



Causeway Coast & Glens Borough Council

NIEA Proposed Listings.	23 rd March 2016
PLANNING COMMITTEE	

Linkage to Council Strategy (2015-19)	
Strategic Theme	Protect the environment in which we live
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All environments in the area will benefit from pro-active decision making which protects the natural features, characteristics and integrity of the Borough;• Our citizens will be given the maximum opportunity to enjoy our natural environments; and• Our natural assets will be carefully managed to generate economic and social returns without compromising their sustainability for future generations.
Lead Officer	Sharon Mulhern
Cost: (If applicable)	N/A

For Decision

1.0 Background

- 1.1 On 19th February 2016 the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) wrote to Council advising that they are considering a number of listings within the Borough under Section 80(1) of The Planning Act (NI) 2011 (see Appendix 1).
- 1.2 NIEA has requested Council's view on the proposed listings, within 6 weeks of the date of the original letter sent (by 1st April 2016).

2.0 Detail

2.1 The proposed listings are detailed in Table 1 below, along with NIEA commentary on whether any inappropriate “Replacements and Alterations” have taken place;

Table 1

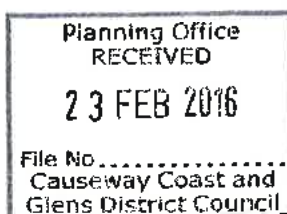
NIEA Reference	Address	NIEA commentary re Replacements & Alterations to property
HB05/01/034 A	80 Coast Road, Cushendall	Inappropriate PVC windows to rear detract from the historic character of the building.
HB05/01/034 B	82 Coast Road, Cushendall	Inappropriate PVC windows to rear detract from the historic character of the building.
HB05/01/034 C	84 Coast Road, Cushendall	Inappropriate PVC windows detract from the historic character of the building.
HB05/04/039	Former Radar Station, Torr Road, Ballycastle	Inappropriate removal of all doors and internal floors.
HB05/02/045	“San Michele”, 15 Layde Road, Cushendall	Inappropriate UPVC windows and doors detract from the original architectural character of the building.
HB05/02/051	12 High Street, Cushendall	Inappropriate replacement uPVC rainwater goods result in the loss of the historic fabric to the front, which detracts from the character of the building.
HB05/03/036	Glendun Road, Altguire Bridge, Co. Antrim	None

2.2 It should be noted, however, that even with these replacements and alterations NIEA still consider the properties worthy of listing, for the reasons set out in the listing documents at Appendix 1.

3.0 Recommendation

3.1 **IT IS RECOMMENDED** that Members agree to the listings as detailed at Appendix 1 and response to NIEA by Head of Planning as detailed at Appendix 2.

ADVANCE NOTICE OF LISTING



Divisional Planning Officer
Causeway Coast & Glens Borough Council
Local Planning Office
County Hall
Castlerock Road
Coleraine
BT51 3HS

Historic Environment Division
Historic Buildings Unit
Klondyke Building
Cromac Avenue
Gasworks Business Park
Lower Ormeau Road
Belfast
BT7 2JA

Tel: (028) 9056 9216

Our Ref: HB05/04/039

Date: 19/02/2016

Dear Sir/Madam

LISTING OF BUILDINGS OF SPECIAL ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC INTEREST

RE: Former Radar Station, Torr Road, Ballycastle, Co. Antrim BT54

At present, the listing of the above-mentioned property is being considered under section 80(1) of the Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011.

I would welcome receipt of your offices views on the proposed Listing within 6 weeks of the date of this Letter. *Comments received outside this period will not normally be considered.*

Please find enclosed a copy of the location map together with a copy of our Second Survey Report of the building for your information.

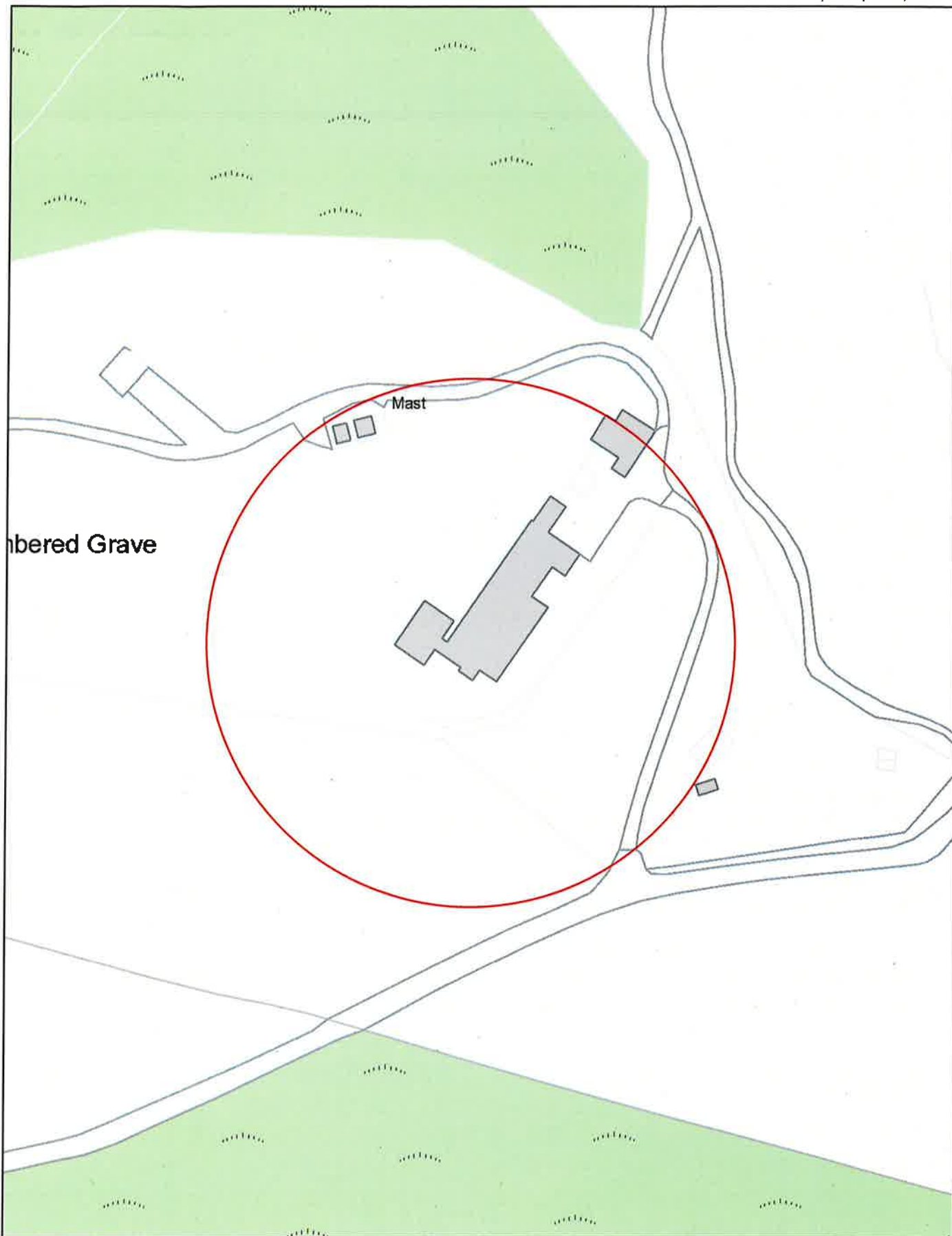
Grid ref: D2142 4062

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "G Brown".

Geraldine Brown

Enc Second Survey HBC Report
Location Map



An Agency within the Department of the
Environment
www.doeni.gov.uk



www.doeni.gov.uk/niea

Northern Ireland
Environment
 Agency

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Title: HB05/04/039


Scale: 1:1,250

Printed by CM

Date: 06 November 2015

Description:

Location Map

<p>Address Former Radar Station Torr Road Ballycastle Co. Antrim BT54</p>	<p>HB Ref No HB05/04/039</p> 
<p>Extent of Listing Technical/Domestic Block, Standby Set House, Radar Building, Dog Kennels and Sewage Works</p>	
<p>Date of Construction 1940 - 1959</p>	
<p>Townland West Torr</p>	
<p>Current Building Use World War II Structures</p>	
<p>Principal Former Use World War II Structures</p>	

Conservation Area	No	Survey 1	Not_Listed	OS Map No	09/12NE
Industrial Archaeology	No	NIEA Evaluation	B1	IG Ref	D2142 4062
Vernacular	No	Date of Listing		IHR No	
Thatched	No	Date of Delisting		HGI Ref	
Monument	No			SMR No	
Area of Townscape Character	No				
Local Landscape Policy Area	No				
Historic Gardens Inventory	No				
Vacant	Partially				
Derelict	Partially				

Owner Category

Building Information

Exterior Description and Setting

This site is located on the north side of Torr Road on the eastern slope of the east summit of Greenanmore (297m). It comprises six original buildings of mid-20th C date, three more recent ones, and a prehistoric megalith on the hill's summit.

Building 1 - Technical/Domestic Block (grid D2142 4062)

The single-storey, multi-bay building is the main one in the complex and is approached along a track from the public road. It sits on a wide terrace excavated out of the east side of the hillside.

It comprises two main sections: (1) the Technical Block which is aligned NE-SW and originally contained the communications equipment, and (2) the Domestic Block to its SW, and connected to it by a corridor, and which contained a kitchen, rest rooms and toilets. The entire building is now derelict, although parts are in use as animal byres.

The roofs are of flat reinforced-concrete with bituminous waterproofing with oversailing eaves. There are three levels of roof. That over room 03 (see internal description) is slightly higher than the rest of the Technical Block, whilst that over rooms 02 and 07-12 are slightly lower. Two vertical metal ventilators project from the roof of room 16. The edges of the roofs are slightly raised, behind which are replacement plastic rainwater down pipes.

The walls are of cement-rendered concrete blockwork and the openings have flat heads; the windows have concrete cills. No doors survive, but all the multi-paned metal-framed windows are largely intact; some have fixed and others have bucket openings.

The main entrance was via a sliding doorway at the NE end of the building. The horizontal rail on which the door was mounted is clearly evident. To its left is a 5x3-paned window (to the guardroom). To the right are two large doorways on the SE elevations of rooms 19 and 20; room 20 also has a small doorway at its NE end.

The SE elevation can be divided into four sections, from left to right: (1) room 06 has a 3x3-paned opening and, to its right, a modern insertion with Perspex cover; (2) room 03 is slightly higher and has two 5x4-paned windows (with 3x2-paned bucket opening to middle); (3) set back is a corridor section with three 4x3-paned windows (with 2x2-paned opening section); (4) the projecting section at right (room 02) is blank.

At the right-hand end of the SW elevation is the blank wall of room 06. The middle section comprises the linking corridor between the Technical and Domestic blocks. There is an original doorway to centre, now sheeted over. To its right is a projecting bay with 3x3-paned window and to its left is a 5x2-paned window. Left of the corridor is the Domestic Block with four 1x3-paned windows to its SE elevation and 5x3-paned window (with 3x2 opening) to SW.

The NW elevation has, at its right-hand end, the projecting Domestic Block with a 3x3-paned window to middle (some frames missing), and flanking 5x3 windows (with 3x2-pane openings). The NE side of this block has three 1x3-pane windows to left and a 5x3-paned window (with 3x2-pane opening) to right. Its SE elevation has three 1x3-pane windows. The Technical Block comprises the rest of this elevation and has, from left to right, the following windows: 2x3/ 3x3/ 2x3 windows (room 18), 3x3 window (room 17), 5x3 window with two rectangular vent openings below, now sheeted over with corrugated iron (room 16), 3x3 window (room 15), and 2x3/ 3x3/ 2x3 windows (room 14). A hole has been punched through room 13 to illuminate the interior and is covered with Perspex.

Building 2 - Standby Set House (grid D2145 4066)

This single-storey, three-bay building originally housed a back-up engine and electricity generator in the event of a power failure in the Technical Block. It is situated just NE of the latter, to which is its now connected by a modern concrete block wall. It is now disused and derelict.

The central section is aligned NW-SE and has a lower bay at SE and NE. A later single-storey building has been built along its NE side.

The three original bays all have flat oversailing felted reinforced-concrete roofs and rendered concrete block walls.

The SE end has a pair of replacement double-leaf corrugated metal doors. Above it is a short length of projecting pipe and at top left is a projecting square metal plate.

The (originally) exposed section of the SW and NE elevations each have a doorway with 3x3 metal-framed casement overlight. The latter doorway is now externally obscured by the later addition to this side.

There are two high-level and two low-level square ventilators on the NW end.

The roof and walls of the two wings are detailed as the main bay. The SW bay has a doorway on its SE elevation and an infilled doorway at NW. The NE bay has a large door on its SE elevation only. In both cases, the actual doors are missing.

The later addition at NW has a flat felted timber roof and rendered concrete block walls. It has a wooden door and two timber-framed windows along its NE side.

Building 3 - Radar Building (grid D2129 4065)

This small single-storey, single-bay building is located 135m WNW of the Technical Block, near the summit of the hill. According to Nick Catford, there was originally a Type 14 radar dish mounted on a metal gantry directly over it, long since removed.

The building has a flat oversailing roof and cement-rendered concrete block walls. It has no openings

except for a doorway on its E elevation, with concrete steps leading up thereto. This opening may have had a double-leaf door originally, but has been narrowed to accommodate a single-leaf modern door. Around the building are four large rectangular concrete blocks on the tops of which are the cut-off remnants of metal brackets. These were the anchor points for the angled gantry legs supporting the radar dish.

Building 4 - Dog Kennels (grid D2147 4057)

Just right on entry to the site from the main road, concrete steps lead down to a small single-storey, two-bay building which originally housed guard dogs. It is aligned E-W with its principal elevation facing S. Monopitched corrugated asbestos roof, rendered concrete block walls with small vents all around at eaves and floor level. A small circular vent rises from the roof of the E bay. No rainwater goods. Each bay has a doorway on its S elevation. There is a window to each elevation of the E bay, but the W bay has only one window, on its N elevation; all have flat concrete heads and cills but the actual frames have been replaced with corrugated transparent plastic sheeting.

Building 5 - Guard House (grid D2147 4058)

This building stood immediately NE of the kennels. Only its concrete floor and a single concrete-block basal course now survive. Openings along its SE side indicate that it was originally sub-divided into three rooms. Vestiges of metal uprights on top of the blockwork suggest that the walls may have been a sheeted metal-framed building.

Structure 6 - Sewage Works (grid D2151 4058)

At the lowest point of the site at east is a small sewage treatment works. It comprises an underground sludge settling tank, from which a pipe conveyed the liquid effluent to two contiguous filter beds. One of the steel cover plates on the tanks reads: "The Dover/ Engineering/ Works Ltd/ England/ Patent/ No 313012".

The filter beds comprise rectangular tanks enclosed by low rendered brick walls and across the bottoms of which run multiple cast-iron pipes embedded in clinker. The ends of the pipes project through the walls and have metal bungs on their ends. There is another rendered brick tank just beyond the bottom (E) end of the beds.

In operation, the effluent was probably ducted from the settling tank at the top (W) end into the pipes within the filters, whence it escape through perforations on the pipes' undersides. It then percolated through the clinker, before being collected in the pit at the bottom, from which it presumably percolated away. The bungs on the pipes' ends may have been for access if unblocking was necessary.

Miscellaneous features

A - Radio Mast and associated buildings (grid D2138 4066)

Fifty metres NW of the Technical Block is a modern guyed radio mast and two associated modern buildings enclosed by a post and wire fence. One of the buildings is a pre-fabricated container, the roof and sides of which are clad in profiled metal sheeting. The other is a small single-storey building with pitched artificial slate roof, raised gable walls, plastic rainwater goods, and cement-rendered walls. It has a pair of double-leaf doors on its N gable and ventilation duct on its S gable, but is otherwise devoid of openings.

B - Silo Pit (grid D2134 4067)

Fifty metres west of the radio mast is a drive-in concrete-lined silo pit with loading hardstand at its NW end.

C - Weather Station (grid D2132 4063)

Thirty metres SE of the Radar Building is a modern anemometer and small corrugated metal hut containing weather measuring equipment.

Immediately north of the station is a concrete platform of unknown function (grid D2132 4064); it may possibly have been the site of the Type 13 height finding equipment which was operated alongside the Type 14 radar dish.

D- Megalith (grid D2127 4063)

On the summit of the hill is a scatter of large undressed rocks, in the middle of which are the vestiges of a Neolithic passage tomb, now a Scheduled Monument (ANT 09:019).

E Booley huts (grid D2132 4040)

Just outside the southern perimeter of the fence are what are thought to have been booley huts (SMR ANT 9:179).

Setting:

The site, which extends to c.300m E-W by 125m N-S, is delineated all around by a post-and-wire security fence. The original entrance gates have been replaced with a standard galvanised steel field gate. What is undoubtedly an original metal lamp standard survives just inside the left-hand side of the entrance. The various buildings are linked by a concrete track from the public road. The ground both inside and outside the fence is open grass and heather moorland.

A key aspect of this site is its strategic position which commands extensive, uninterrupted views across the North Channel to the Mull of Kintyre, perfect for spotting low-flying enemy aircraft.

At Crockanore, c.3km WNW of this site, were two functionally related sites, both now demolished: a VHF transmitter block at grid D190 414 and a VHF receiver block at grid D186 414.

Interior Description

Building 1 - Technical/ Domestic Block

Corridor 01 and rooms 03-06, 13-15 and 17-18 originally had suspended wooden floors, all of which have been lifted. Their present concrete floors are those of the c.3ft deep basement within which electrical cabling originally ran. The original floor height is clearly evident as a small ledge on each side of the main corridor. The walls and ceilings are plastered and painted. All the plant and equipment are long removed.

The building is entered at its NE, from which a corridor (01) runs the length of the building with rooms off each side. Its ceiling is now sheeted with (modern) profiled metal sheeting.

At left on entry is the guardroom and armoury (02), at the back of which are three small store rooms; this room has a solid concrete floor and a hatch in the party wall with the corridor. Further along on the left side of the corridor are the GPO Apparatus Room (03), off which is the Battery Room (04), then the Intercept Cabin (05), and Technical Office (06) at the far end. All these rooms originally had timber floors. All but the GPO Battery Room (04) and Intercept Cabin (05) were externally lit. However, a small opening has since been punched through the external wall of the latter to make it useable.

The corridor makes a right-angle turn up a concrete ramp (inserted since the timber floor along the corridor was lifted) to a corridor (07) across the SW end of the building. This floor and those of the Domestic Block beyond (rooms 08 - 12) are of solid concrete rather than timber. This annex contains a kitchen (10) between the Male Toilets (08) and Domestic Area (09), and Female Domestic Area (11) and Toilets (12). A original toilet bowl and washbasin survive in 08A, and a urinal in 08B. There is a serving hatch on the kitchen's party walls with the male and female rest areas respectively.

Returning to the main corridor, the rooms on the left are: track Telling Room (13), Radar Office (14), Workshop (15), Air-Conditioning Plant Room (16), and two rooms of unknown function (17 - doorway blocked, and 18). Only the AC room (16) is of note. Unlike the other rooms in this section, it has a concrete floor at a lower level, which was originally accessed down a small flight of concrete stairs from the main corridor outside. It contains concrete plinths on which the plant was mounted, and also vestiges of circular air ducts. The two small rooms at the back once contained the air filters. There are also two metal vents through the ceiling. Only room 13 is not externally lit.

Separately accessed from outside are the Transformer Room (19) and Electricity Sub-station (20). The latter has a red tile floor.

Building 2 - Standby Set House

All the rooms are separately accessed and have been gutted of plant and machinery. The main (01) and NE (03) rooms have red tile floors. The walls of the former are plastered to their lower halves; the walls and ceiling are also painted. By contrast, the walls of rooms 02 and 03 are of exposed blockwork.

The only features of note are in the main room: an overhead RSJ running longitudinally down the middle of the ceiling (for a hoist), and vestiges of electrical switching equipment at its NW end.

The more recent extension along the NE elevation (04) contains a relatively modern kitchen.

Building 3 - Radar Building

The interior has been cleared of original features. It now houses a large modern plastic water container and modern electricity switch unit (probably for the water pump supplying the tank).

Building 4 - Dog Kennels

The floors in this building are of concrete and the walls are partly rendered. The west bay is now devoid

of any features. There are three small dog stalls along the east wall of the east bay. There is also a small electrical switch panel in this room.

Building 5 - Guardhouse
N/A

Structure 6 - Sewage Treatment Works
N/A

Architects

Historical Information

This extensive complex was built by the Air Ministry in 1955-56 as part of the Government's early warning system to detect and intercept potential nuclear attacks by Soviet bombers during the Cold War era. Code named 'ROTOR', this air defence system was developed in three stages: ROTOR 1 (1952-54), ROTOR 2 (1952-58), and ROTOR 3 (1954-57). The first two phases were focused on Britain which was regarded as being most vulnerable to attack. The last phase entailed the construction of an additional 14 surface sites to cover the UK's northern and western approaches.

The station under review was part of ROTOR 3 and was officially known as RAF Murlough Bay CHEL R11 ROTOR Radar Station. 'CHEL' denotes the Chain Home Extra Low radar system employed to detect planes flying very low over the sea to escape normal radar detection. 'R11' signifies the specific type of building erected on the site, in this case an above-ground one similar to the R2-type underground bunkers found along the more vulnerable eastern coast of Britain.

The station was officially codenamed 'URB' and was provided with a Type 14 Mk IX search radar on a gantry and a Type 13 Mk VII height finder on a plinth. This equipment was probably supplied by Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company.

There were only two other ROTOR sites in Northern Ireland, both of a different type to Murlough Bay: at Killard Point, near Strangford, Co Down (NIEA DHP 311), and Castlerock, Co Londonderry (NIEA DHP 297).

In 1958, a mere two years after its completion, Murlough Bay was reduced to inactive status, the entire ROTOR network having been superseded by the more effective Linesman/Mediator radar network which required fewer stations.

The site is first depicted but uncaptioned on the OS 1971 OS map. It is now privately owned and also now accommodates a communications mast and weather station.

References - Primary Sources:

1. PRONI OS/11/9/12/1. OS 25-inch map sheet 12-01 (1971).

References - Secondary Sources:

1. 'The Rotor Project' in Time Chamber website, <<http://thetimechamber.co.uk/beta/sites/military/rotor-radar-stations>>.
2. Nick Cafford, 2007, 'RAF Murlough Bay', in Subterranea Britannica website, <http://www.subbrit.org.uk/rsg/sites/m/murlough_bay/>.
3. 'ROTOR', in Wikipedia website, <<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ROTOR>>.
4. 'Operation Rotor: the Story of the UK's Postwar Air Attach Early Warning System' in <<http://web.archive.org/web/20040207180108/http://www.blackiston.btinternet.co.uk/index.html>>.

Criteria for Listing

NB: In March 2011, revised criteria were published as Annex C of Planning Policy Statement 6. These added extra criteria with the aim of improving clarity in regard to the Department's explanation of historic interest. For records evaluated in advance of this, therefore, not all of these criteria would have been considered. The criteria used prior to 2011 are published on the Department's website under 'listing criteria'.

Architectural Interest

- J. Setting
- A. Style
- B. Proportion
- C. Ornamentation

Historical Interest

- R. Age
- S. Authenticity
- T. Historic Importance
- U. Historic Associations

D. Plan Form

W. Northern Ireland/International Interest
Z. Rarity

Evaluation

The plain utilitarian style of this building with its rendered concrete blockwork walls and metal-framed windows is reminiscent of many Second World War buildings. The arrangement of the various buildings and structures within the site, and the configurations of the rooms in the Technical/Domestic and Standby blocks reflect the site's different functions. Externally the roof, walls and metal framed windows all survive, however internally much has been lost. The station's setting is highly significant, with commanding views of the North Channel. The surviving fabric is historically authentic and it reflects a brief but significant period in the UK's military history known as the Cold War and is of national significance in this respect in terms of its defences. Cold War radar sites are extremely rare in N. Ireland, this being one of only three; the others are at Castlerock and Killard Point.

Replacements and Alterations

Inappropriate

If Inappropriate, Why?

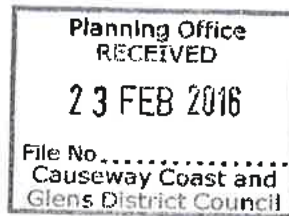
Removal of all doors and internal floors.

General Comments

This is Defence Heritage Project Site 298. Please also note that the building type has been designated as 'Cold War Structures', rather than 'World War II Structures' as the former is a more accurate reflection of its history and significance.

Monitoring Notes – since Date of Survey

Date of Survey 17/05/2015



ADVANCE NOTICE OF LISTING

Divisional Planning Officer
Causeway Coast & Glens Borough Council
Local Planning Office
County Hall
Castlerock Road
Coleraine
BT51 3HS

Historic Environment Division
Historic Buildings Unit
Klondyke Building
Cromac Avenue
Gasworks Business Park
Lower Ormeau Road
Belfast
BT7 2JA

Tel: (028) 9056 9216

Our Ref: HB05/02/045

Date: 19/02/2016

Dear Sir/Madam

LISTING OF BUILDINGS OF SPECIAL ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC INTEREST

RE: 'San Michele', 15 Layde Road, Cushendall BT44 0NQ

At present, the listing of the above-mentioned property is being considered under section 80(1) of the Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011.

I would welcome receipt of your offices views on the proposed Listing within 6 weeks of the date of this Letter. *Comments received outside this period will not normally be considered.*


Please find enclosed a copy of the location map together with a copy of our Second Survey Report of the building for your information.

Grid ref: D2422 2818

Yours faithfully

Geraldine Brown

Enc Second Survey HBC Report
Location Map

<p>Address 'San Michele' 15 Layde Road Cushendall BT44 0NQ</p>	<p>HB Ref No HB05/02/045</p> 
<p>Extent of Listing House</p>	
<p>Date of Construction 1920 - 1939</p>	
<p>Townland Faughil</p>	
<p>Current Building Use House</p>	
<p>Principal Former Use House</p>	

Conservation Area	Yes	Survey 1	Not_Listed	OS Map No	25/5SE
Industrial Archaeology	No	NIEA Evaluation	B2	IG Ref	D2422 2818
Vernacular	No	Date of Listing		IHR No	
Thatched	No	Date of Delisting		HGI Ref	
Monument	No			SMR No	
Area of Townscape Character	No				
Local Landscape Policy Area	No				
Historic Gardens Inventory	No				
Vacant	No				
Derelict	No				

Owner Category

Building Information

Exterior Description and Setting

Detached two-storey over basement rendered flat-roofed Modernist house, built c.1933, to the designs of John Carey, local contractor. Irregular on plan facing northwest and set back slightly on the east side of Layde Road with large rear terrace overlooking the sea.

Flat roof not visible and set behind rendered parapet wall with painted metal hoppers discharging to circular section downpipes. Two rendered chimney stacks with terracotta pots. Painted stipple-textured rendered walling. Square-headed window openings with replacement uPVC windows.

Asymmetrical northwest front elevation consists of a two-storey, two-bay block with single-storey projection to the northeast having a flat roof forming a raised terrace which extends to the centre bay.

Raised parapet wall to FF terrace has infill painted metal railings. The elevation is curved to the southwest corner housing the staircase, which is lit by a full-height slender stairlight set in an Art Deco rendered frame. The ground floor is recessed to the centre and southwest bays and comprises a pair of square-headed arches forming an open porch with curved ends, each having a single window. Square-headed door with replacement uPVC glazed door, opening onto the tiled recessed area.

The northeast side elevation is obscured by the projecting single-storey section having curved ends and a single door opening at GF level flanked by square-headed window openings; raised parapet with infill railings, as before. Door opens onto concrete platform and steps with original steel railing.

Three-storey southeast garden elevation has a large terrace at ground floor level having steel railings and curved concrete steps down to basement level at either end. At basement level is a further terrace with boarded over swimming pool and concrete paved area. The main body of the elevation is three-bay with a decorative Art Deco rendered parapet and projecting single-storey block to southwest with large single-pane picture window, raised parapet and curved ends.

Southwest side elevation is largely blank having a central projecting chimney stack with corner window openings to the ground floor.

Roof	Flat (not visible)
RWG	Painted metal
Walling	Painted textured render
Windows	uPVC

Setting:

Located on a mature sloping site overlooking the coastline with a sloping bitmac front parking area opening onto Layde Road via pair of rendered pillars. Set within the Cushendall Conservation Area.

Interior Description

Interior not visited.

Architects

Historical Information

No. 15 Layde Road, a two-storey flat-roof modernist house located to the east of Cushendall in the townland of Faughil, was constructed in c. 1933. The house, which is a rare local example of the modernist style, was designed and built by the contracting firm of John Carey (Ballymena) for a Mr. James Finnegan. According to the First Survey Record (c.1993) Finnegan settled in Cushendall where he set up (or purchased) an electricity works in the village (First Survey).

No. 15 Layde Road, which is also known as 'San Michele,' was initially valued at £41 under the First General Revaluation of Property in Northern Ireland (1936-57). The valuer noted that James Finnegan leased the site from the Turnly estate (the principal property owners in Cushendall) and continued to reside at the address until his death in c. 1949 at which time the building passed to his widow. The Finnegan family remained at San Michele until c. 1956 when the building was acquired by the Belfast-based solicitor Francis Hanna, who utilised the premises as a summer house. Hanna purchased San Michele outright from the Turnly estate in 1967 and continued to occupy the house until at least the 1970s. By the end of the Second General Revaluation (1956-72) the total rateable value of the site stood at £68.

In 1975 No. 15 Layde Road was included in the Cushendall Conservation Area, only the second conservation area in the province to have been designated at that time, 'testimony itself to the special qualities of the village.' In that year the village was also chosen as one of Northern Ireland's four pilot schemes for conservation during the European Architectural Heritage Year (Cushendall Conservation Area Guide). Field inspection of the site, carried out as part of the Second Survey finds that No. 15 Layde Road continues to be used as a private dwelling. The building is an excellent local example of modernist domestic architecture constructed during the interwar period, of which there are few surviving examples remaining in Northern Ireland (Cushendall Conservation Area Guide).

References

Primary Sources

1. PRONI OS/6/1/20/4 – Fourth Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1921)
2. PRONI OS/8/84/1 – Ordnance Survey Town Plan (1903)
3. PRONI VAL/3/C/1/4 – First General Revaluation of Property in Northern Ireland (1936-57)
4. PRONI VAL/4/B/1/10 – Second General Revaluation of Property in Northern Ireland (1956-72)
5. First Survey Record – HB05/02/045 (c. 1993)

Secondary Sources

1. 'Cushendall Village Conservation Area' Belfast: Department of the Environment, 1975.
2. 'Cushendall Conservation Area' Belfast: Department of the Environment, 1993.

Criteria for Listing

NB: In March 2011, revised criteria were published as Annex C of Planning Policy Statement 6. These added extra criteria with the aim of improving clarity in regard to the Department's explanation of historic interest. For records evaluated in advance of this, therefore, not all of these criteria would have been considered. The criteria used prior to 2011 are published on the Department's website under 'listing criteria'.

Architectural Interest

- A. Style
- B. Proportion
- C. Ornamentation
- J. Setting

Historical Interest

- R. Age
- S. Authenticity
- T. Historic Importance
- X. Local Interest

Evaluation

Detached three-bay, two-storey over basement, rendered flat-roofed Modernist house, designed and built by local contracting firm, John Carey in c.1933. While the loss of the original windows detracts, the simple white rendered exterior with stepped parapets and tubular railings has otherwise remained unchanged and employs many architectural devices from the period, dynamic asymmetry with strong geometric lines, smooth curves and a restrained use of Art Deco motifs. The composition of two and three storey of interconnecting forms responds well to the steeply sloping site with internationale style wrap-around balconies and its elevated coastal location adds to the overall appreciation of this early twentieth-century essay in Modernism.

Replacements and Alterations

Inappropriate

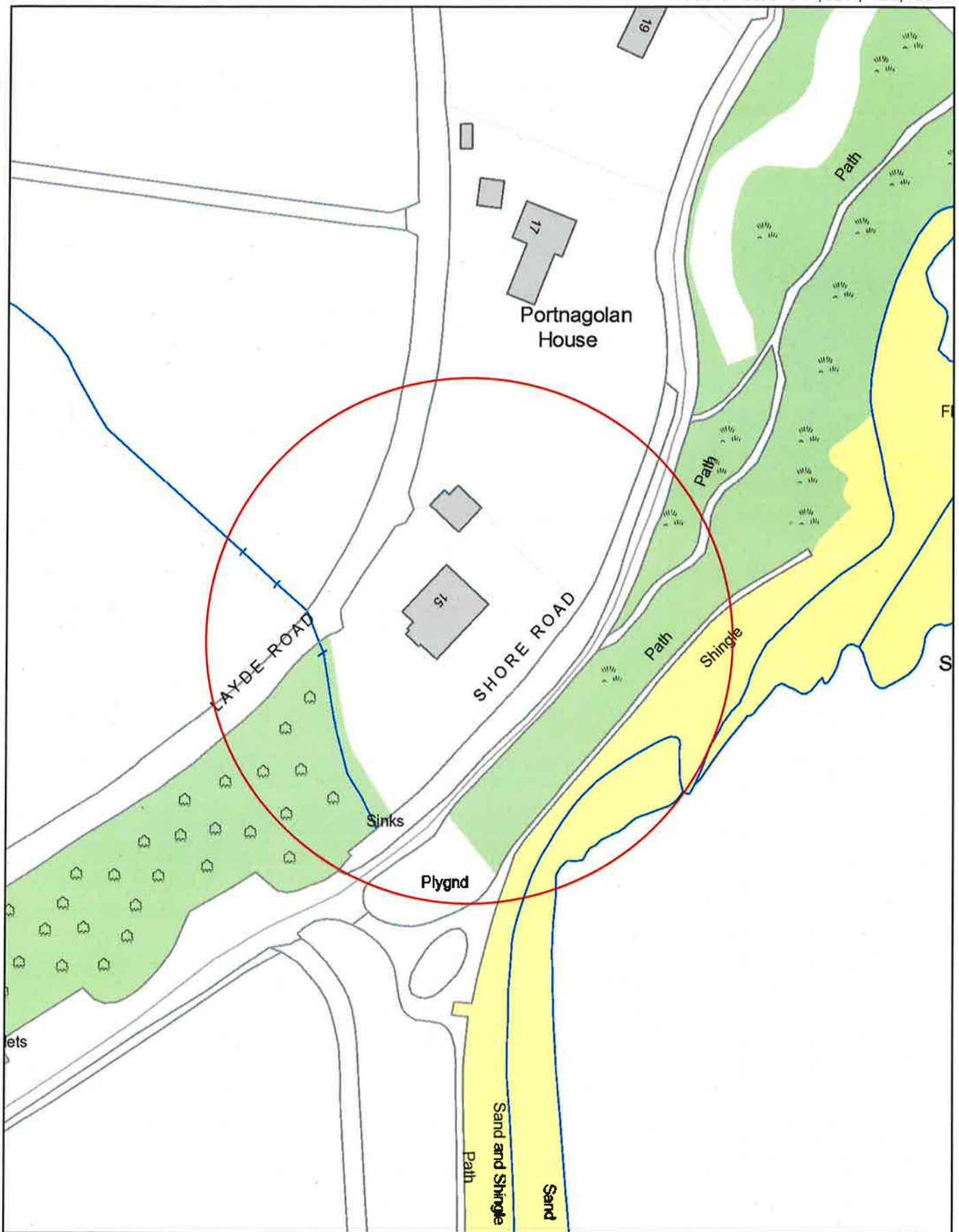
If inappropriate, Why?

UPVC windows and doors detract from the original architectural character of the building.

General Comments

Monitoring Notes – since Date of Survey

Date of Survey 28/04/2015



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Northern Ireland
Environment
 Agency
www.doeni.gov.uk/niea

Title: HB05/02/045

Scale: 1:1,250

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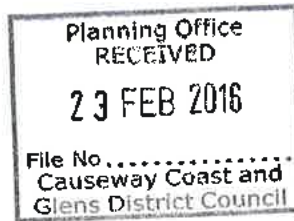
Date: 06 November 2015

Description:

Location Map

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ADVANCE NOTICE OF LISTING

Divisional Planning Officer
Causeway Coast & Glens Borough Council
Cloonavin
66 Portstewart Road
Coleraine
BT52 1EY

Historic Environment Division
Historic Buildings Unit
Klondyke Building
Cromac Avenue
Gasworks Business Park
Lower Ormeau Road
Belfast
BT7 2JA

Tel: (028) 9056 9216

Our Ref: HB05/02/051

Date: 19/02/2016

Dear Sir/Madam

LISTING OF BUILDINGS OF SPECIAL ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC INTEREST

RE: 12 High Street, Cushendall, Co. Antrim BT44 0NB

At present, the listing of the above-mentioned property is being considered under section 80(1) of the Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011.

I would welcome receipt of your offices views on the proposed Listing within 6 weeks of the date of this Letter. *Comments received outside this period will not normally be considered.*

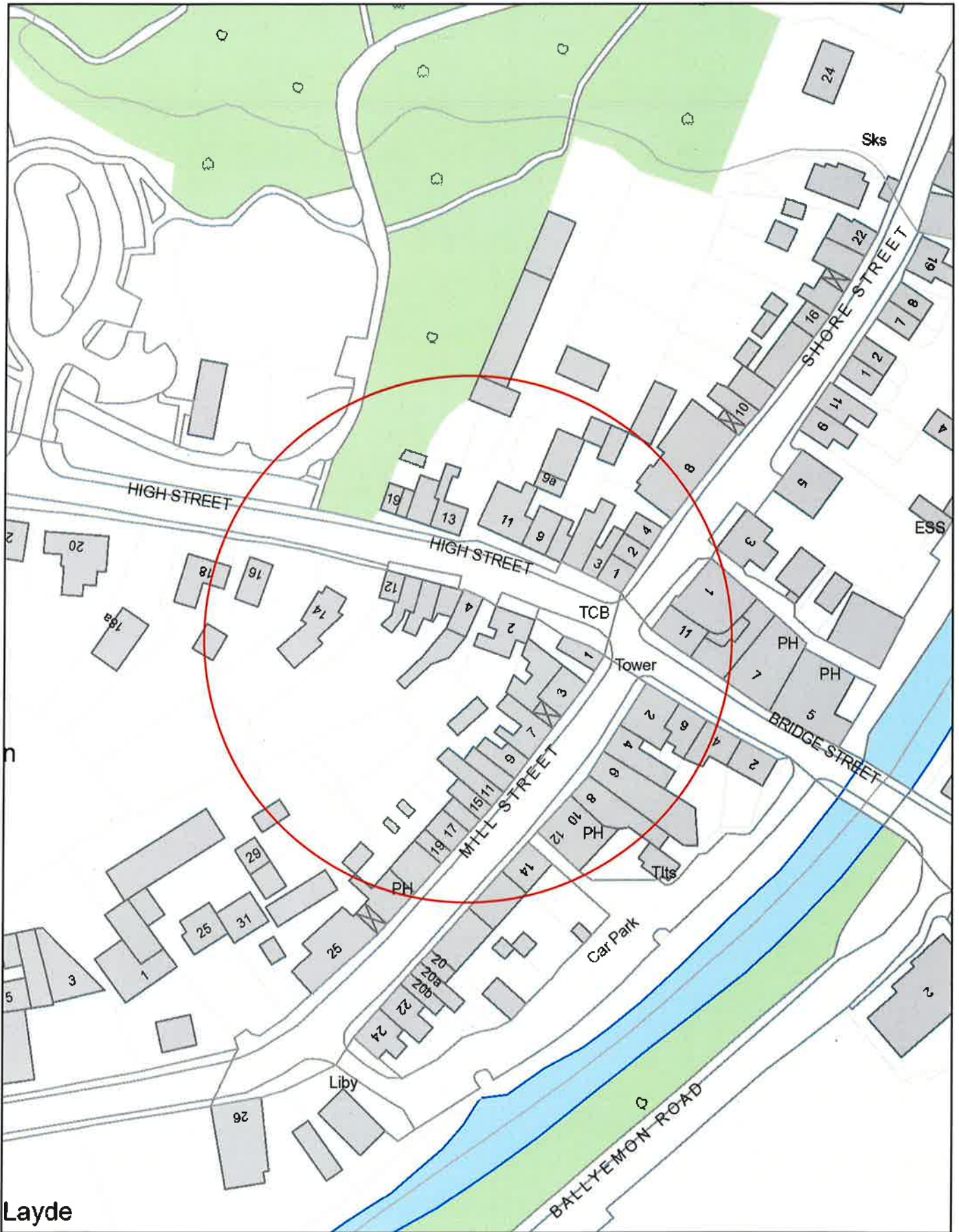
Please find enclosed a copy of the location map together with a copy of our Second Survey Report of the building for your information.

Grid ref: D2365 2766

Yours faithfully

Geraldine Brown

Enc Second Survey HBC Report
Location Map



Layde



An Agency within the Department of the
Environment
www.doeni.gov.uk



Northern Ireland
Environment Agency

Title: HB05/02/051

Scale: 1:1,250

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Date: 06 November 2015


Description:

Location Map

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<p>Address 12 High Street Cushendall Co. Antrim BT44 0NB</p>	<p>HB Ref No HB05/02/051</p> 
<p>Extent of Listing House</p>	
<p>Date of Construction 1840 - 1859</p>	
<p>Townland Cushendall</p>	
<p>Current Building Use House - Terrace</p>	
<p>Principal Former Use House - Terrace</p>	

Conservation Area	Yes	Survey 1	Not_Listed	OS Map No	25/9NE
Industrial Archaeology	No	NIEA Evaluation	B1	IG Ref	D2365 2766
Vernacular	No	Date of Listing		IHR No	
Thatched	No	Date of Delisting		HGI Ref	
Monument	No			SMR No	
Area of Townscape Character	No				
Local Landscape Policy Area	No				
Historic Gardens Inventory	No				
Vacant	No				
Derelict	No				

Owner Category

Building Information

Exterior Description and Setting

End-of-terrace, two-storey, single-bay, late-Georgian styled house, built c.1857; the name of the architect is unknown. Rectangular on plan, located on the South side of High Street in the centre of Cushendall, within a terraced row which steps to align with the steep slope. Set back from the pavement with small hard-standing to front enclosed by a lime-washed stone wall and replacement timber sheeted gate.

Duo-pitched natural slate roof with terracotta clay ridge tiles and single rendered chimney stack with circular clay pots to right side; half-round replacement pvc guttering fixed to painted timber fascia discharging to circular pvc downpipe to left side of front elevation; a few rise-n-fall brackets remain to right side.

Principal elevation faces north. Smooth render painted finish (white); slight step back to right side; all window openings are square-headed on painted masonry sills with black painted plaster band to reveals; openings on ground floor are not aligned with window on floor above. Windows are multi-paned timber sliding sash with exposed boxes; that to ground floor having 6/6 lights and a pair to first floor each having 3/6 lights. Square headed door is vertically sheeted timber, painted black with square glazed aperture to top; plaster band surround matches window reveals. Door opens onto threshold set level with external ground.

East elevation abuts adjacent property No.10 High Street with gable projecting above No.10 roofline of unpainted smooth render.

South elevation to rear not accessed.

West elevation consists of single storey height gable (first floor level), due to slope of street, which rises up towards the former Layd Primary School (HB05.02.031) that is adjacent; largely obscured by vegetation growth.

Roof	Natural Slate
RWG	uPVC
Walling	Render, painted
Windows	Timber multi-paned sliding sash with exposed box frames

Setting:

End-of-terrace modest Georgian-style dwelling, part of a group of similar houses lining the South side of High Street within the Cushendall Conservation Area.

Interior Description

Interior Not Visited

Architects

Historical Information

No. 12 High Street, a two-storey single-bay dwelling located on the south side of High Street, was constructed prior to 1857. The majority of the buildings located along High Street were erected in the first half of the 19th century by the landowning Turnly family. Cushendall's proprietor Francis Turnly had travelled to China in 1796 where he raised a fortune of around £75,000. In 1801 Turnly used this money to purchase the estate of Newtownglens from the Richardson family at a cost of £24,000; Turnly subsequently renamed the settlement Cushendall. Brett states that Turnly was an eccentric character who 'effected extraordinary improvements in buildings and roads on his property.' Cushendall consisted of little more than a number of insignificant cabins, a mill and a bridge at the time of the purchase however, due to an increase in the number of tourists travelling through the area (on the way to the Giant's Causeway) the village was developed into a coastal resort with the erection of hotels (such as the Glens of Antrim on Shore Street) and numerous commercial properties (Dallat, p. 45; Brett, Buildings of Co. Antrim, p. 288; Cushendall Conservation Area Guide).

No. 12 High Street may date from as early as the Townland Valuations (1834), however it is difficult to identify specific structures in that source due to the loss of the accompanying Townland Valuation Town Plan for Cushendall. The building was first recorded with certainty on the second edition Ordnance Survey map (1857) and Griffith's Valuation (1859) which noted that No. 12 High Street was valued at £2 and 10 shillings and was leased to by the Turnly family to a Mr. Archibald McKeegan. The occupants of the house changed with frequency during the late-19th century. In 1901 the Census of Ireland noted that the house was occupied by James Speers, a local mariner, whilst the accompanying census building return described No. 12 High Street as a 2nd class dwelling that consisted of three rooms. The house was depicted on the Ordnance Survey Town Plan (1903) along its current layout suggesting that few changes have been made to the site since the turn of the 20th century. A Mr. Thomas Swan had occupied No. 12 High Street under the First General Revaluation of Property in Northern Ireland (1936-57) by which time the value of the property had been increased to £4 and 15 shillings. By the end of the Second General Revaluation (1956-72) the house was occupied by a Mr. E. McGaughey and was

valued at £6.

In 1972 the UAHS Guide for the Glens of Antrim described High Street as 'an outstandingly attractive street, of quite exceptional merit and character, climbing very steeply indeed from the crossing of the main street to Court McMartin, almost every building in it of individual merit apart from the value of the group as a whole; the roofs, gables, doors and windows rise in an irregular staircase up the hillside.' In particular the guide described nos 6-12 High Street as 'a pleasant jumbly group of small houses clambering uphill' (UAHS Guide, p. 34). The buildings along High Street were included in the Cushendall Conservation area in 1975, only the second conservation area in the province to have been designated at that time, 'testimony itself to the special qualities of the village.' In that year the village was also chosen as one of Northern Ireland's four pilot schemes for conservation during the European Architectural Heritage Year (Cushendall Conservation Area Guide).

References

Primary Sources

1. PRONI OS/6/1/20/1 – First Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1832)
2. PRONI OS/6/1/20/2 – Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1857)
3. PRONI OS/6/1/20/3 – Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1903)
4. PRONI OS/6/1/20/4 – Fourth Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1921)
5. PRONI OS/8/84/1 – Ordnance Survey Town Plan (1903)
6. PRONI VAL/1/B/148 – Townland Valuations (1834)
7. PRONI VAL/12/B/1/40B – Griffith's Valuation (1859)
8. PRONI VAL/12/B/2/7A-F – Annual Revisions (1864-1923)
9. PRONI VAL/12/B/2/12A – Annual Revisions (1923-29)
10. PRONI VAL/3/C/1/14 – First General Revaluation of Property in Northern Ireland (1936-57)
11. PRONI VAL/4/B/1/10 – Second General Revaluation of Property in Northern Ireland (1956-72)
12. Ulster Town Directories (1880-1918)
13. Census of Ireland (1901; 1911)

Secondary Sources

1. Brett, C. E. B., 'List of historic buildings, groups of buildings and areas of architectural importance in the Glens of Antrim' Belfast: Ulster Architectural Heritage Society, 1972.
2. Brett, C. E. B., 'Buildings of Co. Antrim' Belfast: Ulster Architectural Heritage Society, 1996.
3. Dallat, C., 'The road to the Glens' Belfast: The Friar's Bush Press, 1989.
4. 'Cushendall Village Conservation Area' Belfast: Department of the Environment, 1975.
5. 'Cushendall Conservation Area' Belfast: Department of the Environment, 1993.

Criteria for Listing

NB: In March 2011, revised criteria were published as Annex C of Planning Policy Statement 6. These added extra criteria with the aim of improving clarity in regard to the Department's explanation of historic interest. For records evaluated in advance of this, therefore, not all of these criteria would have been considered. The criteria used prior to 2011 are published on the Department's website under 'listing criteria'.

Architectural Interest

- A. Style
- B. Proportion
- C. Ornamentation
- J. Setting

Historical Interest

- R. Age
- S. Authenticity
- T. Historic Importance
- X. Local Interest

Evaluation

End-of-terrace, two-storey, single-bay house, built c.1857; the name of the architect is unknown. Rectangular on plan, the exterior retains most of its historic features; including duo-pitched natural slate roof, white rendered walls and multi-paned sliding sash windows with exposed box frames. It is a well proportioned, simple yet distinctive building within a row of similarly scaled houses sandwiched between No.4 High Street (HB05.02.050) and the former Layd Primary School (HB05.02.031). In conjunction with its neighbours No.6-10 High Street (inclusive), it forms a stepped terrace on a hill, which is amongst the most interesting buildings within the Cushendall Conservation Area.

Replacements and Alterations
Inappropriate

If inappropriate, Why?

Replacement uPVC rainwater goods result in the loss of the historic fabric to the front, which detract from the character of the building.

General Comments

Monitoring Notes – since Date of Survey

Date of Survey 06/02/2015

Planning Office
RECEIVED

23 FEB 2016

File No.
Causeway Coast and
Glens District Council



ADVANCE NOTICE OF LISTING

Divisional Planning Officer
Causeway Coast & Glens Borough Council
Local Planning Office
County Hall
Castlerock Road
Coleraine
BT51 3HS

Historic Environment Division
Historic Buildings Unit
Klondyke Building
Cromac Avenue
Gasworks Business Park
Lower Ormeau Road
Belfast
BT7 2JA

Tel: (028) 9056 9216

Our Ref: HB05/03/036

Date: 19/02/2016

Dear Sir/Madam

LISTING OF BUILDINGS OF SPECIAL ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC INTEREST

RE: Glendun Road, Altaguire Bridge, Co. Antrim

At present, the listing of the above-mentioned property is being considered under section 80(1) of the Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011.

I would welcome receipt of your offices views on the proposed Listing within 6 weeks of the date of this Letter. *Comments received outside this period will not normally be considered.*

Please find enclosed a copy of the location map together with a copy of our Second Survey Report of the building for your information.


Grid ref: D1770 2920

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'G Brown'.

Geraldine Brown

Enc Second Survey HBC Report
Location Map

Address Glendun Road Altaguire Bridge Co. Antrim	HB Ref No HB05/03/036
Extent of Listing Dwelling & two outbuildings	
Date of Construction 1820 - 1839	
Townland Beaghs	
Current Building Use House	
Principal Former Use House	

Conservation Area	No	Survey 1	Not_Listed	OS Map No	24/7NW
Industrial Archaeology	No	NIEA Evaluation	B1	IG Ref	D1770 2920
Vernacular	No	Date of Listing		IHR No	
Thatched	No	Date of Delisting		HGI Ref	
Monument	No			SMR No	
Area of Townscape Character	No				
Local Landscape Policy Area	No				
Historic Gardens Inventory	No				
Vacant	Yes				
Derelict	No				

Owner Category

Building Information

Exterior Description and Setting

Detached three-bay (main dwelling) single-storey rubblestone house, built c.1800. Rectangular on plan facing southeast with accretions to either gable end. Set within its own extensive grounds in Glendun valley at a lower level than the road and accessed via a long winding lane on the south side of Glendun Road.

Pitched natural slate roof to the central section (3 bay) with cement parged verges and two rendered chimneystacks. Corrugated iron roofs to both accretions, no rainwater goods. Whitewashed rubblestone walling. Square-headed window openings with painted concrete sills and 2/2 timber sliding sash windows with convex horns and partially exposed sash boxes.

Southeast front elevation is three bays wide with central windbreak entrance porch having flat roof with

steel gutter, whitewashed squared stone walling and vertically-sheeted timber half-door. Single 2/2 timber sliding sash window opening to accretion to the LHS (south) and a single door to the RHS bay (north). Door to centre is vertically boarded with additional vertically boarded gate to lower section.

Blind southwest gable to south accretion.

Rear elevation has two timber sliding sash windows to the central section and a single window to the south accretion.

Blind northeast gable to north accretion.

Roof	Natural slate
RWG	None
Walling	Whitewashed rubblestone
Windows	Timber sliding sash

Setting:

Located along the banks of the Glendun River within its own grounds on the south side of Glendun Road. Two-bay single-storey rubblestone outbuilding encloses a small informal yard to the front of the house with a further rubblestone accretion to the north. Further single-bay single-storey rubblestone outbuilding to the south. Pitched corrugated iron roofs, whitewashed rubblestone walls and some vertically-sheeted timber doors and half-doors.

Interior Description

Interior not visited.

Architects

Historical Information

This group of single-storey vernacular buildings, located off the Glendun Road in the townland of Beaghs, was constructed prior to 1832. The two main ranges of the farm were originally recorded on the first edition Ordnance Survey map (1832) which depicted them (and the smaller outbuilding to the southwest) along their current layouts. The contemporary Townland Valuations (1834) did not record any details concerning these buildings as the group were not worth the minimum £3 per annum value required to be included in the valuation source. There was no discernible change to the layout of the farm buildings by the second edition Ordnance Survey map (1857) or on the later editions (1903-04; 1922) suggesting that the farm has remained unaltered since the early-19th century.

Griffith's Valuation (1859) set the total rateable value of the farmhouse and its outbuildings at 10 shillings and noted that the site was leased to a Mr. Bryan McKillop by St. Clair Kelburn Mulholland, a Belfast-based linen merchant and prominent landowner (who resided at Eglantine House in Hillsborough) whose daughter, Sarah Mulholland, had married into the local Dobbs family (of Glenariffe Lodge). Bryan McKillop continued to reside at the farm in Beaghs until c. 1896 when his son, John, took possession of the site. The 1901 Census of Ireland records that John McKillop occupied the farm with his wife Ellen whilst the census building return described their farmhouse as a 2nd class dwelling that possessed a thatched roof, consisted of only two rooms and possessed a stable, cow house a barn and a piggery amongst its outbuildings. The 1911 Census of Ireland records that the farmhouse's thatch was replaced with a slate roof at some point soon after 1901. John McKillop purchased the farm outright from the Mulholland estate in c. 1922 and continued to reside at the site until his death in the 1930s. The value of the farmhouse and its outbuildings was increased to £2 and 5 shillings under the First General Revaluation of Property in Northern Ireland (1936-57). In c. 1956 the farm passed to McKillop's daughter, Mary McKillop, who remained at the site until at least the end of the Second General Revaluation (1956-72) at which time the total rateable value of the farm stood at £4 and 15 shillings.

References

Primary Sources

1. PRONI OS/6/1/14/1 – First Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1832)

2. PRONI OS/6/1/14/2 – Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1857)
3. PRONI OS/6/1/14/3 – Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1903-04)
4. PRONI OS/6/1/14/4 – Fourth Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1922)
5. PRONI VAL/1/A/1/14 – Townland Valuations Map (c. 1832)
6. PRONI VAL/1/B/148B – Townland Valuations (1834)
7. PRONI VAL/2/B/1/39 – Griffith's Valuation (1859)
8. PRONI VAL/12/B/2/14A-E – Annual Revisions (1864-1929)
9. PRONI VAL/3/C/1/5 – First General Revaluation of Property in Northern Ireland (1936-57)
10. PRONI VAL/4/B/1/10 – Second General Revaluation of Property in Northern Ireland (1956-72)
11. Ulster Town Directories (1861-1918)
12. Census of Ireland (1901; 1911)

Criteria for Listing

NB: In March 2011, revised criteria were published as Annex C of Planning Policy Statement 6. These added extra criteria with the aim of improving clarity in regard to the Department's explanation of historic interest. For records evaluated in advance of this, therefore, not all of these criteria would have been considered. The criteria used prior to 2011 are published on the Department's website under 'listing criteria'.

Architectural Interest

- A. Style
- B. Proportion
- C. Ornamentation
- J. Setting

Historical Interest

- Z. Rarity
- R. Age
- S. Authenticity
- T. Historic Importance
- X. Local Interest

Evaluation

Detached three-bay, direct entry, single-storey rubblestone vernacular house and outbuildings built pre 1832 located in an isolated rural landscape on the banks of Glendun River in the Glens of Antrim. The grouping consists of a dwelling and associated outbuildings, forming a distinct collection of vernacular structures. The dwelling itself retains much external historic fabric such as a natural slate roof, timber sliding sash windows and a central windbreak entrance porch, retaining the character and appearance of the once dominant type of dwelling in rural Ireland. It now stands as an increasingly rare example of its type that once characterised the local area. Its interest is enhanced by its fine relatively unaltered rural setting.

Replacements and Alterations

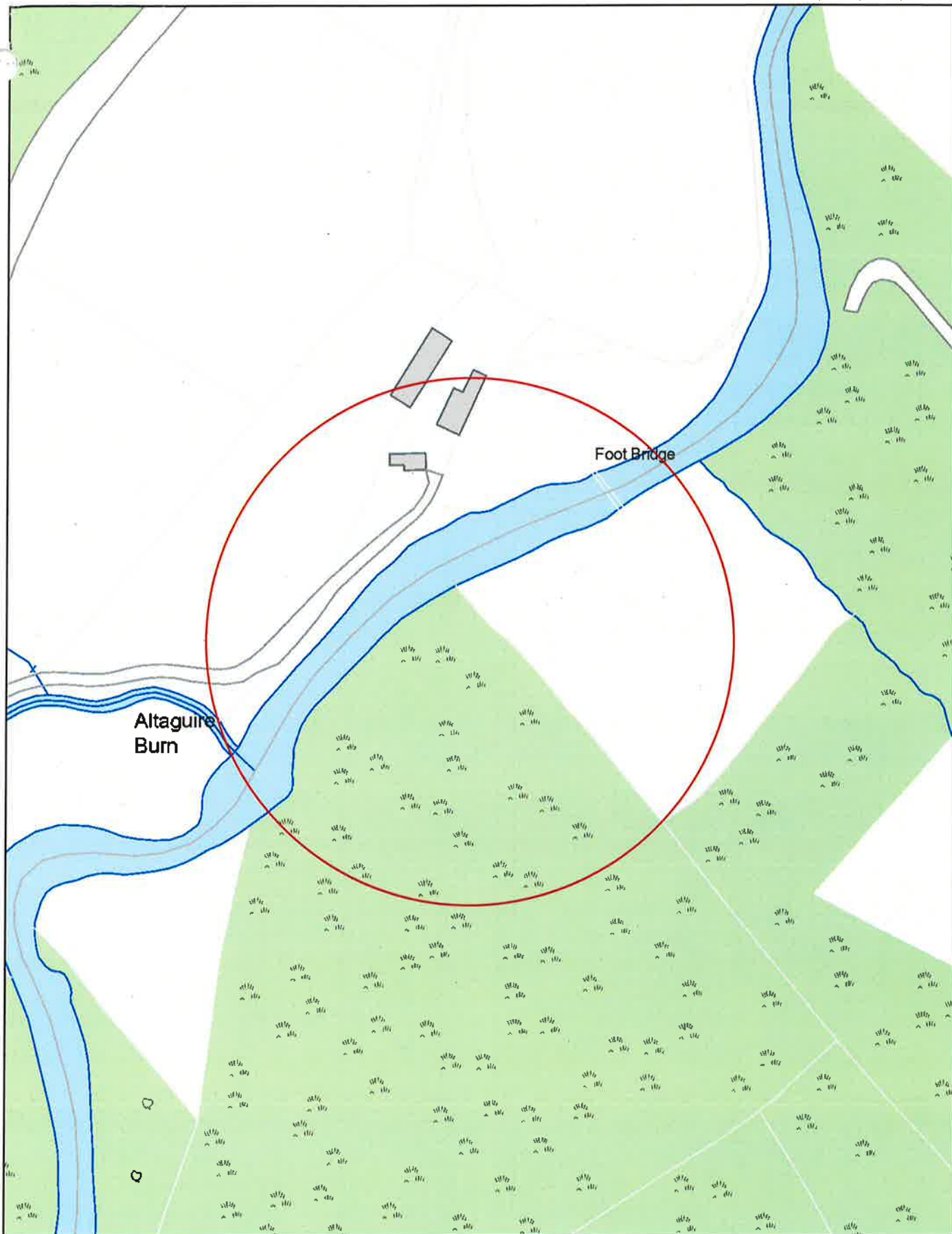
None

If inappropriate, Why?

General Comments

Monitoring Notes – since Date of Survey

Date of Survey 28/05/2015



An Agency within the Department of the
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www.doeni.gov.uk



Northern Ireland
Environment
 Agency
www.doeni.gov.uk/niea

Title: HB05/03/036

Scale: 1:1,250

Printed by CM

Date: 06 November 2015

Description:

Location Map

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ADVANCE NOTICE OF LISTING

Divisional Planning Officer
Causeway Coast & Glens Borough Council
Local Planning Office
County Hall
Castlerock Road
Coleraine
BT51 3HS

Historic Environment Division
Historic Buildings Unit
Klondyke Building
Cromac Avenue
Gasworks Business Park
Lower Ormeau Road
Belfast
BT7 2JA



Tel: (028) 9056 9216

Our Ref: HB05/01/034 A

Date: 19/02/2016

Dear Sir/Madam

LISTING OF BUILDINGS OF SPECIAL ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC INTEREST

RE: 80 Coast Road, Cushendall, Co. Antrim BT44 0SR

At present, the listing of the above-mentioned property is being considered under section 80(1) of the Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011.

I would welcome receipt of your offices views on the proposed Listing within 6 weeks of the date of this Letter. *Comments received outside this period will not normally be considered.*


Please find enclosed a copy of the location map together with a copy of our Second Survey Report of the building for your information.

Grid ref: D2432 2689

Yours faithfully


Geraldine Brown

Enc Second Survey HBC Report
Location Map

<p>Address 80 Coast Road Cushendall Co. Antrim BT44 0SR</p>	<p>HB Ref No HB05/01/034 A</p> 
<p>Extent of Listing House</p>	
<p>Date of Construction 1880 - 1899</p>	
<p>Townland Bellisk / Waterford</p>	
<p>Current Building Use House</p>	
<p>Principal Former Use House</p>	

Conservation Area	No	Survey 1	Not_Listed	OS Map No	25/9SE
Industrial Archaeology	No	NIEA Evaluation	B2	IG Ref	D2432 2689
Vernacular	No	Date of Listing		IHR No	
Thatched	No	Date of Delisting		HGI Ref	
Monument	No			SMR No	
Area of Townscape Character	No				
Local Landscape Policy Area	No				
Historic Gardens Inventory	No				
Vacant	Yes				
Derelict	No				

Owner Category

Building Information

Exterior Description and Setting

End-of-terrace two-bay two-storey rendered house, built c.1885 with front entrance porch and two-storey return; the name of the architect is unknown. L-shaped on plan and set back slightly on the east side of Coast Road, also referred to as Glenariffe Road, which runs between Cushendall and Waterfoot.

Natural slate roof hipped to the north with black clay ridge tiles and plastic guttering supported on overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails and discharging to plastic downpipes. Two rendered profiled chimney stacks with octagonal clay pots. Painted rough-cast rendered walling with tooled flush masonry quoins. Segmental-headed window openings with painted splayed masonry sills, painted tooled flush toothed quoined surrounds and replacement sliding timber sash windows with slender ogee horns and six-over-six lights. Walls and window frames are painted white, whilst base plinth, window

and door surrounds, rainwater goods and rafter ends are all painted black in contrast.

Two-bay front (W) elevation with central entrance porch. Hipped natural slate roof to entrance porch with multi-pane timber casement windows and glazed timber door. Door opens onto concrete step and front yard, shared with adjoining house.

Blind north elevation of main house with a central chimney stack rising through the eaves. North face to return beyond has a single timber framed door with multi-paned upper panel that opens on to five concentric steps; opening is square-headed within a segmental arched surround and toothed quoins.

Rear elevation (E) has a single window opening to each level either side of a two-storey return. The east end elevation to the return has square-headed window openings with uPVC windows and concrete sills, set within segmental arched surrounds and toothed quoins.

South side abutted by adjoining house No.82 (HB05/01/034B).

Materials:

Roof	Natural slate
RWG	uPVC
Walling	Painted rough-cast render
Windows	Replacement sliding timber sash; return has uPVC casements to its east face

Setting:

Set back slightly and at a lower level to the road, this building originally comprised four dwellings and now contains three; No.80 is at the north end-of-terrace. Shared concrete hard-standing to front area enclosed by low rough-cast rendered walling with concrete coping and replacement steel gates hung on square pillars. Concrete driveway to the north opening into shared rear yard with modern dwelling to the east. Flat roofed outbuilding, also roughcast rendered and painted white sits to the north-east of the row and has three vertically boarded painted timber doors.

Interior Description

Interior not visited.

Architects

Not Known

Historical Information

No. 80 Coast Road, a two-storey two-bay semi-detached house located in the townland of Bellisk (or) Waterford, was constructed along with the adjoining nos 82-84 Coast Road in c. 1885. The buildings were erected as dwellings for the officers of the local coastguard station (HB05/01/025) which was located at No. 70 Coast Road to the north-east of the site. The coastguard station was charged with the protection of the shipping and passenger steamers which frequently sailed along Co. Antrim's east coast. Wilson's Shipwrecks of the Ulster Coast notes that there were a number of wrecks along the rocks between Cushendall and Red Bay in the early-19th century including the transatlantic barque New Zealand (1841), the Mediterranean-bound brig Scotia (1842) and the Helen (1849), a ferry which operated between Glenarm and Glasgow (Wilson, p. 117).

The two-storey coastguard station at No. 70 Coast Road was constructed prior to 1832 and was utilised as living quarters by all the officers of the local coastguard until the late-19th century. The Annual Revisions notes that nos 80-84 Coast Road was constructed in c. 1885 as the Mess Quarters for the officers, whilst the Chief Officer's quarters remained at No. 70 Coast Road. The Annual Revisions noted that nos 80-84 Coast Road were leased by the Admiralty and were originally divided into four dwellings; each dwelling occupied a two-storey single-bay of the current building and was valued at £6 at the turn of the 20th century. The third edition Ordnance Survey map (1903) depicted the houses as a simple rectangular-shaped structure located to the south-west of the coastguard station. The 1911 Census of Ireland records that only three of the dwellings on the site were inhabited and that they were occupied by George Whayman, a Petty Officer, Frank Ernest Richards, a loading boatman, and John Caine, a Royal Navy Coast Guard. The census building return described each of these apartments as a 2nd class dwelling that consisted of four rooms and possessed a fowl house, turf house and a shed to rear.

No. 80 Coast Road, a two-storey house which comprised the northernmost two bays of the row, was increased in value to £14 under the First General Revaluation of Property in Northern Ireland (1936-57). Nos 80-84 Coast Road do not appear to have been utilised by the coastguard by the 1930s when they were leased out to private tenants by Dixon Estates Ltd. The occupants of No. 80 Coast Road changed with great frequency over the following three decades but in c. 1967 the house was purchased outright and occupied by a Mr. James O'Neill. By the end of the Second General Revaluation (1956-72) the total rateable value of No. 80 Coast Road stood at £20. In 1972 the UAHS Guide for the Glens of Antrim described nos 80-84 Coast Road in the following terms: 'A semi-detached pair, under a single hipped roof, of whitewashed roughcast with black-painted quoins and long-and-short window surrounds; the windows segmental-headed; not built to the normal Board of Works coastguard-house pattern' (UAHS Guide, p. 31).

References

Primary Sources

1. PRONI OS/6/1/20/1 – First Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1832)
2. PRONI OS/6/1/20/2 – Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1857)
3. PRONI OS/6/1/20/3 – Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1903)
4. PRONI OS/6/1/20/4 – Fourth Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1921)
5. PRONI VAL/1/A/1/20 – Townland Valuation Map (c. 1830)
6. PRONI VAL/1/B/148A-D – Townland Valuations (c. 1834)
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13. Census of Ireland (1901; 1911)
14. First Survey Record – HB05/01/025 (No Date)

Secondary Sources

1. Brett, C. E. B., 'List of historic buildings, groups of buildings and areas of architectural importance in the Glens of Antrim' Belfast: Ulster Architectural Heritage Society, 1972.
2. Wilson, J., 'Shipwrecks of the Ulster coast: From Carlingford Lough to Inishowen Head' Coleraine: Impact-Amergin, 1979.

Townland: Bellisk or Waterford

Architect: Not Known

Criteria: S, U, X, Y, Z

Criteria for Listing

NB: In March 2011, revised criteria were published as Annex C of Planning Policy Statement 6. These added extra criteria with the aim of improving clarity in regard to the Department's explanation of historic interest. For records evaluated in advance of this, therefore, not all of these criteria would have been considered. The criteria used prior to 2011 are published on the Department's website under 'listing criteria'.

Architectural Interest

- K. Group value
- A. Style
- B. Proportion
- C. Ornamentation
- H-. Alterations detracting from building
- J. Setting

Historical Interest

- T. Historic Importance
- U. Historic Associations
- Y. Social, Cultural or Economic Importance
- X. Local Interest
- R. Age
- S. Authenticity

Evaluation

End-of-terrace two-bay two-storey rendered house, built c.1885 as living quarters for coastguard officers within a row that originally comprised four dwellings; now three, it shares group value with the adjoining

No.82 and 84 Coast Road (HB05.01.034B & C) and the two projecting porches, added later, mean that it resembles a semi-detached pair. Despite PVC windows to the rear, the simple, almost symmetrical composition of hipped slate roofs, profiled chimneys, segmental-arched windows and rough-cast render walling with dressings highlighted in black, allows the three houses to read as a well proportioned, unified row. The association with the coastguard station (HB05.01.025) adds to the interest and group value while its external appearance as a maritime structure, overlooking the sea to the east and set down from the main road behind matching rendered walls, is distinctive within the coastal setting.

Replacements and Alterations

Inappropriate

If inappropriate, Why?

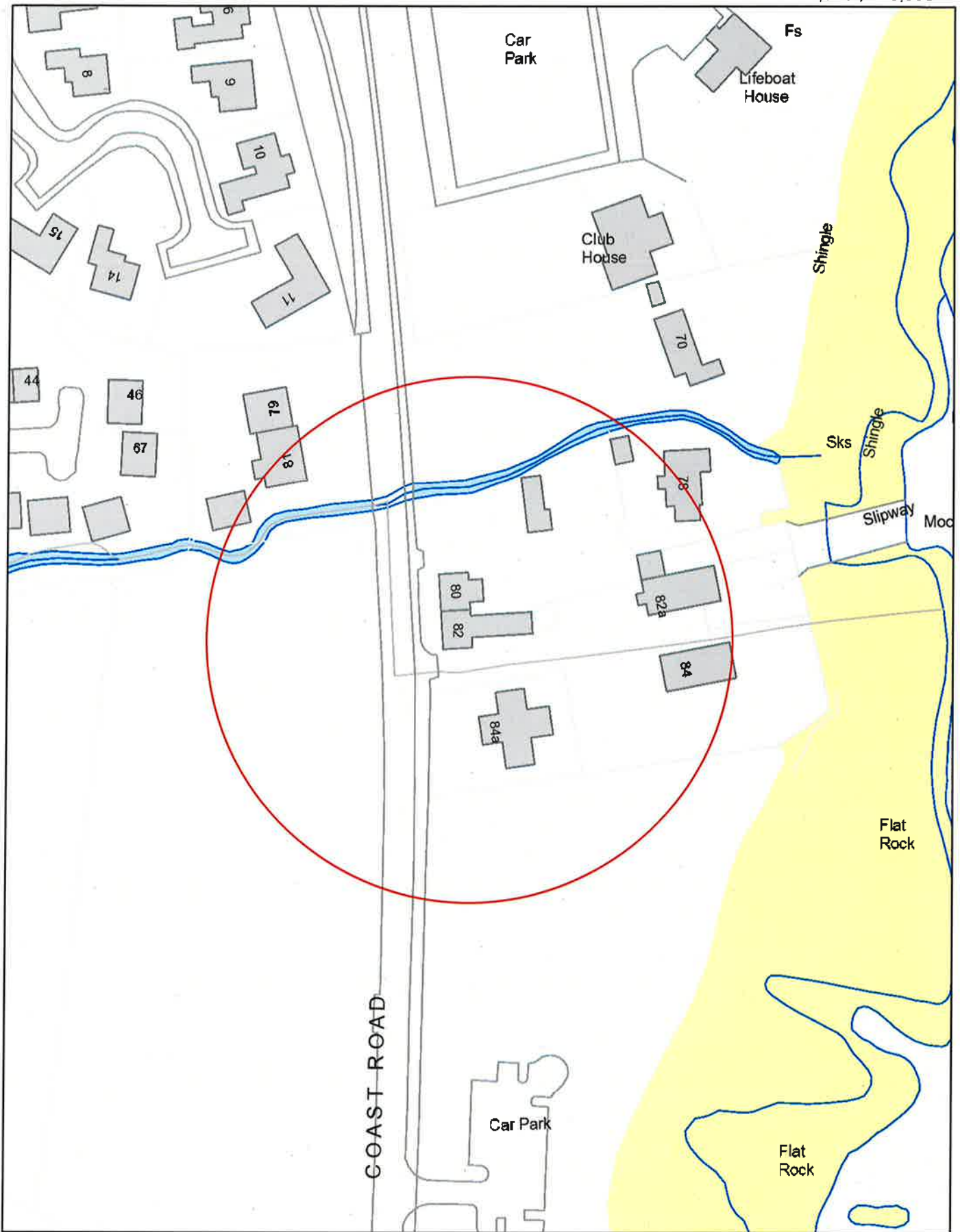
PVC windows to rear detract from the historic character of the building.

General Comments

This property has group value with HB05.01.034 B&C and also the coastguard station HB05.01.025

Monitoring Notes – since Date of Survey

Date of Survey 28/04/2015



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Northern Ireland
Environment
 Agency
www.doeni.gov.uk/niea

Title: HB05/01/034A

Scale: 1:1,250

Printed by CM

Date: 06 November 2015

Description:

Location Map

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ADVANCE NOTICE OF LISTING

Divisional Planning Officer
Causeway Coast & Glens Borough Council
Local Planning Office
County Hall
Castlerock Road
Coleraine
BT51 3HS

Historic Environment Division
Historic Buildings Unit
Klondyke Building
Cromac Avenue
Gasworks Business Park
Lower Ormeau Road
Belfast
BT7 2JA

Tel: (028) 9056 9216

Our Ref: HB05/01/034 B

Date: 19/02/2016

Dear Sir/Madam

LISTING OF BUILDINGS OF SPECIAL ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC INTEREST

RE: 82 Coast Road, Cushendall, Co. Antrim BT44 0SR

At present, the listing of the above-mentioned property is being considered under section 80(1) of the Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011.

I would welcome receipt of your offices views on the proposed Listing within 6 weeks of the date of this Letter. *Comments received outside this period will not normally be considered.*

Please find enclosed a copy of the location map together with a copy of our Second Survey Report of the building for your information.


Grid ref: D2432 2689

Yours faithfully



Geraldine Brown

Enc Second Survey HBC Report
Location Map

<p>Address 82 Coast Road Cushendall Co. Antrim BT44 0SR</p>	<p>HB Ref No HB05/01/034 B</p> 
<p>Extent of Listing House</p>	
<p>Date of Construction 1880 - 1899</p>	
<p>Townland Bellisk / Waterford</p>	
<p>Current Building Use House</p>	
<p>Principal Former Use House</p>	

Conservation Area	No	Survey 1	Not_Listed	OS Map No	25/9SE
Industrial Archaeology	No	NIEA Evaluation	B2	IG Ref	D2432 2689
Vernacular	No	Date of Listing		IHR No	
Thatched	No	Date of Delisting		HGI Ref	
Monument	No			SMR No	
Area of Townscape Character	No				
Local Landscape Policy Area	No				
Historic Gardens Inventory	No				
Vacant	Yes				
Derelict	No				

Owner Category

Building Information

Exterior Description and Setting

Mid-terrace single-bay two-storey rendered house, built c.1885 with front entrance porch; the name of the architect is unknown. Rectangular on plan facing west and set back slightly on the east side of Coast Road, also referred to as Glenariffe Road, which runs between Cushendall and Waterfoot.

Pitched natural slate roof with black clay ridge tiles and plastic guttering supported on overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails and discharging to plastic downpipes. Rendered profiled chimney stack to the north party wall with octagonal clay pots. Rough-cast rendered walling. Segmental-headed window openings with painted splayed masonry sills, and replacement sliding timber sash windows with slender ogee horns that have six-over-six lights. Walls and window frames are painted white, whilst base plinth, window and door surrounds, rainwater goods and rafter ends are all painted black in contrast.

Single-bay front west elevation with entrance porch. Hipped natural slate roof to entrance porch with multi-pane timber casement windows and glazed timber door. Door opens onto concrete step and front yard, shared with adjoining house.

North side abutted by adjoining house No.80 (HB05/01/034A).

Rear elevation partially obscured by flat-roofed single-storey extension to adjoining house No.84. Two segmental arched window openings visible to the first floor, one having replacement sliding timber sash window (6/6) and that to the left having an original four-pane timber casement window.

South side abutted by adjoining house No.84 (HB05/01/034C).

Materials:

Roof	Natural slate
RWG	uPVC
Walling	Painted rough-cast render
Windows	Replacement sliding timber sash

Setting:

Set back slightly and at a lower level to the road, this building originally comprised four dwellings and now contains three; No.82 is the middle unit. Shared concrete hardstanding to front area enclosed by low rough-cast rendered walling with concrete coping and replacement steel gates hung on square pillars.

Interior Description

Interior not visited.

Architects

Not Known

Historical Information

No. 82 Coast Road, a two-storey single-bay terraced house (possessing front entrance porch) located in the townland of Bellisk (or) Waterford, was constructed along with the adjoining nos 80 and 84 Coast Road in c. 1885. The buildings were erected as dwellings for the officers of the local coastguard station (HB05/01/025) which was located at No. 70 Coast Road to the north-east of the site. The coastguard station was charged with the protection of the shipping and passenger steamers which frequently sailed along Co. Antrim's east coast. Wilson's Shipwrecks of the Ulster Coast notes that there were a number of wrecks along the rocks between Cushendall and Red Bay in the early-19th century including the transatlantic barque New Zealand (1841), the Mediterranean-bound brig Scotia (1842) and the Helen (1849), a ferry which operated between Glenarm and Glasgow (Wilson, p. 117).

The two-storey coastguard station at No. 70 Coast Road was constructed prior to 1832 and was utilised as living quarters by all the officers of the local coastguard until the late-19th century. The Annual Revisions notes that nos 80-84 Coast Road was constructed in c. 1885 as the Mess Quarters for the officers, whilst the Chief Officer's quarters remained at No. 70 Coast Road. The Annual Revisions noted that nos 80-84 Coast Road were leased by the Admiralty and were originally divided into four dwellings; each dwelling occupied a two-storey single-bay of the current building and was valued at £6 at the turn of the 20th century. The third edition Ordnance Survey map (1903) depicted the houses as a simple rectangular-shaped structure located to the south-west of the coastguard station. The 1911 Census of Ireland records that only three of the dwellings on the site were inhabited and that they were occupied by George Whayman, a Petty Officer, Frank Ernest Richards, a loading boatman, and John Caine, a Royal Navy Coast Guard. The census building return described each of these apartments as a 2nd class dwelling that consisted of four rooms and possessed a fowl house, turf house and a shed to rear.

No. 82 Coast Road, a two-storey house which comprised a single bay of the row, was increased in value to £13 under the First General Revaluation of Property in Northern Ireland (1936-57). Nos 80-84 Coast Road do not appear to have been utilised by the coastguard by the 1930s when they were leased out to private tenants by Dixon Estates Ltd. The occupants of No. 82 Coast Road changed with great

frequency over the following three decades but in c. 1965 the house was purchased outright and occupied by a Mr. James O'Neill (occupant of the adjoining No. 80). By the end of the Second General Revaluation (1956-72) the total rateable value of No. 82 Coast Road stood at £18. In 1972 the UAHS Guide for the Glens of Antrim described nos 80-84 Coast Road in the following terms: 'A semi-detached pair, under a single hipped roof, of whitewashed roughcast with black-painted quoins and long-and-short window surrounds; the windows segmental-headed; not built to the normal Board of Works coastguard-house pattern' (UAHS Guide, p. 31).

References

Primary Sources

1. PRONI OS/6/1/20/1 – First Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1832)
2. PRONI OS/6/1/20/2 – Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1857)
3. PRONI OS/6/1/20/3 – Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1903)
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Secondary Sources

1. Brett, C. E. B., 'List of historic buildings, groups of buildings and areas of architectural importance in the Glens of Antrim' Belfast: Ulster Architectural Heritage Society, 1972.
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Townland: Bellisk or Waterford
 Architect: Not Known
 Criteria: S, U, X, Y, Z

Criteria for Listing

NB: In March 2011, revised criteria were published as Annex C of Planning Policy Statement 6. These added extra criteria with the aim of improving clarity in regard to the Department's explanation of historic interest. For records evaluated in advance of this, therefore, not all of these criteria would have been considered. The criteria used prior to 2011 are published on the Department's website under 'listing criteria'.

Architectural Interest

- A. Style
- B. Proportion
- C. Ornamentation
- H-. Alterations detracting from building
- J. Setting
- K. Group value

Historical Interest

- X. Local Interest
- R. Age
- S. Authenticity
- T. Historic Importance
- U. Historic Associations
- Y. Social, Cultural or Economic Importance

Evaluation

Mid-terrace single-bay two-storey rendered house, built c.1885 as living quarters for coastguard officers within a row that originally comprised four dwellings; now three, it shares group value with the adjoining No.80 and 84 Coast Road (HB05.01.034A & C) and the two projecting porches, added later, mean that it resembles a semi-detached pair. Despite PVC windows and extensions to the rear, the simple, almost symmetrical composition of hipped slate roofs, profiled chimneys, segmental-arched windows and rough-cast render walling with dressings highlighted in black, allows the three houses to read as a well proportioned, unified row. The association with the coastguard station (HB05.01.025) adds to the

interest and group value while its external appearance as a maritime structure, overlooking the sea to the east and set down from the main road behind matching rendered walls, is distinctive within the coastal setting.

Replacements and Alterations

Inappropriate

If inappropriate, Why?

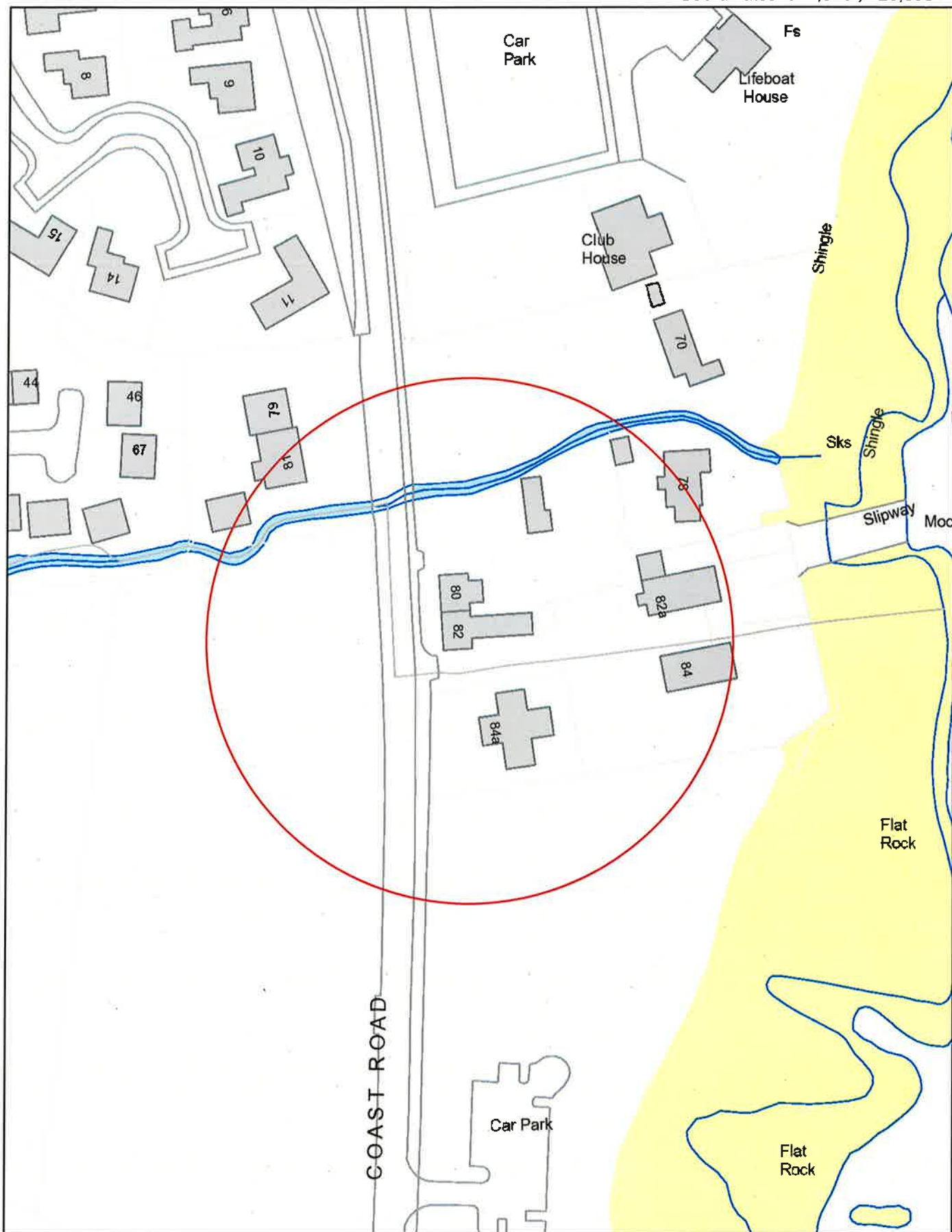
PVC windows to rear detract from the historic character of the building.

General Comments

This property has group value with HB05.01.034 A&C and also the coastguard station HB05.01.025

Monitoring Notes – since Date of Survey

Date of Survey 28/04/2015



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Northern Ireland
Environment
 Agency
www.doeni.gov.uk/niea

Title: HB05/01/034B

Scale: 1:1,250

Printed by CM

Date: 06 November 2015

Description:

Location Map

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Gasworks Business Park
Lower Ormeau Road
Belfast
BT7 2JA

Tel: (028) 9056 9216

Our Ref: HB05/01/034 C

Date: 19/02/2016

Dear Sir/Madam

LISTING OF BUILDINGS OF SPECIAL ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC INTEREST

RE: 84 Coast Road, Cushendall, Co. Antrim BT44 0SR

At present, the listing of the above-mentioned property is being considered under section 80(1) of the Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011.

I would welcome receipt of your offices views on the proposed Listing within 6 weeks of the date of this Letter. *Comments received outside this period will not normally be considered.*


Please find enclosed a copy of the location map together with a copy of our Second Survey Report of the building for your information.

Grid ref: D2432 2689

Yours faithfully


Geraldine Brown

Enc Second Survey HBC Report
Location Map

Address 84 Coast Road Cushendall Co. Antrim BT44 0SR	HB Ref No HB05/01/034 C
Extent of Listing House	
Date of Construction 1880 - 1899	
Townland Bellisk / Waterford	
Current Building Use House	
Principal Former Use House	

Conservation Area	No	Survey 1	Not_Listed	OS Map No	25/9SE
Industrial Archaeology	No	NIEA Evaluation	B2	IG Ref	D2432 2689
Vernacular	No	Date of Listing		IHR No	
Thatched	No	Date of Delisting		HGI Ref	
Monument	No			SMR No	
Area of Townscape Character	No				
Local Landscape Policy Area	No				
Historic Gardens Inventory	No				
Vacant	No				
Derelict	No				

Owner Category

Building Information

Exterior Description and Setting

End-of-terrace single-bay two-storey rendered house, built c.1885; the name of the architect is unknown. Rectangular on plan facing west and set back slightly on the east side of Coast Road, also referred to as Glenariffe Road, which runs between Cushendall and Waterfoot. Entrance is via later single storey flat-roofed extension to the rear (east).

Natural slate roof hipped to the south with black clay ridge tiles and plastic guttering supported on

overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails and discharging and plastic downpipes. Rendered profiled chimney stack with octagonal clay pots rising from south elevation. Rough-cast rendered walling with tooled flush masonry quoins. Segmental-headed window openings with painted splayed masonry sills, tooled flush masonry quoined surrounds and square-headed uPVC top-hung casement windows (unless otherwise mentioned). Walls and window frames are painted white, whilst base plinth, window and door surrounds, rainwater goods and rafter ends are all painted black in contrast.

Single-bay front west elevation.

North side abutted by adjoining house No.82 (HB05/01/034B).

Rear (East) elevation has a single window opening to each level to the left and a further diminutive window opening with original four-pane timber casement window to the right. Single storey-flat roofed extension abuts ground floor, next to segmental headed window opening to the left.

Blind south elevation of main house with a central chimney stack rising through the eaves. Single storey flat roofed extension comprised of white painted rough cast walling with uPVC casement windows in black painted render surrounds (access to dwelling via two concrete steps at re-entrant corner). Diagonally sheeted painted timber door and top-hung casement windows towards far right side of flat roofed extension, abutted by lean-to with corrugated asbestos sheet roofing, with same walling and window treatment, stainless steel boiler flue and vertically sheeted timber door.

Materials:

Roof	Natural slate
RWG	uPVC
Walling	Painted rough-cast render
Windows	uPVC

Setting:

Set back slightly and at a lower level to the road, this building originally comprised four dwellings and now contains three; No.84 is at the south end-of-terrace. Concrete hard-standing to front area enclosed by low rough-cast rendered walling with concrete coping and replacement steel gates hung on square pillars, with the word 'PORT' formed in simple steel rods to the left gate and 'MARTE' in the right. Concrete driveway to the south opening into shared rear yard with gabled building to the east which leads to the sea beyond; gabled structure is now a dwelling but originally may have been the boat house indicated on earlier ordnance survey maps. The latter shares the same white painted roughcast walling with black painted quoins and other dressings.

Interior Description

Interior not visited.

Architects

Not Known

Historical Information

No. 84 Coast Road, a two-storey single bay semi-detached house located in the townland of Bellisk (or) Waterford, was constructed along with the adjoining nos 80 & 82 Coast Road in c. 1885. The buildings were erected as dwellings for the officers of the local coastguard station (HB05/01/025) which was located at No. 70 Coast Road to the north-east of the site. The coastguard station was charged with the protection of the shipping and passenger steamers which frequently sailed along Co. Antrim's east coast. Wilson's Shipwrecks of the Ulster Coast notes that there were a number of wrecks along the rocks between Cushendall and Red Bay in the early-19th century including the transatlantic barque *New Zealand* and the Mediterranean-bound brig *Scotia* (1842) and the *Helen* (1849), a ferry which operated between Glenarm and Glasgow (Wilson, p. 117).

The two-storey coastguard station at No. 70 Coast Road was constructed prior to 1832 and was utilised as living quarters by all the officers of the local coastguard until the late-19th century. The Annual Revisions notes that nos 80-84 Coast Road was constructed in c. 1885 as the Mess Quarters for the officers, while the Chief Officer's quarters remained at No. 70 Coast Road. The Annual Revisions noted



that nos 80-84 Coast Road were leased by the Admiralty and were originally divided into four dwellings; each dwelling occupied a two-storey single-bay of the current building and was valued at £6 at the turn of the 20th century. The third edition Ordnance Survey map (1903) depicted the houses as a simple rectangular-shaped structure located to the south-west of the coastguard station. The 1911 Census of Ireland records that only three of the dwellings on the site were inhabited and that they were occupied by George Whayman, a Petty Officer, Frank Ernest Richards, a loading boatman, and John Caine, a Royal Navy Coast Guard. The census building return described each of these apartments as a 2nd class dwelling that consisted of four rooms and possessed a fowl house, turf house and a shed to rear.

No. 80 Coast Road, a two-storey house which comprised the northernmost two bays of the row, was increased in value to £14 under the First General Revaluation of Property in Northern Ireland (1936-57). Nos 80-84 Coast Road do not appear to have been utilised by the coastguard by the 1930s when they were leased out to private tenants by Dixon Estates Ltd. The occupants of No. 80 Coast Road changed with great frequency over the following three decades but in c. 1967 the house was purchased outright and occupied by a Mr. James O'Neill. By the end of the Second General Revaluation (1956-72) the total rateable value of No. 80 Coast Road stood at £20. In 1972 the UAHS Guide for the Glens of Antrim described nos 80-84 Coast Road in the following terms: 'A semi-detached pair, under a single hipped roof, of whitewashed roughcast with black-painted quoins and long-and-short window surrounds; the windows segmental-headed; not built to the normal Board of Works coastguard-house pattern' (UAHS Guide, p. 31).

References

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Secondary Sources

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Townland: Bellisk or Waterford

Architect: Not Known

Criteria: S, U, X, Y, Z

Criteria for Listing

NB: In March 2011, revised criteria were published as Annex C of Planning Policy Statement 6. These added extra criteria with the aim of improving clarity in regard to the Department's explanation of historic interest. For records evaluated in advance of this, therefore, not all of these criteria would have been considered. The criteria used prior to 2011 are published on the Department's website under 'listing criteria'.

Architectural Interest

A. Style

Historical Interest

V. Authorship

B. Proportion C. Ornamentation D. Plan Form J. Setting K. Group value	X. Local Interest
---	-------------------

Evaluation

End-of-terrace single-bay two-storey rendered house, built c.1885 as living quarters for coastguard officers within a row that originally comprised four dwellings; now three, it shares group value with the adjoining No.82 and 84 Coast Road (HB05.01.034A & B) and the two projecting porches, added later, mean that it resembles a semi-detached pair. Despite PVC windows which detract, the simple, almost symmetrical composition of hipped slate roofs, profiled chimneys, segmental-arched windows and rough-cast render walling with dressings highlighted in black, allows the three houses to read as a well proportioned, unified row. The association with the coastguard station (HB05.01.025) adds to the interest and group value while its external appearance as a maritime structure, overlooking the sea to the east and set down from the main road behind matching rendered walls, is distinctive within the coastal setting.

Replacements and Alterations

Inappropriate

If inappropriate, Why?

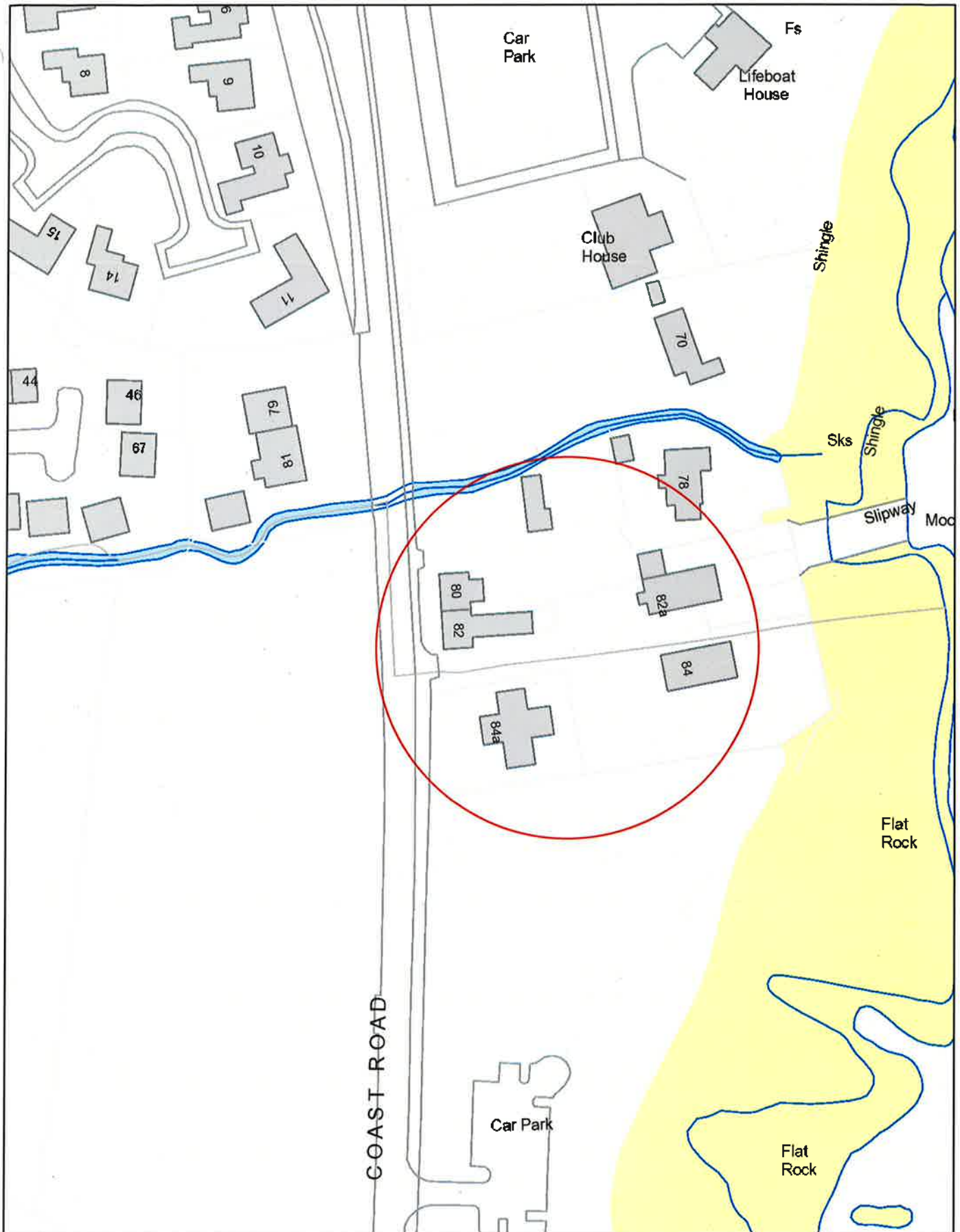
PVC windows detract from the historic character of the building.

General Comments

This property has group value with HB05.01.034 A&B and also the coastguard station HB05.01.025

Monitoring Notes – since Date of Survey

Date of Survey 28/04/2015



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Title: HB05/01/034C

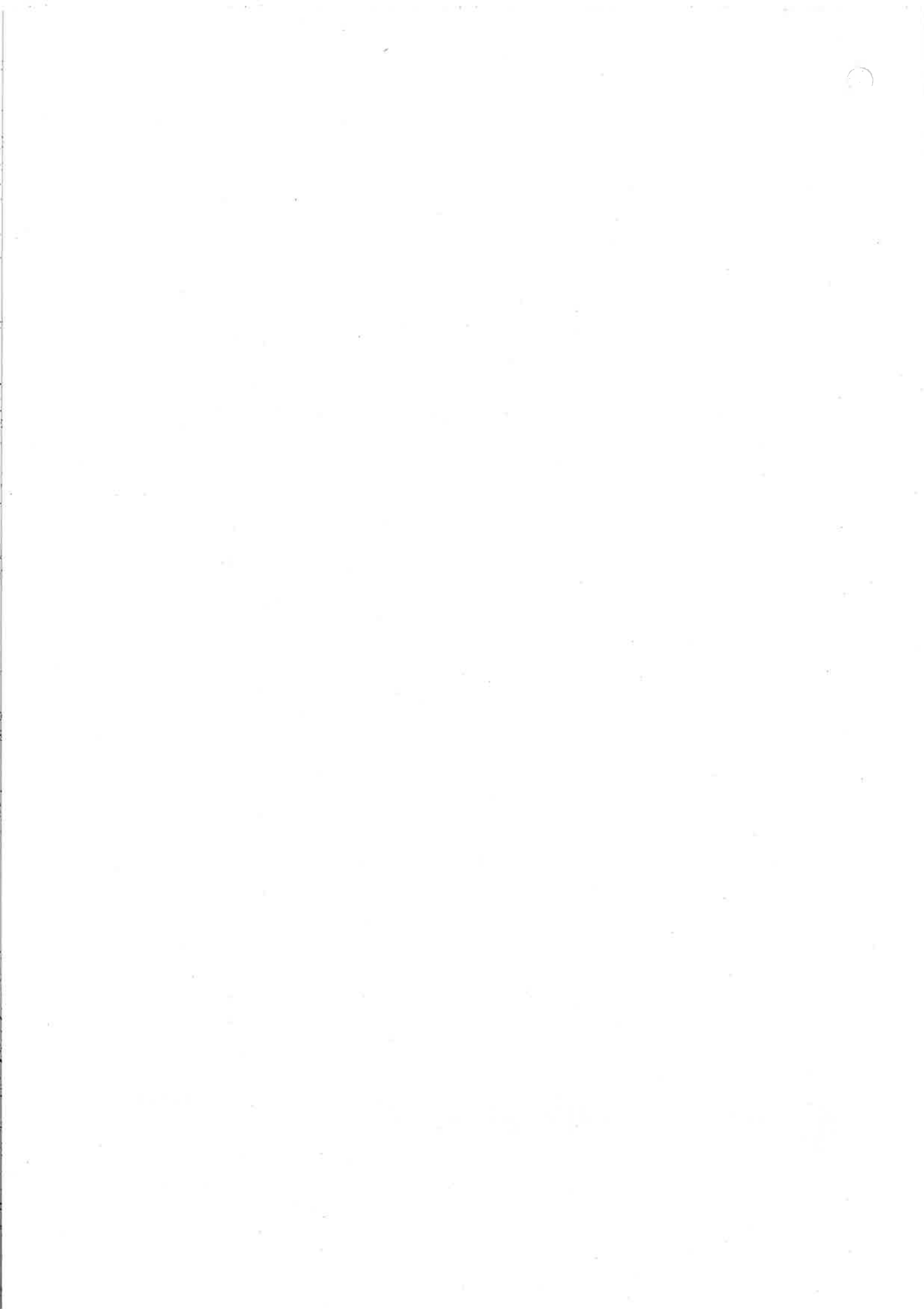
Scale: 1:1,250

Printed by CM

Date: 06 November 2015

Description:

Location Map





Causeway Coast & Glens Borough Council

Local Planning Office
County Hall
Castlerock Road
COLERAINE
BT51 3HS

Ms Geraldine Brown
DOE - Historic Environment Division
Historic Buildings Unit
Klondyke Building
Cromac Avenue
Gasworks Business Park
Lower Ormeau Road
Belfast
BT7 2JA

Date: 23rd March 2016
Your Ref: (see table below)
Our Ref: CITOS 76/16 &
CITOS 79/16
(Please quote at all times)

Tel: 028 7034 7137

Dear Ms Brown,

Re: NIEA Listings.

Thank you for your letters, dated 19th February 2016, in relation to 7no. proposed listings within the Borough. The proposals were listed for decision at the Causeway Coast & Glens Borough Council Planning Committee on Wednesday 23rd March 2016.

I can advise that Council's view on the proposed listings is as follows:

NIEA Reference	Address	Council View*
HB05/01/034 A	80 Coast Road, Cushendall	Agree/Disagree
HB05/01/034 B	82 Coast Road, Cushendall	Agree/Disagree
HB05/01/034 C	84 Coast Road, Cushendall	Agree/Disagree
HB05/04/039	Former Radar Station, Torr Road, Ballycastle	Agree/Disagree
HB05/02/045	"San Michele", 15 Layde Road, Cushendall	Agree/Disagree
HB05/02/051	12 High Street, Cushendall	Agree/Disagree
HB05/03/036	Glendun Road, Altguire Bridge, Co. Antrim	Agree/Disagree

* To be confirmed following Planning Committee 23/03/2016

Please do not hesitate to contact me should you have any further queries regarding this.

Yours faithfully,

Denise Dickson
Head of Planning