

GREATER SHANKILL AREA (GSA): BUILT HERITAGE REVIEW



Dr Heather Montgomery

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INTRODUCTION

The historic environment plays an important role in providing a sense of place and identity, supporting well-being, and promoting economic growth and community cohesion. As such, it has a crucial role to play in society but this can only be realised if our built heritage is understood, valued, protected and made accessible. Collectively referred to as 'heritage assets', our archaeological sites and monuments, historic buildings, industrial sites, artefacts, and historic gardens are a tangible connection to our past. Such assets, however, are a finite resource. To provide effective protection it is important to collate information to understand what heritage assets we have and what organisational assets are available to help them reach their potential.

This report has evolved from a series of meetings with representatives of the Greater Shankill Partnership (GSP) and Queen's University Belfast (QUB), and has been completed by the Centre for Community Archaeology (CCA) in the School of Natural and Built Environment at Queen's University Belfast. The report contains an audit of the built heritage within the Greater Shankill Area (GSA), (Fig. 1) with the aim of building a picture of the locality, and identifying opportunities for development that can further support the historic environment while strengthening community cohesion and well-being, and generating opportunities for economic growth.

This project establishes strong links for the development of a mutually beneficial and sustainable long-term research partnership working with the GSP. Established in 1996, the GSP is a community-led regeneration agency in the Greater Shankill area of Belfast. The GSP Board brings together community, elected and private sector representatives, along with public sector officials. At its core, GSP facilitates and co-ordinates regeneration efforts in the local area, while GSP's operations and projects also seek to drive forward a regeneration agenda, alongside sustainable development for the wider area, including adjacent communities and across Belfast, facilitating at a senior level the policy development, planning and joint initiatives required to address deprivation in the city.

The QUB and GSP partnership can work to create an impact through excellence in research and innovation, thereby helping to build and shape a better society through the built and cultural heritage of the Greater Shankill area.

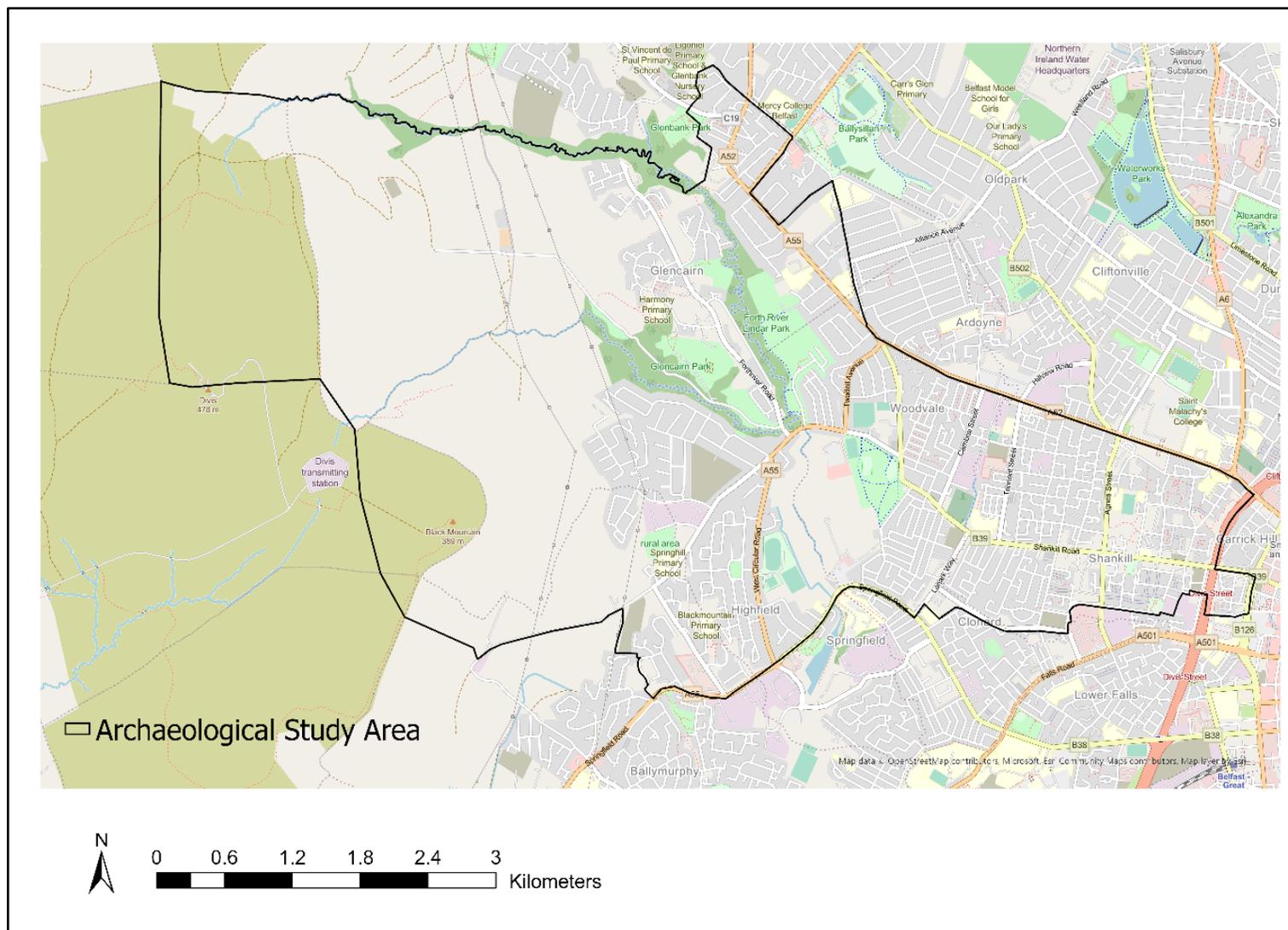


Figure 1 - GSA project boundary (Reproduced from Land and Property Services data with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown copyright and database rights MOU203)

This audit can be viewed as the first component of a research programme based on the heritage resources within the GSA. The audit will provide the basis on which an application might be made to the National Lottery Heritage Fund (NLHF) to undertake a programme of heritage activities and projects over a three-year period that would help contribute to the better understanding and promotion of the local history and heritage of the Shankill area among its inhabitants.

Aims:

- To contribute to the creation of a vibrant and sustainable urban economy within the GSA.
- To connect local people in the GSA with the heritage resource within their urban landscape by providing them with the skills, training and confidence to undertake their own research projects, while enabling the local community to influence the future management of their heritage resource.
- Reconnect habitats, conserve built heritage, and enliven the unique landscape.
- Create and improve physical and intellectual access to the built heritage of the GSA.
- Encourage communities to have pride in their area, celebrate it, become involved, enthuse others and work together to make their area a better place to live, visit and invest.

The baseline data within this report will assist with the development of community-based projects within the GSA that might then form part of an application for funding from the NLHF.

Objectives:

- To undertake a baseline condition and management survey of built heritage assets throughout the GSA, with brief condition rating to inform future management actions.
- To develop a mapped catalogue of identified built heritage assets throughout the GSA.
- To promote the GSA's archaeological heritage and increase public understanding of these monuments and sites.
- To support and facilitate ongoing research and education on the areas of heritage, sustainable development and community regeneration within the GSA.
- To encourage future involvement of the community and develop participation opportunities within the GSA.
- To promote the health and wellbeing benefits of heritage engagement within the GSA.
- To support recreational activities and the development of sustainable education and tourism for the benefit of the GSA.

The report comprises a Built Heritage Review (pages 9 to 57) supported by a series of appendices that summarise details of each category of built heritage to be found within the GSA building (pages 58 to 83).

BUILT HERITAGE REVIEW

What is built heritage and why is it important?

Built heritage features within the GSA are the physical remains that have been left by the past inhabitants of this area within Belfast and its immediate surrounding environs. Our historic monuments and buildings are part of the modern urban landscape, each one offering testimony to the rich and vibrant history of the area. Apparent today, for example, are the cairns, megalithic tombs, ringforts, churches, town houses, mills, brickworks and bridges that were constructed by the people living in the Shankill area across the past, and many of the built heritage features in the GSA area have been recognised as having local and regional significance.

These built heritage remains are valuable not only in helping us to examine our past, but also in the essential role they can play in developing modern communities. Built heritage can add value to the cultural and economic experience of the area, and can help to generate revenue through tourism and recreation activities. In addition, our built heritage can also be used as a means of generating a positive impact on personal and societal wellbeing, and quality of life has increased in priority for local and national government departments (Sayer 2015). Wellbeing now features high on the agenda in central and local government and is listed as one of the key aims within the *Greater Shankill Neighbourhood Renewal Area Action Plan, 2017-2018*.

The importance of built heritage was the subject of a symposium entitled *Future Places: Using Heritage to Build Resilient Communities* held on 23 November 2016 and hosted by the Council for Nature Conservation and the Countryside, the Historic Buildings Council and the Historic Monuments Council. The session considered how our built heritage could provide an opportunity for Northern Ireland's decision-makers to take an integrated approach to the richness and diversity of our heritage assets when planning for the future.

In the current post-Covid environment, built heritage has an important role in the wider framework of society's recovery, helping to provide sustainable and world class visitor experiences which can meet the expectations of the visitors and tourists, as set out in the *Tourism Recovery Action Plan 2021* (DfC, TNI & TI 2018) and viewed as "essential to enhancing the competitiveness of the region". In recognition of the value of built heritage to the post-Covid recovery scheme, DfE have launched a number of actions and investment strategies to provide greater access to our assets, including investment in infrastructure, while simultaneously ensuring that resources are in place to ensure that

they are managed sustainably for future generations. This action plan translates broadly to the following points:

- Recognise opportunities to regenerate and revive communities through heritage.
- Continue to improve our built environment and heritage, creating authentic, inclusive, sustainable and animated spaces for people to visit.
- Continue to invest in the 190 State Care Monuments as local and international visitor destinations.

Over the course of the past decade there has been an increased desire among communities across the island of Ireland to engage directly with their local archaeological heritage (Baker 2020, viii). An evolving practice, community archaeology is of interest to people from all walks of life, and three main areas of built heritage value and impact have been identified (English Heritage 2014, 4):

- **Individual** impacts such as pleasure and fulfilment, meaning and identity, challenge and learning and the relationships between heritage participation and health and wellbeing.
- **Community** impacts including social capital, community cohesion and citizenship.
- **Economic** impacts such as job creation and tourism.

The value of visiting or participating in heritage has been widely recognised since the groundbreaking report conducted by Fujiwara *et al* (2014) which found that the positive outcomes from engagement with heritage were slightly higher than the impacts from participating in sports and the arts. English Heritage also assessed the role of archaeological initiatives in enhancing wellbeing, highlighting the ability of archaeology to create ‘pride’, ‘a sense of place’ and ‘a sense of community’ by providing a joint community activity and linking the present with the past.

Built heritage is important for how local communities perceive themselves and can contribute to community concepts such as community cohesion, social inclusion and civic pride. The effects of taking part in heritage activities have wider community benefits in areas such as learning, identity and belonging. This is of particular resonance for a post-conflict society such as Northern Ireland, where communities can together explore shared heritage, contributing to increased respect and community cohesion. Participating in heritage projects enables people to connect with each other and form new friendships and networks, with positive effects on local communities (Gormley 2017, 8).

The significance of history in Northern Ireland is well known, and our links to the past compelling. Our understanding of our history is often based on the landscapes around us today, and the historic sites

and environments from different periods of our past; as such, our heritage has a wide, positive impact across many aspects of our society, economy and environment. In 2019-2020 a study on the economic value of Northern Ireland's heritage value was undertaken for the Department for Communities (DfC) which highlighted that visiting historic sites is a popular activity among adults across Northern Ireland, with 58% of the population reportedly doing so. Additionally, the 2020 NI Visitor Attraction Survey published by the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) indicated an upward trend in visitor numbers since 2013 and it is evident that the contribution that heritage is making to the Northern Irish tourism economy has increased significantly over the last eight years.

To conclude, our built heritage assets are importance to Northern Ireland for the positive impact that they can bring to individuals, communities and local economic activity. Projects that focus on the built heritage within the GSA will help to deliver a range of benefits including community development, enabling local communities to reconnect with their built heritage, encouraging pride in their area's history and heritage, forging new connections, and helping to develop and deliver economic benefits to the host community.

How is built heritage managed in Northern Ireland?

Introduction

In Northern Ireland the Historic Environment Division (HED) of the Department for Communities (DfC) is responsible for the protection of the historic environment, with the aim of “supporting and sustaining vibrant communities and a strong economy through realising the significant ongoing value of our historic environment”. The HED works in collaboration with individuals and organisations in the public and private sectors to record, protect, conserve and promote heritage. HED collate and maintain a number of registers relating to built heritage, including those for Historic Monuments, Historic Buildings, Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes, Maritime Heritage, Industrial Heritage and Defence Heritage.

The planning system also has a considerable role in the management of built heritage in Northern Ireland. Following local government reform in April 2015 many planning powers have been devolved to the jurisdiction’s eleven district councils. The GSA audit area falls within the boundary of the Belfast City Council who hold responsibility for the city’s planning decisions as well as for preparing and publishing a Local Development Plan (LDP) for their area. As a document which sets out how the council area should look in the future, the LDP establishes what type and scale of development should be encouraged and where it should be located. As such, the LDP is key in the management of the built heritage of the GSA. Historic buildings will have some protection if their location is in a Conservation Area or an Area of Townscape or Village Character, while buildings of local importance may also be designated within a Local Landscape Policy Area (LLPA) through the LDP. LLPAs consist of those features and areas within and adjoining settlements that are considered to be of greatest amenity value, landscape quality or local significance and therefore worthy of protection from undesirable or damaging development. This is of significant for the management of built heritage as the LLPAs will include archaeological sites and monuments, listed buildings and locally important buildings (Fig. 2; Historic Environment Division 2019, 11; Fig. 3). A building of local importance is defined as “a building, structure or feature, whilst not statutorily listed, [that] has been identified by the council as an important part of their heritage, due to its local architectural or heritage significance” (DOENI 2015a, 41, footnote 11) and may also be identified through a local HED list (*Historic Buildings of Local Importance – a guide to their identification and protection*, 2017). This is in line with the Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (1985).

| Designation | Description | Legislation/ Policy | Designation Body |
|---|--|--|---|
| World Heritage Sites (WHS) | Sites which have 'Outstanding Universal Value' designated for either their 'cultural' or 'natural' significance. <i>Ni has currently one WHS, the Giants Causeway, designated for its 'natural' OUV.</i> | 'Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention' SPPS, PPS6, LDP's and policies | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) |
| Conservation Areas (CA) | '...areas of special architectural or historic interestthe character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.' | Section 104, Planning Act (NI) 2011, SPPS, PPS6, LDP's and policies | District Councils-, following consultation with HBC (DFC has a parallel power for use in exceptional circumstances) |
| Areas of Townscape Character (ATC) | '...areas within our cities, towns and villages which exhibit a distinct character normally based on their historic built form or layout.' | SPPS, PPS6, LDP's and policies | District Councils |
| Areas of significant Archaeological Interest (ASAI) | 'designations seek to identify particularly distinctive areas of the historic landscape in Northern Ireland. They are likely to include a number of individual and related sites and monuments and may also be distinguished by their landscape character and topography' | SPPS, PPS6, LDP's and policies | District Councils through LDP process- (proposed by HED with advice from HMC) |
| Areas of Archaeological Potential (AAP) | '...those areas within the historic cores of towns and villages, where, on the basis of current knowledge, it is likely that archaeological remains will be encountered in the course of continuing development and change.' | SPPS, PPS6, LDP's and policies | District Councils through LDP process- (proposed by HED) |
| Local Landscape Policy Area (LLPA) | '...consist of those features and areas within and adjoining settlements considered to be of greatest amenity value, landscape quality or local significance and therefore worthy of protection from undesirable or damaging development. They may include: - archaeological sites and monuments and their surroundings; - listed and other locally important buildings ³ and their surroundings; | SPPS, PPS6, LDP's and policies | District Councils through LDP process |

Figure 2. Other heritage designations (source: HED Services & Standards Framework, Issue 2, 2019, page 11, Figure 3).

Listed buildings

Listed buildings are protected under the provisions of Section 80 of the Planning Act (NI) 2011. HED is responsible for designating listed buildings and maintains 'the list' of buildings of special architectural or historic interest which records the best of Northern Ireland's historic buildings. Listed Building

Consent (LBC) is required for any work of alteration which would affect the essential character of a listed building. HED is a statutory consultee for all LBC applications, determined by planning authorities. District Council planning authorities are the decision making authority for Listed Building Consent. Over 8,500 buildings are listed in Northern Ireland. They are divided into four categories (Grade A, B+, B1 and B2) that give the buildings an indication of their relative importance:

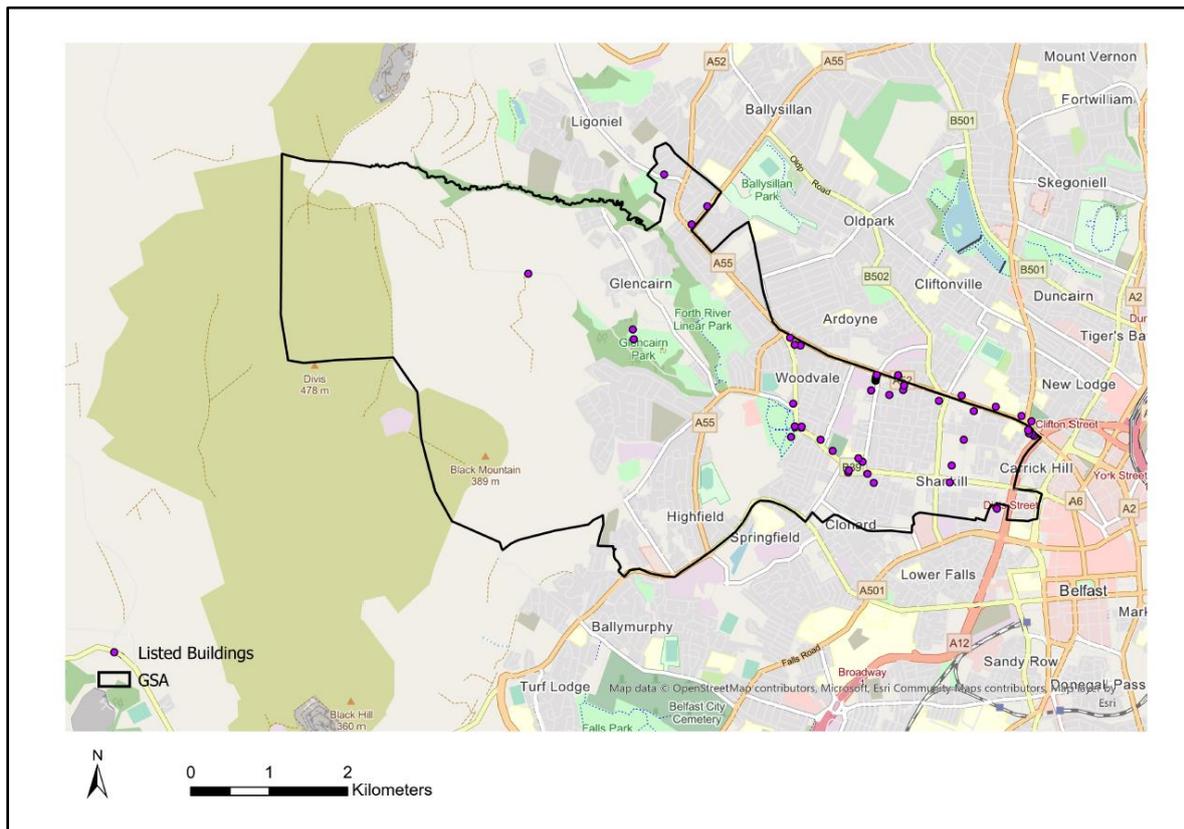


Figure 3. Listed buildings in the GSA (Reproduced from Land and Property Services data with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown copyright and database rights MOU203).

Grade A: Buildings of national importance, including both outstanding grand buildings and little altered examples of some important architectural style or period.

Grade B+: Buildings that might have merited Grade A status but for relatively minor detracting features such as impurities of design or lower quality additions or alterations. The category also includes buildings that stand out above the general mass of Grade B1 buildings because of exceptional interiors or some external features.

Grade B1 and B2: Buildings of local importance and/or good examples of a particular architectural style or period. Some degree of alteration or imperfection may be acceptable.

maintain or enhance. Conservation Area Consent is required under the Planning Conservation Areas (Demolition) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015, before demolishing an unlisted building within a Conservation Area (Historic Environment Division 2016, 18). There are currently over 60 conservation areas in Northern Ireland. Although none of these conservation areas are within the GSA boundary, there are 13 within the Belfast City Council zone, including the Linen Conservation Area, the Cathedral Conservation area, and the Belfast City Centre Conservation Area (Figs. 5 to 8).

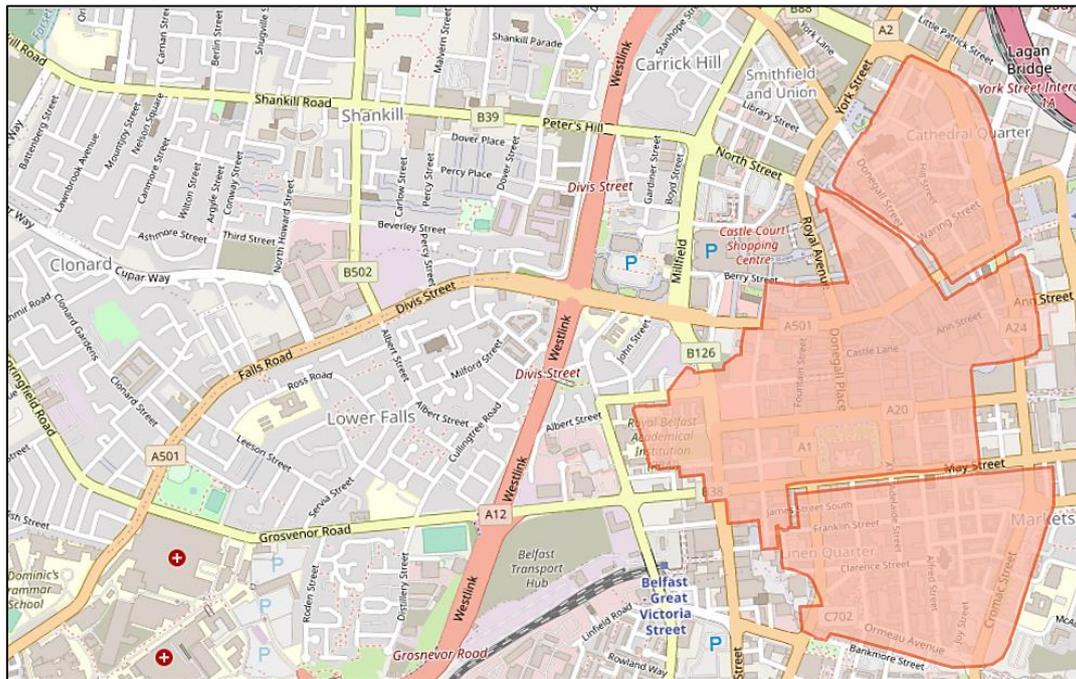


Figure 5. Belfast Metropolitan Conservation Areas (Interactive Maps from belfastcity.gov.uk/planning).



Figure 6. The Linen Conservation Area (belfastcity.gov.uk/planning).

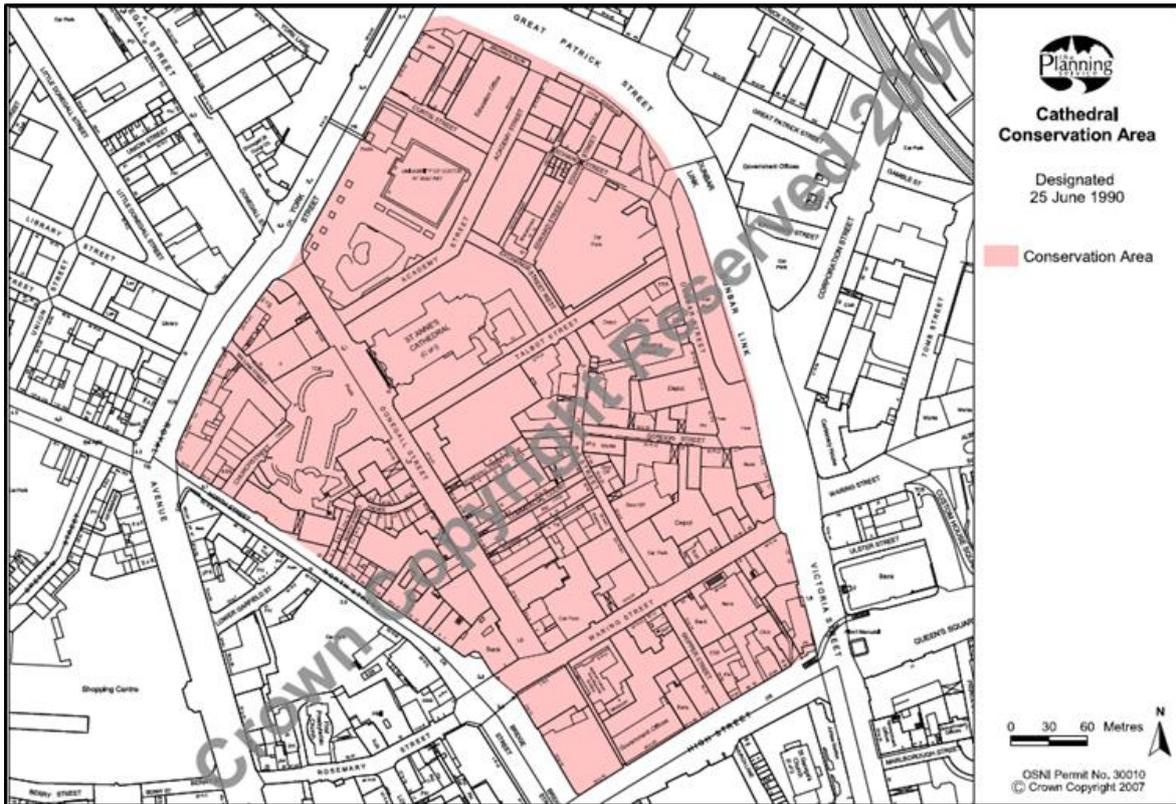


Figure 7. The Belfast Cathedral Conservation Area (belfastcity.gov.uk/planning).

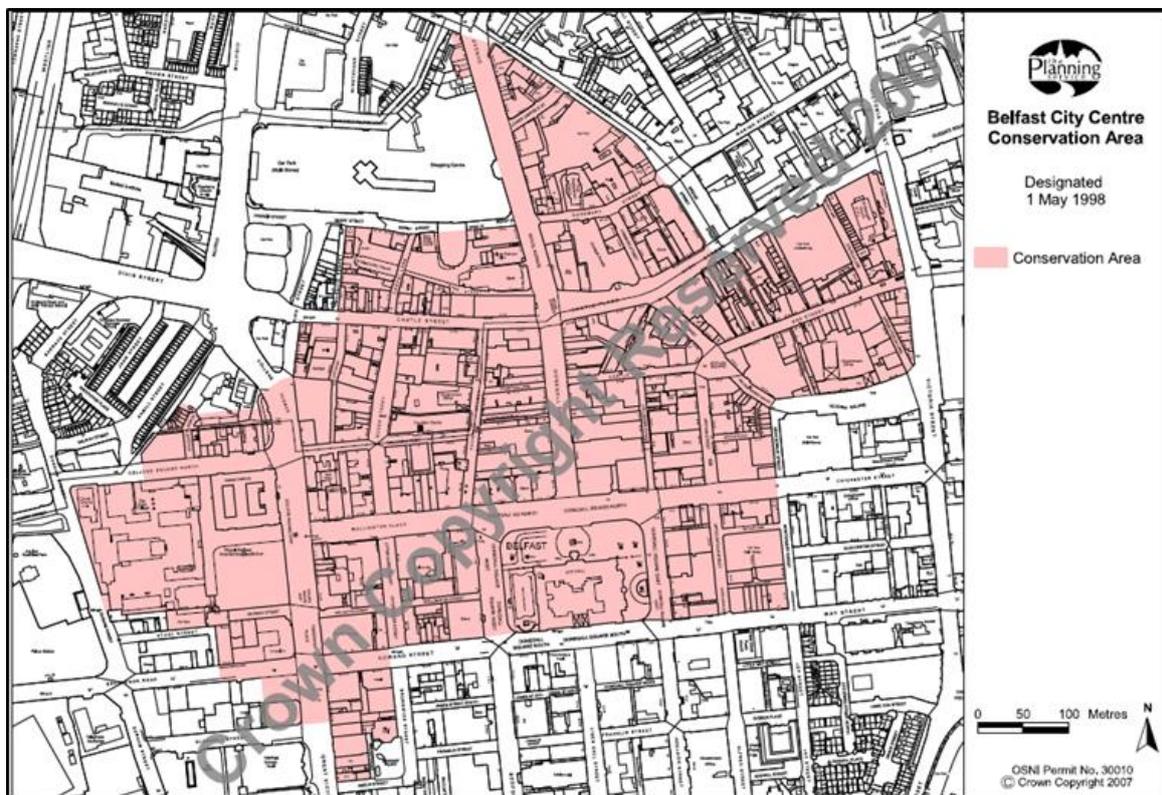


Figure 8. The Belfast City Centre Conservation Area (belfastcity.gov.uk/planning).

Areas of Town or Village Character

Areas of Town or Village Character are assigned due to the distinct character of a settlement, often based on its historic built form or layout, and are designated in order to introduce control over the demolition of an unlisted building. In assessing planning applications within ATCs, proposals should respect the appearance and qualities of each townscape area and maintain or enhance their distinctive character.

Within the GSA there are three Areas of Townscape Character (ATC): (i) Twaddell ATC and the zone between Donaldson Crescent and Woodvale Parade (ref: BT058), (ii) the Woodvale ATC, including part of the Ballygomartin Road around the north-east boundary of Woodvale Park and down to Woodvale Avenue (Ref: BT062), and (iii) the Shankill ATC between Azamor Street running north-east towards Bootle Street (Ref: BT052).

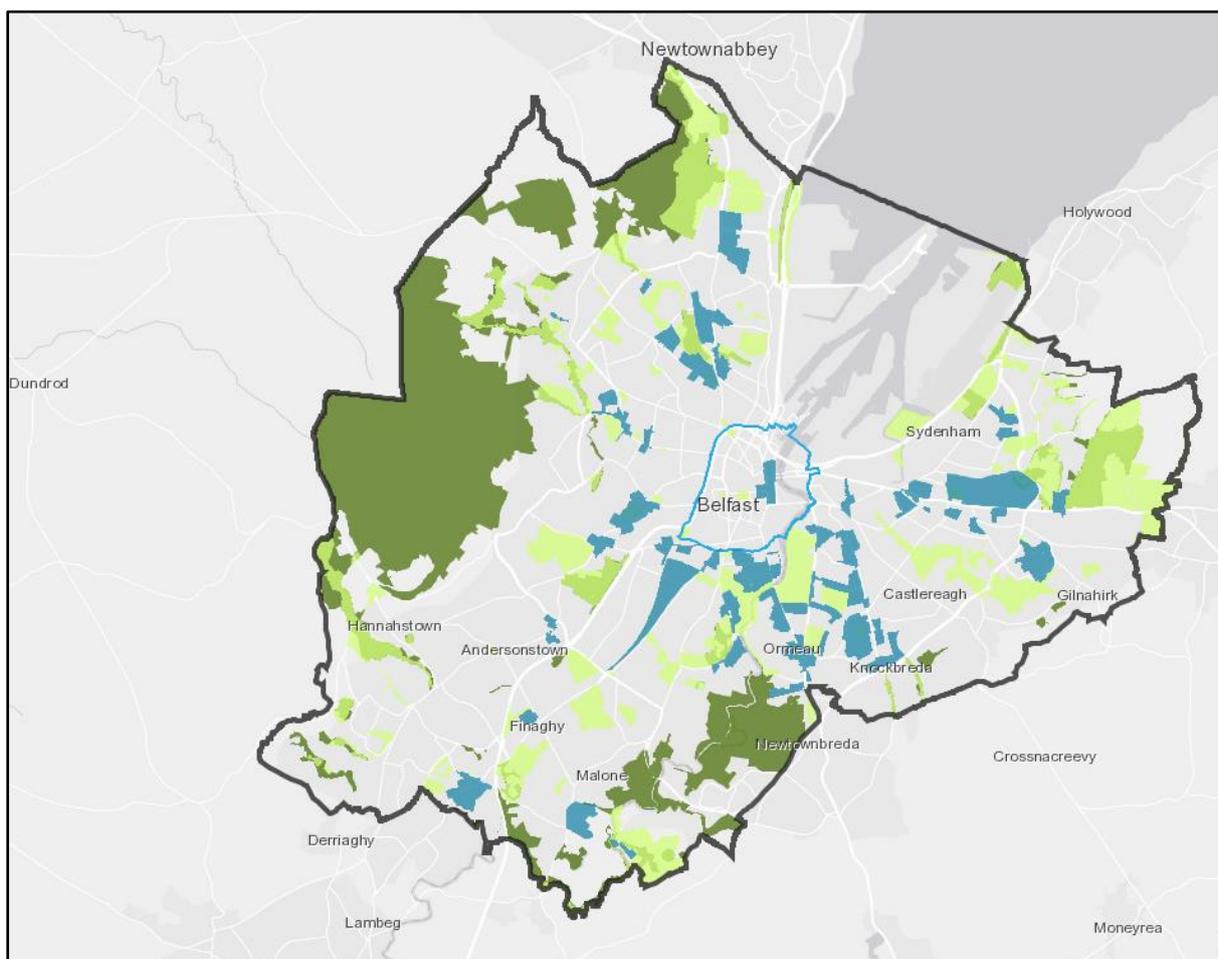


Figure 9. Areas of Townscape Character (ATC), Local Landscape Planning Areas (LLPA) and Sites of Local Natural Conservation Importance within the Belfast Local Government District (Belfast City Council belfastcity.gov.uk/planning).

Archaeological Sites and Monuments

Over 16,000 historic sites and monuments have been identified in Northern Ireland and are recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), managed by HED. Included are a range of site types from megalithic tombs to castles, crannogs, ringforts and monasteries. The sites can be found in all types of rural landscapes and urban locations. Some are well preserved, with the majority of their remains upstanding, whilst others have been largely removed, perhaps due to field clearance or past development. These sites and monuments are not all formally protected but are subject to planning policies (primarily through Planning Policy Statement 6) to ensure that their interest is taken into account when change to them or their setting is proposed. There are 27 archaeological sites in the GSA that are recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record (Fig. 10; see also Appendix 3).

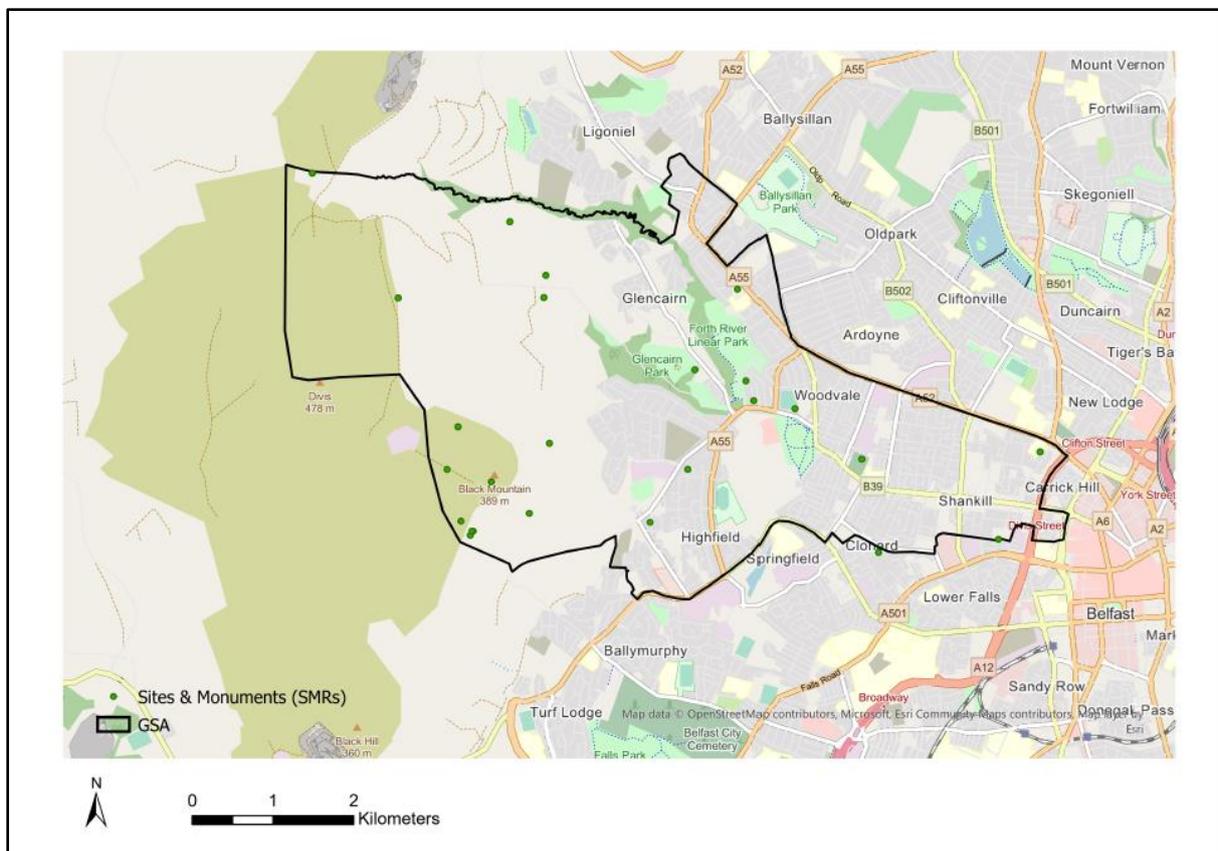


Figure 10. Sites and monuments in the GSA (Reproduced from Land and Property Services data with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown copyright and database rights MOU203).

Scheduled Monuments

A percentage of our sites and monuments are provided with a degree of legal protection through scheduling, with over 1,900 historic monuments scheduled under Article 3 of the *Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) Order 1995*. This means that it is an offence to carry

out changes to these sites and monuments without first receiving consent to do so from the HED who are the decision making authority for applications for Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC). Under Article 4 of the *Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (NI) Order (1995)* these changes are defined as:

- any works resulting in the demolition, destruction, or disturbance of, or any damage to, a scheduled monument,
- any works for the purpose of removing or repairing a scheduled monument or any part of it or of making any alterations or additions thereto,
- Any flooding or tipping operations on land in, or under which, there is a Scheduled monument.

Archaeological excavation and the use of detecting devices at scheduled sites are also subject to SMC.

When a monument is scheduled the owner or occupier is responsible for its good maintenance, with the site visited every four years by a Field Monument Warden who will check its condition. Survey work undertaken in 2004 demonstrated the value of scheduling monuments and noted that they are more likely to be in better condition (93% in an excellent, good or fair condition) than those monuments with no such protection (43% in an excellent, good or fair condition) (Gormley *et al* 2002, 74, Table 23). There are three scheduled monuments – ANT060:022, ANT060:020 and ANT060:021 – within the GSA (Fig. 11; see Appendix 4).

Monuments in State Care

Our most important historic monuments may also be under the ownership or guardianship of the HED and there are now 190 monuments in State Care. There are no State Care Monuments, however, within the footprint of the GSA.

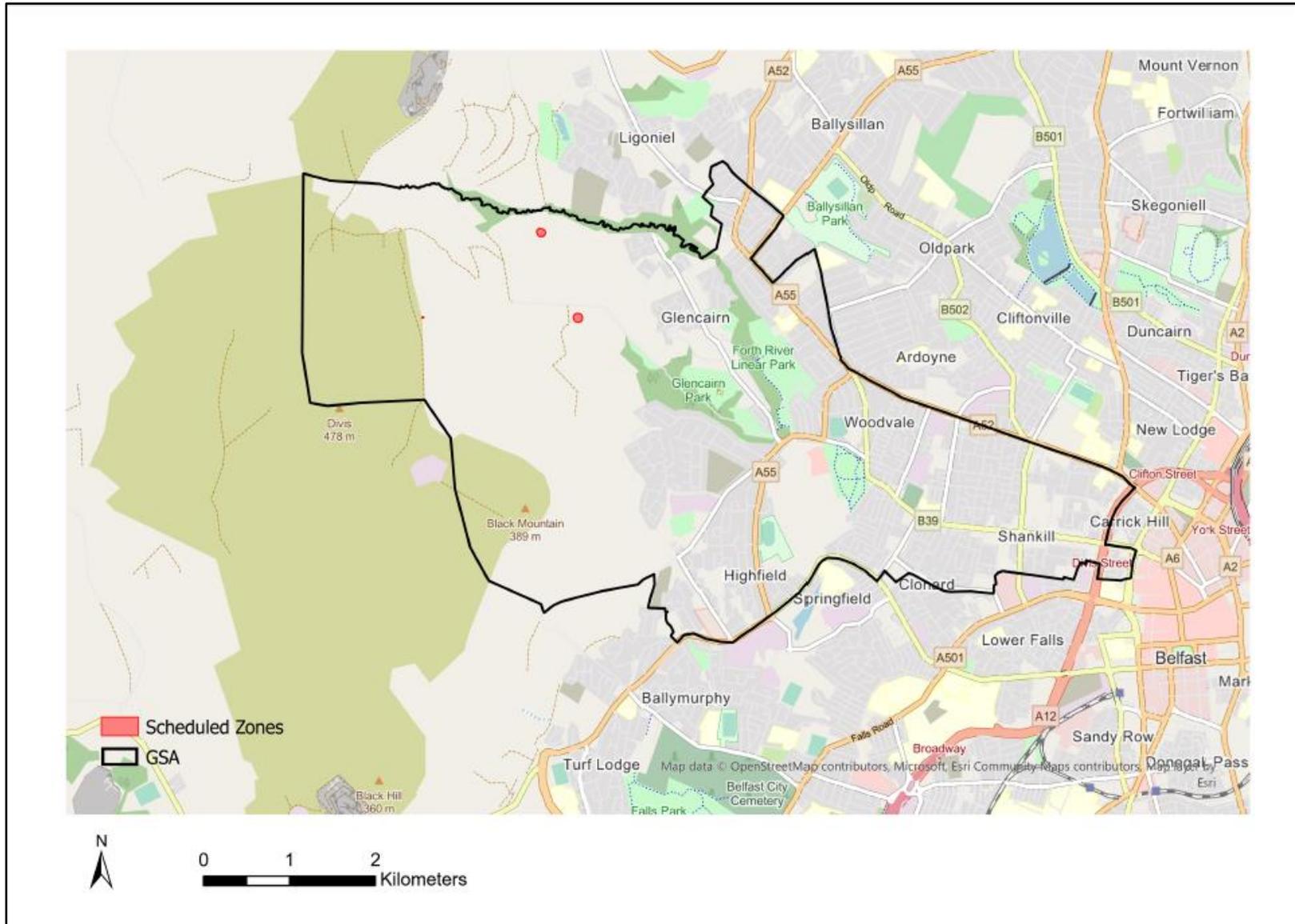


Figure 11. Scheduled Monument Zones within the GSA (Reproduced from Land and Property Services data with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown copyright and database rights MOU203).

Industrial Heritage Register

Over 16,000 industrial heritage features have been identified in Northern Ireland and are registered in the Industrial Heritage Record, maintained by the HED through the Monuments and Buildings Record. There are 56 sites recorded on the Industrial Heritage Record within the GSA, including bridges, bleach works, brickfields and brickworks, mills, foundries, glass works and lime kilns (Fig.12; Appendix 5).

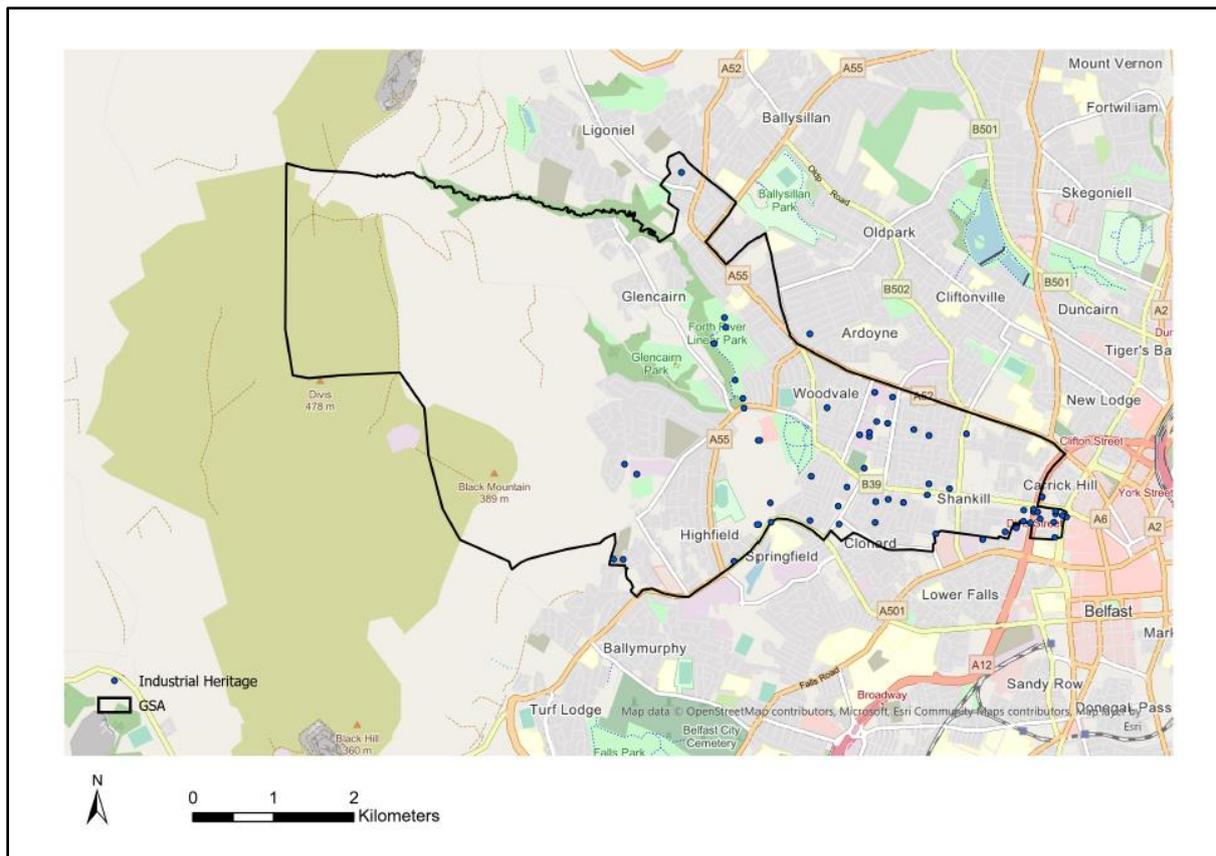


Figure 12. Industrial Heritage Record Sites in the GSA (Reproduced from Land and Property Services data with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown copyright and database rights MOU203).

Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes

The Register of Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes identifies sites that are considered of exceptional importance within Northern Ireland. Inclusion in the register affords these sites protection through Planning Policy Statement 6 which specifies that historic parks and gardens included within the register should be considered in the determination of planning consent. There are three areas registered within the GSA study area including Glencairn Park and Fernhill House, Woodvale Park, and Glenbank Park (Fig.13; Appendix 6).

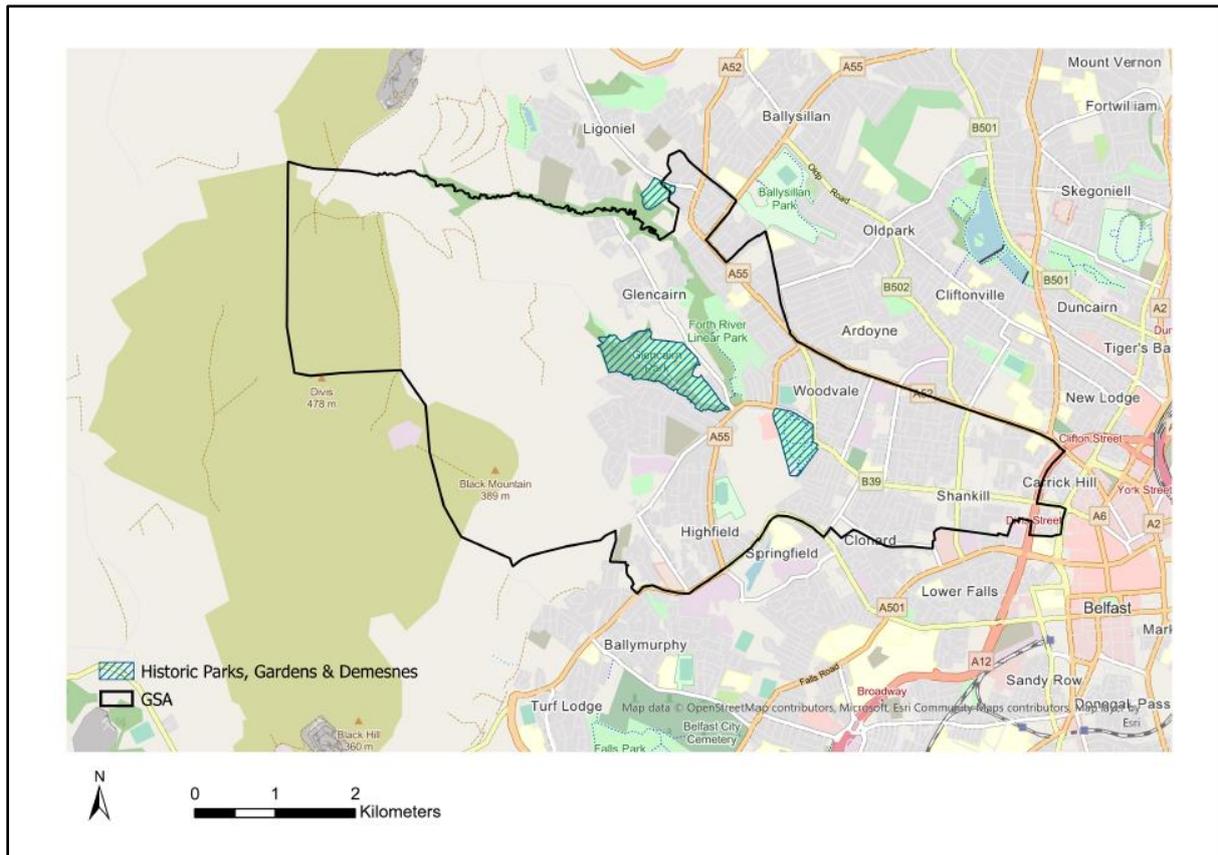


Figure 13. Registered Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes in the GSA (Reproduced from Land and Property Services data with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown copyright and database rights MOU203).

Battlefield Sites

Battle sites are listed in the Sites and Monuments Record within the Battlefield Record. There are no known battle sites recorded to be directly within the GSA, although nine sites are identified within the greater Belfast area. To the north-west of the GSA is Cave Hill where battles were fought in AD 674 and AD 1468, while to the south-east battles are recorded in Belfast in the years 1552, 1573, 1649 and 1770.

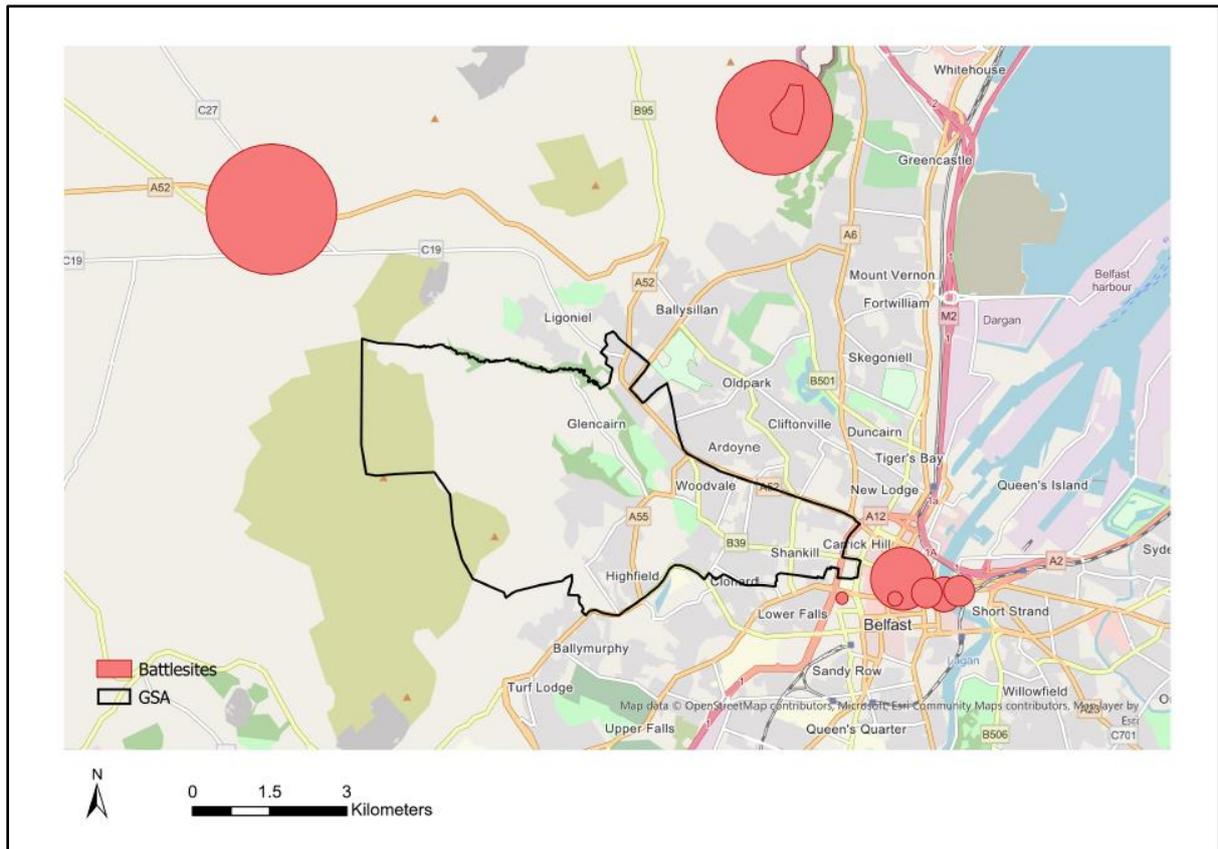


Figure 14. Battlefield sites close to the GSA (Reproduced from Land and Property Services data with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown copyright and database rights MOU203).

Defence Heritage

The HED is responsible for the conservation and protection of Northern Ireland's modern defence heritage. There are currently 1,352 features registered, including training trenches, gun and searchlight emplacements, pillboxes, observation posts, airfields, harbours, naval and flying boat bases, and air raid shelters. The majority of these are derelict; some have been reused or altered, while others are recorded as demolished. There are four recorded defence heritage sites within the GSA, including one military 'sangar' and three 'forward defended localities' which formed part of the defence of Belfast during the Second World War and comprised part of a network of heavily defended, self-contained defensive positions, intended to withstand an invasion long enough for relieving troops to reach the city from elsewhere (Fig. 15; Appendix 7).

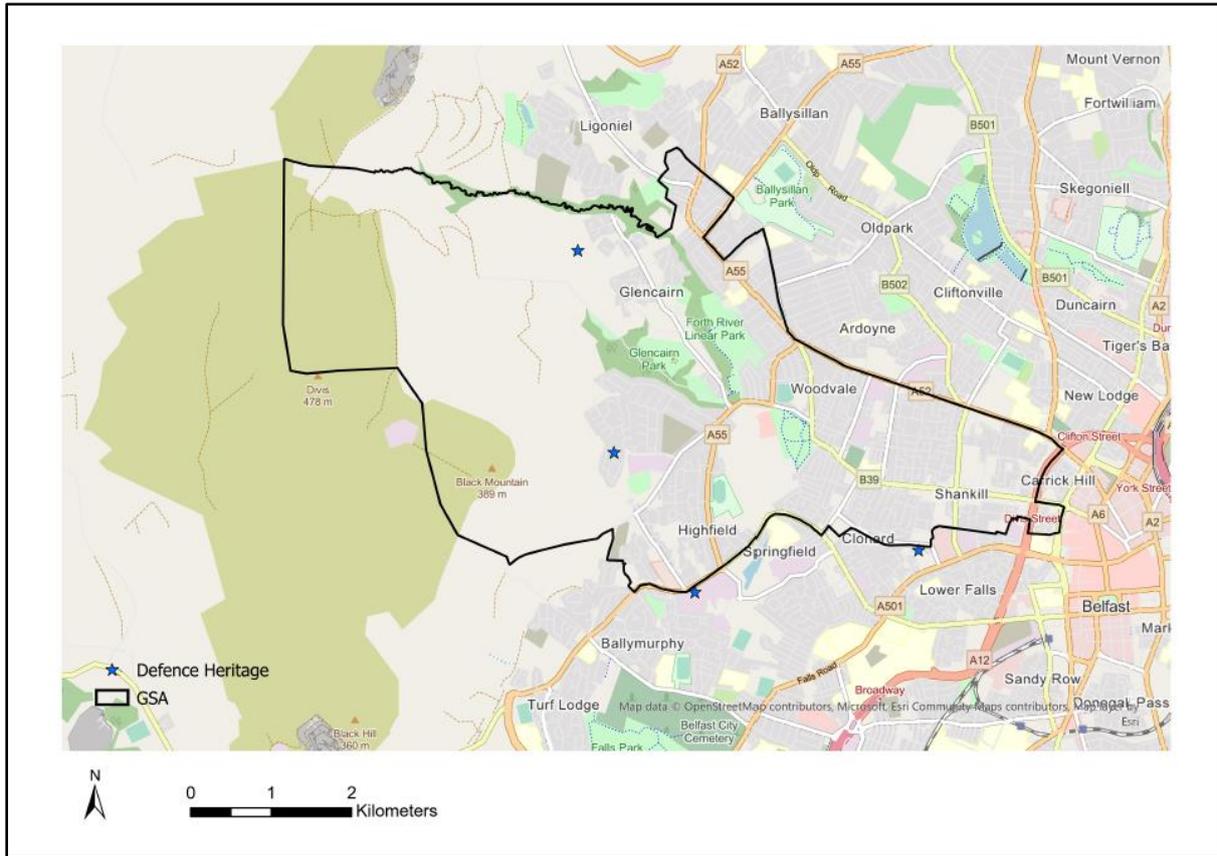


Figure 15. Defence Heritage sites in the GSA (Reproduced from Land and Property Services data with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown copyright and database rights MOU203).

Areas of Archaeological Potential

Development plans highlight areas within the historic cores of towns and villages where it is likely that archaeological remains will be encountered in the course of development and work. These are non-statutory designations and are referred to as Areas of Archaeological Potential. Figure 16 shows the Area of Archaeological Potential (AAP) within the Belfast Metropolitan Area which includes the Lower Shankill and Browns Square.

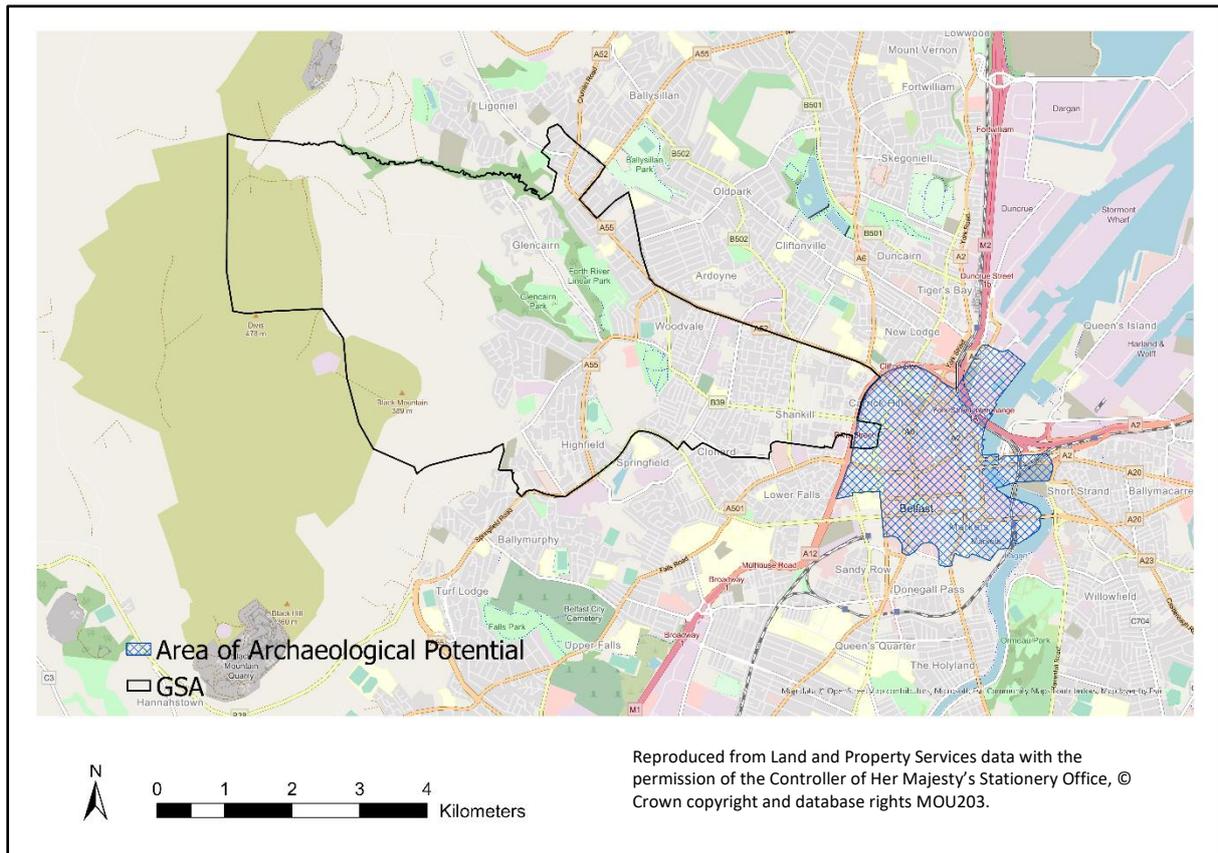


Figure 16. Belfast Areas of Archaeological Potential (Reproduced from Land and Property Services data with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown copyright and database rights MOU203).

Area of Significant Archaeological Interest (ASAI)

There are nine Areas of Significant Archaeological Interest (ASAI) in Northern Ireland, a designation intended to protect the individual sites or monuments and their settings and the essential character of each area from inappropriate development. There are no ASAs, however, within Belfast.

The Audit Methodology

Introduction

There are a number of highly relevant publications that were consulted during the course of the research for this report, including *The Town Book of the Corporation of Belfast, 1613-1816* (Young 1892), *The Industrial Archaeology of Northern Ireland* (McCutcheon 1980), the special edition of the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology* devoted to Belfast (Bourke 2006), *Early Belfast: The origins and growth of an Ulster town to 1750* (Gillespie 2007), *Hidden History Below our Feet: The Archaeological Story of Belfast* (Ó Baoill 2011) and *Belfast 400: People, Place and History* (Connolly 2012). These volumes provide a detailed overview of the archaeology, history and development of the city.

GIS

The initial phase of the project concentrated on the creation of a Geographical Information System (GIS) for the built heritage of the GSA. This is effectively a system of spatially integrated databases which combine and synthesise all existing data of the area into a single record. The use of a GIS enables both the scale and the nature of the resource in the study area to be analysed, thereby allowing for a statement of the overall built heritage character and significance to be reached. Built heritage for the purposes of the audit, has been defined as those buildings, sites and monuments which have been identified and classified by HED according to established criteria and determined significance by regional and national values.

Data Sources

HED have undertaken systematic survey through the First and Second Building Surveys in order to record the architectural heritage of Northern Ireland, the process by which buildings can then be judged for listing. There are over 8,500 Listed Buildings in Northern Ireland, each one designated because it has been judged to be of special architectural or historic interest under Section 80 of the Planning Act (NI) 2011, and listed buildings range from grand houses and churches to warehouses and cottages. Statutory listing of buildings began in Northern Ireland in 1974 with the First Survey which took 20 years to complete. The Second Survey started in 1994 and is ongoing, with its records much more comprehensive in detail than those of the First Survey, including internal and external descriptions of each building. The records are publicly available and can be accessed in HED's Buildings Database ([Home | Buildings | nidirect \(communities-ni.gov.uk\)](#)). As noted, due to the incomplete nature of the Second Survey not all buildings in the GSA have fulsome online records available. In order to address this, the marked-up paper-based maps held by the HED were consulted to identify built heritage features in the GSA which may be of interest.

Archaeological survey has taken the form of cartographic and aerial photograph analysis as well as historical documentary investigations to identify and study potential archaeological assets. The information on sites and monuments is available through the Sites and Monuments Record ([Sites and Monuments Record | Department for Communities \(communities-ni.gov.uk\)](#)). Information on all designated sites can be accessed through the online Historic Environment Map Viewer ([www.communities-ni.gov.uk/articles/historic-environment-map-viewer](#)). Datasets are available through the Open Data service ([www.opendatani.gov.uk](#)).

Consultation

An important aspect of the current project was the consultation process that was primarily facilitated through conversations and group discussions with the Greater Shankill Partnership (GSP). Looking forward, it is intended that a wider range of stakeholders and local heritage organisations will be invited to come forward to discuss the contents of the current document with representatives of the GSP and the CCA to facilitate further community discussion on the GSA's built heritage.

Regional Landscape Character Assessments (RLCA)

Introduction

In 1999, the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) commissioned Landscape Character Assessments of Northern Ireland, based upon geology, landform, and land-use as well as cultural and ecological features. This resulted in the production of a Northern Ireland Regional Landscape Character Assessment (NIRLCA) to provide baseline evidence which could be used by planners, developers and the public to make informed decisions concerning the management and protection of our landscapes. The process led to Northern Ireland being divided into 26 regional landscape character areas. The NIRLCA draws together information on people and place, and the combinations of nature, culture and perception which make each part of Northern Ireland unique. This local identity can be referred to with the Irish word *dinnseanchas*, meaning “lore or place”, and represents the interactions of natural and human processes over time – processes which continue today, given that our landscapes are dynamic entities.

NIRLCA 21: Belfast and Lagan Valley

The GSA rests within NIRLCA No.21 Belfast and Lagan Valley ([Northern Ireland Regional Landscape Character Assessment \(arcgis.com\)](#)), which comprises the city and its associated satellite settlements and includes the scarps of the Belfast Hills and Castlereagh Hills. The area extends southwest along the Lagan Valley to Moira, following the flow of the River Lagan, through Finaghy, Dunmurry and Lisburn, moving from urban and suburban areas through to agricultural landscapes. To the north-west is NIRLCA No.19: South Antrim Hills and Six Mile Water, and to the south-east is NIRLCA No.22: Down Drumlins and Holywood Hills.

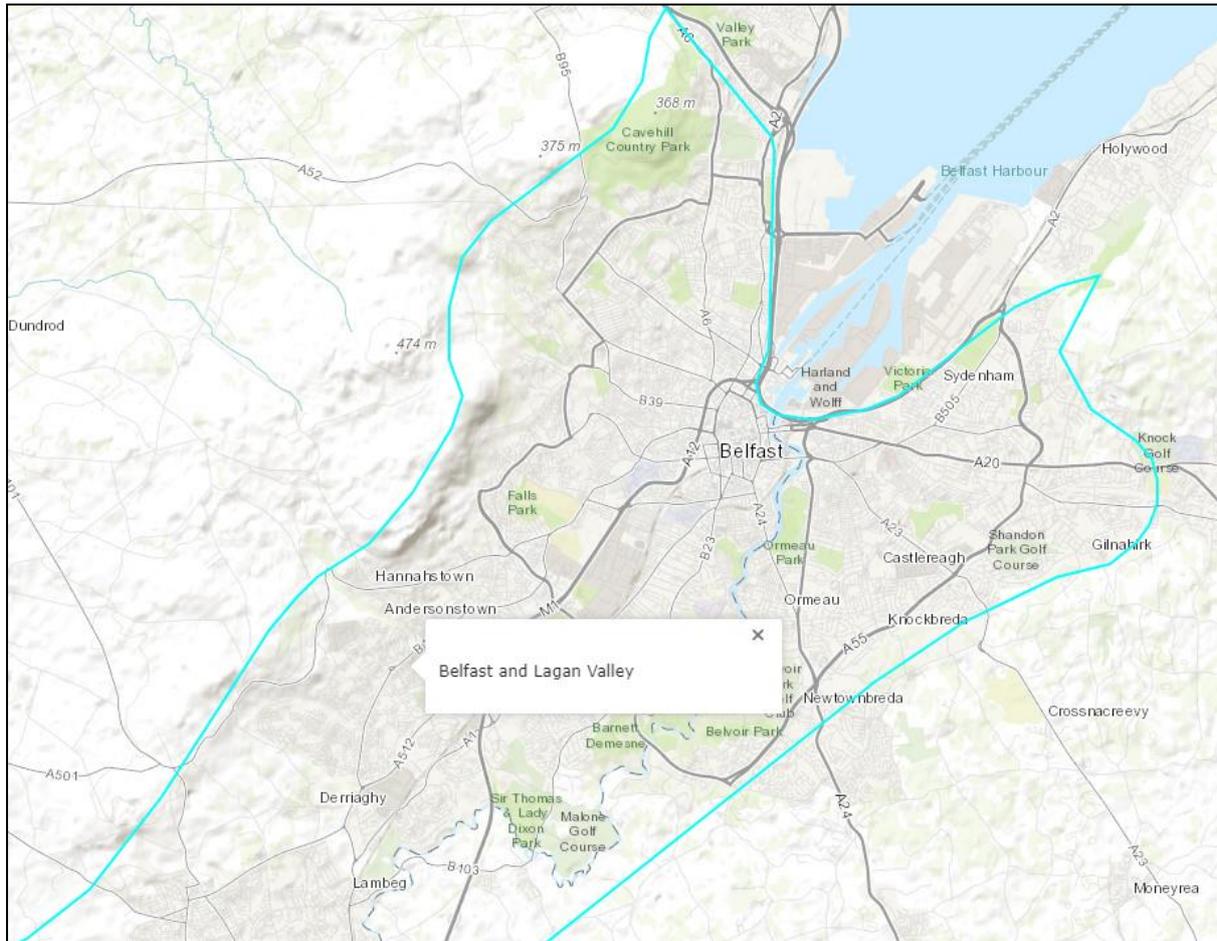


Figure 17. NIRLCA No.21: Belfast and Lagan Valley

NIRLCA No.21 Belfast and Lagan Valley follows the lower part of the River Lagan from Moira near Lough Neagh, eastwards to the sea at Belfast. The valley is framed in the north by the slopes of the Belfast Hills, including the Black Mountain and Cave Hill, with a sharp contrast between the heavily urbanised area of the valley, and the exposed upland character of the hills. To the south, the landform change is less dramatic, rising gently to undulating drumlin farmland south of Newtownbreda, while further east the Craigtlet Escarpment runs between Dundonald and Holywood, forming part of the backdrop to Belfast. Primary settlement includes Belfast’s industrial port and airport, its city centre and its surrounding residential areas, while the region has a dense road network, railway lines and power lines (Fig. 18). The surrounding hills, however, frame the extent of urban development and provide a clear boundary between the city and its rural and upland hinterland. Indeed, views of the Belfast hills are an important feature of life in the city and are generally visible from even the most urbanised areas.

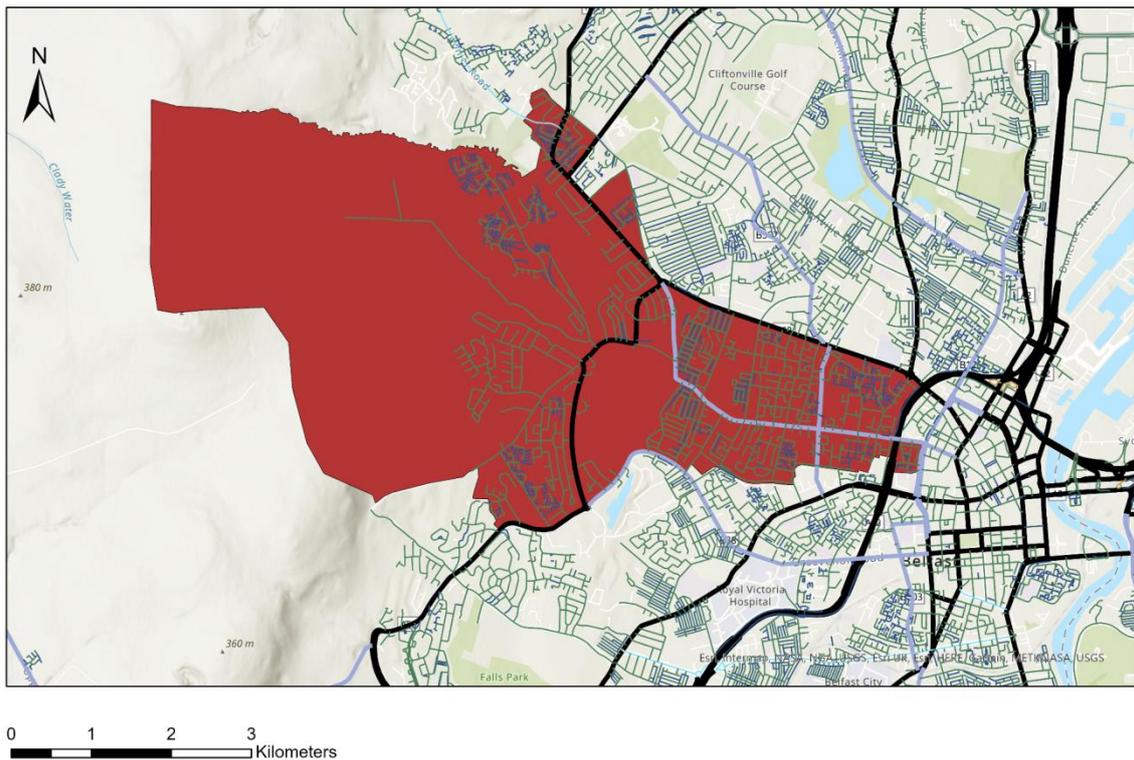


Figure 18. Density of transport infrastructure within the GSA (Reproduced from Land and Property Services data with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown copyright and database rights MOU203).

Key Characteristics

- The overriding urban character of the cities of Belfast, Lisburn and associated suburbs.
- Historic core of Belfast, and its relationship with the River Lagan and Belfast Lough.
- The basalt Black Mountain, which rises to 390m AOD and overlooks the city of Belfast. Cave Hill, named for its large caves, is another dramatic basaltic hill overlooking Belfast. Cave Hill Country Park, Belfast Castle and Belfast Zoo are all attractions on its slopes.
- Former estate parklands are a key influence between built-up areas, often forming a recreational resource for the urban population.
- Linear features of motorway, transmission lines and large industrial buildings within and between urban fringe areas.
- Semi-natural habitats are fragmented. To the west there are hummocky wet lowlands, and areas of long standing woodland along the river valley. The slopes of the hills are also valuable for woodland, heathland and moorland habitats, and associated biodiversity.

Natural Influences

The geological development of the area can be viewed at Belshaw's Quarry, an old limestone quarry which demonstrates the visible geological succession of Triassic mudstone, Cretaceous limestone and Palaeogene basalt typical of the Belfast Hills. The basalt escarpments of the Belfast Hills are rugged and broken by steep glens, in contrast to the more rounded sandstone slopes of the Castlereagh Hills to the south. The River Lagan originates at Slieve Croob in the middle of County Down in the Dromara Hills to the north of the Mourne Mountains and occupies a broad, rolling valley as it flows towards Belfast Lough. The river broadens and winds around Lisburn and the Lagan Valley Regional Park, becoming heavily urbanised as it channels through Belfast.

Semi-natural habitats found in Cave Hill Country Park include mature woodland, meadows and moorland, comprising a variety of species including peregrine falcons. The woodland at Colin Glen includes beech as well as oak and ash woodlands that support red squirrels. The Bog Meadows Nature Reserve protects the largest remaining wetland in the area, comprising ponds, wet woodland reed-beds and meadow, and attracts a range of overwintering birds. Open spaces within greater Belfast also provide important biodiversity reservoirs within the built up area. Past population growth, industry and poor water quality caused the dying out of Atlantic salmon from the River Lagan, although efforts have been made since the 1990s to reintroduce stocks into the river.

Cultural Influences

Belfast city centre contains a wealth of architectural heritage mainly dating from the industrial and commercial peak of the late 18th to early 20th century. This can be seen in Georgian houses and churches, grand Victorian commercial premises and, at the city's heart, Donegall Square laid out around the Edwardian Baroque City Hall. Following a decline in prosperity during the 20th century, investment has focused on high quality public space and architecture within the city centre. The Belfast and Lagan Valley RLCA comprises around 50 public parks, including historic designed landscapes previously associated with large estates, including Woodvale Park, Glenbank Park and Glencairn Park within the GSA. Moving beyond the city, farmland is typically medium scale pastoral farming bounded by hedgerows, although there are some large arable fields to the west. Numerous hedgerow trees are found within field boundaries including ash, oak and beech.

The Lagan Canal was constructed in the 18th century, connecting the port of Belfast to Lough Neagh. It was formerly important for trade with coal, timber and linen being transported. Although the canal closed in 1958, some parts have since been restored and are being brought back into use. The Colin

Glen Park includes woodland along a watercourse that flows down from the Belfast Hills to the Lagan. Although mostly culverted, the Forth River also flows from the Belfast Hills, travelling through estate lands around Forth River House to the Ballygomartin Road, where a public walkway runs alongside the steep sided stream and woodland. The Forth River parkland is mostly owned and managed by Belfast City Council, hosting a range of habitats and recreational opportunities, providing diverse opportunities for active recreation, important for physical and mental wellbeing.

The Belfast Hills, Landscape Partnership works to promote and protect the landscape of the hills from Slievenacloy in the south to Carnmoney in the north, including the outstanding views over Belfast from multiple places along the southern edge of the hills including Divis, Squire's Hill and Collinward. The scarps of the Belfast Hills have an iconic role in providing a unique and dramatic backdrop to Belfast including the distinctive landforms of Cave Hill and 'Napoleon's Nose'. With Medieval origins as a small settlement next a ford over the River Lagan, Belfast (from the Irish *Béal Feirste*, and meaning either "The Mouth of the Sandbar" or "The Mouth of the Ford") developed into a town in the 17th century, but only gained its regional importance during the industrial revolution. The city quickly became the industrial capital of Ireland, and has a heritage of industrial and commercial buildings. Key industrial activities included shipbuilding, tobacco processing, whiskey distillation, rope-making, heavy engineering and linen manufacturing.

Past, Present and Future Forces for Change

Climate change: Warmer, drier summers may lead to drying of upland soils on the hills which frame Belfast. Wildfires could result that could damage biodiversity as well as impacting on the recreational value of the hills. Increased flooding may lead to erosion of the hillsides, impacting adversely on local communities and infrastructure, including recreational open spaces, and the historic fabric of the city. Conversely, drought may affect the management and appearance of public open spaces, including parkland trees and grass.

Urban Renewal

The cityscape of Belfast continues to change; however, the 19th-century core of the city is valued and where possible, protected. A certain amount of 'healthy' regeneration is an important feature of a dynamic city; nevertheless this must respect the historic importance of its core.

Suburban Development

The population of Belfast declined dramatically from a peak of over 400,000 in the mid-20th century, to less than 300,000 today. Although the population is rising in numbers once again, there are continuing shifts between the city centre and surrounding suburbs and satellite towns, which dictate development pressures for housing, commercial and industrial premises.

Planning

Development planning in this area includes protection of key open spaces and rural wedges, aiming to retain the separation of Belfast and Lisburn, although some development pressure will always be present at the urban edges.

Parishes, Townlands and Placenames

The study area is located within the ancient Parish of Shankill (derived from the Irish *Seanchill*, meaning “old church”) in the barony of Belfast Upper & Lower, and previously comprised almost the entirety of modern-day Belfast (Fig. 19). The parish was a Medieval ecclesiastical unit of territory, later used by the Established Church of Ireland after the Reformation when it was also adopted as a civil administrative area (civil parish); however, over time some civil and ecclesiastical boundaries have changed.

Barony of Belfast Upper& Lower

A barony is an administrative area that has its origins in the Medieval period and was often part or whole of a pre-existing lordship. During the Plantation period in the early 17th century these administrative units became reconstituted as baronies, with each of the new counties comprising groups of baronies; County Antrim comprises of 15 baronies of which Belfast Upper& Lower has an area of c. 156.4 km², 38,658.9 acres and 60.4 square miles.

Shankill Civil Parish, County Antrim

The Shankill Civil Parish is within the Barony of Belfast Upper & Lower and comprises 32 townlands. Originating as an ecclesiastical unit (Placenamesni.org), the parish also came to be adopted as a civil administrative area; over time the limits of some areas have changed.

Shankill Townlands

The townland is the smallest administrative division throughout the island of Ireland that is still in use. Predating the arrival of the Anglo-Normans in the late 12th century, the size of a townland (Ballyboe, from the Irish *baile bó*, meaning “cow land”) was generally related to the quality of the land, areas of good land having more townland divisions than areas of poor land. There are over 60,000 townlands in Ireland and anything from around five to thirty can be grouped together to form a parish. These small divisions of land were later used as the building blocks for new estates during the Plantation in the early 17th century. The majority of them retained their Irish language names, but in phonetically anglicised formats.

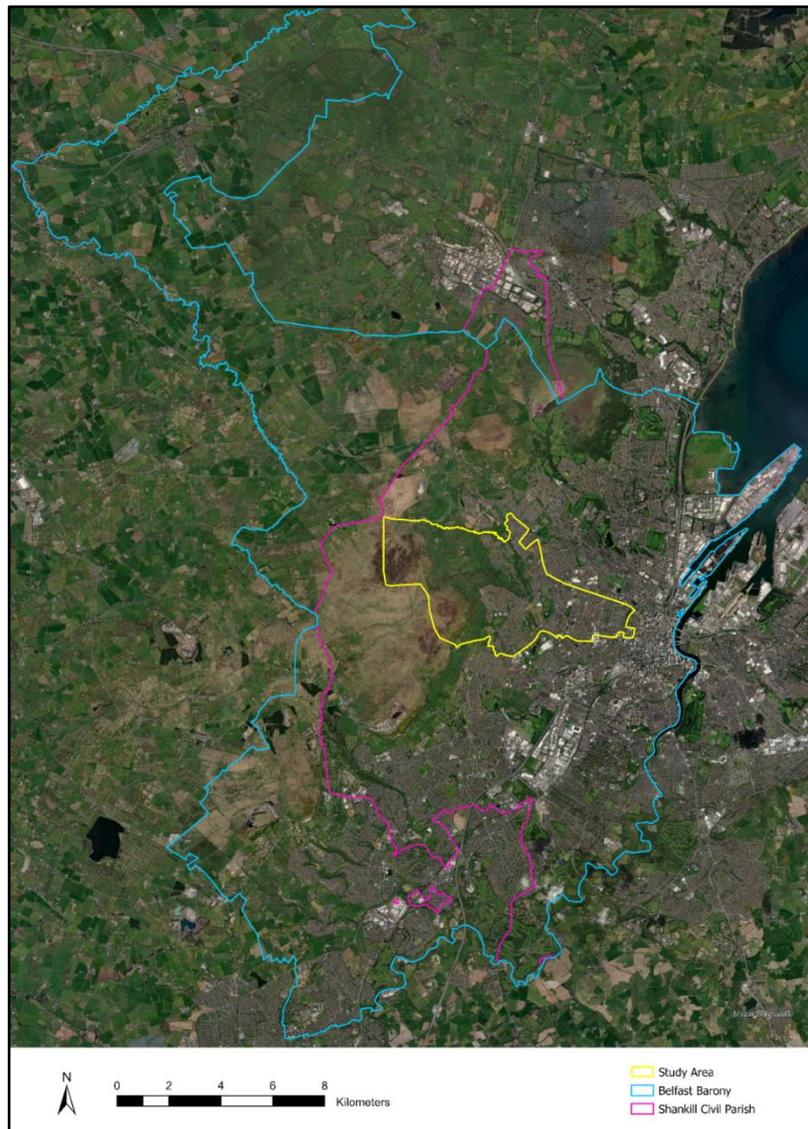


Figure 19. Orthophotographic view of the GSA (yellow), within the historic Barony of Belfast Upper & Lower (blue) and Shankill Civil Parish (pink). (Reproduced from Land and Property Services data with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown copyright and database rights MOU203).

The word 'townland' was created to translate the Irish term *baile fearainn* into the English language (*Baile*, a "farmstead or settlement", and *fearainn* "land or territory"). Belfast townlands remain the oldest surviving divisions in the city (belfasthills.org). There are 32 townlands contained in Shankill Civil Parish (townlands.ie).

Shankill Wards

The electoral wards of Belfast are subdivisions of the city used primarily for statistics and elections. Historically the Shankill Civil Parish comprised the greater part of present-day Belfast (Figs. 19-22), the majority of which is beyond the scope of this study. Previous social development and regeneration studies undertaken within the GSA have, to a certain extent, established zones of

analysis based on the layout of interface barriers within the district (Hogarth 2008, p.3; NISRA &DFC 2018/19, p.2). This study however, moves beyond previously established boundaries opening up the scale of the project and recognising the greater archaeological value of the landscape. The 2012 Belfast wards of Ballymurphy (N08000305), Ballygomartin (N08000303), Forth River (N08000327), Shankill (N08000348), and Woodvale (N08000360) have been selected as the focus for this archaeological audit, and form the basis for setting out the discussion of the built heritage in the following section.

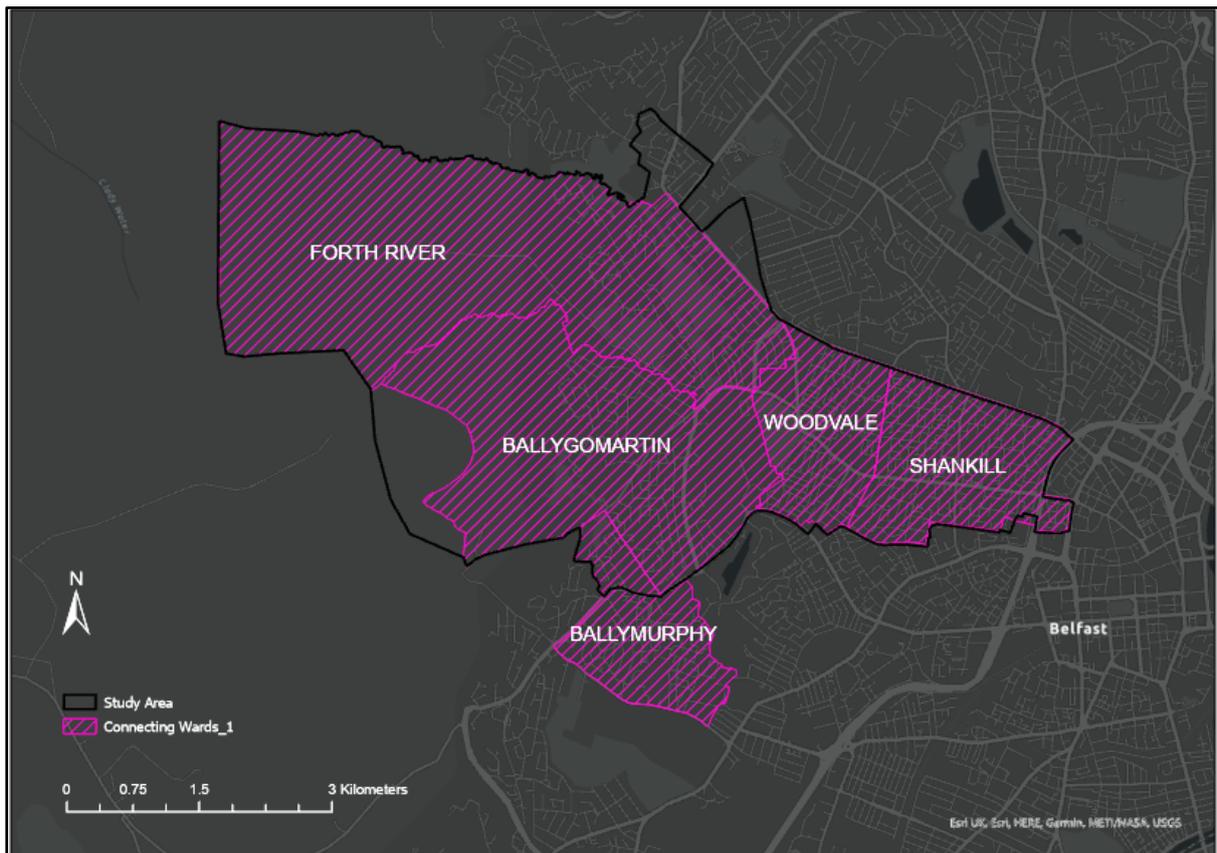


Figure 20. Wards within the study area. (Reproduced from Land and Property Services data with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown copyright and database rights MOU203).

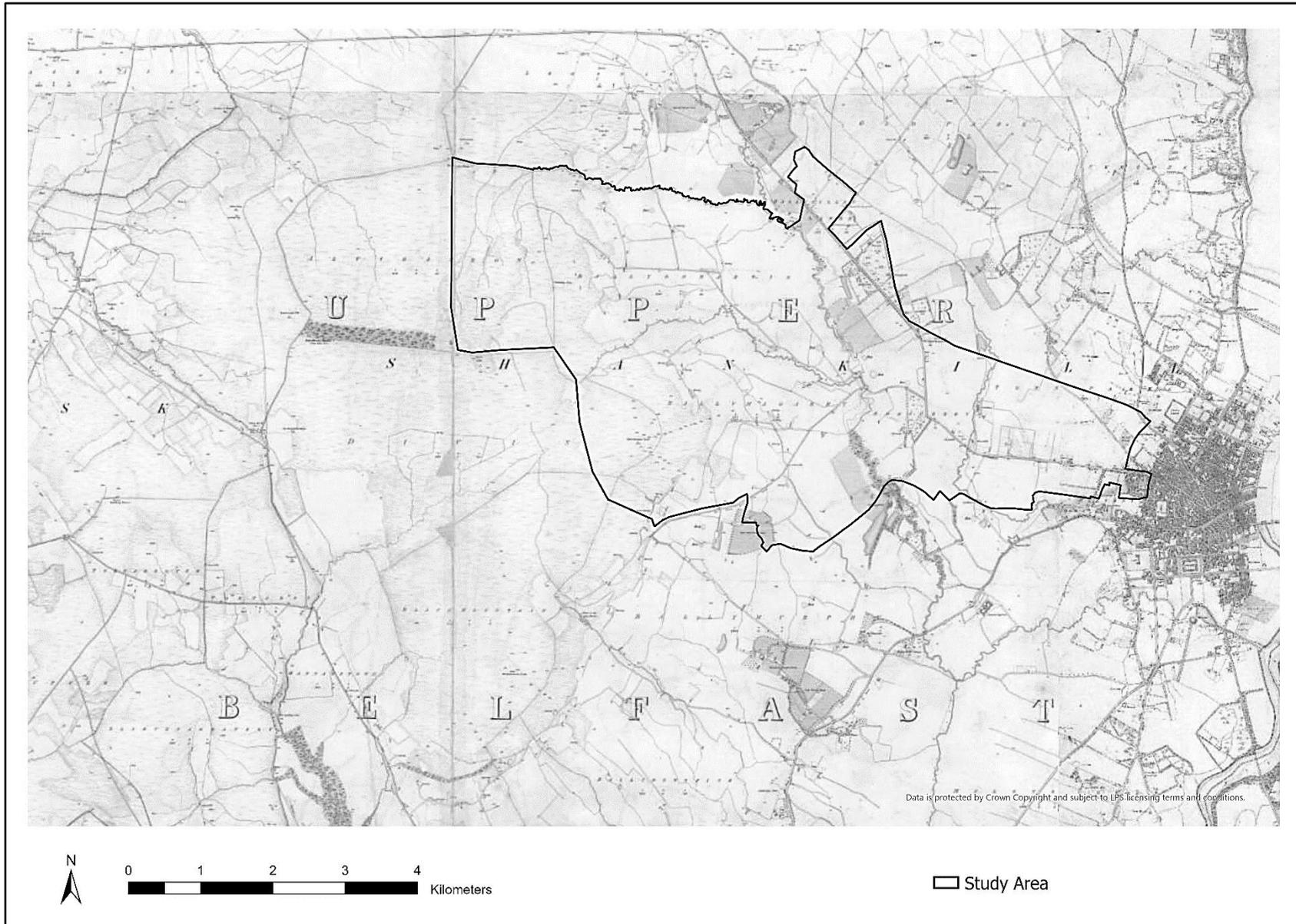


Figure 21. Ordnance Survey six-inch mapsheet showing the extent of the study area within the Barony of Belfast Upper & Lower and the historical Parish of Shankill. (Reproduced from Land and Property Services data with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown copyright and database rights MOU203).

Analysis and Characterisation of the Built Heritage

Introduction

Belfast has a long and rich heritage of settlement (Ó Baoill 2011; Fig 23). There is archaeological evidence for people living on the hills, well-drained gravel ridges and close to the rivers of Belfast since Mesolithic times, 10,000 years ago. All of this exciting archaeological evidence helps to shed light on the evolution and development of settlement in Belfast.

Every archaeological excavation in Belfast unearths more about the history and lives of the people who have gone before. Understanding the archaeology of Belfast helps us to appreciate not just our shared past but also to look forward with better perspectives on who we are. There is still much to find out about the development of Belfast, and archaeology is central to this discovery process. The archaeological record brings to life the predecessors of Belfast's current citizens where written records are not available, giving us access to the actual material culture and sites that those people used and occupied through millennia.

Literacy, and the written descriptions of people and places in Ireland, originated with the coming of Christianity to Ireland roughly 1,500 years ago, but our earliest detailed map of Belfast only dates to the 1685, less than 350 years ago. The oldest standing building in what is now the centre of Belfast, Clifton House, only dates to the 1770s. This means that for the vast majority of the time that people have been living in the Belfast region our only evidence for their lives comes from the discovery and study of the archaeological remains that they have left behind. And unlike written sources, which so often only describe the lives of the powerful and privileged, archaeological remains tell us about the lives of ordinary people and so provide us with a more balanced picture. Therefore, archaeology is crucial to our understanding of the story of Belfast.

The importance of the rivers of Belfast

Running through what is now the centre of modern Belfast are three main rivers – the River Farset and the River Blackstaff (also known as the Owenvarra), both of which run into the larger River Lagan at a point where it is tidal and estuarine. There are also many streams and tributaries running down to the main rivers from the Belfast Hills and these have greatly influenced how the settlement of Belfast developed, especially in recent centuries (O' Reilly 2010). The most important of these rivers for the GSA is the River Farset. The Farset (derived from the Irish *An Fhearsaid* or *Abhainnna Feirste*) which rises on the slopes of Squire's Hill, where two springs provide the first supply of water. Above Legoniel, it flowed past the Medieval parish church at Shankill, through Millfield and under High Street,

where it is culverted, and giving High Street its curving appearance. The River Farset enters the River Lagan to the east of the Albert Clock and High Street. The settlement in what is now Belfast city centre was founded at a sandy ford across the River Lagan and the smaller River Farset enters the Lagan close to this point and gets its name from the ford (McKay 1999, p.21; 2011).

All these physical features, especially the rivers, have influenced the development of settlement at Belfast. From the known archaeological sites and find spots, it is clear that in prehistoric times settlement around Belfast was predominantly in the upland parts of the surrounding hills and on the well-drained glacial Malone Ridge. There does not seem to have been an attempt to settle the area we understand as central Belfast until the Medieval period. Most of what is now the historic core of Belfast was built on alluvial estuarine clays (called Belfast sloop), deposited after the last glaciation. The centre of modern Belfast is low lying, less than 6m above sea level, and these slob lands have always been liable to flooding, which probably explains the apparent lack of nucleated settlement there until Medieval times.

The modern Shankill Road follows the route of an ancient road that once provided the main communication route from what is now County Down, across the Belfast hills and into what is now County Antrim. This routeway has always occupied an important position in the history and development of Belfast.

It is clear that the Belfast Hills were well populated in prehistoric times and that this continued to be the case during the Early Medieval period with some 20 ringforts once in existence, such as the example at the junction of the Ballygomartin and Forth rivers and another at the point where the Shankill Road joins Woodvale Road, while the antiquity of the GSA finds resonance in the placename Shankill (*Seanchill*, "Old Church"). Rapidly increasing industrialisation during the 19th century led to this area becoming the home for a large working class population, and one that was predominantly Protestant in religion. In recent decades a combination of industrial decline and unemployment has led to urban decline, exacerbated by the 'Troubles', and all of which has caused socio-economic decline within the GSA. The legacy of this has been the stigmatisation of the Shankill and its people, and the area has a poor public perception across wider society in Northern Ireland. The Shankill community, however, have a heritage resource that can be put to use for the health and wellbeing of its people, and the following section of the report provides an overview of the built heritage within the GSA.

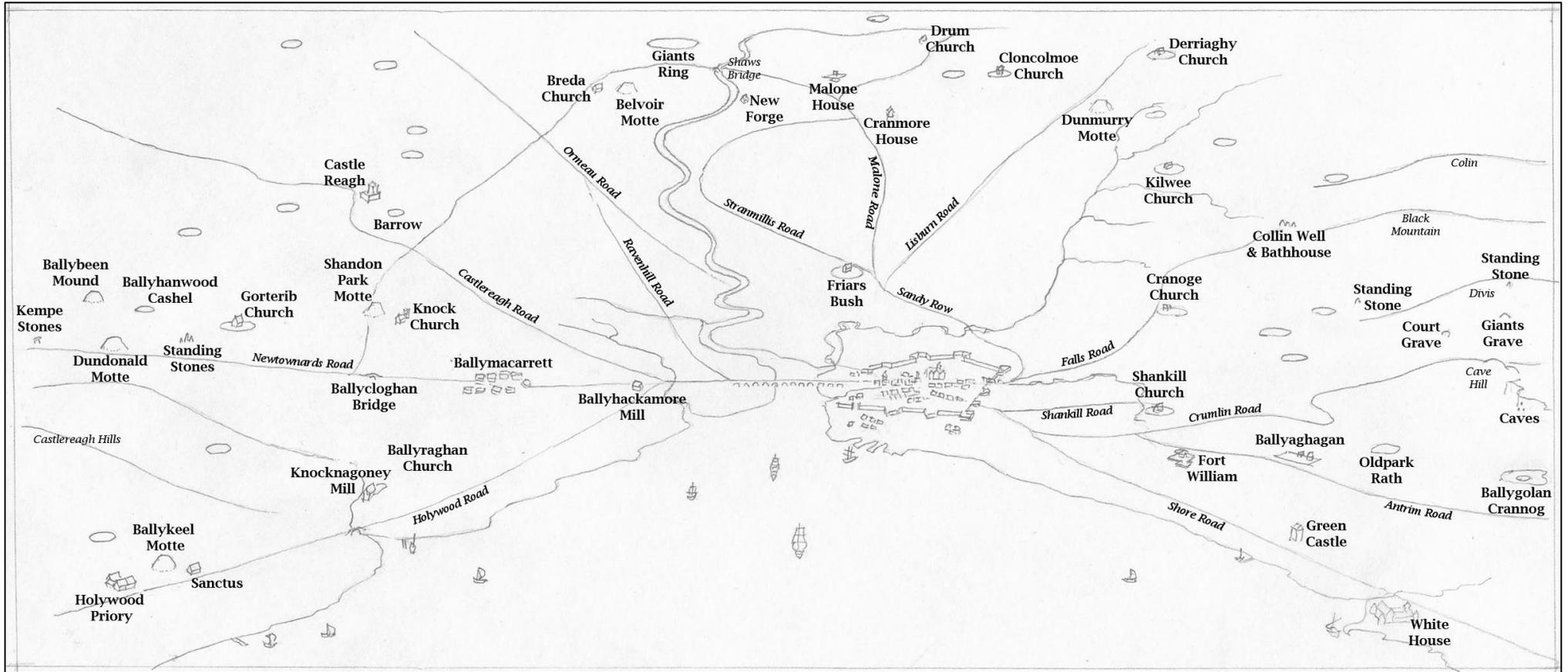


Figure 23. Sketch map by Philip Armstrong of some of the archaeological sites around Belfast (from Ó Baoill 2011, pp.198-199).

Prehistory

The Mesolithic

The earliest phase of human activity on the island of Ireland belongs to the Mesolithic period (*circa* 8000 BC to *circa* 4,000 BC) and is characterised by a lifestyle that was centred on fishing, hunting and the gathering of food from whatever sources were available. The Mesolithic (from the Greek for 'Middle Stone Age') population would not have been great in numbers, and would have comprised numerous extended family units moving across the countryside, staying close to the river network and living in semi-permanent huts. Our greatest source of information on the period and its people came through Peter Woodman's excavations in the early 1970s at Mount Sandel on the banks of the River Bann outside Coleraine (Woodman 1985; 2015). To date, evidence of Mesolithic activity has been found at several locations around Belfast including at the Ormeau Bridge, Botanic Gardens, Malone, Old Forge and at two sites close to the George Best International Airport (Ó Baoill 2011, pp.18-21; Ó Baoill 2012). To date no Mesolithic material has been discovered within the GSA.

The Neolithic

The Neolithic period (*circa* 4000 BC to *circa* 2500 BC) saw the introduction of a new farming population who lived in permanent settlements, grew cereal crops, kept livestock and produced pottery vessels. They also raised large stone (megalithic) monuments to their ancestors, many of which can still be seen around Belfast. The timber houses that people constructed could be substantial in size and they tended to settle on high quality and well-drained land. The Neolithic (from the Greek for 'New Stone Age') settlers used a variety of tools including flint arrowheads, javelins for hunting, and stone querns for the processing of cereals (Ó Baoill 2011, pp.22-31). There is some evidence of Neolithic occupation within the audit area including the discovery of Neolithic flint working and findspots at Ballymurphy (ANT060:070, ANT060:071), Black Mountain (ANT060:072), Divis (ANT060:038), the 'Giants Grave' megalithic tomb located at Altigarron (ANT060:017), and the prehistoric cairn recorded at Divis (ANT060:061). Excavations carried out in 2016 on Squire's Hill, close to the source of the River Farset, have uncovered the remains of a Neolithic structure that dates to the Early Neolithic, *circa* 4000 BC to *circa* 3500 BC (six thousand years ago) and currently represents the oldest structure found at Belfast (Ó Baoill 2018; Fig. 24).



Figure 24. The foundations of the Early Neolithic structure uncovered on the Squire's Hill excavation in 2016.

The Bronze Age

The Bronze Age period (*circa* 2500 BC to *circa* 500 BC) saw the introduction of metalworking, with the production of tools and weapons made of bronze. This period saw an increase in population and prosperity, leading to a more warlike society as people sought to protect their wealth. There have been no sites of this period recorded within the GSA but there is evidence of occupation in the wider north Belfast area and evidence of Bronze Age settlement can be seen on Divis Mountain in the form of circular hut sites and burial cairns. Virtually every hill at this time had cairns where important leaders or tribal chiefs were laid to rest. Furthermore, in the townland of Ballyutoag, a circular hut site was excavated in 1982. Radiocarbon dating returned dates to suggest people were living there around the Late Bronze Age, perhaps between 1050 BC and 750 BC. A Bronze Age gold dress fastener (ANT 056: 095) was discovered close to the summit of Cave Hill in 1993, and is now displayed in the Ulster Museum, while a Late Bronze Age field system and settlement site (ANT056:073) was discovered at Ballyutoag.

The Iron Age

The Iron Age (*circa* 500 BC to *circa* AD 500) saw the introduction of iron into Ireland and it became the main metal for tool making, due to its strength. It is probable that this involved the movement of new people into Ireland and that this was also the period when a new Celtic language was introduced from the European continent, which would become known as Irish. Woodland clearance increased at this

time, most likely due to the improvement in axe technology with the use of iron. There is no evidence of this period within the GSA but it is believed that McArt's Fort on Cavehill could have been an Iron Age inauguration site. McArt's Fort enjoys a prominent position overlooking Belfast Lough. There is also a prehistoric round cairn near the summit of Cavehill (ANT056:016).

Early Medieval

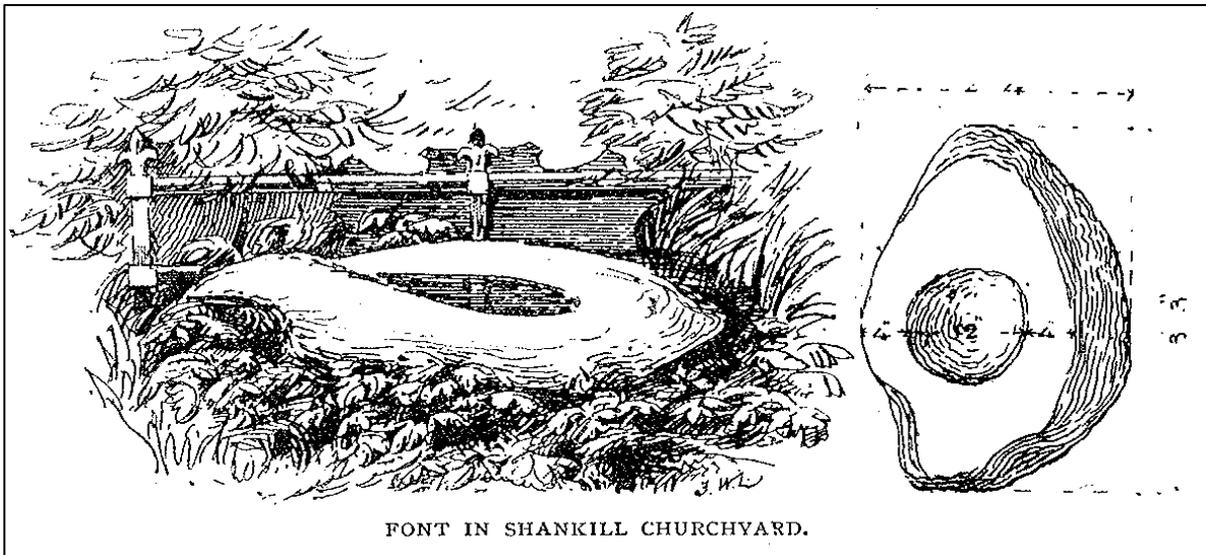
The Early Medieval period (*circa* AD 500 to AD 1177) is the most heavily represented period in terms of surviving archaeological sites in Ireland. It is also the period when literacy was introduced to Ireland via the Christian Church, so that we now have another strand of evidence along with archaeology that provides information about events, places and people at Belfast. This period experienced a significant increase in farming, partially due to the advancements in agricultural technology. The improved design of the plough opened up new types of land to cultivation as heavier soils could now be used. The most common site examples in Ireland are circular enclosures, known as raths, ringforts or cashels. Evidence from the 5th century AD of both secular and ecclesiastical life is apparent, clearly a time when the area flourished. The ringforts and monastic remains left from this time are an essential part of the landscape in the area today and recorded examples include those at Ballygomartin (ANT060:022 [Scheduled] and ANT060:027), Town Parks (ANT061:013), and Ballysillan Lower (ANT060:042). In 1876, a wooden horizontal mill, for grinding corn, is recorded as having been uncovered on the western side of Dover Street, close to the Shankill Road (Ó Baoill 2011, p.62). This mill was almost certainly powered by one of the rivers or streams flowing down from the Belfast Hills.

Shankill Church and Graveyard

The first recorded use of the name Shankill is in a document of around 1552 that mentions 'the rectory or church of Shenkyll' (Morton 1957), while a document of 1604 describes the church at Shankill as 'ruinous'. It is highly probable, however, that the church (ANT 060:040) had its origins at a much earlier date, and the fact that the name Shankill means 'old church' (*seanchill* in Irish) would suggest that its origins pre-date the later establishment of the Capella de Vado (the Chapel of the Ford, now St. George's Church on High Street) as the parish church of Belfast in the Medieval period, after the 1306 Papal Taxation records. A bullaun stone (a deep hemispherical cup-shaped hollow in a rock, perhaps used as a holy water font) was recovered from the graveyard in 1855 and is now located outside the entrance to St Matthew's Church on the Shankill Road. In addition, three crozier mounts known from Shankill Church suggest that the church dates to the Early Medieval period (Figs 25-27; Ó Baoill 2011, pp.63-65; Macdonald 2012).



Figure 25. The bullaun stone from Shankill Graveyard, now located in the grounds of nearby St. Matthew's Church. From Ó Baoill 2011, p.63.



FONT IN SHANKILL CHURCHYARD.

Figure 26. A sketch of the bullaun stone (described as a 'font') sitting in Shankill Graveyard. From Rev. Scott's 1894-95 article, 'The Parish of Shankill', published in the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*.



Figure 27. The decorative crozier mounts dating to the eighth or ninth centuries AD found in Shankill Graveyard and currently in the National Museum of Ireland, Dublin. From Macdonald 2012, p. 116.

Late Medieval

The Late Medieval Period (AD 1177 to AD 1603) saw a period of great change at Belfast, initiated by the arrival of the Anglo-Normans in AD 1177. The first settlement in what is now Belfast city centre was established by them, probably to protect the important crossing point of the River Lagan, near the modern Queen's Bridge. There are references to a castle at Belfast in 1262, to several churches in 1306 and that Belfast was a borough town and the site of a manor with a watermill in 1333 (Ó Baoill 2011, pp.66-95; Macdonald 2008a and 2012). Although none of the principal buildings of Medieval Belfast have so far been discovered during excavations in the city, Medieval artefacts, skeletons and archaeological features have been uncovered (Fig 28). There are no sites of this period within the audit area.

A Papal taxation document from 1306 mentions the Ecclesia Alba or White Church [Shankill] along with the Capella de Vado or the Chapel of the Ford, as well as several other Medieval churches at

Belfast. The other churches at Belfast were dependent churches to the principal one at Shankill. As with the church from the Early Christian period, there is no above-ground remains of this Medieval church surviving but both are almost certainly located in Shankill Graveyard, now known as the Shankill Rest Garden. An Edward I penny, produced in 1280, was found during works being carried out at the graveyard in 1959. It is uncertain when or why the church at Shankill became less important than the Chapel of the Ford. Perhaps it is the fact that it was a little distance out from the centre of Belfast. The Bruce Wars and subsequent anarchy after 1315 were highly disruptive to Anglo-Norman power. The last Earl of Ulster was assassinated in 1333 and the subsequent rise in influence of the Clandeboye O'Neills may have shifted attention to other areas.



Figure 28. Medieval pottery found during excavations at the Woolworth's and Burton Building in Belfast city centre in 2003 (Macdonald 2008b).

In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, following the decline of the Anglo-Norman earldom in Ulster and the resurgence of Gaelic Irish power in Ireland, Belfast came under the control of the Clandeboye O'Neills. The town stood strategically between their lands of Upper Clandeboye (in County Down) and Lower Clandeboye (in County Antrim). The O'Neills had two tower house castles at Belfast- one in what is now the Corn Market in Belfast city centre, and the other at Castlereagh. Although no above ground remains of either survive there are portrayals of both on 16th century maps and references to the castles in both Irish and English written sources. Artefacts from this second settlement at Belfast have also been recovered from excavations and the stone Inauguration Chair of the Clandeboye O'Neill lords still survives and is on display in the Ulster Museum.

Early Modern Period

The Early Modern Period is represented in the audit area with the 17th century development of Belfast at the south-eastern part of the audit area when the successful English general, Sir Arthur Chichester, was granted Belfast at the end of the Nine Years' War (AD 1594-1603). Much of what we would recognise as the modern layout of Belfast city centre was set out in this period and the first map of

the town drawn up by Thomas Phillips, dating to 1685, reflects this (Fig 29). The Phillips' maps show the town defences, Chichester's Castle and the Market House, where the town corporation met upstairs. The town is shown laid out around the River Farset, flowing at right angles to the River Lagan, and with a bend that caused the right-angle alignment of North Street and Hercules Street (modern Royal Avenue) forming a triangle.

The houses in the centre are shown as two to three stories high, with slate or tile roofs, in terraces with long rear gardens. Those shown on the roads leading out from the centre were probably thatched cabins. On the right of the map a probable mill pool is illustrated, roughly in the area of where modern Millfield is now located, showing the continued exploitation of rivers running down from the Belfast hills to power mills from the Early Christian through the Medieval periods and into the seventeenth century. This exploitation of the Belfast rivers reached its industrial zenith in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Significant archaeological excavations have taken place in Belfast city centre since the 1980s, which have uncovered the remains of seventeenth and eighteenth century houses, docks and portions of the mid-seventeenth century defensive town ditch (Ó Baoill 2008b; 2011, 96-135; 2012).

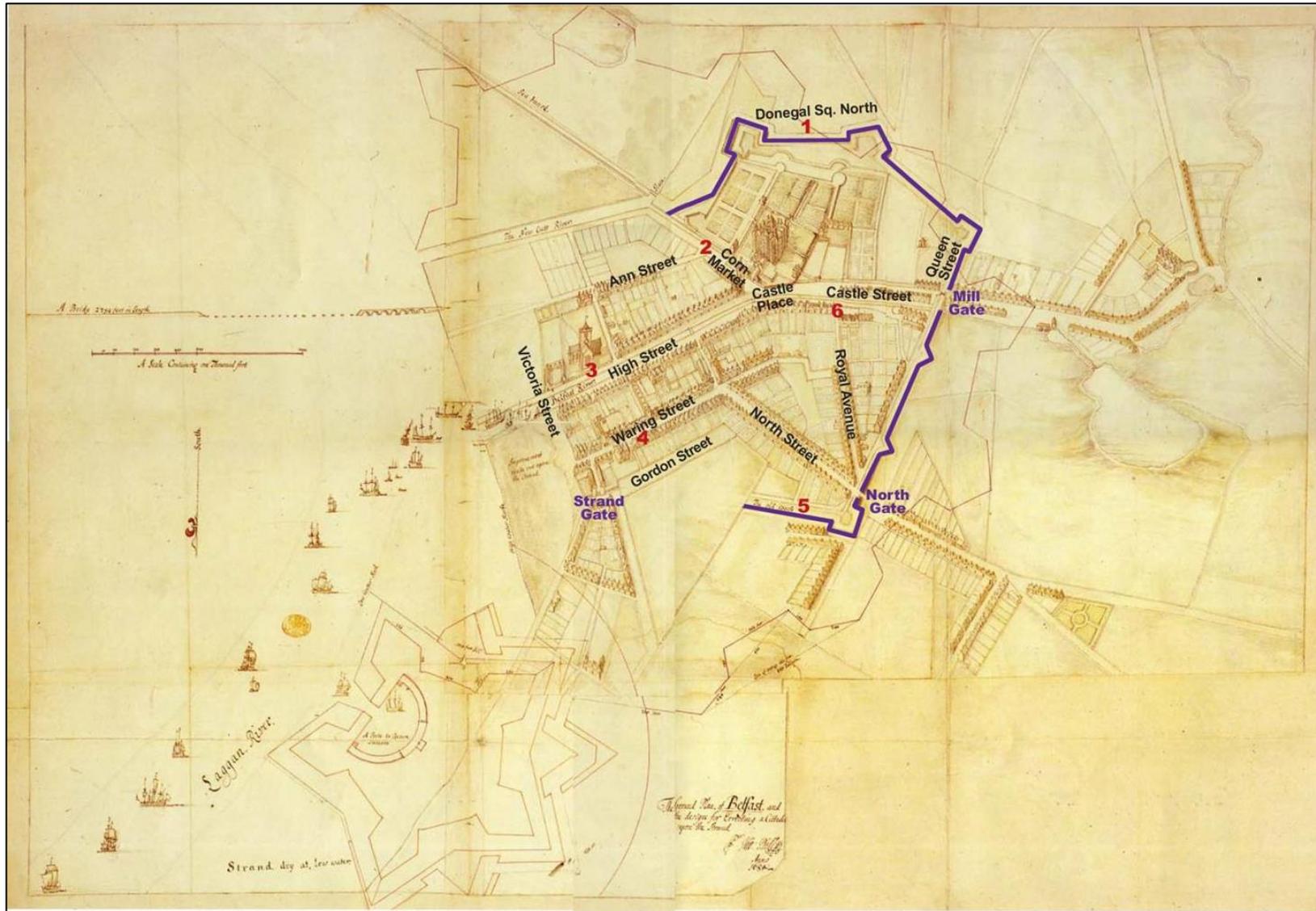


Figure 29. One of Thomas Phillip' 1685 maps of Belfast (Phillips 1; British Library) with modern annotations for use as an archaeological tour map of Belfast city centre by Ruairí Ó Baoill. The modern street names of the city have been overlaid on the map and the line of the mid-seventeenth century town defences are outlined in purple.

There are no above ground remains of either the Early Christian or Medieval church visible today at Shankill Graveyard. However, within the well-maintained modern garden are a large number of very interesting gravestones, mostly of eighteenth-century date, set into the surrounding walls. The earliest of these gravestones dates to 1685, which is the same date as the first ever map of Belfast (Fig. 30; Ó Baoill 2011, pp.64-65).

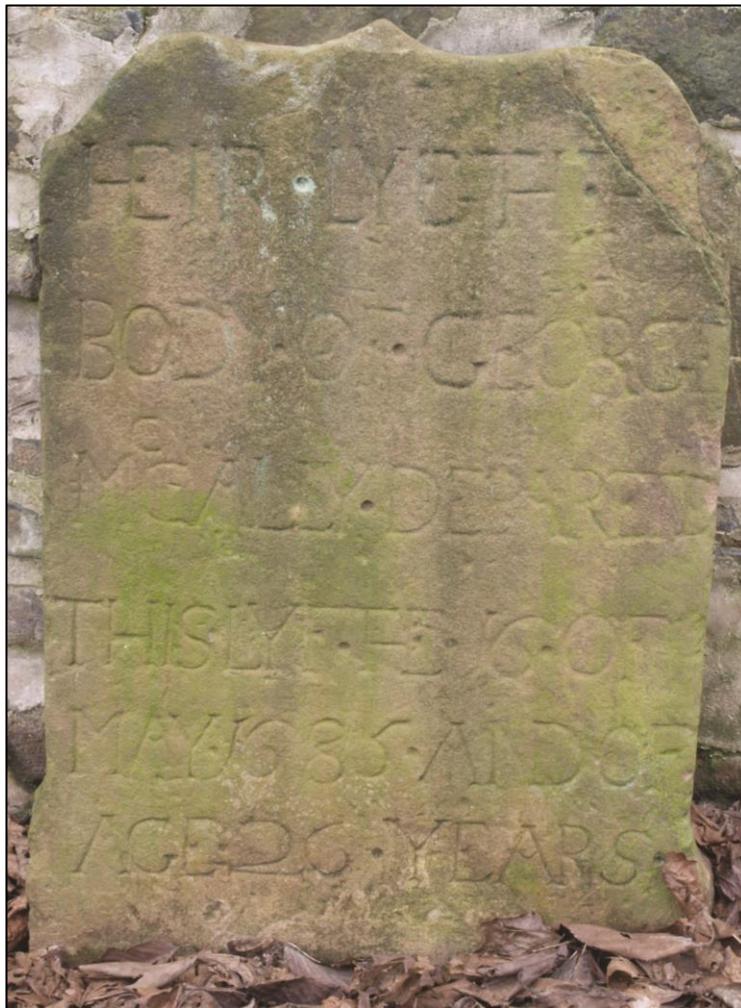


Figure 30. Gravestone dated 1685 from Shankill Graveyard (from Ó Baoill 2011, p.65).

In the first half of the 19th century, Shankill was still rural, but with the development of shipyards, ropeworks, engineering works, limeworks and linen manufacture in the area, workers flooded in. The area became an industrial heartland with terrace housing built to accommodate the workers.

A case of body-snatching from Friar's Bush Graveyard was reported in January 1810 and it was felt necessary to build a watchman's guard-house at Shankill Graveyard for a man, or a family, to guard against grave robbers who dug up recent burials to sell for dissection (Fig 31). This was the period of

Burke and Hare, both of whom were from Ulster, and it was only with the passing of the Anatomy Act of 1832, legalising the conduct of schools of anatomy and surgery, that body stealing ceased to be the main source of anatomical specimens for the medical profession in Ireland.



Figure 31. The early nineteenth-century watch-house in Shankill Graveyard (from Ó Baoill 2011, p.64).

Industrial

The ability to harness the power of the rivers flowing down from the Belfast Hills signalled the start of the industrial development of Belfast (Ó Baoill 2011, pp.136-165). Mills were built along the Colin, Ballymurphy, Forth and Milewater rivers. These mills changed in use between processing of corn, flax or cotton, depending on the export market at the time (<https://belfasthills.org/>). There are 60 industrial sites within the audit area, reflecting the expansion into this area during the industrial revolution. The majority of the sites are related to manufacturing, including linen mills, corn mills, saw mills and brick works. Two of the industrial heritage sites have been scheduled:

Although outside the GSA boundary, a brick chimney stack (IHR 10336) is located along the north-west boundary of the Cash & Carry property off the Hillview Road, which connects with the Crumlin and Old Park Roads. An octagonal red brick chimney that was part of the weaving factory known as the Prospect Flax Mill (IHR 10330:002) from early to mid-twentieth century is located off Ardoyne Avenue and Flax Street.

Brickworks: Brick buildings flourished in the urban areas of Ireland although there are few of the classic Georgian terraces left in Belfast. Bricks were made in local brickyards and often the names, such as

McGladery, Laganvale or Annadale, were stamped into the clay. Most sites developed with some form of permanent kiln; the most basic of these are the up-draught kilns. The evidence of widespread brickmaking in Ireland is clear from several sources, including early maps. The brick companies still in business in the Belfast area in the late 1950s were McGladerys with four plants, Haypark that was owned by the Belfast builders H. & J. Martin, Murphys owned by F.E. McKee, Laganvale, and Parkview. Brick plants outside Belfast included Dungannon Brick Company, Coalisland Erick, Tyrone Brickworks, Carrickfergus Brick Company owned by Henry Lavery Builders, Killough Brick which was owned by McGladerys, Maze Brick Company at Lisburn, Irvinestown Brick, Mid Ulster Brickworks, Aghadowey Brick, and one at Lisahally in Derry also owned by Henry Lavery.

Foundries: Among the earliest foundries in Belfast was the MacAdam Brothers' Soho Foundries, which was located at Townsend Street from around 1825. The MacAdams helped design and build wet spinning machinery for the York Street Flax Company when it was rebuilt after a fire in 1828. As well as textile machinery, they made steam engines and inward flow water turbines designed by James Thompson, Professor of Engineering at Queen's College (now Queen's University). Although the firm exported some steam engines to Egypt, they were unable to break into any export market permanently, and the firm closed on the death of its founders.

The Falls Foundry was one of the main foundries in Belfast. It was set up in 1845 by a Scot, James Combe, to supply equipment for the railways, which were expanding at the time. By the 1850s the firm had moved into the textile machinery business and was making carding machinery for long staple flax fibres. The name of the firm was later changed to Combe, Barbour and Combe, and in 1900 became a part of Fairbairn Lawson Combe Barbour Ltd. For a period from about 1880 to the end of the First World War, the Falls Foundry also made large steam engines as part of their service to mill owners. Although they occasionally tried to diversify by making specialist machinery for other trades, the firm was best known as a major manufacturer of spinning and twisting frames until 1955, when the parent company ceased business in Belfast.

The Clonard Foundry was opened by George Horner in 1859. Having served his apprenticeship in Leeds with Samuel Lawson and Sons, he worked for James Combe and Company, before starting his own business. Specialising in hackling machines for flax and hemp, Horner developed the 'Duplex' machine that took up less room than two single machines, yet hackled both ends of a bundle. James Mackie and Sons took over the firm in 1905.

Mills: A complex system of dams and mill races were created to sustain flow and power, many still present in the landscape today, e.g. the Half Moon Lake and Ligoniel Dams. The development of mill villages at locations such as Ligoniel and Ballymurphy signalled the start of a huge expansion, with large numbers of people moving in from the countryside to work in the new mills. Advancements in technology hastened the construction of mills further downstream along the Shankill, Crumlin and Falls Roads. As part of the industrial expansion, the fast flowing upper sections of the Forth River and the River Farset were particularly important in the development of the earlier 18th century mills. As technology advanced and the use of dams and reservoirs prevailed, more mills were built along the lower stretches. By the late 1800s, the entirety of the slopes below the Belfast hills had become a complex network of mill races, reservoirs, dams and sluice gates all powering the mills. Many people from greater Belfast are thought to have a connection to mills in their ancestry.

Jennymount Flax spinning mill (IHR10014:000:00), located off York Street, incorporates Jennymount Mill (HB26/47/004 A) and Lanyon Building (HB26/47/004 B). This is a significant industrial heritage site remaining in north Belfast, representing the textile industry and growth of Belfast during the early 19th century. Part of this site (HB26/47/004A) is also included on the BHARNI register, highlighting its vulnerability and lack of a secure future. Early weaving sheds were built around Durham Street and Albert Street. Other mills, such as Conway and Clonard Mills on the Falls Road, were built further out. At Oldpark, a linen mill was built around 1800 but later converted to cotton printing, and then back to linen as trade fluctuated. Weaving was also undertaken by the Blackstaff Flax Spinning and Weaving Company and the Falls Flax Spinning Company.

Thomas Mulholland built a large cotton spinning mill on Winetavern Street in 1816. By 1850, the Herdman family also had a linen spinning mill, which drew water from a dam at Marquess Street. They were unable to expand it economically in the 1850s and decided to relocate their business to Sion Mills, where there was a more reliable source of water and room to expand.

James Scrimgeour had a business in Albert Street that made spinning frames. When he got into financial difficulties in 1858, the firm was taken over by his manager, James Mackie. He steadily built up the business manufacturing flax cutters, bundling presses, and twisting frames. Wet spinning frames were added later, and by the 1890s, a substantial export business had been created which led to the move to much larger premises at the Springfield Road.

During both world wars Mackie's made large quantities of armaments ranging from shell cases to aircraft wings. Between the wars the firm developed jute preparing and spinning machinery, and became the leading manufacturer of sisal, and hard-fibre spinning machinery. After the Second World War, they also added machinery for spinning synthetic fibres to their range, and extra sites further up the Springfield Road were put into use.

The Reynolds brothers set up business at McClenaghan's Court, off Mill Street, around 1850, and turned from general engineering to the manufacture of spinning machinery around 1865. They moved to Grosvenor Street in two adjacent but distinct premises: James Reynolds in the Linfield Foundry and Peter Reynolds in the Northern Foundry. The latter went out of business around 1875, but James Reynolds and Company continued until 1929. Although they specialised in equipment for thread twine and ropes, they also made a comprehensive range of flax preparing and spinning machinery.

JP Hamilton and Company were in business in Percy Street as specialist brass founders, and remained as one of the last in the trade which had been carried out by many small firms over the years.

Distilleries: Dunville's Distillery was built on the Grosvenor Road in the 1850s and became one of the oldest in Belfast as the competition closed and newer firms such as the United Distillers came on to the scene. During the First World War much of the distilling activity changed from potable spirits to industrial alcohol for armaments production. Dunvilles themselves became bankrupt in the 1930s.

Contemporary Industry in West Belfast: Andrews' Milling feed mill at Northern Road and Percy Street is one of the last manufacturing businesses in the heart of what is now a commercial area in the city, occupied by offices and a large shopping complex. The Ulster Brewery moved from city centre premises to the Glen Road in the 1950s. Maguire and Patterson operated a match works on the Donegall Road up until the 1980s, when the premises were redeveloped as a supermarket.

<https://www.culturenorthernireland.org/features/heritage/industrial-heritage-west-belfast>

[Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest](#)

The Register of Parks, Gardens and Demesnes of Special Historic Interest was established to identify sites considered to be of exceptional importance within Northern Ireland. At present there are over 700 historic parks, gardens and demesnes identified in Northern Ireland; within the GSA there are three registered Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest:

AN182: GLENBANK PARK: This Park is in the grounds of a former house called Woodville. The Belfast Corporation acquired the land in 1887 after successfully advertising for land for a park in the north-west of the city, which was subject to urban expansion at the end of the 19th century. Gates, piers and railings were erected in 1887 and are now listed (HB 26/38/2). The park of around 10 hectares was laid out and opened in 1888. A pond, Porter's Lodge, shelter and bandstand were subsequently added. Photographs from the Welch collection show some of the features in 1922. There are sports facilities, bedding, mature trees and lawns though the pond has gone.

AN35/28: GLENCAIRN PARK AND FERNHILL: These former garden sites are now incorporated into parks administered by the City of Belfast Parks Department. The two adjoining estates were owned by related families. Fernhill was a mid-19th century gentleman's residence and a lime avenue and some trees remain from the former gardens. There is a photograph of an extensive rock garden in Young's 1909 book *Belfast and the Province of Ulster*. The house at Glencairn also dates from the mid-19th century, where there is an oak avenue and some exotic trees remaining. Although the grounds are mostly under grass it is possible to identify some remains of an Early Christian ringfort located within the park (SMR: ANT 60:27).

AN183: WOODVALE PARK: This park is in the grounds of a former house called Woodville. The land was acquired by Belfast Corporation in 1887 after successfully advertising for land for a park in the north-west of the city, which was subject to urban expansion at the end of the 19th century. Gates, piers and railings were erected in 1887 (listed HB 26/38/2) possibly to a design by J.C. Bretland, an architect active in the 19th century who in 1887, designed Belfast's Alexandra Park. (<https://www.parksandgardens.org/places/woodvale-park-belfast>).

Defence Heritage

Northern Ireland's defence heritage represents a significant period in our history and there are many 20th century defensive structures. These include training trenches, gun and searchlight emplacements, pillboxes, and airfields. The majority, however, are derelict or demolished, although some have been reused or altered. There are several defence sites recognised within the GSA primarily reflecting the Second World War defence of Belfast. The HED's Defence Heritage survey is currently ongoing, as such newly identified sites within the city may be forthcoming.

Appendices:

1. Listed buildings in the GSA
2. BHARNI sites in the GSA
3. Sites and monuments in the GSA
4. Scheduled monuments in the GSA
5. Industrial heritage sites in the GSA
6. Historic parks, gardens and demesnes in the GSA
7. Defence heritage in the GSA
8. Unlisted historic buildings in the GSA

Appendices

APPENDIX 1: LISTED BUILDINGS IN THE GSA

| REFERENCE | ADDRESS | Extent | GRADE | DATE CONSTRUCTED | 2ND SURVEY | BHARNI | TOWNLAND |
|----------------------|--|--------|-------|------------------|------------|--------|--------------------|
| HB26/50/169 B | Old School House 32 Townsend Street Belfast | Hall | B1 | 1860 - 1879 | Y | N | Belfast Town Parks |
| HB26/34/001 | Nelson Memorial Presbyterian Church Annsboro Street Belfast County Antrim BT13 2PH | Church | B1 | 1880 - 1899 | Y | N | Town Parks |
| HB26/50/091 C | 88 Clifton Street Former Carlisle Memorial Methodist Church Belfast Co Antrim BT13 1AB | Church | B1 | 1880 - 1899 | Y | N | Town Parks |
| HB26/35/006 | The Court House Crumlin Road Belfast BT14 6AL | | B+ | 1840 - 1859 | Y | Y | None |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|--|----|-------------|---|---|----------------------|
| HB26/35/008 | St Michael's Church of Ireland Craven Street Belfast Co Antrim BT13 1JJ | Church, hall, boundary wall & railings | B2 | 1880 - 1899 | Y | N | Town Parks |
| HB26/35/009 | Malvern Primary School Forster Street Belfast County Antrim BT13 1HW | School | B1 | 1920 - 1939 | Y | N | Town Parks |
| HB26/36/002 A | St Mary's Church of Ireland 236 Crumlin Rd Belfast, Co Antrim, BT14 7GL | Church, boundary walls & railings | B2 | 1860 - 1879 | Y | N | Town Parks |
| HB26/36/006 | Glenwood Primary School 4-22 Upper Riga St Belfast Co Antrim BT13 3GW | School, walling & railings | B1 | 1920 - 1939 | Y | N | Town Parks |
| HB26/36/007 | Edenbrooke Primary School 230 Tennent Street Belfast Co Antrim BT13 3GG | School, walling & railings | B2 | 1920 - 1939 | Y | N | Town Parks |
| HB26/37/007 | 35 Woodvale Road Belfast Co Antrim BT13 3BN | House | B2 | 1860 - 1879 | Y | N | Edenderry |
| HB26/39/001 | Rhubarb Cottage 36 Ballysillan Road Belfast | Lodge and walling. | B2 | 1860 - 1879 | Y | N | Ballysillan Lower |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|----|-------------|---|---|------------|
| HB26/50/089 | Orange Hall Clifton Street Belfast County Antrim BT13 1AB | Hall & railings | B+ | 1880 - 1899 | Y | N | Town Parks |
| HB26/50/091 B | Indian Community Centre Former Carlisle Memorial Methodist Church Hall 86 Clifton Street Belfast Co Antrim BT13 1AB | Hall & railings | B1 | 1880 - 1899 | Y | N | Town Parks |
| HB26/36/002 B | St Mary's Church of Ireland School 236-238 Crumlin Road Belfast Co Antrim BT14 7GL | School, boundary walls, gates & railings | B2 | 1880 - 1899 | Y | N | Town Parks |
| HB26/36/003 | North Belfast Working Men's Club 32 Danube Street Belfast Co Antrim BT13 1RT | Recreational club | B1 | 1880 - 1899 | Y | N | Town Parks |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|----|-------------|---|-----------|-----------|
| HB26/36/005 | Shankill Baptist Church Tennent Street Belfast Co Antrim BT14 7GL | Church, boundary wall, railings & gates | B2 | 1900 - 1919 | Y | N | Edenderry |
| HB26/37/002 A | Holy Cross Church 432 Crumlin Road Belfast BT14 7GE | Church, statues, walling, piers, gates and railings. | B+ | 1900 - 1919 | Y | N | Edenderry |
| HB26/37/002 B | Holy Cross Monastery 432 Crumlin Road Belfast BT14 7GE | Monastery, walling, gates, piers and railings. | B1 | 1860 - 1879 | Y | N | Edenderry |
| HB26/37/002 C | Holy Cross Boys School 432 Crumlin Road Crumlin Road Belfast BT13 3BX | School, perimeter walls and railings | B1 | 1900 - 1919 | Y | 26/37/002 | Edenderry |
| HB26/37/005 | Shankill Graveyard Gateway, Boundary Wall and Railings, Shankill Road, Belfast County Antrim | Gateway, Boundary wall, Statue and brick niche, watch-house and railings | B1 | 1840 - 1859 | Y | N | Edenderry |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|--|----|-------------|---|-----------|--------------------|
| HB26/37/006 | St. Matthew's Church of Ireland Shankill Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT13 3LA | Church and railings | A | 1860 - 1879 | Y | N | Edenderry |
| HB26/39/003 | Ligoniel Branch Library 53-55 Ligoniel Road Belfast Co. Antrim BT14 8BW | Former public baths, wall and railings | B2 | 1900 - 1919 | Y | 26/39/002 | Ballysillian Lower |
| HB26/50/091 A | Carlisle Memorial Methodist Church Carlisle Circus Belfast Co Antrim BT13 1AB | Church & railings | B+ | 1860 - 1879 | Y | N | Town Parks |
| HB26/38/004 A | Fernhill House (Former People's Museum) Glencairn Park Glencairn Road Belfast BT13 3PT | House | B2 | 1860 - 1879 | Y | 26/38/001 | Ballygomartin |
| HB26/38/004 B | Fernhill House Outbuildings Glencairn Park Glencairn Road Belfast BT13 3PT | Outbuildings | B2 | 1880 - 1899 | Y | N | Ballygomartin |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---------|----------------|-------------|---|-----------|------------|
| HB26/34/001 | Nelson Memorial Presbyterian Church Annsboro Street Belfast County Antrim BT13 2PH | Church | B1 | 1880 - 1899 | Y | 26/34/002 | Town Parks |
| HB26/34/002 | Carnegie Library 298-300 Shankill Road Belfast County Antrim BT13 2BN | Library | B1 | 1920 - 1939 | Y | N | Town Parks |
| HB26/34/004 A | West Belfast Orange Hall 342-344 Shankill Road Belfast County Antrim BT13 3AB | Hall | B2 | 1880 - 1899 | Y | N | Town Parks |
| HB26/34/004 B | Caretaker's House West Belfast Orange Hall 7 Brookmount Street Belfast Co Antrim BT13 1AP | Office | B2 | 1880 - 1899 | Y | N | Town Parks |
| HB26/35/003 | Tudor Lodge Nursery School, Tudor Place Crumlin Road | | Record Only | | Y | N | Town Parks |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|--------------|-------------|-------------|---|---|------------|
| HB26/35/004 | Albert Hall (aka Shankill Mission Hall) 110-120 Shankill Road Belfast Co Antrim BT13 | Hall & shops | B2 | 1880 - 1899 | Y | N | Town Parks |
| HB26/35/009 | Malvern Primary School Forster Street Belfast County Antrim BT13 1HW | School | B1 | 1920 - 1939 | Y | N | Town Parks |
| HB26/36/001 A | 276 Tennent Street Edenderry Gardens Belfast Co Antrim BT13 3GG | Not listed | Record Only | 1900 - 1919 | Y | N | Town Parks |
| HB26/36/001 B | 278 Tennent Street Edenderry Gardens Belfast Co Antrim BT13 3GG | Not listed | Record Only | 1900 - 1919 | Y | N | Town Parks |
| HB26/36/001 C | 280 Tennent Street Edenderry Gardens Belfast Co Antrim BT13 3GG | Not listed | Record Only | 1900 - 1919 | Y | N | Town Parks |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|------------|----------------|-------------|---|---|------------|
| HB26/36/001 D | 282 Tennent Street Edenderry Gardens Belfast Co Antrim BT13 3GG | Not listed | Record Only | 1900 - 1919 | Y | N | Town Parks |
| HB26/36/001 E | 284 Tennent Street Edenderry Gardens Belfast Co Antrim BT13 3GG | Not listed | Record Only | 1900 - 1919 | Y | N | Town Parks |
| HB26/36/001 F | 286 Tennent Street Belfast Co Antrim BT13 3GG | Not listed | Record Only | 1900 - 1919 | Y | N | Town Parks |
| HB26/36/001 G | 288 Tennent Street Belfast Co Antrim BT13 3GG | Not listed | Record Only | 1900 - 1919 | Y | N | Town Parks |
| HB26/36/001 H | 290 Tennent Street Belfast Co Antrim BT13 3GG | Not listed | Record Only | 1900 - 1919 | Y | N | Town Parks |
| HB26/36/001 I | 292 Tennent Street Belfast Co Antrim BT13 3GG | Not listed | Record Only | 1900 - 1919 | Y | N | Town Parks |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|---|----------------|-------------|---|---|----------------------|
| HB26/36/001 J | 294 Tennent Street Belfast Co Antrim BT13 3GG | Not listed | Record Only | 1900 - 1919 | Y | N | Town Parks |
| HB26/50/091 C | 88 Clifton Street Former Carlisle Memorial Methodist Church Belfast Co Antrim BT13 1AB | Link Building (Cloisters) & railings | B1 | 1880 - 1899 | Y | N | Town Parks |
| HB26/39/002 | Ballysillan Presbyterian Church Belfast Co. Antrim | Church, former school, gates, piers, walling and railings. | B2 | 1880 - 1899 | Y | N | Ballysillan Lower |
| HB26/38/001 | Woodvale Presbyterian Church Woodvale Road, Belfast, Co. Antrim. BT13 3BU | Church, gates and railings. | B1 | 1880 - 1899 | Y | N | Edenderry |
| HB26/38/002 B | Bandstand Woodvale Park Belfast Co. Antrim BT13 3BN | Bandstand | B2 | 1920 - 1939 | Y | N | Edenderry |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|---------------------------------|----|-------------|---|---|---------------|
| HB26/38/002 A | Woodvale Park, Gate Piers, Gates and Railings, Woodvale Road, Belfast | Gates, Gate Screen and Railings | B2 | 1880 - 1899 | Y | N | Edenderry |
| HB26/38/009 | Parliamentary Boundary Post Glencairn Road Belfast Co. Antrim | Boundary Post | B2 | 1900 - 1919 | Y | N | Ballygomartin |

APPENDIX 2: BUILT HERITAGE AT RISK SITES IN GSA

| BHARNI Ref | HB Ref | SMR No | Address | Condition |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---|----------------------|
| 26/34/002 | Hb26/34/001 | Na | Nelson Memorial Presbyterian Church Annsboro Street Belfast County Antrim Bt13 2ph | Unknown |
| 26/50/008 | Hb26/50/091 A | Na | Carlisle Memorial Methodist Church, Carlisle Circus, Belfast | Fair |
| 26/43/007 | Hb26/43/025 | Na | Former Synagogue [Now Mater Hospital Physiotherapy Gym] 4 Annesley Street Belfast Co Antrim Bt14 6au | Fair |
| 26/35/001 | Hb26/35/006 | Na | The Court House, Crumlin Road Belfast Bt14 6al | Poor |
| 26/43/008 | Hb26 | Na | Brookfield Flax Spinning Mill, Crumlin Road, Belfast | Fair |
| 26/38/001 | Hb26/38/004 A | Na | Fernhill House (Former People's Museum) Glencairn Park Glencairn Road Belfast Bt13 3pt | Good |
| 26/37/002 | Hb26/37/002 C | Na | Holy Cross Boys School, Crumlin Road, Belfast | Restored 25/03/06 |
| 26/39/002 | Hb26/39/003 | Na | Legoniel Branch Library, 53-55 Legoniel Road, Belfast, BT14 8BW | Poor |

APPENDIX 3: SITES AND MONUMENTS IN THE GSA

| SMR NO | TYPE | PERIOD | PROTECTION | TOWNLAND | SURVIVAL |
|------------|---|---|------------|--------------------|--|
| ANT060:026 | Enclosure | Uncertain | | Edenderry | Destroyed |
| ANT060:027 | Ringfort | Early Medieval | | Ballygomartin | Some Remains (Some Definable Features) |
| ANT060:028 | Enclosure | Uncertain | | Edenderry | Destroyed |
| ANT060:029 | Enclosure | Uncertain | | Edenderry | Destroyed |
| ANT060:040 | Multiperiod church & graveyard with bullaun & holy well: the "White Church" | Medieval | | Edenderry | Destroyed |
| ANT060:041 | Enclosure | Uncertain | | Ballymagarry | Destroyed |
| ANT060:042 | Ringfort | Early Medieval | | Ballysillian Lower | Destroyed |
| ANT060:052 | A.P. Site Large Circular Cropmark Possible Enclosure | Uncertain | | Ballymurphy | Destroyed |
| ANT061:009 | Horizontal mill (unlocated) | Early Medieval | | Woodvale Ward | Destroyed |
| ANT061:013 | Ringfort | Early Medieval | | Town Parks | Destroyed |
| ANT060:069 | Field Wall | Prehistoric | | Ballymurphy | Substantial |
| ANT060:070 | Neolithic Flint Working Site | Neolithic; Prehistoric (Lithic Assemblage) | | Ballymurphy | Traces Only (No Definable Features) |
| ANT060:071 | Neolithic Flint Working Site | Neolithic; Prehistoric (Lithic Assemblage) | | Ballymurphy | Traces Only (No Definable Features) |
| ANT060:072 | Neolithic Flint Working Site | Neolithic (Lithic Assemblage) | | Black Mountain | Traces Only (No Definable Features) |
| ANT060:037 | Flint Knapping Site: Flint Factory | Prehistoric; Uncertain | | Ballymagarry | No Visible Remains (All Above Ground Features Removed) |
| ANT060:061 | Cairn | Prehistoric | | Divis | Substantial Remains (Vast Majority Definable) |

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|---------------------------|-----------|---------------|--|
| ANT060:038 | Two Glacial Erratic's & Find spot Of Flint Arrowhead: Baby Stone, Bobby Stone | Prehistoric; Uncertain | | Divis | Find-spot |
| ANT060:068 | Square Enclosure & Field Banks | Uncertain | | Ballymagarry | Substantial Remains (Vast Majority Definable) |
| ANT060:073 | Souterrain (Unlocated) | Early Medieval | | Ballymagarry | No Visible Remains (All Above Ground Features Removed) |
| ANT060:020 | Raised Ringfort | Early Medieval | Scheduled | Ballygomartin | Substantial Remains (Vast Majority Definable) |
| ANT060:021 | Standing Stone | Prehistoric; Uncertain | | Ballygomartin | No Visible Remains (All Above Ground Features Removed) |
| ANT060:022 | Ringfort | Early Medieval | | Ballygomartin | Substantial Remains (Vast Majority Definable) |
| ANT060:058 | A.P. Site Large Circular Cropmark Possible Enclosure | Uncertain | | Ballygomartin | No Visible Remains (All Above Ground Features Removed) |
| ANT060:017 | Megalithic Tomb: Giants Grave | Prehistoric | | Altigarron | No Visible Remains (All Above Ground Features Removed) |

APPENDIX 4: SCHEDULED SITES AND MONUMENTS IN THE GSA

| SMR NO | SITE TYPE | PERIOD | PROTECTION | TOWNLAND | PARISH | SURVIVAL |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|---|
| ANT 060:022 | Ringfort | Early Medieval | Scheduled | Ballygomartin | Shankill | Substantial; Vast Majority Definable |
| ANT 060:020 | Raised Ringfort | Early Medieval | Scheduled | Ballygomartin | Shankill | Substantial; Vast Majority Definable |
| ANT 060:021 | Standing Stone | Prehistoric/ Uncertain | Scheduled | Ballygomartin | Shankill | No Visible Remains All Above Ground; Features Removed |

APPENDIX 5: INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE SITES IN THE GSA

| IHR | SITE TYPE | TOWNLAND | LOCATION |
|--------------|--|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 10044:000:00 | Linen & Cotton Weaving Factory Agnes St. Weaving Factory - Belfast Collar Factory | Townparks | Belfast, Agnes Street |
| 10083:001:00 | Starch Manufactory | Townparks | Belfast, Boyd Street |
| 10083:002:00 | Engineering Works | Townparks | Belfast, Boyd Street |
| 10084:000:00 | Brass Foundry | Townparks | Belfast, Wilson Street |
| 10085:000:00 | Starch Manufactory | Townparks | Belfast, Boyd Street |
| 10087:000:00 | Atlas Foundry | Townparks | Belfast, Townsend Street |
| 10088:001:00 | Townsend Street Foundry | Townparks | Belfast, Townsend Street |
| 10088:002:00 | Brass Foundry | Townparks | Belfast, Townsend Street |
| 10089:000:00 | Starch Works - Browns Square Foundry | Townparks | Belfast, Browns Square |
| 10094:000:00 | Flour Mill | Townparks | Belfast, Boundary Street |
| 10095:000:00 | Starch Works | Townparks | Belfast, Peters Hill |
| 10096:000:00 | Ulster Foundry | Townparks | Belfast, Townsend Street |
| 10193:000:00 | Glass Works | Townparks | Belfast, Peters Hill |
| 10213:000:00 | Campbell & Co. Clothing Manufacturers | Townparks | Belfast, Gardiners Place |
| 10318:000:00 | Brickworks | Legoniel Road | Belfast |
| 10327:001:00 | Bleach Works | Ballysillan Lower | Belfast, off Somerdale Park |
| 10327:002:00 | Bleach Works | Ballysillan Lower | Belfast, off Somerdale Park |
| 10327:003:00 | Bleach Works | Ballysillan Lower | Belfast, off Somerdale Park |
| 10328:000:00 | Beetling Mill | Edenderry | Belfast, Ballygomartin Road |
| 10329:000:00 | Mill | Edenderry | Belfast, Ballygomartin Road |
| 10335:000:00 | Edenderry Flax Spinning Mill | Edenderry | Belfast, Crumlin Road |
| 10338:000:00 | Limekiln | Ballymurphy | Belfast, Ballymagarry Lane |
| 10339:000:00 | Parkview Brickworks, Brickfield | Edenderry | Belfast, Ballygomartin Road |
| 10340:000:00 | Brickworks | Edenderry | Belfast, Ainsworth Avenue |

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|---------------------|---|------------------------|--|
| 10341:000:00 | Limekilns | Edenderry | Belfast, Esmond Street |
| 10342:000:00 | Brickfield | Edenderry | Belfast, Fingal Street |
| 10343:000:00 | Bridge | Edenderry,Ballymagarry | Belfast, Ballygomartin Road |
| 10344:000:00 | Brookfield Spinning Mill - Flour Mill | Townparks | Belfast, Sydney Street / Mill Street West |
| 10345:001:00 | Corn Mill | Townparks, Edenderry | Belfast, Cambrai Street |
| 10345:002:00 | Distillery | Townparks, Edenderry | Belfast, Cambrai Street |
| 10345:003:00 | Brookfield Weaving Factory, Bleach Works | Edenderry | Belfast, Cambrai Street |
| 10346:000:00 | Glenwood Mill (Corn & Flour) | Townparks, Edenderry | Belfast, Shankill Road |
| 10347:000:00 | Brookfield Foundry | Townparks | Belfast, Sydney Street / Tennent Street |
| 10348:000:00 | Belfast Foundry | Townparks | Belfast, Sydney Street / Silvio Street |
| 10349:000:00 | Brickfield | Townparks | Belfast, Howe Street |
| 10350:000:00 | Bakery | Townparks | Belfast, Snugville Street |
| 10351:000:00 | Corn Mill | Townparks | Belfast, Beresford Street |
| 10352:001:00 | Bleach Mill - Whiterock Beetling Works | Ballymurphy | Belfast, Ballygomartin Road / Springfield Road |
| 10352:002:00 | Whiterock Bleach Green - Whiterock Beetling Wks - Springhill Dyeing Wks | Ballymurphy | Belfast, Ballygomartin Road |
| 10353:000:00 | Forth River Brick & Tile Wks - Engineering Wks | Edenderry | Belfast, Springhill Road |
| 10354:000:00 | Brickfield, Brickworks | Edenderry | Belfast, Springhill Road |
| 10355:000:00 | Cupar Street Weaving Factory | Edenderry | Belfast, Cupar Street |
| 10356:000:00 | Doagh Flax Spinning Mill | Edenderry | Belfast, Mayo Street |
| 10357:000:00 | Springfield Bleach Works - Franklin Laundry | Ballymagarry | Belfast, Springfield Road |
| 10364:000:00 | Lawnbrook Weaving Factory | Townparks | Belfast, Lawnbrook Street |
| 10365:000:00 | Rope Walk | Townparks | Belfast, Mountjoy Street |
| 10366:000:00 | Rope Walk | Townparks | Belfast, Lawnbrook Avenue |
| 10367:000:00 | Starch Works | Townparks | Belfast, Wilton Square |
| 10373:000:00 | Gasometer | Townparks | Belfast, Shankill Road / Conway Street |

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|---------------------|---|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 10374:000:00 | Falls Foundry - Engineering Works | Townparks | Belfast, Nos.5-15 North Howard Street |
| 10424:000:00 | Bridge | Ballymagarry, Edenderry | Belfast, Springfield Road |
| 10435:000:00 | Quarry | Ballymurphy | Belfast, off Ballygomartin Road |
| 10438:000:00 | Quarry | Townparks | Belfast, Crumlin Road |
| 10773:000:00 | Hackle, Gill & Flax, Hemp & Jute Manufacturers | Townparks | Belfast, Browns Square |
| 10767:000:00 | Engineering (Building?) Works | Ballymagarry | Belfast, Springfield Road |
| 10098:000:00 | Townsend St. Flax Spinning Mill - Bath Place Mill (Flax Spinning) | | Belfast, Campbells Row |

APPENDIX 6: HISTORIC PARKS, GARDENS AND DEMESNES IN THE GSA

| Ref No | Site | Associated Historic Buildings | Associated Sites And Monuments | Details |
|----------------------|------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|
| AN182 | Glenbank | None | None | This park is in the grounds of a former house called Woodville. The Belfast Corporation acquired the land in 1887 after successfully advertising for land for a park in the north-west of the City, which was subject to urban expansion at the end of the 19th century. Gates, piers and railings were erected in 1887 and are now listed (HB 26/38/2). The park of c10ha was laid out and opened in 1888. A pond, Porter's Lodge, shelter and bandstand were subsequently added. Photographs from the Welch collection show some of the features in 1922. There are sports facilities, bedding, mature trees and lawns though the pond has gone. Public access is possible. |
| AN35 AN28 | Glencairn and Fernhill | HB26/38/004A - House HB26/38/004B - Outbuildings | SMR: ANT 060:027 Ringfort | These former garden sites are now incorporated into parks administered by the City of Belfast Parks Department. Related families owned the two adjoining estates. Fernhill is a mid-19th century gentleman's residence, now no longer used. A lime avenue and some trees remain from the former gardens. There is a photograph of an extensive rock garden in Young's 1909 book, Belfast and the Province of Ulster. The house at Glencairn also dates from the mid-19th century; there is an oak avenue and some exotic trees remaining from domestic times. The grounds are mostly under grass. SMR ANT 60:27 Ringfort. Public access is possible. A lime avenue and some trees remain from the former gardens. |
| AN183 | Woodvale Park | HB26/38/002A - Gate, Piers, and Railings HB26/38/002B - Bandstand | None | This park is in the grounds of a former house called Woodville. The Belfast Corporation acquired the land in 1887 after successfully advertising for land for a park in the north-west of the City, which was subject to urban expansion at the end of the 19th century. Gates, piers and railings were erected in 1887 and are now listed (HB 26/38/2). The park of c10ha was |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | laid out and opened in 1888. A pond, Porter's Lodge, shelter and bandstand were subsequently added. Photographs from the Welch collection show some of the features in 1922. There are sports facilities, bedding, mature trees and lawns though the pond has gone. Public access is possible. |
|--|--|--|--|--|

APPENDIX 7: DEFENCE HERITAGE IN THE GSA

| ID | TYPE | TOWNLAND | CONDITION |
|----------------|--|-------------------|------------------|
| Unknown | Forward defended locality - Belfast Defence Scheme | Ballygomartin | Unknown |
| 577 | Forward defended locality - Belfast Defence Scheme | Ballymurphy | Unknown |
| 573 | Forward defended locality - Belfast Defence Scheme | Legoniel | Unknown |
| 574 | Forward defended locality - Belfast Defence Scheme | Legoniel | Unknown |
| 575 | Forward defended locality - Belfast Defence Scheme | Forth River | Unknown |
| 314 | Sanger | Edenderry | Good |
| 226 | Small Arms Range | Upper Ballysillan | Unknown |
| 430 | Small Arms Range | Upper Ballysillan | Unknown |

APPENDIX 8: UNLISTED HISTORIC BUILDINGS IN THE GSA

| REFERENCE | ADDRESS | BUILDING | SIGNIFICANCE | 2ND SURVEY | BHARNI | CONDITION | COMPLETENESS |
|---------------|--|--------------------------------|--------------|------------|--------|--|---------------------|
| HB26/35/002 | Methodist Church, Agnes St. Belfast | Church, Gates & Railings | Low | Y | N | Demolished | No visible remains. |
| HB26/36/008 A | John White Memorial Congregational Church Tennent Street Belfast Co Antrim BT13 3GD | Church | Low | Y | N | Good | Substantial remains |
| HB26/36/008 B | John White Memorial Congregational Church Hall Tennent Street Belfast Co Antrim BT13 3GD | Hall | Low | Y | N | Fair | Substantial remains |
| HB26/35/010 | 117 Shankill Road Belfast Co Antrim BT13 1FD | Bank | Low | Y | N | Fair | Substantial remains |
| HB26/36/010 | Shankill Leisure Centre Belfast Co. Antrim BT13 2BD | | Negligible | N | N | Now demolished and replaced by Leisure Centre. | No visible remains. |

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|----------------------|---|--------|------------|---|---|------------|---|
| HB26/36/011 | 'David Alexander Builders' Merchant' 136-210 Tennent Street Belfast Co Antrim BT13 3GG | Shop | Medium | Y | N | Fair | Considerably altered. |
| HB26/36/004 | Crumlin Road Methodist Church Tennent Street Belfast Co. Antrim BT15 | Church | Negligible | Y | N | Demolished | No visible remains. |
| HB26/36/009 A | Crumlin Road Presbyterian Church 292 Crumlin Road Belfast Co Antrim BT13 | Church | Low | Y | N | Fair | Some replacement fabric due to bomb damage, including fenestration, but otherwise retaining much of its original character. |
| HB26/36/009 B | Crumlin Road Presbyterian Church Mitchell Memorial Hall Tennant Street Belfast Co Antrim BT13 3GD | Hall | Medium | Y | N | Excellent | Complete |
| HB26/35/005 | St Luke's Church of Ireland Northumberland Street Belfast Co. Antrim BT13 2JF | Church | Low | Y | N | Fair | Some remains |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|-------------|------------|---|---|------------|---|
| HB26/35/001 | Church Hall Percy St. Belfast | Church/Hall | Negligible | N | N | Demolished | No visible remains. |
| HB26/50/118 | Irish National Foresters Hall 39 Divis Street Belfast Co. Antrim BT12 4DT | | Negligible | Y | N | Demolished | No visible remains |
| HB26/35/003 | Tudor Lodge Nursery School Tudor Place Crumlin Road Belfast | School | Low | Y | N | Good | No visible remains |
| HB26/36/001 A | 276 Tennent Street Edenderry Gardens Belfast Co Antrim BT13 3GG | House | Low | Y | N | Good | Has suffered from inappropriate, incremental changes causing loss of historic fabric and detailing. |
| HB26/36/001 B | 278 Tennent Street Edenderry Gardens Belfast Co Antrim BT13 3GG | House | Low | Y | N | Good | Has suffered from inappropriate, incremental changes causing loss of historic fabric and detailing. |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|-------|-----|---|---|------|---|
| HB26/36/001 C | 280 Tennent Street Edenderry Gardens Belfast Co Antrim BT13 3GG | House | Low | Y | N | Good | Has suffered from inappropriate, incremental changes causing loss of historic fabric and detailing. |
| HB26/36/001 D | 282 Tennent Street Edenderry Gardens Belfast Co Antrim BT13 3GG | House | Low | Y | N | Good | Has suffered from inappropriate, incremental changes causing loss of historic fabric and detailing. |
| HB26/36/001 E | 284 Tennent Street Edenderry Gardens Belfast Co Antrim BT13 3GG | House | Low | Y | N | Good | Has suffered from inappropriate, incremental changes causing loss of historic fabric and detailing. |
| HB26/36/001 F | 286 Tennent Street Belfast Co Antrim BT13 3GG | House | Low | Y | N | Good | Has suffered from inappropriate, incremental changes causing loss of historic fabric and detailing. |
| HB26/36/001 G | 288 Tennent Street Belfast Co Antrim BT13 3GG | House | Low | Y | N | Good | Has suffered from inappropriate, incremental changes causing loss of historic fabric and detailing. |
| HB26/36/001 H | 290 Tennent Street Belfast Co Antrim BT13 3GG | House | Low | Y | N | Good | Has suffered from inappropriate, incremental changes causing loss of historic fabric and detailing. |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|-------|-----|---|---|------|---|
| HB26/36/001 I | 292 Tennent Street Belfast Co Antrim BT13 3GG | House | Low | Y | N | Good | Has suffered from inappropriate, incremental changes causing loss of historic fabric and detailing. |
| HB26/36/001 J | 294 Tennent Street Belfast Co Antrim BT13 3GG | House | Low | Y | N | Good | Has suffered from inappropriate, incremental changes causing loss of historic fabric and detailing. |

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