

FARM SUSTAINABILITY STANDARDS

3

Protection of
**Landscape, Archaeological
& Heritage Features**

UNDERPINNING REQUIREMENTS

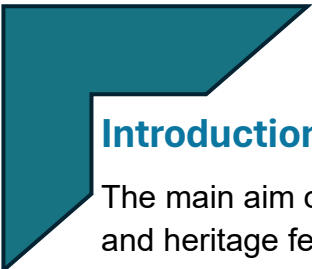
Sustainable Agriculture Programme



Department of
**Agriculture, Environment
and Rural Affairs**
www.daera-ni.gov.uk

An Roinn
**Talmhaíochta, Comhshaoil
agus Gnóthaí Tuaithe**

Department o'
**Fairmin, Environment
an' Kintra Matthers**



Introduction

The main aim of this standard is to protect and maintain landscape, archaeological and heritage features.

- Landscape features include hedges, trees, dry stone walls, ditches or sheughs and earth banks many of which are found as field boundaries.
 - Heritage features are evidence of human activity in the landscape and provide a unique and irreplaceable link to our past. Archaeological sites can be from 9,000 years ago right up to the 20th century. Some sit above ground and are visible, whilst other features lie below the ground. The most common archaeological sites on farmland will be raths or forts, stone burial sites called megaliths, sometimes known as giant's graves, standing stones and stone circles. A more detailed description is in the Definitions and Specific Guidance section. See below. Many upstanding visible heritage sites are associated with below ground remains that can be far more extensive in area than the visible above ground feature.
 - Heritage features include industrial heritage sites, defence heritage sites, and certain old buildings of particular architectural or historical importance. Examples of these found on farmland include lime kilns, mills, bridges, WWII airfield structures, pillboxes, pig crews and some old farm buildings. Townland and county boundaries are also important heritage features in the rural landscape.
 - Archaeological and other heritage features are often vulnerable, and many have been lost or damaged in the past due to agricultural intensification, land reclamation, overgrazing or other incompatible uses.
 - Information on all known archaeological and heritage features can be found online and is publicly accessible, see the Further Information section below.
 - Farmers may not be aware that there are one or more archaeological or heritage features on their farms. It is important to check if there is an archaeological or heritage feature on your farm at the time of your FSP application.
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Why protect and maintain landscape, archaeological and heritage features?

Hedges as a landscape feature provide valuable shelter for stock as do stone walls; they separate livestock from neighbouring farms and along with trees provide nesting cover for birds and a variety of habitats and food for wildlife. Hedges and trees also remove carbon from the atmosphere which could play a role in farming's challenge with climate change. Ditches or sheughs and earthbanks are also important for many plants, animals, birds and insects. Because these landscape features have been in place for many decades, if not centuries, they are a relatively untouched harbour for wildlife and characterise much of the Northern Ireland landscape.

Archaeological sites and heritage features are evidence of our past human activity in the landscape. These features will often be vulnerable to accidental damage due to animal or human action. Often, they will hold important information about how humans lived, worked and celebrated in the past. They may hold importance and symbolism for the local communities living in the area in the present day. In some cases they are rich in biodiversity value, not found elsewhere in the surrounding landscape. They are an irreplaceable resource, as once removed they cannot be put back. This is why it is necessary to protect these features from deliberate or accidental damage and removal. This will ensure they are left to succeeding generations to learn from and enjoy.

Aim

The main aim of these requirements are to:

1. Protect and maintain Landscape Features
2. Protect and maintain Archaeological and Heritage Features.





Farmers Must

1. Farmers must protect and maintain Landscape Features

Farmers have three underpinning requirements to abide by otherwise they will be in breach of this FSS and subject to penalties.

1.1 Farmers must not remove hedgerows, dry-stone walls, earthbanks nor lay drainage pipes and/or infill open ditches or sheughs without prior written permission (derogation) from DAERA.

Removal includes any operation which uproots or otherwise destroys a hedgerow or field boundary or other landscape feature, either directly or indirectly.

Ditch or sheugh maintenance is permitted but it is recommended that sheugh cleaning should be carried out during the autumn to late winter. Clear away only vegetation and silt from sheughs; avoid deepening or widening the sheugh and try to leave the vegetation untouched along one side of the sheugh at cleaning.

Exceptions

This requirement does not apply to:

- Field boundaries within or marking the boundary of non-agricultural land (for example, a dwelling-house or building site) other than the boundary of a public road.
- Existing gateways to be widened up to 10m
- Permanently dry ditches or sheughs

Permission to Remove a Landscape Feature

Farmers can seek written permission (derogation) to remove a Landscape Feature by completing the LF1 form which is available:

- on the DAERA Internet at [Field Boundary \(Hedge\) Removal Application | Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs](#)
- by emailing dq_daeralandscapefeaturederogations@nigov.net
- or from your local DAERA Direct Regional Office. Click on the following for details: [DAERA Direct Regional offices | Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs](#)

DAERA may give written permission (derogation) for the removal of a landscape feature, but this will usually include the farmer either:



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- Planting a new hedge or,
 - Planting an area of trees or,
 - Building a new stone wall or,
 - Establishing any other environmental enhancement e.g. pond, riparian buffer, etc,

the equivalent size of 110% of the landscape feature the farmer sought permission to remove. This will mitigate the environmental loss from the landscape feature removed. This is referred to as mitigation. See section 1.3 below.

It is unlikely that DAERA will give written permission (a derogation) to a farmer for the removal of a landscape feature where it is:

- A townland boundary
- A stream
- Associated with a heritage feature
- Associated with a protected area eg ASSI

Link to other Underpinning Requirements

If a farmer removes a landscape feature during the bird nesting season, between 1st March and 31st August, they would be in breach of an additional underpinning requirement, Farmers must protect the habitats and biodiversity for nesting birds.

If a farmer removes a landscape feature and it is a townland boundary, they would be in breach of an additional underpinning requirement, Farmers must obtain approval from DfC HED / DAERA before certain works or agricultural activity are carried out on or near Heritage Features. In addition, they would have to reinstate the landscape feature to the townland boundary from which it was removed.



1.2 Farmers must not cut down nor remove trees with a trunk circumference greater than 1.5m (measured at a height up to 1m or at the top of the stump) without prior written permission (derogation) from DAERA

Removal includes any operation which uproots or otherwise destroys a tree with a trunk circumference greater than 1.5m directly or indirectly.

Exceptions

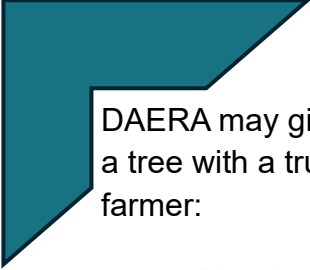
This measure does not apply to trees if there are health and safety reasons unless a tree preservation order is in place. A report from a qualified tree surgeon may be needed to justify the health and safety reasons for the cutting down or removal of a tree with a trunk circumference greater than 1.5m.



Permission to Cut Down or Remove a Tree

Farmers can seek written permission (derogation) to cut down or remove a tree with a trunk circumference greater than 1.5m by completing the LF1 form which is available:

- On the DAERA Internet at [Field Boundary \(Hedge\) Removal Application | Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs](#)
- By emailing dg_daeralandscapefeaturederogations@nigov.net or
- or from your local DAERA Direct Regional Office. Click on the following for details: [DAERA Direct Regional offices | Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs](#)



DAERA may give written permission (derogation) for the cutting down or removal of a tree with a trunk circumference greater than 1.5m but this will usually include the farmer:

- Planting a new hedge or,
- Planting an area of trees or,
- Building a new stone wall or,
- Establishing any other environmental enhancement e.g. pond, riparian buffer, etc,

to mitigate the environmental loss from the tree cut down or removed. This is referred to as mitigation. See section 1.3 below.

Link to other Underpinning Requirements

If a farmer removes a tree with a trunk circumference greater than 1.5m during the bird nesting season, between 1st March and 31st August, they would be in breach of an additional underpinning requirement, Farmers must protect the habitats and biodiversity for nesting birds.



1.3 Where written permission (derogation) has been received from DAERA to remove a landscape feature or where a farmer has removed a landscape feature without permission, farmers must carry out the mitigation requested by DAERA within the deadline set by DAERA.

Where DAERA has knowledge or evidence of the removal of a landscape feature whether that be a farmer seeking written permission (derogation) from DAERA to remove a landscape feature or where DAERA has evidence that a landscape feature has been removed without permission, DAERA will require the farmer responsible to:

- Plant a new hedge or,
- Plant an area of trees or,
- Build a new stone wall or,
- Establish any other environmental enhancement e.g. pond, riparian buffers etc,

the equivalent size of 110% of the landscape feature the farmer has received permission to remove or has removed without permission. This will mitigate the environmental loss from the landscape feature removed.

Mitigation requested by DAERA must be completed to the required specification within the deadline set by DAERA.



2. Farmers Must Protect and Maintain Archaeological and Heritage Features

Farmers have five underpinning requirements to abide by otherwise they will be in breach of this FSS and subject to penalties.

2.1 Farmers must positively manage and maintain all Archaeological and Heritage Features

Farmers must manage archaeological sites and heritage features on their farms to ensure that they are not harmed due to any agricultural activity. The table below outlines some of the common activities that are not allowed on or at heritage features without approval, although this list should not be read as exhaustive. Further advice for any particular feature on your farm can be obtained from DAERA or DfC Historic Environment Division.

Table 1: Some of the agricultural activities not allowed on or near heritage features, this list is not exhaustive

- Ploughing or harvesting
- Poaching, excessive trampling or overgrazing by stock
- Placement of feeders or water troughs
- Tree, hedge & vegetation planting
- Tree, hedge & vegetation removal
- Movement of uprooted trees
- Drainage works
- Excavation into, removal or alteration of any part of a heritage feature
- Infilling
- Erection of fencing or gates
- Creating laneways
- Creation of hard standing areas
- Vehicular erosion on a heritage feature
- Burning of material or lighting of fires
- Dumping or storage of materials, equipment or bales on or against a heritage feature
- The erection of infrastructure, such as buildings or silos
- Installation of communications & services
- Removal of invasive species or noxious weeds in a manner not in accordance with DAERA advice or HED approval
- Removal of general boundaries or the creation of new boundaries including hedge planting
- Removal of a boundary which is either a townland or county boundary

See below some photographs of agricultural activities not allowed on or near a heritage feature.

Photograph 1: The bank of a thousand-year-old fort showing excessive erosion due to the movement of animals at one point on the monument.



Photograph sourced from Historic Environment Division, Department for Communities.

Photograph 2: The ground around a standing stone around 3,000 years old being excessively eroded due to a feeding area being placed close to the monument.



Photograph sourced from Historic Environment Division, Department for Communities.

Photograph 3: Dumping inside a thousand-year-old fort



Photograph sourced from Historic Environment Division, Department for Communities.

Photograph 4: Round bales stacked up against a protected stone with prehistoric carvings



Photograph sourced from Historic Environment Division, Department for Communities.

Exceptions

Where a site is designated, Scheduled Monument Consent or Listed Building Consent, whichever is applicable, has been granted for specific activities.

Where a site is not designated, approval from DAERA, after consultation with HED where required, is given prior to works commencing.



2.2 Farmers must not remove or alter any heritage features on farms whilst undertaking agricultural activity

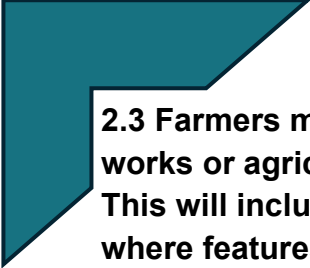
Farmers must not carry out any work or agricultural activity that could cause damage or removal of any heritage feature, whether designated or not.

Exceptions:

Where a site is designated, Scheduled Monument Consent or Listed Building Consent, whichever is applicable, has been granted for specific activities.

Where a site is not designated, approval from DAERA, after consultation with HED where required, is given prior to works commencing.



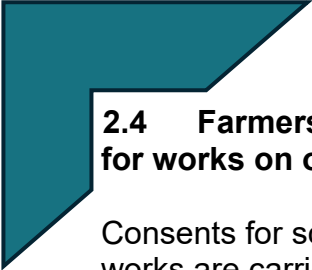


2.3 Farmers must obtain approval from DfC HED or DAERA before certain works or agricultural activities are carried out on or near heritage features. This will include Scheduled Monument Consent or Listed Building Consent where features are designated.

The relevant legal permissions are necessary before works take place on a designated site. This will either be Scheduled Monument Consent or Listed Building Consent. Work undertaken without the necessary permission may result in prosecution. DfC Historic Environment Division (HED) can be contacted regarding advice on any designated feature.

Where heritage features are not designated, approval from DAERA will be required to undertake the works outlined in the list above. DAERA will consult with HED for specialist advice prior to giving approval.





2.4 Farmers must comply with the conditions attached to approvals given for works on or at a heritage feature.

Consents for scheduled monuments will have conditions attached, to ensure that works are carried out in a way that ensures that the proposed work causes no harm to the protected site.

Where a site is not designated, approval for works from the above list on or at heritage features will come from DAERA. These may or may not have additional conditions.





2.5 Farmers must not allow Detecting Devices to be used on heritage features without prior approval.

A metal detector is the most common type of detection device. Using a metal detector on an archaeological site looking for archaeological artefacts is an offence under the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (NI) Order 1995. Even having it in a person's possession on a scheduled site is an offence, whether it is being used or not. Landowners giving detectorists permission must be aware that prosecutions may arise from illegal detecting on their lands.

Illegal metal detecting is normally harmful to archaeological sites as the digging of holes to identify a positive reading can disturb archaeological layers which then reduces or obliterates the information the site contains. It also leads to removal of archaeological objects that help tell the story of the place and our society.

Farmers must not allow metal detecting to take place on any heritage feature on their land and doing so may result in possible prosecution as well as a breach of FSS.

Exceptions

Where a detectorist has a Detection Device Consent from DfC Historic Environment Division. Such a consent permits the use of a detection device, be it a metal detector or another piece of remote sensing equipment used by archaeologists. However, that use will be specific and so farmers should check such consents to be certain they are not misled.



Table 2: Definitions and Specific Guidance

Archaeological Feature	Evidence of human activity in the past. Archaeological sites date from the earliest known occupation around 7,000 BC to the 20th century. They can be visible above the ground or exist below the ground and be completely hidden from view. Normally, archaeological sites consist of a combination of both above and below ground remains. Common types of archaeological feature found on farmland will be: megaliths which are often burial monuments dating to the Neolithic period 4,000-2,500 BC; stone circles and standing stones which are ceremonial places and markers normally dating from the Bronze age 2,500-700 BC; raths, sometimes known as ringforts or fairy forts, which are the earthen enclosures of farmsteads dating 400-1,000 AD; cashels, similar to raths where the enclosure is made of stone, and old graveyards, some of which may have upstanding masonry ruins within. Much of the archaeological evidence for such sites will exist below the ground and can be far more extensive in size than the above ground remains.
Heritage Feature	Heritage feature is an overall term for any archaeological, historical or cultural feature found on farmland. Along with the various range of archaeological features described above, it will also include townland boundaries and county boundaries, often in the form of hedges or larger banks; some old agricultural buildings, industrial features such as lime kilns, mills or bridges and defence features such as old WWII airfield buildings. Heritage features are important because they provide a connection to the past, contribute to the identity and continuity of the local community and offer insights into the values and traditions of the people who lived there.
Designated Sites	An archaeological monument or historic building which has been given additional legal protection under law due to its particular importance. This will be a Scheduled Monument or Listed Building.
Non-Designated Site	A place, feature or building which is recorded on the Historic Environment Record of Northern Ireland but is not always given additional legal protection. Appropriate management by farmers and tenants of these sites is still required under Farm Sustainability Standard 3.
Department for Communities Historic Environment Division. (DfC HED)	Historic Environment Division records, protects, conserves and promotes Northern Ireland's historic environment.
Historic Environment	The records of all known archaeological, heritage and

Record of Northern Ireland (HERoNI)	historic buildings in Northern Ireland. It includes specific databases for types of feature: archaeological sites are recorded in the Sites and Monuments Record (NISMR); industrial heritage features in the Industrial Heritage Record (IHR); defence heritage features in the Defence Heritage Record (DHR) and protected or recorded buildings of architectural or historical importance in the Listed Buildings Database (LBD)
NI Historic Environment Mapviewer	A map based digital resource where you can check for any known heritage feature recorded on HERoNI.
Scheduled Monument	An archaeological or heritage feature that is considered of at least regional importance and therefore given statutory protection under the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) Order 1995. Any works to a scheduled monument requires Scheduled Monument Consent from the Department for Communities (DfC) Historic Environment Division (HED).
Scheduling Papers	The legal documents identifying the site, location and extent of the protected area of a scheduled monument. More recent documents also include a detailed description of the site. Copies of scheduling papers can be provided by DfC Historic Environment Division by contacting scheduling@communities-ni.gov.uk . Farmers are advised that having such papers and consulting them will help to avoid breaches of the legislation.
Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC)	Legal consent to undertake specifically identified works at a scheduled monument. This will normally come with conditions attached to detail how the work should be carried out. It is an offence under the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (NI) Order 1995 to carry out works that will impact upon a scheduled monument without SMC, or to not adhere fully to the conditions contained within a consent. It will also constitute a breach of FSS 3 and may impact upon your annual payment.
Detecting Device	A metal detector or geophysical survey equipment.
Detecting Device Consent	Anyone wishing to have, or use, a detector on a scheduled monument requires a Detection Device Consent from DfC Historic Environment Division. It is an offence under the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (NI) Order 1995 to have a detecting device in your possession on a scheduled monument without consent from the Department for

	Communities. On farmland, this will usually be a metal detector. Under FSS 3 it is not permitted to allow anyone to use a metal detector on any archaeological monument without the appropriate consents or approvals from DfC. This applies not only to the detectorist but to the person giving approval to detect on their land. Therefore, it may be a breach under FFS 3 and may impact upon your annual payment if you allow someone to metal detect a heritage feature on your land without a Detection Device Consent.
Archaeological Excavation	Controlled scientific digging and recording of a site under licence from DfC.
Archaeological Excavation Licence	Legal approval, under the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (NI) Order 1995 to excavate for archaeological materials. It is an offence to excavate for archaeological materials unless in the possession of a Licence granted by DfC under the above Order.
Listed Building	A building of special architectural or historical interest that has been afforded legal protection due to its significance under the Planning Act (NI) 2011.
Listed Building Consent (LBC)	Legal approval to undertake works to a listed building. This is granted through the local authority planning department. HED is a statutory consultee on Listed Building Consent applications. HED can provide advice with respect to proposed works at a listed building, by contacting HEDListing.enquiries@communities-ni.gov.uk
Agricultural Activity These are some of the activities that can impact heritage features	• Grazing livestock • Ploughing or harvesting • Placement of feeders • Placement of water troughs • The erection of infrastructure, such as buildings or silos • Removal of invasive species and noxious weeds • Cutting and treatment of encroaching vegetation such as whin • Tree, hedge & vegetation planting • Tree, hedge & vegetation removal • Movement of uprooted trees

	• Dumping or storage of materials, equipment or bales • Driving vehicles for agricultural or other purposes • Sacrifice Areas • Digging of drains, sheughs or insertion of pipework or other drainage works • Excavation • Infilling • Installing or replacing fences and gates • Creating laneways • Creating hard standing areas • Burning of material or lighting of fires • Removal of boundaries or creation of new boundaries and hedge planting • Installation of communications & services Failure to seek the appropriate approvals may result in deductions from your annual payment and in the case of a designated site possible legal prosecution.
Ploughing & Harvesting	Ploughing and harvesting may cause damage to above and below ground archaeological remains. Heritage features should be left unploughed, with a 10m buffer around them. Any ploughing or harvesting on a non-designated heritage feature requires approval from DAERA. Scheduled Monument Consent is required from DfC Historic Environment Division for ploughing within a scheduled area, which will usually extend beyond the visible upstanding site.
Poaching, Excessive Trampling, Overgrazing	Erosion of a heritage feature due to livestock activity. This will be a churned-up ground surface, a bare area where grass has been lost, part of the feature eroded or removed due to animal footfall or sheltering. Farmers must ensure that stock on heritage features are not causing disturbance to the ground surface which may result in the loss of archaeological material below the ground surface.
Placement of Feeders	Feeders must not be placed on any heritage feature, unless approved by DAERA, and also by DfC HED if it is a designated site. The areas around feeders tend to become more poached due to a concentration of stock, which may cause harm to the ground surface and below ground archaeological material.
Placement of Water Troughs	Water troughs must not be placed on any heritage feature, unless approved by DAERA, and also by DfC

	HED if it is a designated site. The areas around feeders tend to become more poached due to a concentration of stock, which may cause harm to the ground surface and below ground archaeological material.
Tree, hedge & vegetation planting	Trees, hedges and other such vegetation must not be planted on any heritage feature. The root systems can damage below ground archaeological material and above ground masonry structures.
Tree, hedge & vegetation removal	Trees, hedges and other vegetation such as ivy must not be removed from any heritage feature unless approved by DfC HED. The method of removal could damage the heritage feature, therefore advice on the best method of removal must be sought from DfC HED.
Movement of uprooted trees	Trees are prone to windblow during strong winds / storms, when large trees fall, they can pull up their root plate and a lot of surrounding soil. Uprooted trees on heritage features can expose archaeological material which could then be destroyed and lost. Advice should be sought from DfC HED prior to the movement of any uprooted tree if it is on a heritage feature.
Drainage Works	Creation of drainage channels, field drains or installation of water pipes. The excavation for drainage channels, field drains, or installation of water pipes is not permitted on heritage features unless with permission from DfC HED or DAERA. Waterlogged areas on heritage features are often rich in archaeological material, so are best to be kept wet. DfC HED and DAERA staff will work with farmers to ensure that farm activities can take place as far as possible at heritage features whilst ensuring that archaeological deposits are not put at risk.
Excavation/Digging	The removal of topsoil or any digging into the ground. This is not permitted on any heritage feature unless with permission from DfC HED and DAERA.
Infilling or adding material to fill a hole or depression	Holes or depressions on heritage features must not be infilled without prior approval from DfC HED and or DAERA. Many archaeological sites have uneven ground surfaces and those humps and bumps are often indicators of important archaeological features below the ground. DfC and DAERA staff will work with farmers to ensure that farm activities can take place as

	far as possible at heritage features whilst ensuring that features are not hidden or damaged.
Installing or replacing fences, fenceposts and gates	New or replacement fencing and gates heritage features requires approval from DfC or DAERA. This is to ensure below ground archaeological deposits are protected from further disturbance. DfC and DAERA staff will work with farmers to ensure that necessary enclosures are achieved in a suitable manner to minimise such disturbance.
Laneways	Laying stone / hardcore to create a laneway. Laneways or laying of any type of material to create a new track on or through a heritage feature is not permitted.
Hard standing areas	Laying stone / hardcore to create an area of hard standing is not permitted on any heritage feature.
Erosion by vehicles & farm machinery	Vehicles and farm machinery must not drive on or over any heritage feature where it may cause any rutting, compaction or surface erosion. This is to protect sensitive below ground archaeological deposits.
Burning or lighting fires	The lighting of fires or burning of any type is not permitted on any heritage feature.
Dumping / Storage	Storage or dumping of any materials, products, bales, farm machinery or other equipment, or deceased animals. This is not permitted on any heritage feature.
The erection of infrastructure	The construction or installation of any infrastructure such as buildings, barns, silos, etc., is not permitted on heritage features. If any such structures are placed on a designated site the farmer may be prosecuted.
Installation of communications & services	Communications and services can include communications masts, cabling, cabinets and turbines. These structures must not be placed on heritage features without required approvals and consents. DfC HED should be contacted in advance. Farmers must ensure all services providers, including electricity providers, have the correct permissions and consents if communications or service infrastructure is proposed on their land.
Townland Boundary	Townlands are areas based on ancient land divisions, many of which existed for over a thousand years. Before the mid-20th century, those living in rural areas identified where they lived by townland only. They are



	significant as they often reflect very old land divisions. Townland names often give clues to physical features contained within it or have early associations with stories or myths about that place. Therefore, the townland name can indicate a greater historical significance for the area than is currently known. Townland boundaries may be formed by a hedge, wall, field boundary, roadway or stream/river. It is not permitted to remove any part of a townland boundary.
County Boundary	County boundaries are the administrative divisions that have been established over time, primarily based on historic patterns and were introduced gradually after the 12th century following the Norman invasion. They will follow the line of a townland boundary but as a county division it is historically more significant. It is not permitted to remove any part of a county boundary.



Inspections and Checks

DAERA will use a combination of aerial photography and on the ground checks to inspect that farmers have protected and maintained landscape, archaeological and heritage features.

Inspectors will look for the following during the inspection:

Evidence of landscape feature (hedges, trees, dry stone walls, ditches or sheughs and earth banks) or tree with a trunk circumference greater than 1.5m removal without prior DAERA permission.

Evidence that the mitigation requested by DAERA has been completed to the required specification within the deadline set by DAERA.

Evidence that an archaeological or heritage feature has been impacted due to activity on a farm. In such cases, DAERA Farm Inspectors will consult with DfC Historic Environment Division for advice.

Additional Information

Information on archaeological features which may be located on your farm can be obtained from Historic Environment Division on (028) 9082 9000 or <https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/services/sites-and-monuments-record>

HED Mapviewer: [HED Map Viewer 2024](#)

Scheduled Monuments Information:

[Scheduled Historic Monuments | Department for Communities](#)

[Monuments advice and guidance | Department for Communities](#)

Scheduled Monument Management Team email: scheduling@communities-ni.gov.uk

Listed Buildings information:

[Listed buildings | Department for Communities](#)

Listed Buildings Team email: HEDListing.enquiries@communities-ni.gov.uk

