches towards Main Street, also contributes to the historical polyfocal development pattern of Glenavy.

The LLPA includes the ruins of Glebe House, the Old Vicarage on Crumlin Road, which is of historical interest, together with its setting and associated vegetation.

The trees and other vegetation around Glebe House, the strong line of trees which run north to south across Sentry Hill, together with the boundary vegetation and associated trees are strong landscape features of visual significance in the views from Crumlin Road and Pigeontown Road.

Nature Conservation

The mature trees and associated vegetation are of local nature conservation value providing a wildlife habitat.

Heritage Interest

The LLPA contains the following unscheduled archaeological site and monument:

Ballysessy Mound, which is located on Sentry Hill.
Glenavy

Designation GY 07 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Glenavy River Corridor.

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 109 – Upper Ballinderry Plateau, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA is of particular landscape and visual significance contributing to the character of the village. It is focused on the Glenavy River corridor, which divides the village in two and results in a polyfocal settlement form.

The river, with its wooded banks and associated vegetation and bridges is a highly significant landscape feature of particular visual merit and forms a distinctive landscape setting within the area.

The LLPA includes St. Aidan’s Church and grounds, which is a site of historical and archaeological importance. St Aidan’s Church and associated Lych Gate are listed buildings. The church and graveyard are set within attractive landscaped grounds, bounded by the river and form a distinctive landmark feature.

The LLPA includes two locally significant dwellings at Nos.10 and11 Glen Road. The dwelling at 11 Glen Road dates from the 1800s and appears on 2nd edition maps as “The Cottage”. Their views and setting establish a good entrance and exit feature at the southern end of the village.

The LLPA contains natural woodland cover throughout the river corridor, and displays parkland characterises, with individual and stands of specimen trees, planted as part of the planned landscapes surrounding St Aidan’s Church and the residences at 10 and 11 Glen Road. This vegetation forms an attractive backdrop to the surrounding built up area.

The LLPA contains part of Glenavy Area of Village Character and contributes to the character and setting of Glenavy.

Nature Conservation

The river corridor, mature trees, woodland and associated vegetation are of significant nature conservation value providing a natural habitat and a wildlife corridor.

Amenity Value

Part of the LLPA, adjacent to the railway line, has been identified as an Area of Existing Open Space.
There are two Tree Preservation Orders within the LLPA, on land east of Main Street and on lands at 3 Forest Glen. This emphasises the visual amenity and landscape value of trees in contributing to the distinctive landscape character of the area.

Heritage Interest

The LLPA contains the following listed buildings and structures:

St. Aidan’s Church and Lych Gate, Grade B.

The LLPA contains the following unscheduled archaeological site and monument:

Lennewy, St. Patrick’s Well, a Medieval Parish Church, possibly on an earlier Church Site, with Bullaun and Holy Well.

The LLPA includes part of Glenavy Area of Archaeological Potential.
Halfpenny Gate

Designation HE 02 – Local Landscape Policy Area, River Corridor and Mill Race

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 108 – Broad Lagan Valley, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA includes a stream corridor which flows in a west to east direction to the south of Mill Hill Road, passing under attractive stone bridges at Damhead Road and Halfpenny Gate Road. The stream flows in part within an open channel, with a few scattered trees and in part between hedgerows and forms a good linear landscape feature of visual amenity value.

The LLPA also includes a millrace, a remnant feature of the settlement’s mill history. The millrace was associated with a small corn mill, both pre-dating the 1st Edition Map (1830’s) and as such is of industrial archaeology and historical interest. The mill race connects to the stream corridor at the rear of 15 Mill Hill Lane.

The lands between the mill race and the stream corridor are included as the views and setting to the two features.

Nature Conservation

The stream corridor and mill race are important for wildlife and of local nature conservation value.

Amenity Value

Halfpenny Gate Road is part of the National Cycle Network.
Halfpenny Gate

Designation HE 03 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Halfpenny Gate Road

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 108 – Broad Lagan Valley, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

Halfpenny Gate is a settlement clustered around the junction of Halfpenny Gate Road, Damhead Road and Derrynahone Road.

The LLPA is centred on an Orange Hall, built in 1910, together with its frontage railings and surroundings. The hall is a locally significant building of the historical merit.
Hillsborough and Culcavy

Designation HH 06 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Hillsborough Forest Park

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 89 – Hillsborough Slopes, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA is centred on Hillsborough Forest Park, an extensive area of land that once belonged to the Downshire Demesne and is now owned by the Forestry Service. The area, known as Large Park, is enclosed by the old demense wall. It comprises areas of mixed coniferous forestry planting and farmland.

Part of the area also comprises a public park which is very popular with visitors. It contains Park Lake, an artificial lake with a small island, surrounded by woodland, trees and open grass areas. A pedestrian trail encircles the lake and another trail leads to Fox Fort Rath, an archaeological monument of historical interest.

The whole area of Large Park, with its plantings and lake is of particular landscape and visual significance and contributes to the character and setting of the town.

The areas of woodland, mature trees and other vegetation, together with the lake, are of nature conservation importance and wildlife interest and much of the woodland is “long established” and of historical importance.

The LLPA also includes Hillsborough Fort, to the north west of the lake, which was built in 1650 by Sir Arthur Hill to command the road from Dublin to Carrickfergus. The Fort and the Rath, beneath the central area of the fort is a Monument in State Care, of historical and archaeological importance and used for public events. The avenue on the approach to the Fort from the town, with its associated planting and entrance gate is also included in the LLPA.

The LLPA also includes the tall obelisk monument to the 3rd Marquis of Downshire, set towards the centre of an open grass field, on an elevated site and is a striking landmark, seen in many distant views, including from the A2 dual carriageway.

The LLPA includes St Malachi’s Church, with its associated graveyard, which is strikingly located at the top of a tree lined approach avenue and is of particular local significance and a focal point of landscape, visual and historical importance. The church, its gateway, screen and lodges are listed in recognition of their architectural and historical merit. There is a war memorial in the shape of a Celtic cross outside the church gates.
Nature Conservation

The LLPA is an important nature conservation resource and wildlife habitat and includes the following Site of Local Nature Conservation Importance (SLNCI):

Hillsborough Park Lake

Amenity

Hillsborough Forest Park is an extensive public park and a widely used visitor attraction.

Part of the LLPA has been identified as an Area of Existing Open Space.

There is a Tree Preservation Order on lands at Dromore Road.

Heritage Interest

Part of the LLPA is within Hillsborough Conservation Area and part is within Hillsborough Area of Archaeological Potential.

The vast majority of the LLPA is also within Hillsborough Castle Historic Park, Garden and Demesne.

The LLPA includes the following archaeological sites and monuments:

State Care:
Hillsborough Fort (Artillery Fort and Rath), Large Park.

Unscheduled:
Rath, Fox Fort, Large Park,
Enclosure, Mary’s Fort, Large Park,
Enclosure, Large Park,
2 Counterscarp Raths, Large Park and,
Rath, Large Park.

The LLPA includes the following listed buildings:

Marquis of Downshire Monument, Old Coach Road, Grade A,
St. Malachi’s Church, Main Street, Grade A,
Gate Screen and Lodges at St. Malachi’s Church, Main Street, Grade A,
Graveyard at St. Malachi’s Church, Main Street, Grade B,
Gateway to Pleasure Garden at St. Malachi’s Church, Main Street, Grade B,
War Memorial, Main Street, Grade B1,
Boundary Wall and Railings, Dromore Road, Grade B2 and,
Harty House (Fairford House), 25 Ballynahinch Street, Grade B2.
Hillsborough and Culcavy

Designation HH 07 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Hillsborough Castle

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 89 – Hillsborough Slopes, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA comprises Hillsborough Castle, a Georgian mansion house built in 1770’s by Will Hill, the 1st Marquis of Downshire. It remained in the family until 1922 when it was sold to the government and became the official residence of the Governor of Northern Ireland. It is now the official home of the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

The castle, which is listed along with its boundary walls and gates, is a landmark building of particular local significance, architectural merit and historical interest.

The Castle Grounds consist of terraces and formally laid out gardens, including a rose garden. Beyond are lawns and paths including a striking lime tree walkway. There is a large lake with an island, various water courses, extensive areas of grass, shrub planting, mature trees and woodland and a number of listed features including The Lady Alice Temple, a summerhouse and an ice house. The planned landscape, known as Small Park, is of significant landscape and visual merit and historical and archaeological interest which is recognised by its inclusion in the Register of Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes. It also contributes to the setting and character of the town.

A small river flows through the grounds and feeds the lake and another smaller pond. The river is an attractive feature in the gardens.

The LLPA includes the Gates from Richhill, which are a Monument in State Care and form the entrance feature to Hillsborough Castle from The Square.

The LLPA extends across Dromore Road to include the Art Centre (The Shambles), on Dromore Road, and 1 Park Lane, both Listed Buildings.

Nature Conservation

The mature trees, woodland and water features are an important local nature conservation resource and wildlife habitat.

Amenity

Hillsborough Castle and its Gardens are open to the public for a limited time each year and are a popular tourist attraction.
The LLPA extends to include a small play area to the east, adjacent to Main Street, which is of local recreational value.

**Heritage Interest**

Part of the LLPA is also within Hillsborough Conservation Area and a section is also within Hillsborough Area of Archaeological Potential.

The vast majority of the LLPA is also within Hillsborough Castle Historic Park, Garden and Demesne.

The LLPA includes the following archaeological sites and monuments:

**State Care:**
The Gates from Richhill, in Small Park.

**Unscheduled:**
A Pre-Norman and Medieval Church and Graveyard within Small Park.

The LLPA includes the following listed buildings:

Marquis of Downshire Monument, Main Street, Grade B+,
Hillsborough Castle, Grade B+,
The Lodge and Guard House and Front Boundary Railings, Hillsborough Castle, Grade B,
Summer House, Hillsborough Castle, Grade B+
The Ice House, at Government House, Grade B1,
The Lady Alice Temple, at Small Park, Grade B+,
Gardener’s House, at Small Park, Grade B2,
Gardener’s Store, at Small Park, Grade B2.
Art Centre (The Shambles), Dromore Road, Grade B, and
1 Park Lane, Grade B1.
Hillsborough and Culcavy

Designation HH 08 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Mill Pond, Culcavy

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 81 – Kilwarlin Plateau, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA comprises the remnants of the planned landscape around Culcavy Cottage which appears on the 1st edition maps and includes significant belts of woodland and mature tree planting around the house, along the field boundaries and the road. The area is of landscape and visual merit and contributes to the setting and character of Culcavy.

The area includes a number of large detached properties in sizable gardens, with associated mature trees, shrub planting and lawns, which contribute to the visual amenity value of the area.

Included also is the old mill pond, sluice gate and mill race which originally fed the distillery, located to the north. A number of private residences overlook the mill pond which is of particular landscape and visual amenity.

The LLPA includes part of a stream corridor, with steeply sloping embankments and associated vegetation, comprising mixed broadleaf trees and scrub along its length, and is an important landscape feature.

Nature Conservation

The area with its woodland belts, mature trees and shrubs, the stream corridor and the mill pond is of nature conservation interest and wildlife value.

Amenity

There is a Tree Protection Order on lands to the west of Culcavy Road.

Heritage Interest

The old mill pond, sluice gate and mill race are of local industrial archaeology and historical interest.
Hillsborough and Culcavy

**Designation HH 09 – Local Landscape Policy Area, River Corridor, Culcavy**

**Landscape Character**

The LLPA is located partially within Landscape Character Area 81 – Kilwarlin Plateau (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA includes part of a small river corridor and its associated vegetation, comprising mixed broadleaf tree planting and scrub along its length. The river runs through an area of housing, under an attractive double arch stone bridge and into a small industrial estate where it runs alongside the access road.

The river corridor and its associated vegetation are of landscape and visual merit within the housing area which forms a good backdrop and boundary to a number of properties.

**Nature Conservation**

The river corridor and the different range of habitats are of wildlife and nature conservation importance.

**Amenity**

The LLPA opens out at the end of Old Mill Heights to provide a small open space of amenity value within the built up area.
Hillsborough and Culcavy

Designation HH 10 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Carnreagh

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 89 – Hillsborough Slopes, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA comprises a number of large properties set within extensive plots with mature trees and shrubs and areas of lawn located towards the top of the hill at Carnreagh, north of Hillsborough.

A small number of the houses are shown on the early historic maps, but most date from the 1900’s.

Collectively the houses and their associated grounds create an area of significant landscape and visual amenity value and a good stop to the development of the town, which is visible in views from the A1.

Nature Conservation

The mature trees, shrubs and other vegetation are of nature conservation value and wildlife interest.

Heritage Interest

The LLPA includes the following unscheduled archaeological site and monument:

Carnreagh Rath.
Hillsborough and Culcavy

Designation HH 11 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Lisburn Road

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 89 – Hillsborough Slopes, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA includes two sizable, detached, period dwellings, Nos. 4 and 6 Lisburn Road, with associated outbuildings, set in large garden plots, with expansive lawn areas and mature trees and shrubs. They are set back from the Lisburn Road, a main access into the town and form a striking entrance/exit feature, viewed by many passing motorists. The dwellings, one of which is the Manse, are landmark features of local significance, which contribute to the character of the town.

A red bricked dwelling has been built, circa 1990, within the grounds of No. 4 Lisburn Road. Its setting benefits from the mature plantings and a high beech hedge, associated with its neighbouring period dwelling.

The LLPA also includes an area of mixed species, mature tree planting, to the south of the Manse, adjacent to Hillsborough Presbyterian Church, which is of landscape and visual significance on the approach into the town.

Included also is Hillsborough PSNI Station, a red bricked, period building, typical of many older police stations of the era, together with its associated outbuildings. The police station is a landmark of local significance on a main access into the town.

To the south of the police station is the avenue to a private dwelling, lined with mature trees, to the south of which is an open field. These contribute to the character and landscape and visual amenity of the area.

Amenity Value

The trees to the south of the Manse are protected by a Tree Preservation Order in recognition of their amenity value.

Nature Conservation

The mature trees, shrubs and other vegetation are of nature conservation value and wildlife interest.

Heritage Interest

Part of the LLPA, the grounds adjacent to Hillsborough Presbyterian Church, is also within Hillsborough Conservation Area.
Hillhall

Designation HL 02 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Hillhall Road

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 107 – Hummocky Lagan Lowlands, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA is focused on Hillhall Presbyterian Church, a listed building, opened in 1902, its church hall, graveyard, mature trees and the views and setting. The site has a history as a place of worship back to 1750 and historic maps show an earlier Presbyterian Meeting House on the site.

The church occupies a prominent location at the western end of the settlement. It is a landmark building and focal point within the settlement and on the busy Hillhall Road, of considerable landscape, visual, historical and architectural merit.

The LLPA also includes two locally significant buildings, the former church school built in 1893 and subsequently used as a hall and the Flower Hill Orange Hall located either side of the junction of Church Lane with Hillhall Road. These buildings are of historical interest and add to the character of the settlement.

The LLPA includes a line of mature lime trees on the opposite side of the road from the old hall and outside the settlement limit. Along with the stand of pine trees at the front of the church grounds, these trees collectively form a prominent feature on the Hillhall Road and contribute to the landscape and visual amenity and the attractive setting of the settlement.

The LLPA is located within The Lagan Valley Regional Park and also within The Lagan Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, an area of distinctive landscape character, rich biodiversity, special scenic value and high amenity value.

Part of the LLPA is located within Castlereagh Slopes Area of High Scenic Value, which is a landscape recognised as being of high landscape and visual amenity value.

Nature Conservation

The stands of mature trees are important for wildlife and of local nature conservation significance.

Amenity
The LLPA is located within the Lagan Valley Regional Park and also within the Lagan Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and the area is a popular visitor attraction.

**Heritage Interest**

The LLPA includes the following listed building:

Hillhall Presbyterian Church, Grade B.
Hillhall

Designation HL 03 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Hillhall Road

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 107 – Hummocky Lagan Lowlands, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA is focused on a locally significant building, number 170 Hillhall Road, a two storey Victorian dwelling with period railings, fronting onto Hillhall Road. This building is of local architectural and historical interest and adds to the character of the settlement.

The LLPA lies within the Lagan Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, an area of distinctive landscape character, special scenic value and high amenity value.

The LLPA is located within Castlereagh Slopes Area of High Scenic Value, which is a landscape recognised as being of high landscape and visual amenity value.
Halftown

Designation HTN 02 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Halftown Road

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 108 – Broad Lagan Valley, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The settlement of Halftown is mainly focused on the housing along Halftown Road and at Coronation Gardens and Florence Court.

The LLPA lies to the south of the housing fronting Halftown Road. It includes an 18th century cottage, its setting and views. The cottage is a locally significant building and is of architectural interest and historical merit.
Kesh Bridge

Designation KE 02 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Kesh Road

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 108 – Broad Lagan Valley, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA comprises Priesthill Methodist Church and Minor Hall, a group of locally significant buildings, which form a focal point within the settlement.

A small lawn area with some planting fronts the church and trees lie on the boundary with number 62 Kesh Road, enhancing the setting of the church buildings.

The church buildings are of architectural and local historical interest. Priesthill Methodist church congregation has origins dating from 1786, gathering in a small meeting house on Aghnattrisk Road. The present church in Kesh Bridge is also known as the Zion Chapel and dates from 1838 with subsequent extensions. By the late 1800’s the church included a Manse physically attached to the church and a Sunday School, now used as the Minor Hall.
Lower Ballinderry

Designation LB 04 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Ballinderry House

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 62 – East Lough Neagh Points, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA is centred on Ballinderry House, a large, two-storey, country house, which sits slightly elevated from the road, and fronted by an area of lawn and backed by an extensive complex of outbuildings. The house forms a landmark on the eastern approach to the settlement. Its date of origin is unknown but a plaque on the wall states that in 1771 John Wesley stayed at the house and preached from one of the windows. The house is listed in recognition of its architectural merits and historical interest.

Ballinderry House together with its associated mature trees is of significant landscape and visual amenity value forming a good entrance / exit feature on the approach to the settlement from the east.

The LLPA is located within Lower Ballinderry Area of Village Character and contributes to the character and setting of Lower Ballinderry.

Nature Conservation

The mature trees and hedgerows surrounding the property are of wildlife and local nature conservation value.

Amenity Value

There are two Tree Preservation Orders within the LLPA, on lands at 23 Lower Ballinderry Road and on land between 23 and 25 Lower Ballinderry Road. These mature trees around the boundaries and particularly the road side trees, enhance the setting of the listed building.

Heritage Interest

The LLPA contains the following listed building:

Ballinderry House, Lower Ballinderry Road, Grade B1.
Lower Ballinderry

Designation LB 05 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Portmore Road.

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 62 – East Lough Neagh Points, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA recognises the landscape and visual amenity merits and significant historical interest of a collection of buildings and associated mature trees on Portmore Road, which form part of the historic core of Lower Ballinderry.

To the west, the LLPA includes a former mill building of local historical and archaeological interest, identified as Ballinderry Corn Mill, which originated pre-1830’s. Remnants of the mill pond and mill race are still evident, which enhances the historical merits of the site. Mature trees enclose the mill building and extend along the mill race, forming a prominent linear landscape feature along Portmore Road.

The LLPA includes Ballinderry Moravian Church, a landmark building in the village. The foundation stone was laid in 1751 by John Cennick, who was instrumental in the establishment of the Moravian Church in Ireland. The church opened on Christmas Day the same year, but was only recognised as an official congregation in 1755. The original church building was re-built following a fire in 1832. The church is listed in recognition of its historical interest and architectural merit. To the rear of the church is a dwelling house belonging to the church which dates from 1832. To the east of the church is the graveyard and green. The church, graveyard and green are set against a backdrop of mature trees, which enhance their setting and form an important feature in the centre of the village.

The LLPA includes listed buildings, located diagonally opposite each other in the centre of the village. These are the former Lower Ballinderry School House, now a private dwelling, which dates from 1827, and a terrace of traditional two storey rural buildings on Portmore Road, one of which once housed the post office, together with a single story stone cottage on Aghalee Road, known locally as Child’s Corner, which pre-date the 1830’s maps. These buildings are of historical interest and architectural merit and together form a focal point at the centre of the settlement.

The majority of the LLPA is located within Lower Ballinderry Area of Village Character and contributes to the character and setting of Lower Ballinderry.

Nature Conservation

The mature trees, former mill pond and mill race are of wildlife and local nature conservation value.
Amenity Value

There is a Tree Preservation Order on The Grounds of The Moravian Church, Portmore Road. These mature trees enhance the setting of the listed building.

Heritage Interest

The LLPA includes the following listed buildings:

Ballinderry Moravian Church, Portmore Road, Grade B,
Nos. 1A and 1B Portmore Road, Grade B1, and
Lower Ballinderry School, Grade B1.
Lower Ballinderry

Designation LB 06 – Local Landscape Policy Area, East of Lower Ballinderry

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 62 – East Lough Neagh Points (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA includes parts of two stream corridors and their associated vegetation which form an important linear landscape feature of visual amenity value to the rear of the houses on Ashcroft Way and bounding fields to the east of the settlement.

The existing mature trees and hedgerows associated with the stream corridors are visually significant and contribute to the landscape character and visual amenity of the area.

Nature Conservation

The streams and the associated vegetation are important in terms of wildlife and local nature conservation interest and provide cover and habitat for local wildlife. The streams provide a wildlife corridor and green link to the north of the settlement and to the Ballinderry River.
Lower Broomhedge

Designation LBE 02 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Lurganure Road

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 108 – Broad Lagan Valley (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA includes St. Matthew’s Church, a listed building, built in 1850 and its graveyard and setting. The church occupies a prominent location on the junction of Lurgannure Road and Church Lane, towards the western end of the settlement.

The church, its stone and rendered wall enclosure, graveyard and perimeter of mature beech trees, forms a focal point within the settlement and the surrounding area and is of considerable landscape and architectural merit and historical interest.

The LLPA also includes the Rectory, a locally significant building built post-1850. The building occupies a central location on the northern side of Lurganure Road. The period dwelling is set within attractive landscaped grounds which contain mature shrub planting and stands of mature trees, which are of landscape and visual merit.

The many mature trees associated with the locally significant buildings form prominent features in the landscape and contribute to the landscape and visual amenity and the attractive setting of the settlement.

The majority of the LLPA which lies to the north and west of Lower Broomhedge, comprises large fields, bounded by low clipped hedgerows, creating a relatively open landscape which affords views to and defines the setting of the locally significant buildings.

Nature Conservation

The mature trees, hedgerows and associated vegetation are of local wildlife and nature conservation value.

Heritage Interest

The LLPA includes the following listed building:

St. Matthew’s Church, Grade B.
Lisburn City

Designation LC 21 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Knockmore

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located mainly within Landscape Character Area 108 – Broad Lagan Valley, and a small part is within Landscape Character Area 97 – Belfast / Lisburn, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA includes part of the River Lagan corridor and its flood plain, a broad, almost flat, valley floor and an important landscape and visual feature of high amenity value.

The large, open, gently undulating fields with associated hedgerows and trees which sweep down to the river create a landscape of high visual amenity value.

The LLPA includes groups and belts of mainly deciduous trees which are important landscape features of visual significance within this generally open, low-lying landscape.

Nature Conservation

The LLPA is important for wildlife and of local nature conservation interest.

The LLPA includes the following Site Of Local Nature Conservation Importance (SLNCI):

Old Warren.

Amenity Value

Friends School / River Lagan Community Greenway runs along the northern boundary of the eastern part of the LLPA and this section is identified as an Area of Existing Open Space.

Part of the lands to the south of the River Lagan lie within an area proposed for informal recreation / amenity open space as part of the overall development of west Lisburn.

The LLPA provides an important green link between the Lagan Valley Regional Park to the east and Long Kesh / Lower Broomhedge / Lurganure LLPA to the west.
Lisburn City

**Designation LC 22 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Knockmore Road**

**Landscape Character**

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 97 – Belfast / Lisburn, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA comprises Ballymacross Recreation Ground which includes grassed sports pitches, car park facilities and an equipped play area.

The site is enclosed by mature plantings including shelterbelt planting on the north, east and southern boundaries and a formal avenue of lime trees fronting the site and extending the length of Limetree Avenue. The trees and associated beech hedge are of significant visual amenity value forming an attractive backdrop to the recreation grounds and contributing to the landscape character of the surrounding road corridors.

**Nature Conservation**

The vegetation associated with the LLPA is of importance for wildlife and local nature conservation interest within the built up area of the city.

**Amenity Value**

The recreation ground is an important green, open space and amenity area of landscape and visual importance and is identified as an Area of Existing Open Space. It is surrounded by houses and is used by local people for recreation.
Lisburn City

Designation LC 23 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Lissue

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 108 – Broad Lagan Valley, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA includes Lissue House, a listed building, its grounds and setting, including outbuildings, the remnants of a walled garden, a tennis court and mature trees and associated vegetation. It was formerly used as a children’s hospital and is now used by the Livestock and Meat Commission for Northern Ireland.

Lissue House and its associated grounds are an important landscape and visual feature on the edge of the settlement to the west of Lisburn. Its elevated location affords extensive views from the house and garden over the adjacent farmland towards Lisburn.

Lissue House, associated grounds and plantings form a good entrance / exit feature to the city and visual stop to development on the Ballinderry Road.

Nature Conservation

The vegetation associated with the LLPA is of importance for wildlife and local nature conservation interest.

The LLPA includes the following Site Of Local Nature Conservation Importance (SLNCI):

Lissue.

Heritage Interest

The LLPA includes the following listed building:

Lissue House, Grade B1.
Lisburn City

Designation LC 24 – Local Landscape Policy Area, McKinstry Road

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 97 – Belfast / Lisburn, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA encompasses the landform between Wilmar Road, McKinstry Road and the large residential area east of Belzise Road which visually and physically separates Lisburn City and Metropolitan Lisburn. It comprises a low rising, rounded hill, crossed by hedgerows with some trees and known locally as Braithwaite’s Hill. An attractive 19th century period dwelling house known as Woodland House, associated outbuildings and mature plantings, forms a prominent feature on the hill. The stand of mature redwood trees associated with the property is of particular landscape and visual merit.

The LLPA extends to include Bells Lane Park, a small public park at the junction of Queensway and Bells Lane which comprises a car park, path network, seating and a BMX track. The setting of the park is enhanced by screen planting along the adjoining railway embankment, roadside trees and semi natural scrub and trees surrounding the BMX track, which provides enclosure and is of significant landscape and visual amenity value. To the north of Bells Lane Park are allotment gardens.

The LLPA lies within Mosside Rural Landscape Wedge, which links the hills surrounding Lisburn City and Metropolitan Lisburn with the Lagan Valley Regional Park and identifies and protects the buffer between Lisburn City and Metropolitan Lisburn.

Nature Conservation

The hedgerows, trees, scrub and shelter belt plantings on the landform and within Bells Lane Park and along the railway embankment are of nature conservation and habitat value, providing a network of wildlife corridors.

Amenity Value

Bells Lane Park and the allotment gardens to the north, provide an important community facility of landscape and visual importance within a densely populated area, viewed by many passing motorists and extensively used by local people for both passive and active recreation.

There is a Tree Protection Order on lands at 8 Green Park, Lisburn.

Heritage Interest
The LLPA contains the following unscheduled archaeological sites and monuments:

A Rath on Braithwaite’s Hill, and
Mullencrone Church and Graveyard (site of).
Lisburn City

Designation LC 25 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Moira Road

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 97 – Belfast / Lisburn, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA comprises a tall stand of mature trees, within a formal square, fronting a terrace of houses on Belvoir Park, constructed in the early 20th Century. The trees have been planted in formal rows and species include horse chestnut, sycamore and lime.

The trees within the LLPA are an important landscape and visual feature of particular amenity importance within the urban area, contributing to the character of the streetscape. The trees are viewed by many passing motorists and pedestrians along a considerable length of Longstone Street and Moira Road and from other surrounding roads.

In recognition of their landscape and amenity value the trees have been protected by a Tree Preservation Order.

Nature Conservation

The mature trees are of local nature conservation value providing a wildlife habitat within the urban area.
Lisburn City

Designation LC 26 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Rathdown, Moira Road

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 108 – Broad Lagan Valley, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA comprises Rathdown Rath and Burnt Mounds, an archaeological site of significant historical importance. As Lissue Industrial Estate has been built, the setting and views of the archaeological features has been reduced over the years to a rectangular grassed plot, bounded in part by hedgerows and mature trees. Public access is afforded to the site by way of a narrow grassed path off Cross Lane.

The belt of mature oak trees on the perimeter of the rath form a distinctive linear feature of high landscape and amenity value in the locality, and help screen the industrial units in views from within the LLPA.

Nature Conservation

The trees and hedgerows within the site are of local nature conservation and habitat value within the built up area.

Heritage Interest

The LLPA includes the following archaeological site and monument in State Care:

Rathdown Rath and Burnt Mounds.
Lisburn City

Designation LC 27 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Ravernet

Landscape Character


The LLPA is focused on the Ravernet River corridor, an important landscape and visual feature, together with the associated landform which falls down to the river for part of its length.

Included also is the vegetation associated with the river corridor. Part of the vegetation is quite mature and dense and is of particular landscape and visual significance.

The LPA also includes the listed farmhouse, Shamrock Vale, its views and setting, including outbuildings associated with the farmhouse.

Nature Conservation

The LLPA includes the following Site Of Local Nature Conservation Importance (SLNCI):

Ravernet River at Sprucefield.

Heritage Interest

The LLPA includes the following listed building:

Shamrock Vale, Grade B1.

The LLPA contains the following unscheduled archaeological site and monument:

An Enclosure.
Lisburn City

Designation LC 28 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Stockdam / Belsize

Landscape Character

The LLPA straddles two Landscape Character Areas, 97 – Belfast / Lisburn and 110 – Derrykillultagh, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA includes two water bodies, known locally as Duncan’s Dam reservoir. These dams are remnants of a former mill complex and are of archaeological interest.

The steep slopes surrounding the dams are heavily wooded, including hazel scrub and remnants of parkland woodland. The dams with their wooded banks are a highly significant landscape feature of particular visual merit and form a distinctive landscape setting within the area.

The LLPA provides a valuable amenity resource for the surrounding area and includes a formal park, managed by Lisburn City Council known as Duncan’s Park. The park is focused around the southern dam and comprises a small children’s play park, tree and shrub planting and paths with viewing points on the dam edge set against the back drop of the wooded slopes.

The LLPA extends north of the dams where the landscape becomes predominantly grassland with lines of trees associated with the boundaries of the LLPA. At its northern end, the LLPA encompasses a steep slope with dense semi-natural broadleaved woodland and scrub with wet grassland on the valley floor.

Nature Conservation

The water bodies with their surrounding wetland and wooded slopes combine to form an area of diverse habitats of significant nature conservation and wildlife value.

The LLPA contains the following Sites of Local Nature Conservation Importance (SLNCI):

Duncan’s Dam,
Magheralave 1, and
Magheralave 2

Amenity Value

Duncan’s Park has also been identified as an Area of Existing Open Space, which underpins the amenity value of the area.
The remainder of the LLPA is within a proposal for open space on lands adjacent to Magheralave Road. Lisburn City Council have indicated their intention to develop this area for the extension of Duncan’s Park and for new open space provision in association with the proposed housing expansion in the area.

Duncan’s Park / Belfast Hills, Community Greenway crosses through the LLPA and further highlights the area as an important public amenity resource and green linkage from the surrounding urban area to open countryside.

Heritage Interest

The LLPA contains the following unscheduled archaeological sites and monuments:

Hill Head Rath, in the north east, and
A Tree Ring, in the south west.
Lisburn City

Designation LC 29 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Wallace Park

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 97 – Belfast / Lisburn, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA encompasses Wallace Park, a public park which fronts the Belfast Road. The park was bequeathed to the people of Lisburn in 1884, by Sir Richard Wallace, who was also responsible for building many fine houses and developing estates of villas in the city. The park was formerly the outer area for Castle House, Sir Richard’s Lisburn residence. It is an important open space of particular landscape and visual significance and historic interest.

The park is enclosed by walls, railings and gates and contains many mature trees, shrub planting, an ornamental pond which was the former town reservoir, open grass areas, paths, a bandstand and a number of playing pitches, tennis courts, a cricket pitch and pavilion and a children’s play area.

There are two lodges, one at either end of the park linked by an avenue of lime trees along a walkway. The lodges were built to designs by John McHenry and later sympathetically extended, probably by GP and RH Bell. They lay empty from about 1990 and when Magheralave Lodge was burnt out in 2000, Hearth, a voluntary group, nominated by the National Trust and the Ulster Architectural Heritage Society, acquired both from the council and restored them.

Extensive works to upgrade and enhance the park, including the provision of a new high quality play area, commenced in 2009.

The park, which lies within Wallace Park Area of Townscape Character, contributes to the setting and character of the ATC and the setting and character of the Lisburn Conservation Area to the south.

Nature Conservation

The mature trees are of nature conservation value and provide an urban wildlife habitat.

Amenity Value

Wallace Park is identified as an Area of Existing Open Space, which underpins the amenity value of the area. Wallace Park is of particular landscape and visual merit and an important and well used local facility.

A Tree Preservation Order has been placed on the trees within the park in recognition of their amenity importance.
Friends School / Lagan Valley Regional Park, Community Greenway, runs along the western boundary of the park.

**Heritage Interest**

Wallace Park is included in the Register of Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes in recognition of its historic significance and landscape and visual amenity value.
Lisburn City Centre

Designation LC 47 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Governor’s Road

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 97 – Belfast / Lisburn, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA includes a listed building, Christ Church of Ireland and its grounds, together with the areas to the front and south of the Rectory and the associated mature trees which contribute to the views and setting of the church.

Also included is Saint Patrick’s RC Church, a locally significant building, together with its church hall, graveyard and associated grounds which contribute to the views and setting of the church. A number of significant yew trees are located within the graveyard.

The LLPA also includes substantial belts of structure planting along Governor’s Road, which are of landscape and visual significance and of local nature conservation interest.

Nature Conservation

The mature trees within the LLPA are of nature conservation value and provide an urban wildlife habitat.

Heritage Interest

The LLPA includes the following listed building:

Christ Church, Hillsborough Road, Grade B.

The LLPA contains the following scheduled archaeological site and monument:

A Barrow, identified on OS maps as a Mound and Fairy Mount.
Lurganure

Designation LE 02 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Lurganure

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 108 – Broad Lagan Valley, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA occupies an elevated and prominent location at the southern end of the settlement overlooking the River Lagan and Down Royal Race Course.

The LLPA is focused on a locally significant building and its surroundings at 12 Gravel Hill Road. This building is a two storey period dwelling, with associated outbuildings and walled yard area, and is of archaeological interest and historical merit.

The dwelling is of local significance, forming an important landmark at the entrance to the settlement from a southerly direction, and contributing to the character and setting of the settlement.
Lambeg

Designation LG 02 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Lagan Corridor

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 106 – Lagan Parkland, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA includes a stretch of the River Lagan corridor from Lambeg Bridge, past Wolfenden’s Bridge to a footbridge at River Road. The river corridor is a landscape characterised by lowland, woodland pasture and demesne parkland. The river, its weirs, bridges and associated mill streams is a significant landscape feature, amenity resource and area of nature conservation interest. The vegetation associated with the river is of particular landscape and visual significance and an important feature which can be viewed from the Ballyskeagh Road.

A prominent landmark within the LLPA and settlement of Lambeg is the listed Lambeg Parish Church and graveyard, together with its associated views and setting. The church is on the site of a medieval friary. The current church dates back to 1849 and was enlarged in 1870. The church tower is older and is the only part remaining of the 1737 Chapel of Lambeg. The views to and from this archaeological site add to the setting of Lambeg.

Within the church graveyard are two listed mausoleums, the Barbour Tomb and the Wolfenden Tomb. These tombs are of significant local historical interest.

The LLPA also includes Chrome Hill House, a listed dwelling, located within a mature woodland setting. The house is of architectural and historical merit and the woodland plantings associated with this demesne are significant landscape features of particular visual merit. The landform and trees form an attractive approach to Lambeg from the north east and an important backdrop to the settlement.

The LLPA includes part of Lambeg Area of Village Character. The LLPA adds to and forms part of the distinctive character of the settlement.

The LLPA lies within the Lagan Valley Regional Park, a landscape recognised for its amenity value, rich heritage and biodiversity interest and easily accessible to the urban population.

The LLPA lies within the Lagan Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, an area of distinctive landscape character, special scenic value and high amenity value.

Nature Conservation
The LLPA and its water courses and associated vegetation are an important local nature conservation resource and wildlife habitat.

The LLPA includes the following Site Of Local Nature Conservation Importance (SLNCI):

Lambeg East

On the north eastern boundary the LLPA abuts Seymour Hill SLNCI.

**Amenity**

The LLPA is located within the Lagan Valley Regional Park and also within the Lagan Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and the area is a popular visitor attraction.

There is a Tree Protection Order on lands at Chrome Hill, Ballyskeagh Road.

**Heritage Interest**

The LLPA includes the following unscheduled archaeological site and monument:

A Franciscan Friary (site of) and Graveyard.

The LLPA includes the following listed buildings:

Chrome Hill House, Ballyskeagh Road, Grade B,
Lagan Lodge, 27 Church Hill, Grade B1,
29 Church Hill, Grade B1,
Wolfenden's Bridge, Ballyskeagh Road, Grade B1,
Lambeg Parish Church, Church Hill, Grade B,
Barbour Tomb, Lambeg Parish Churchyard, Grade B1, and
Wolfenden Tomb, Lambeg Parish Churchyard, Grade B.

**Local Significance**

The LLPA includes the “Wesley Trees” which stand at the entrance of Chrome Hill House. It is recorded that in the late 18th century, John Wesley stayed at Chrome Hill and that he twisted two beech saplings together as a symbol of friendship between the Methodist Church and the Church of Ireland.
Lambeg

Designation LG 03 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Aberdelghy Golf Course

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 106 – Lagan Parkland, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA is focused on Aberdelghy Golf Course. The course is owned by Lisburn City Council and provides an accessible public amenity resource.

The golf course displays the characteristics of a planned landscape with a stone wall around the perimeter, reservoir, small streams, woodland belts, and stands of mature trees, including some exotic species and open grassland areas. These features are of local historical merit and are remnants of the landscape park, planted around Aberdelghy, a 19th century house, since demolished.

The woodland plantings associated with the former demesne are landscape features of visual amenity value and of local nature conservation interest.

The LLPA lies within The Lagan Valley Regional Park and also within The Lagan Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

Along its eastern boundary the LLPA abuts Lambeg Area of Village Character. The parkland features of the LLPA including stone walls and tree belts add to the distinctive character of the settlement.

Along its north western boundary the LLPA abuts Mosside Rural Landscape Wedge.

Nature Conservation

The LLPA including the mature trees, woodland and associated vegetation are an important local nature conservation resource and wildlife habitat.

Amenity

The LLPA lies within the Lagan Valley Regional Park, a landscape recognised for its amenity value, rich heritage and biodiversity interest and easily accessible to the urban population.

The LLPA lies within the Lagan Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, an area of distinctive landscape character, special scenic value and high amenity value.

Heritage Interest
The LLPA contains the following unscheduled archaeological site and monument:

An Enclosure located in the north western corner.
Long Kesh

Designation LH 02 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Long Kesh / Lower Broomhedge / Lurganure

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 108 – Broad Lagan Valley, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA includes Down Royal Park Golf Course. This is a heathland course, with a mix of water features and fairways, divided by belts of gorse, bracken, scattered trees and scrub. It is ringed by Down Royal Racecourse (formally Maze Racecourse) and bounded to the north and west by the River Lagan.

It includes a 9 hole and an 18 hole course, separated by Dunygarton Road, which forms the access to the course. The course was officially opened in 1989 and is home to the Down Royal Golf Club, founded in 1997. A collection of old, stone farm buildings, including the original homestead dating from the early to mid-1800's, occupy a relatively central position within the course and now serve as the clubhouse.

Remnants of the 19th century plantings associated with the farm are still evident in the form of mature sycamore and chestnut trees lining the car park to the west.

Down Royal Racecourse forms a distinctive landscape feature circling the golf course. The race course is of significant historical interest due to the role it has played in the development of horse breeding in County Down.

The turf course was developed in the early 1700's when the Down Royal Corporation of Horse Breeders (est. 1685) moved their course from Downpatrick, to land set aside at Maze by Arthur Hill of Hillsborough Castle. The facilities at the track were improved in the 1990's and now include stabling, a grandstand, paddocks and parking.

Part of the River Lagan corridor and its broad open floodplain is a significant landscape feature and an important amenity resource within the LLPA. The river helps to separate and maintain the identities of Lurganure and Long Kesh and contributes to their character and setting.

The river is spanned by Maze Bridge, a stone structure, at Gravelhill Road which forms a good entrance / exit feature to Lurganure and Long Kesh. The river corridor also contributes to the views and setting of Lower Broomhedge. The rising landform to the north contributes to the river setting and allows views over the historic landscape of the golf course and race course from Lurganure Road running along the higher ground.

Nature Conservation
The LLPA, including the river corridor and trees, scrub and heathland are an important local nature conservation resource and wildlife habitat.

**Amenity**

The golf course and race course are of significant local and regional recreational amenity importance.

The National Cycle Network follows a route along Gravelhill Road and Dunygarton Road through the LLPA.

**Heritage Interest**

The LLPA contains the following unscheduled archaeological sites and monuments:

An Elliptical Cropmark, and
A Bivallate Rath.
Long Kesh

Designation LH 03 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Church, Kesh Road

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 108 – Broad Lagan Valley, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA occupies a prominent location at the southern end of the settlement, abutting the M1 Motorway at Kesh Bridge, and includes Maze Presbyterian Church, built in the late 1850’s. To the rear of the church is a graveyard and associated vegetation.

The LLPA also includes a small red bricked building, built as a church school house in 1872 and set within the grounds of the church immediately to the north. A large hall complex built in 1995 and linked to the church in 2004, is a prominent landmark building in the area.

The church and hall are highly visible from the M1 Motorway.

To the north of the church and graveyard lies the church manse. This period dwelling, built in 1874, is set within attractive and secluded landscaped grounds, which contain stands of mature tree planting and mature shrubs and woodland planting along Cockhill Road.

The trees and vegetation associated with these locally significant buildings and in particular the line of beech trees to the rear of the manse, form a prominent feature in the landscape and contribute to the landscape and visual amenity and the attractive setting of the southern end of the settlement.

The manse, old school house and church and graveyard are of architectural merit and historical interest.

The group of buildings including the new church halls are locally significant and with their settings contribute to the character and setting of the settlement and provide an important local amenity.

The LLPA extends to include a strip of land extending out from the church complex, west along the M1 Motorway. This recognises and protects the views afforded to the locally significant buildings from the motorway.

Nature Conservation

The mature trees, woodland planting and associated vegetation are an important local nature conservation resource and wildlife habitat.
Long Kesh

Designation LH 04 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Masonic Hall, Kesh Road

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 108 – Broad Lagan Valley, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA comprises a Masonic Hall, a period building of visual merit, built in 1894. The building is of local significance, architectural merit and historical interest.

The building sits within a grassed area and is fronted by a clipped hedge, ornamental iron gates and a fine specimen magnolia tree, creating an attractive public aspect to the building.

The building and associated landscape features contribute to the character and setting of the settlement.
Designation LVE 02 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Lurganville

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 108 – Broad Lagan Valley, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA is focused on St. Colman’s Church, a Grade B, Listed Building, and its graveyard. The church and graveyard, are of visual merit and architectural and historical interest.

The LLPA also includes the parochial house to the west of the church, a large detached house, set back from the road, with extensive grounds, ornamental cherry trees and a line of trees along the western boundary. The parochial house adds to and forms part of the group of locally significant buildings and contributes to the setting of the church.

The LLPA includes the gently rising field to the south of the church which acts as a backdrop to the church and contributes to the setting to the listed and locally significant buildings.

The church buildings and associated landscape features contribute to the character and setting of the settlement.
Legacurry

Designation LY 02 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Ravernet River Corridor

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 90 – Ravernet Valley, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA recognises the landscape and visual amenity merits of part of the Ravernet River corridor and associated watercourses, which form a strong linear landscape feature on the southern side of the settlement of Legacurry.

The LLPA includes the fields and sloping landform between Upper Ballynahinch Road and the river corridor and the open space associated with the primary school, for reason of the views and setting of the river corridor. These fields are also important in the views out from Legacurry Presbyterian Church and are important in the setting of the church. Mature hedgerows and trees enhance the character of these fields and create visual containment.

A number of dwellings lie within the LLPA, the largest grouping of which is around Cherry Tree Farm, to the east of the settlement, which form a prominent feature in views from Upper Ballynahinch Road.

Nature Conservation

The river corridor, mature trees, scrub and hedgerows are of local wildlife and nature conservation value forming an important habitat and a wildlife corridor.

The LLPA includes the following Site Of Local Nature Conservation Importance (SLNCI):

Ravernet River at Legacurry.
Legacurry

Designation LY 03 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Ballynahinch Road

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 90 – Ravernet Valley, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA includes Legacurry Presbyterian Church, a locally significant building and its surroundings, graveyard, mature trees and associated vegetation. The church, built in 1848, is of architectural and historical merit.

Within the grounds of the church lies a collection of modern halls, which provide an important local community facility.

The LLPA includes the field to the east of the church property. The field is on rising land. The hedge line and rising topography form visual containment to the setting of the church and the settlement.

The LLPA contributes to the character and setting of the settlement of Legacurry.

Nature Conservation

The mature trees and associated vegetation are of local wildlife and nature conservation value.
Legacurry

Designation LY 04 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Ballynahinch Road

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 90 – Ravernet Valley, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA is focused on the former Legacurry Primary School, a locally significant building. The school was built in 1925 and closed in 2000, following amalgamation and the opening of a new school, built on the opposite side of Ballynahinch Road.

The school building and surrounding boundary trees are of visual and historical merit and are locally significant.

The LLPA includes the field to the rear of the school. This field is on a rising landform and forms a backdrop to the school building and together with the trees and vegetation surrounding the school, forms the setting of the building and a feature of the settlement.

The LLPA contributes to the character and setting of the settlement of Legacurry.

Nature Conservation

The mature trees and associated vegetation are of local wildlife and nature conservation value.
Moira

Designation MA 06 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Moira Castle Demesne

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 109 – The Upper Ballinderry Plateau, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA recognises and protects the distinctive landform and setting of Moira, a hilltop settlement which slopes up from the M1 motorway, to the top of the town and falls to the south east towards the River Lagan.

The LLPA includes Town Park, part of Moira Castle Demesne, which makes an important contribution to the landscape setting of the town and includes the remains of the castle, open grass areas and a number of mature and impressive trees of landscape and visual merit.

The historic planned parkland, associated with the demesne which comprises rolling open pasture, mature specimen trees and a horse pond is of particular landscape and visual merit.

It also adds to and forms part of the setting and form of Moira and is a good entrance / exit feature and acts as a buffer between the built form of the town and the surrounding countryside.

Moira Castle, now demolished and the remains of a 17th century demesne are of historical and archaeological interest.

The LLPA includes the River Lagan corridor to the south east of the town and associated wetland, watercourses and vegetation, which are important landscape and visual features of wildlife and local nature conservation interest.

The LLPA includes the listed Magherahinch House, a traditional farmhouse, which dates from 1838. The farmhouse is situated within a distinct setting and affords unspoilt views of the surrounding landscape towards southern facing slopes which roll downwards towards the River Lagan corridor.

Berwick Hall on the Hillsborough Road, another listed building is also included within the LLPA.

The LLPA also includes Pretty Mary’s Fort, which is a Scheduled Archaeological Site and Monument. This impressive rath is located to the south of the town between Magherahinch House and the River Lagan.

Nature Conservation
The LLPA includes the following Site Of Local Nature Conservation Importance (SLNCI):

Moira Demesne.

**Amenity**

Town Park is widely used public park and has been identified as an Area of Existing Open Space.

**Heritage Interest**

The LLPA includes the following listed buildings and structures:

Berwick Hall and Boundary, Hillsborough Road, Grade A, and Magherahinch House, Grade B.

The LLPA includes the following archaeological sites and monuments:

Scheduled:
Pretty Mary’s Fort, a Bivallate Rath

 Unscheduled:
Mound at Magherahinch,
Old Hermitage at Moira Castle Demesne,
Moira Castle (site of), and
Tree Ring, off Station Road

The LLPA includes Moira Castle Historic Park, Garden and Demesne.
Moira

Designation MA 07 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Rough Fort Rath

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 109 – The Upper Ballinderry Plateau, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA comprises an important archaeological site known as Rough Fort, a bivallate rath, and its views and setting. The monument has been afforded State Care status in recognition of its significant national historical importance. Sitting on high ground, the rath forms a distinctive landmark, of landscape and visual amenity value within the settlement, viewed by many passing motorists travelling along the Old Kilmore Road.

The monument sits within a formal grassed area with a number of mature trees and is enclosed by hedgerows, all of which contribute to its setting. A number of accesses are provided off Old Kilmore Road.

Nature Conservation

The mature trees within the site and the surrounding hedgerows are important for wildlife and are of local nature conservation interest.

Amenity

The LLPA forms a valuable area of amenity open space within the surrounding residential development and a prominent focal point along Old Kilmore Road.

Heritage Interest

The LLPA contains the following archaeological site and monument in State Care:

Rough Fort, a Bivallate Rath.
Moira

Designation MA 08 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Fortwilliam House

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 109 – The Upper Ballinderry Plateau, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA includes Fortwilliam House, a listed building, which was once home of the Langtry Family, a notable family of the area. Fortwilliam House appears, in its current form, on the 2nd Edition Maps, although a rectangular building is recorded on the site on the 1st Edition Map which may form part of the fabric of the current house. The house is of architectural merit and local historical interest.

The house is approached along a long drive, flanked by coniferous trees, mainly larch and native hedgerows, which forms a linear feature of some landscape and visual amenity value and establishes a physical and visual stop to development on this western approach to the town.

The house is largely enclosed by mature trees, including groups of distinctive Scots pine, which frame the setting of the listed building.

Nature Conservation

The mature trees within the site and the surrounding hedgerows are important for wildlife and are of local nature conservation interest.

Heritage Interest

The LLPA includes the following listed building:

Fortwilliam House, Grade B.
Moira

Designation MA 09 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Moira Presbyterian Churches.

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 109 – The Upper Ballinderry Plateau, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA includes a grouping of three locally significant buildings on Meeting Street, of local historical interest and landscape and visual amenity value. The group includes; Moira 1st Presbyterian Church (Non-Subscribing) and Moira Presbyterian Church and their associated grounds and number 12 Meeting Street, a former dwelling house. The congregations of both churches share the same origins, dating from 1693.

The present Non-Subscribing Church was built around 1860, sometime after the division of the congregation and after the second meeting house had been built. It was constructed on the site of the original Presbyterian Meeting House, built in 1738, hence it retained the title of 1st Presbyterian Church. The church sits well back into the site, fronted by a wall with hedges on the remaining three boundaries. An extensive lawn area, with some shrubs and trees and a small graveyard form the setting to the church. No.12 Meeting Street occupies a position at the gated entrance into the church.

Moira Presbyterian Church, originally referred to as the Second Meeting House, was built in 1829 following the division of the congregation. It sits forward of the non-subscribing church and has quite a large graveyard to the rear and a parking area. A mature copper beech tree occupies a prominent position at the entrance to the church and forms a focal point in the streetscape.

The LLPA also includes Carnalbanagh Mound. This site is of considerable local historical value, recorded as an early Christian Settlement beneath a Post Medieval Mound. The mound which is located on high ground, forms a focal point within an area of amenity open space surrounded by residential development.

Heritage Interest

The LLPA includes the following scheduled archaeological site and monument:

Carnalbanagh Mound.
Moira

Designation MA 10 – Local Landscape Policy Area, St. John’s Church

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 109 – The Upper Ballinderry Plateau, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA contains St. John’s Parish Church, a listed building, its grounds and its views and setting. The church is located on raised ground to the south east of Main Street, and to the north of Meeting Street, and is of particular visual merit.

There are significant views of the church and its associated mature trees from the roads approaching Moira.

Nature Conservation

The mature trees and associated vegetation in the church grounds are of local wildlife and nature conservation value.

Heritage Interest

The LLPA includes the following listed building and structures:

St. John’s Church and Boundary, Main Street, Grade A.
Magheraconluce

Designation ME 02 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Magheraconluce Road

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 88 – Craggy Dromara Uplands, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA comprises a stretch of the Pound Burn. The river flows through the settlement and in part forms a significant landscape feature when combined with associated trees. Within the LLPA, the river flows as a narrow open watercourse through the grounds of 108 Magheraconluce Road and then in a culvert, at the rear of The Beeches, after which it flows again as an open watercourse out beyond the settlement limit.

The LLPA also includes a locally significant building at 108 Magheraconluce Road, a traditional rural cottage and outbuildings that date back to the mid 20th century. This group of buildings are of architectural merit and local historical interest.

The river and associated vegetation, and cottage and its garden setting are of local amenity and nature conservation value.

Nature Conservation

The Pound Burn and associated vegetation are of local wildlife and nature conservation value.
Magheraconluce

Designation ME 03 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Rear of Properties on Magheraconluce Road

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 88 – Craggy Dromara Uplands, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA comprises a stretch of the Pound Burn corridor to the rear of numbers 116-128 Magheraconluce Road. The watercourse is lined by a hedgerow and trees and a short stretch that flows within the front garden of number 114 Macheraconluce Road behind a clipped mixed species hedge.

The stream and line of trees form a feature of landscape and visual amenity value within the settlement, contributing to the setting of the neighbouring properties.

The river and associated vegetation are of local amenity and nature conservation significance, forming a valuable wildlife corridor.
Magheraconluce

Designation ME 04 – Local Landscape Policy Area, East of Magheraconluce

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 88 – Craggy Dromara Uplands, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA comprises a stretch of the Pound Burn corridor to the east of Magheraconluce Road, which flows through a wooded corridor beyond the settlement limit.

The Pound Burn is an important landscape and visual feature which continues under Magheraconluce Road and behind the houses on the other side.

The trees and vegetation associated with the stream corridor provide important screening to the sewage works and the LLPA forms a good entrance / exit feature on the approach to the settlement from the north east.

The river and associated vegetation are of local amenity and nature conservation significance, forming a valuable wildlife corridor.

Nature Conservation

The Pound Burn and associated vegetation are of local wildlife and nature conservation value.
Metropolitan Lisburn

Designation ML 12 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Areema

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 97 – Belfast / Lisburn, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA includes two sites of archaeological and historical interest, Dunmurry Fort and Dunmurry Mound, both scheduled monuments. Dunmurry Fort is a rath from the early Christian period. Dunmurry Mound, also known as Mary’s Mount, is a motte from the Medieval period and is believed to be the feature from which the settlement name of Dunmurry is derived. Occupying elevated positions within an area of housing, the monuments form distinctive and prominent landscape features. Both archaeological features are planted with trees which add to their landscape and visual amenity value.

The LLPA includes an area of amenity open space, comprising grass areas, path connections to neighbouring housing and mature tree planting which contributes to the views and setting of the scheduled monuments. The mature plantings are remnants of the planned landscape features associated with the former Dunmurry House, since demolished to make way for the housing off Areema Drive. The area forms a valuable neighbourhood, green, open space, used by local people for passive recreation.

Nature Conservation

The mature trees are of nature conservation value and provide an urban wildlife habitat.

Amenity Value

Most of the LLPA is identified as an Area of Existing Open Space

Lagan Valley Regional Park / Belfast Hills, Community Greenway runs along the boundary of the LLPA and joins up with Derriaghy River LLPA, which then links with the Lagan Valley Regional Park at Seymour Hill.

Heritage Interest

The LLPA contains the following scheduled archaeological sites and monuments:

Dunmurry Fort, and
Dunmurry Mound.
Landscape Character

The LLPA straddles two Landscape Character Areas, 97 – Belfast / Lisburn and 110 – Derrykillultagh, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA consists of a steeply sided glen that forms a linear landscape feature of high landscape and visual amenity value.

The glen contains a stream corridor and dense woodland which are visually significant features and contribute to the landscape character of the area.

Part of the LLPA is within Belfast Basalt Escarpment Area of High Scenic Value.

The glen, its vegetation and the stream corridor are significant in terms of local nature conservation interest, as they form a linear landscape wedge between large scale residential developments, providing access to an important wildlife corridor.

Nature Conservation

The LLPA includes part of the following Site Of Local Nature Conservation Importance (SLNCI):

Lagmore.

Amenity Value

Most of the LLPA is identified as an Area of Existing Open Space and also includes Belfast Hills Access Point, Lagmore Road which underpins its amenity value in this built up urban area.
Metropolitan Lisburn

Designation ML 14 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Colin Road

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 97 – Belfast / Lisburn, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA is an important linear landscape feature of high visual amenity. It centres on a stream corridor with mature trees and associated vegetation and open spaces, which contribute to the character of the area.

The LLPA provides a green corridor through an area of housing development and the associated pedestrian paths allow movement and linkage between Stewartstown Road and Pembroke Loop Road.

The belts of mature vegetation form an important landscape feature of visual significance.

Nature Conservation

The stream and the associated vegetation within the LLPA form an important wildlife corridor of local nature conservation interest.

Amenity Value

The LLPA is identified as an Area of Existing Open Space which underpins its amenity value in this built up urban area.
Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 97 – Belfast / Lisburn, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA includes a section of the Derryaghy River corridor between Kingsway and Creighton Road, which forms an important, linear landscape feature within the urban area.

The immediate landscape through which the river flows is varied. As it flows parallel to Creighton Road it passes through a steep, grassed channel, which cuts through a plateau of rough grassland. Between Creighton Road and Kingsway the river passes through a wooded landscape of high visual amenity value, the trees being of particular significance.

Groups of trees form prominent features in this LLPA. As well as the extensive belts of tree planting along Creighton Road, the LLPA includes a belt of trees between McComb Park and Thornhill Road and another belt which forms the backdrop to the amenity grassland at Aghery Walk. Together the tree belts are visually significant and contribute to the landscape character of the area.

The LLPA also contains an extensive area of recreational open space between Ashley Park and Areema Drive.

Nature Conservation

The Derryaghy River and the mature trees and associated vegetation form an important wildlife corridor of local nature conservation interest in this built up urban area.

Amenity Value

The LLPA includes McComb Park Cricket Ground and Ashley Park Football Ground and large areas of open ground, including rough grassland between the cricket ground and the river, along Creighton Road and at Aghery Walk. These open spaces afford views towards the Belfast Hills.

Most of the LLPA is identified as an Area of Existing Open Space which underpins its amenity value in this built up urban area.

The LLPA includes a section of Lagan Valley Regional Park / Belfast Hills Community Greenway, which follows the Derryaghy River corridor through the area. This designation further highlights the area as an important green linkage through the surrounding urban area.
Local Significance

The southern section of the LLPA includes a feature of local historical interest, the remnants of the car test track for the adjacent De Lorean car production plant, which was constructed in the 1970s.
Metropolitan Lisburn

Designation ML 16 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Glenburn

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 97 – Belfast / Lisburn, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA is centred on a stretch of the Glen River corridor and its associated wooded banks, from a foot bridge adjacent to No.1 The Green, to the road bridge at Kingsway. The river, its associated trees and bank side vegetation forms an important, linear landscape feature of significant visual amenity value within Dunmurry.

The river passes under a listed railway bridge to the south of Upper Dunmurry Lane, which is of architectural merit and industrial heritage value. A second listed railway bridge, at Upper Dunmurry Lane is also included within the LLPA. The river corridor and associated vegetation contribute to the views and setting of both of these listed structures.

The LLPA also includes a belt of woodland between the Glen River and the railway line, adjacent to the Belfast bound platform at Dunmurry Station. There is also a period cottage, which has been much modified. Its mature garden setting contributes to the treed character of the LLPA.

On Glebe Road, opposite the First Presbyterian Church, are two buildings of significant local historical interest, the former Trinity School and the school master’s house, a late 19th century school associated with the neighbouring church. Following the closure of the school in the early 20th century the school house was subsequently used as a Court House and latterly by the church prior to the building of its own hall.

Part of the LLPA is also within Dunmurry Area of Townscape Character, and the river corridor, the listed structures and associated mature plantings add to the landscape character of the area and contribute to the setting of the ATC.

Nature Conservation

The Glen River corridor and the mature trees and associated vegetation form an important wildlife corridor of local nature conservation interest in this built up urban area.

Amenity Value

The LLPA includes a section of Lady Dixon / Belfast Hills Community Greenway, which follows the Glen River corridor through the area. This designation further highlights the area as an important green linkage through the surrounding urban area.
There is a Tree Preservation Order on lands at No.1 The Green, Dunmurry.

**Heritage Interest**

The LLPA includes the following listed structures:

Railway Bridge over Upper Dunmurry Lane, Grade B1, and Railway Bridge over the Glen River, Grade B2.
Metropolitan Lisburn

Designation ML 17 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Lagmore

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 110 – Derrykillultagh, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA includes the area of Lagmore Reservoir and Dam, which has been filled in and is in rough grass, together with an area of relatively flat ground to the southwest of Lagmore Avenue, between the road and the slopes of the glen, which is also in rough grass with some gorse.

The glen, its associated slopes and vegetation provide an important green wedge in this built up residential area.

The LLPA is located within Lagmore Glen Urban Landscape Wedge.

Nature Conservation

The LLPA includes part of the following Site of Local Nature Conservation Importance (SLNCI):

Lagmore.

Amenity

The LLPA is located within Lagmore Glen Urban Landscape Wedge. This has been designated in order to break up the visual impact of the housing mass in the vicinity, to provide recreational benefits for the residents of the area and to provide protection for the areas of open space within this expanding urban area.

The LLPA has also been identified as an Area of Existing Open Space, which highlights the amenity value of the LLPA in this built up residential area.

The LPA includes Belfast Hills Access Point, Lagmore Dam.
Metropolitan Lisburn

Designation ML 18 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Laurel Glen

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 97 - Belfast / Lisburn, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA comprises a designed landscape area, centred on the stream corridors associated with Laurel Glen, and includes pathways, footbridges, planted areas and open grass areas.

The LLPA provides, in this fairly densely populated area, direct access to an area of high amenity value, and is well used by pedestrians as a link between the Stewartstown Road and the Bell Steel Road.

The LLPA contains substantial stands of mature trees and associated vegetation, which are visually significant and add to and form part of to the landscape character of the area.

Nature Conservation

The stream corridors and the associated planted areas provide an area of local nature conservation interest and wildlife habitat in this increasingly built up urban area.

Amenity

The LLPA has been identified as an Area of Existing Open Space. This highlights the amenity value of the LLPA in this built up residential area.
Metropolitan Lisburn

Designation ML 19 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Old Colin Wood

Landscape Character

The LLPA straddles two Landscape Character Areas, 97 – Belfast / Lisburn, and 110 – Derrykillultagh, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA consists of an area of mainly deciduous woodland, within and adjacent to the grounds of the former Collin House, located between Brian’s Well Road and Old Colin Road.

The woodland, being on rising ground, is visually significant and provides a landscape and visual buffer to the urban edge. A significant portion of the woodland area has been recorded on the Woodland Trust’s Inventory of Ancient / Long Established Woodland, which highlights the historic value of the area.

The LLPA also contains a number of agricultural fields, crossed by watercourses and bounded by mature hedgerows and trees.

The LLPA is located within Belfast Basalt Escarpment Area of High Scenic Value.

Nature Conservation

The woodland, open grassland, hedgerows and the streams are of nature conservation importance and provide a valuable wildlife resource adjacent to large areas of dense housing.

The LLPA includes the following Site Of Local Nature Conservation Importance (SLNCI):

Colin House.

Amenity Value

The LLPA includes, on its north eastern boundary, Belfast Hills Access Point, Colinwell Road, which underpins its public amenity value, adjacent to this built up urban area.
Milltown

Designation MN 05 – Local Landscape Policy Area, South of Derriaghy Road.

Landscape Character

The LLPA straddles two Landscape Character Areas, 97 – Belfast / Lisburn and 110 – Derrykillultagh, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA is focused on Christ Church, a pre 1830, listed building, its associated graveyard, grounds and vegetation. Christ Church is a particular significant building situated on an elevated site which forms its setting and affords prominent views to and from the church over the surrounding area. It is also of historical and archaeological interest being situated on an earlier site that dates back to at least the medieval period.

Derriaghy Cottage, a locally significant farmhouse which dates from the 1830s is included in the LLPA, together with its setting and associated vegetation.

The site of an old mill, of historical and industrial archaeological interest, is also included.

The LLPA includes the stream and its associated vegetation which runs adjacent to the southern boundary of Milltown for part of its length and is of landscape and visual significance and of wildlife and nature conservation importance.

The LLPA also contains open fields and significant belts of planting, which add to and form part of the setting of Milltown, maintain the rural landscape character around the village and are of landscape and visual significance.

Part of the LLPA is included within Mosside Rural Landscape Wedge. This Rural Landscape Wedge has been designated in order to; distinguish and maintain the separate identities of, and to prevent the merging of Lisburn City and Metropolitan Lisburn, to help define and protect the setting of Milltown and to maintain the rural character around Milltown.

Nature Conservation

The stream corridor, planting belts, mature trees and associated vegetation are important for wildlife and of local nature conservation significance.

The LLPA includes the following Site Of Local Nature Conservation Importance (SLNCI):

Milltown Church.

Heritage Interest
The LLPA contains the following listed buildings;

Christ Church, Derriaghy Road, Grade A and Stable Block at Christ Church, Grade B.

The LLPA contains the following unscheduled archaeological sites and monuments;

Modern Church and Well on the site of a Medieval Church, Ardrachi. Enclosure, Derryaghy, and Battle Site 1095, Derryaghy.
Milltown

Designation MN 06 – Local Landscape Policy Area, North of Derriaghy Road.

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 110 – Derrykillultagh, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA includes a number of locally significant buildings along Derriaghy Road and Barnfield Road, which contribute to the historic core of the settlement of Milltown and as such are of local archaeological and historical importance. The buildings include; No.1 Barnfield Road, a late 19th century, 2-storey house, No.10 Barnfield Road, a pre-1830’s cottage and farm, No. 12 Barnfield Road, an early 20th century cottage with quality setting, No. 39 Derriaghy Road, a late 19th century cottage, Nos. 53 and 55 Derriaghy Road, two late 19th century house, the Village Inn, established in 1660, the Masonic Hall, dating from 1906, and the former Derriaghy school house, now used as a Scout Hall, dating from 1888.

To the west of the junction of Barnfield Road and Derriaghy Road is Milltown House, a listed, two-storey, pre-1830’s house with associated outbuildings, believed to be on the site of an earlier 1600’s building. The house was used at one time as a Vicarage. The setting of the house is enhanced by mature trees and shrubs. The house and its associated vegetation form a landmark within the settlement and are of landscape and visual amenity value, local historical interest and architectural merit.

The LLPA includes remnants of the settlement’s mill heritage, including No. 37 Derriaghy Road, a dwelling and a former corn mill and mill stream, on the site of an earlier pre-1830’s mill.

There are a number of recorded archaeology sites within the LLPA including, The Rock Well, which local folk lore reputes was visited for ‘cures’ and the The Rock House, a well preserved, semi-circular cavity, with bench and small statue niche, listed as a modern, non-antiquity.

The LLPA includes part of the Derriaghy Glen stream corridor, with significant belts of mature woodland vegetation containing a number of specimen trees. The glen is of significant landscape and visual amenity value and forms an attractive setting to many of the locally significant buildings and a backdrop to the settlement.

Part of the LLPA is also included within Mosside Rural Landscape Wedge. This Rural Landscape Wedge has been designated in order to; distinguish and maintain the separate identities of, and to prevent the merging of Lisburn City and Metropolitan Lisburn, to help define and protect the setting of Milltown and to maintain the rural character around Milltown.
Nature Conservation

The stream corridor, planting belts, mature trees and associated vegetation are important for wildlife and of local nature conservation significance.

The LLPA includes the following Site Of Local Nature Conservation Importance (SLNCI):

Derriaghy Glen.

Heritage Interest

The LLPA includes the following listed building:

Milltown House, 35 Derriaghy Road, Grade B1.

The LLPA contains the following unscheduled archaeological sites and monuments:

Milltown

Designation MN 07 – Local Landscape Policy Area, North West of Milltown.

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 110 – Derrykillultagh, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA lies to the north west of Milltown, where the landform slopes fairly steeply down towards the village and contains large open fields bounded mainly by hedgerows with visually significant trees, which contribute to the setting and form of Milltown.

The LLPA includes two listed buildings, St. Patrick’s Roman Catholic Church and the associated Sexton’s House, located off Barnfield Road. The buildings are located on lands which, in the seventeenth century, were held by the (O’ Hamill family. While it is not known exactly when a church was first built on this site, it is possible that it was in active ecclesiastical use from as early as 1667 when Phelomy O’Hamill was ordained a priest. From this time, until the building of St. Mary’s RC Church in Chapel Lane, Belfast (in 1784), the parish of Derriaghy served the Roman Catholic population of a significant portion of what is now the greater area of south west Belfast. An earlier church, believed to be on this site, was burnt in disturbances associated with the threat of invasion of the Young Pretender in 1774, though it was rebuilt the following year. This structure was in turn burnt in the course of the 1798 Rebellion and was not opened again until 1803. It is considered that the present structure most likely incorporates substantial remains of the earlier structures.

The church is removed from the village and situated on an elevated site to the north of Milltown, surrounded by prominent mature vegetation. It is of particular landscape and visual merit with a distinctive setting.

The LLPA includes other locally significant buildings, a number of 1930’s two storey dwellings and 1950’s semi-detached dwellings.

The LLPA includes Hulls Glen, which lies to the north west of Milltown and includes two stream corridors and associated vegetation, an important landscape feature, of visual significance and wildlife value.

The western section of the LLPA is also within Belfast Basalt Escarpment Area of High Scenic Value.

Nature Conservation

The stream corridors, glens, mature trees and associated vegetation are important for wildlife and of local nature conservation significance.
The LLPA includes the following Site Of Local Nature Conservation Importance (SLNCI):

Hulls Glen.

**Heritage Interest**

The LLPA includes the following listed buildings:

St. Partick’s Church, Barnfield Road, Grade B1, and The Sexton’s House at St. Patrick’s, Barnfield Road, Grade B2.

The LLPA contains the following unscheduled archaeological site and monument:

An Enclosure.
Milltown

Designation MN 08 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Oldpark Road, West of Milltown.

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 110 – Derrykillultagh, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA is located to the western edge of Milltown on rising land just outside the settlement limit, adjacent to Oldpark Road.

The LLPA includes a group of locally significant, traditional farm buildings, the earliest dating back to 1830, including two dwelling houses, one immediately adjacent to the road together with the associated outbuildings, all single storey and painted white, the outbuildings with red roofs.

The grouping is of visual merit and historical interest, reflecting the traditional rural landscape.

The LLPA also includes a stream corridor and glen and its associated vegetation, a significant landscape element of visual importance.

Nature Conservation

The stream corridor, glen, mature trees and associated vegetation are important for wildlife and of local nature conservation significance.
Milltown

Designation MN 09 – Local Landscape Policy Area, 19 & 21 Derriaghy Road.

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 110 – Derrykillultagh, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA is focused on two attached dwellings and associated outbuildings at Nos.19 and 21 Derriaghy Road. Number 19, Beech Hill House, comprises a two storey house with a collection of outbuildings. The house dates back to the early 1800’s with later additions from the early 1900’s and retains many of its original architectural features. Number 21 appears to form part of the 1900’s outbuilding extension to Beech Hill, later sub-divided into a separate dwelling.

To the east of the building group are gardens, fronted along Derriaghy Road by a retaining wall and a hedgerow bank along the north eastern boundary. Mature shrubs and trees provide additional enclosure and enhance the setting of the locally significant buildings and the road corridor.

Nature Conservation

The mature trees and associated vegetation are important for wildlife and of local nature conservation value.
Morningside

Designation MS 02 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Ballynahinch Road

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 90 – Ravarnet Valley, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA consists of two detached and two semi-detached, locally significant dwellings, their associated long gardens and vegetation.

The houses, which date from the 1930s and 1940s, are sited in distinctive long plots of land which form their setting and are typical of the period.

The gardens afford views of the houses as seen from the long bend on the Ballynahinch Road and the vegetation within the gardens contributes to the setting of the buildings and to the landscape character and visual amenity of the area.

The four dwellings are a distinctive element of the built character of Morningside, and along with their associated vegetation are locally prominent within the settlement.
Maghaberry

Designation MY 05 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Maghaberry

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 109 - Upper Ballinderry Plateau, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA recognises the distinctive setting of Maghaberry at the top of an escarpment, which slopes down towards the railway line and the M1 Motorway to the south, and towards the A26 Moira to Glenavy Road to the west.

The distinctive ridgeline setting affords views up the slope, towards the settlement, from these roads and also extensive views from the settlement towards the River Lagan corridor.

The LLPA comprises open sloping fields with mature hedegrows, associated trees and watercourses, important landscape and visual features of wildlife and nature conservation interest.

The LLPA includes a Scheduled Archaeological Site and Monument, Glen Rath, also known as Spence’s Fort. This rath was a semi-defensive, high-status farmstead of the first millennium AD and it is an important landscape feature of historical and archaeological interest.

The LLPA includes a thatched cottage at Trummery Lane, a Grade A Listed Building, and its surroundings. Documentary evidence shows the house as being there in the early 19th century, but it could be much older, possibly early 17th century. The LLPA includes the views and setting of the house and its surroundings.

The LLPA includes other archaeologically important elements such as the site of Trummery Graveyard, together with the remains of a church, a round tower and a cross-carved stone.

The Quaker Meeting House, a Grade B2 Listed Building and its surroundings, is included in the LLPA. The building is surrounded by mature vegetation, an important landscape and visual feature which affords significant views along the Maghaberry Road, to the east of the settlement.

The LLPA also includes The Church of The Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Brigid. The church is a Grade B Listed Building and is of historical interest and an important visual feature on the approach towards Magheraberry form the Moira to Glenavy Road.
These rural lands, adjacent to the settlement, bounded and divided by mature trees and hedgerows contribute to the distinctive landscape setting of Maghaberry

Nature Conservation

The mature trees, hedgerows and watercourses provide an important nature conservation resource and wildlife habitat.

The LLPA includes the following Site Of Local Nature Conservation Importance (SLNCI):

The Glen Rath.

Heritage Interest

The LLPA includes the following archaeological sites and monuments:

Scheduled:
Glen Rath, Spence’s Fort, Maghaberry.

Unscheduled:
Rath, Maghaberry
Trummery Church, Round Tower, Graveyard and Cross-Carved Stone, Trummery,
Mound, Trummery,
Circular Cropmark, Trummery,
Holy Well, Derrynisk,
Burials Derrynisk,
Enclosure, Ballynalargy,
Enclosure, Ballynalargy,
Enclosure, Ballynalargy,
Two Enclosures, Ballynalrgy, and
Cist Burial, Ballynalargy.

The LLPA includes the following listed buildings and structures:

4 Glen Road, Grade B1,
The Church of The Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Brigid, Magherall Road,
Grade B,
4 Trummery Lane, Grade A, and
The Old Quarker Meeting House, Hall, Gate and Screen, Maghaberry Road,
Grade B2.
Purdysburn

Designation PN 02 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Purdysburn

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 105 – Castlereagh Slopes, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA includes the Purdy’s Burn corridor, a tributary of the River Lagan which flows through a wooded glen, under attractive bridges and is a significant landscape feature and important amenity and local nature conservation resource.

The LLPA includes Hydebank Wood, which contains a mix of coniferous and broadleaved trees. Together with the woodland of Belvoir Forest and the demesne planting surrounding Belvoir Park Hospital and Purdysburn Hospital, this vegetation forms an attractive backdrop to the surrounding built up area as well as providing an important public amenity resource.

The woodland is of historical interest as it contains the remnants of the planned landscape around the former Purdysburn House, including the demesne walls, mature trees and parkland. The views and setting of this historic park contribute to the landscape character and visual amenity of the area.

The LLPA includes a 1940s, listed school house on Purdysburn Hill, now a dwelling. This building and its secluded treed setting is of architectural and historical interest. Its treed setting contributes to the distinctive landscape character and visual amenity value of the Purdysburn area.

The LLPA includes a number of other locally significant buildings including an 1840’s dwelling and a group of farm buildings on Ballycoan Road.

To the south east of Purdysburn, the LLPA comprises two fields bounded by native hedgerows creating a relatively open landscape which affords views to and defines the setting of the river corridor, the demesne landscape and the setting of the settlement.

The LLPA lies adjacent to and overlaps in part Purdysburn Area of Village Character. The woodland adds to the setting and distinctive character of the settlement which includes pre-1830’s cottages.

The LLPA lies within the Lagan Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, an area of distinctive landscape character, special scenic value and high amenity value.
Part of the LLPA lies within Castlereagh Slopes Area of High Scenic Value, a landscape recognised as being of high visual amenity value and important in terms of the setting of the metropolitan area.

Part of the LLPA also lies within the Lagan Valley Regional Park, a landscape recognised for its amenity value, rich heritage and biodiversity interest and easily accessible to the urban population.

**Nature Conservation**

The LLPA, including the stream corridor, woodland and trees are an important local nature conservation resource and wildlife habitat.

The LLPA includes part of the following Sites Of Local Nature Conservation Importance (SLNCI):

- Minnowburn, and
- Purdy’s Burn Geodiversity.

**Amenity**

The LLPA is located within the Lagan Valley Regional Park and also within the Lagan Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and the area is a popular visitor attraction.

**Heritage Interest**

The LLPA includes the following listed building:

- The School House, 2 Purdysburn Hill, Grade B.

The LLPA includes part of Purdysburn House Historic Park, Garden and Demesne – Supplementary Site.
Ravernet

Designation RT 03 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Ravernet House

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 90 – Ravarnet Valley, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA is centred on Ravernet House (originally Ravarnette House), a Grade B2, Listed Building and its mature garden setting, on Carnbane Road. The house occupies an elevated position above the floodplain of the Ravernet River and together with its mature trees forms a prominent landmark of high landscape and visual amenity value.

Ravernet House is of significant local historical interest and was the home of successive mill owners. It has its origins in a late 18th century dwelling house which was substantially extended in the late 19th century and again around 1920. It is recorded that in 1834 the corn and flax mill at Ravernet was owned by John Henderson who lived in the dwelling. Henry Hart, the former general manager of a local distillery subsequently purchased the house and took over the mill, eventually turning it into a weaving mill for linen. The Hart family lived at the dwelling from 1855 until 1873, when the house and mill were taken over by John Sinton and his family, who extended the house and gave it the name Ravarnette House.

The LLPA also includes an outbuilding to the east of Ravernet House which formed part of a more extensive group of farm buildings associated with the house. It is believed that sometime during the residency of John Sinton that this farm building was given over for use as a school.

The LLPA includes a line of roadside trees extending along both sides of the Carnbane Road. The trees are of landscape and visual importance, form a good entrance / exit feature on the approach to the settlement from the south west and contribute to the setting of the listed building.

Nature Conservation

The mature trees and associated vegetation are important for wildlife and of local nature conservation value.
Ravernet

Designation RT 04 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Ravernet River Corridor

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 90 – Ravarnet Valley, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA is centred on the Ravernet River corridor, from the bridge over the Legacurry Road in the east, to west of the Ravernet Road. The river with its weirs, vegetated banks, wide open floodplain, attractive stone bridges and iron footbridge is a highly significant landscape feature of particular visual merit and together with roadside plantings and young woodland plantations forms a distinctive landscape setting within the area.

The LLPA extends south from the river corridor to encompass a number of streams and former mill races associated with the Ravernet mills. These watercourses are of significant local historical interest. Together with their associated vegetation, they add to the landscape and visual merits of the LLPA and are of wildlife and nature conservation value.

Nature Conservation

The river corridor, associated wetlands and vegetation are important for wildlife and are of local nature conservation significance.

The LLPA includes the following Site Of Local Nature Conservation Importance (SLNCI):

Corry’s Glen.
St. James

Designation SS 02 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Lany Road

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 108 – Broad Lagan Valley, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA includes St. James Church, a Grade B, Listed Church of Ireland church, its views and setting. The church was built in 1840 and occupies a prominent location on the junction of St James Road and Lany Road to the south of the settlement.

The LLPA also includes the former St. James Primary School, built in 1843, located adjacent to the church. Together these buildings form the historic core of the settlement.

The church and primary school are of visual merit and architectural and historical interest and contribute to the character and setting of the settlement.
St. James

Designation SS 03 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Lany Road

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 108 – Broad Lagan Valley, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA is focused on an area of woodland bisected by the Moira Road, on the eastern approach to St James. The woodland includes beech and alder trees and forms an amenity of high landscape and visual merit, visible from the settlement and from the neighbouring M1 Motorway. It forms a good entrance / exit feature to the settlement.

The woodland, with its diverse understorey and ground flora, is of significant nature conservation importance and habitat value.

The area of woodland is also of local archaeological and historical interest as the trees grow on the remnants of a section of the Lagan Navigational Canal which was abandoned in 1958. In the 1960’s the stretch from Sprucefield to Moira was used as the bed for the M1 Motorway and most of the canal features were lost. The remnants retained within the LLPA therefore are of particular value.
Stoneyford

Designation SY 06 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Stoneyford River and Reservoir

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character area 110 – Derrykillultagh, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA incorporates part of the Stoneyford River corridor, which runs through the middle of the settlement and together with the bridge and associated vegetation, is an important landscape and visual feature and of wildlife and nature conservation interest.

Included in the LLPA are wetlands and associated boundary vegetation to the south and west of the settlement, which add to and form part of the setting of Stoneyford and combine to create an important area of landscape, wildlife and local nature conservation interest.

The LLPA includes St John’s Parish Church, a listed building, licensed for worship in 1841 and consecrated in 1874, which is of particular historical and visual merit, together with its hall and associated views and setting and a number of trees to the south east. There are significant views of the church from the road corridor through Stoneyford, as well as glimpsed views from Moss Road on the approach to the settlement.

Another locally significant building which is included within the LLPA is a pre-1830, two-storey dwelling, located on Stoneyford Road.

Nature Conservation

The reservoir, river corridor and associated wetlands, mature trees and associated vegetation are important for wildlife and of local nature conservation significance.

The LLPA includes the following Site Of Local Nature Conservation Importance (SLNCI):

Stoneyford Reservoir.

Amenity Value

The LLPA includes Stoneyford Reservoir and associated water courses. The reservoir is a significant landscape feature of visual merit, which covers a large area to the south of the settlement and is well used by fishermen.

Heritage Interest
The LLPA includes the following listed building:

St. John's Church, Stoneyford Road, Grade B.
Stoneyford

Designation SY 07 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Stoneyford River Corridor

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character area 110 – Derrykillultagh, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

Stoneyford originated as a small linear settlement situated at a fording point on the Stoneyford River.

The LLPA incorporates part of the Stoneyford River corridor to the north east of the bridge on the Stoneyford Road, to the point where it meets a tributary stream and the main river bends towards the east, behind the housing at The Beeches Manor. The LLPA continues along the tributary stream to a sluice and footbridge.

The river corridor, tributary stream, together with the stone bridge at Stoneyford Road and associated vegetation, is an important landscape and visual feature within the settlement and is of wildlife and nature conservation value.

The mature trees which line the tributary stream are of particular landscape and visual amenity value, forming a strong linear landscape feature, clearly seen from the housing at The Beeches Manor.

Nature Conservation

The Stoneyford River and tributary, banks, mature trees and associated vegetation are important for wildlife and of local nature conservation significance.
Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 106 – Lagan Parkland, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA includes a stretch of the River Lagan corridor and the disused Lagan Navigation Canal, from Hilden Bridge at Hilden Road, past Lambeg Bridge and towards Wolfenden’s Bridge at Lambeg. The river corridor is a landscape characterised by lowland, woodland pasture and demesne parkland. The river, its weirs, bridges and mill streams and associated vegetation is a significant landscape feature, amenity resource and area of nature conservation interest.

Included also is the vegetation associated with the river and canal, which is of particular landscape and visual significance, clearly seen from the bridges and the former towpath along the canal.

The Lagan Navigation Canal is of industrial heritage significance and a Scheduled Monument.

The LLPA includes the mill dams, ponds and watercourses associated with the former Lambeg Bleach Works. These features and the associated vegetation are of landscape and visual significance and historical and industrial archaeological significance.

The LLPA also includes the trees around Lambeg Primary School which are of local landscape and visual amenity significance, contribute to the character of the settlement and are of wildlife and nature conservation value.

The LLPA lies within the Lagan Valley Regional Park a landscape recognised for its amenity value, rich heritage and biodiversity interest and easily accessible to the urban population.

The LLPA lies within the Lagan Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, an area of distinctive landscape character, special scenic value and high amenity value.

Nature Conservation

The river, canal, mill ponds and associated vegetation are important for wildlife and of nature conservation value.

The LLPA includes sections of the following Sites of Local Nature Conservation Importance (SLNCI):
Deadwall Plantation, Lagan at Lambeg, and Lambeg East.

**Amenity**

The LLPA is located within the Lagan Valley Regional Park and also within the Lagan Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and the area is a popular visitor attraction.

The LLPA includes the former towpath of the Lagan Navigation Canal which is now part of the National Cycle Network.

Towards its southern boundary the LLPA abuts two Lagan Valley Regional Park Nodes; Glenmore Activity Centre and Coates Barbour.

**Heritage Interest**

The LLPA contains a section of the following scheduled archaeological site and monument:

The Lagan Navigation Reach 7.
Tullynacross

Designation TS 03 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Tullynacross Road

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 106 – Lagan Parkland, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA comprises Lambeg Old National School, a listed building, built in 1849 and its setting. The school has been converted into a dwelling.

The building is a particularly significant visual feature, of architectural merit and historical interest. It is located on the front of Tullynacross Road, opposite a line of locally significant mill cottages and along with the associated vegetation contributes to the character and setting of the settlement.

The LLPA lies within the Lagan Valley Regional Park, a landscape recognised for its amenity value, rich heritage and biodiversity interest and easily accessible to the urban population.

The LLPA lies within the Lagan Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, an area of distinctive landscape character, special scenic value and high amenity value.

Amenity

The LLPA is located within the Lagan Valley Regional Park and also within the Lagan Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and the area is a popular visitor attraction.

Heritage Interest

The LLPA includes the following listed building:

Lambeg Old National School, Grade B1.
Upper Ballinderry

Designation UB 04 – Local Landscape Policy Area, North Street

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 109 – The Upper Ballinderry Plateau, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA is focused on No. 11 North Street, a period dwelling house of architectural merit, located at the northern end of the village. The date of origin is not known, although a building is identified on the site on the first edition map (circa 1830’s). On the third edition map the building is named Hazelwood. The dwelling house represents one of the few surviving buildings of the village’s historic core and as such is of local historical interest.

The dwelling sits at right angles to the road, within a garden area enclosed by mature trees which are of particular landscape and visual merit. These trees, together with the mature trees extending northwards along North Street, form a good entrance / exit feature on rising ground on the main route through the village. The trees and associated garden shrubs are also of local wildlife and nature conservation value.
Upper Ballinderry

Designation UB 05 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Ballinderry River Corridor

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 109 –The Upper Ballinderry Plateau, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA recognises the landscape and visual amenity merits of part of the Ballinderry River corridor, which together with its associated vegetation and attractive stone bridges, forms a strong linear landscape feature to the south of the settlement.

The LLPA includes the fields between Brackenhill Road, Lower Ballinderry Road and the river corridor. These fields are important in the views to and from Ballinderry Parish Church and are important in the setting of the church. Young woodland, linear belts of mature trees and mature hedgerows enhance the character of these fields.

The LLPA includes Ballinderry Parish Church, built in 1824. The Parish Church sits well back from the road, fronted by lawns with a tree lined central driveway and an enclosure of mature trees. A further tree lined driveway to the rear, leads to a new Parish Hall off North Street and forms the backdrop to the church. The church, with its high spire, forms a prominent landmark feature of particular landscape and visual significance. The church is listed in recognition of its architectural merits and historical interest.

Immediately to the west of the church lies Oatland Cottage, a locally significant gentlemen’s residence which pre-dates the 1st Edition Maps. The cottage is set within remnants of its original planned landscape, including lawn areas and mature trees. In recent years the area has been re-planted with young oak and beech woodland.

Oatland Cottage and Ballinderry Parish Church, together with their treed settings form a good entrance / exit feature on the western approach to the village.

The mature trees fronting the Parish Church and Oatland Cottage have been identified as long established which underpins the historical merits of the landscape features.

At the junction of Lower Ballinderry Road and North Street is an impressive group of large, former mill buildings and associated outbuildings, the origins of which pre-date the 1st Edition Maps. They have been converted into a retail outlet. The main block fronting Lower Ballinderry Road is listed and forms a further landmark in the settlement.
The LLPA includes The Ballinderry War Memorial Hall, which forms a landmark building along North Street. It is an attractive, two storey building with distinctive belfry, used by local community groups and dates from 1924. It was built as a permanent memorial to the men of the district who served in the First World War and as such is of significant local historical merit.

Oakland Cottage and surroundings, the converted mill buildings and the Ballinderry War Memorial Hall also lie within Upper Ballinderry Area of Village Character and contribute to the character and setting of the village.

South of Lower Ballinderry Road and the river is Rosevale, an early to mid 19th century dwelling house, fronting Old Moira Road and located within a mature treed setting. Rosevale, together with associated plantings and the Ballinderry River corridor are of landscape and visual amenity value and form a good visual stop to development to the south of the village.

East of Glenavy Road, the LLPA extends to include the views and setting of the listed Glebe House. It is an imposing dwelling, built in the early to mid 1800’s as the local Rectory, but is now in private ownership. The house is listed in recognition of its historical interest and architectural merits. It sits within an extensive garden and glebe lands, enhanced by prominent tree belts, which represent the remnants of the original planned landscape setting.

Adjacent to Glebe House is Fruitfield House, an earlier, large farm residence and associated outbuildings, the origins of which pre-date the 1st Edition Maps. The original driveway to Fruitfield House followed the line of what is now the access to Glebe House but a new driveway to the west was created when Glebe House was constructed.

Glebe House, Fruitfield House and the new Rectory on the Ballinderry Road are linked visually and physically by roadside planting and combine to form an attractive tree lined approach to the village from the east. Fields between these locally significant buildings and the Glenavy Road are included as the views and setting of the plantings associated with Fruitfield House and Glebe House.

Nature Conservation

The river corridor, woodland planting, specimen trees, parkland and open grassed areas are of local wildlife and nature conservation value forming an important wildlife habitat.

Heritage Interest

The LLPA includes the following listed buildings and structures:

The Ballinderry War Memorial Hall, North Street, Grade B1,
2-4 Lower Ballinderry Road, Grade B2,
Glebe House, Ballinderry Road, Grade B1, and
Upper Ballinderry Parish Church, Lower Ballinderry Road, Grade B.
Upper Broomhedge

Designation UBE 02 – Local Landscape Policy Area, Halfpenny Gate Road

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 108 – Broad Lagan Valley, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA comprises a listed building, known as The Haven, dating from between 1820-1839, located in the centre of the settlement, on the south side of Halfpenny Gate Road. The LLPA includes the garden to the rear and hard standing areas which act as the setting of the cottage.

This traditional, thatched cottage is a particularly significant visual feature, of architectural merit and historical interest. The building fronts onto Halfpenny Gate Road, and along with the associated vegetation contributes to the character and setting of the settlement.

Amenity Value

Halfpenny Gate Road is part of the National Cycle Network

Heritage Interest

The LLPA includes the following listed building:

The Haven, Grade B2.
Upper Broomhedge

Designation UBE 03 – Local Landscape Policy Area, East of Upper Broomhedge

Landscape Character

The LLPA is located within Landscape Character Area 108 – Broad Lagan Valley, (Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 1999).

The LLPA includes an area of mixed species woodland, to the east of Upper Broomhedge, including significant natural regeneration and a number of specimen trees and shrubs. The woodland covers the site of a former plant nursery and the area includes many exotic trees and shrubs.

The woodland is of significant landscape and visual amenity value, forming a good visual and physical stop to development and an attractive entrance / exit feature on this eastern approach to the settlement.

Amenity Value

Halfpenny Gate Road is part of the National Cycle Network

Nature Conservation

The woodland forms an important area of nature conservation and wildlife value.