

BALLYCASTLE

Conservation Area



— *Sam McLaughlin* —

Department of the
ENVIRONMENT
for Northern Ireland

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PART I: CONSERVATION: THE GENERAL BACKGROUND

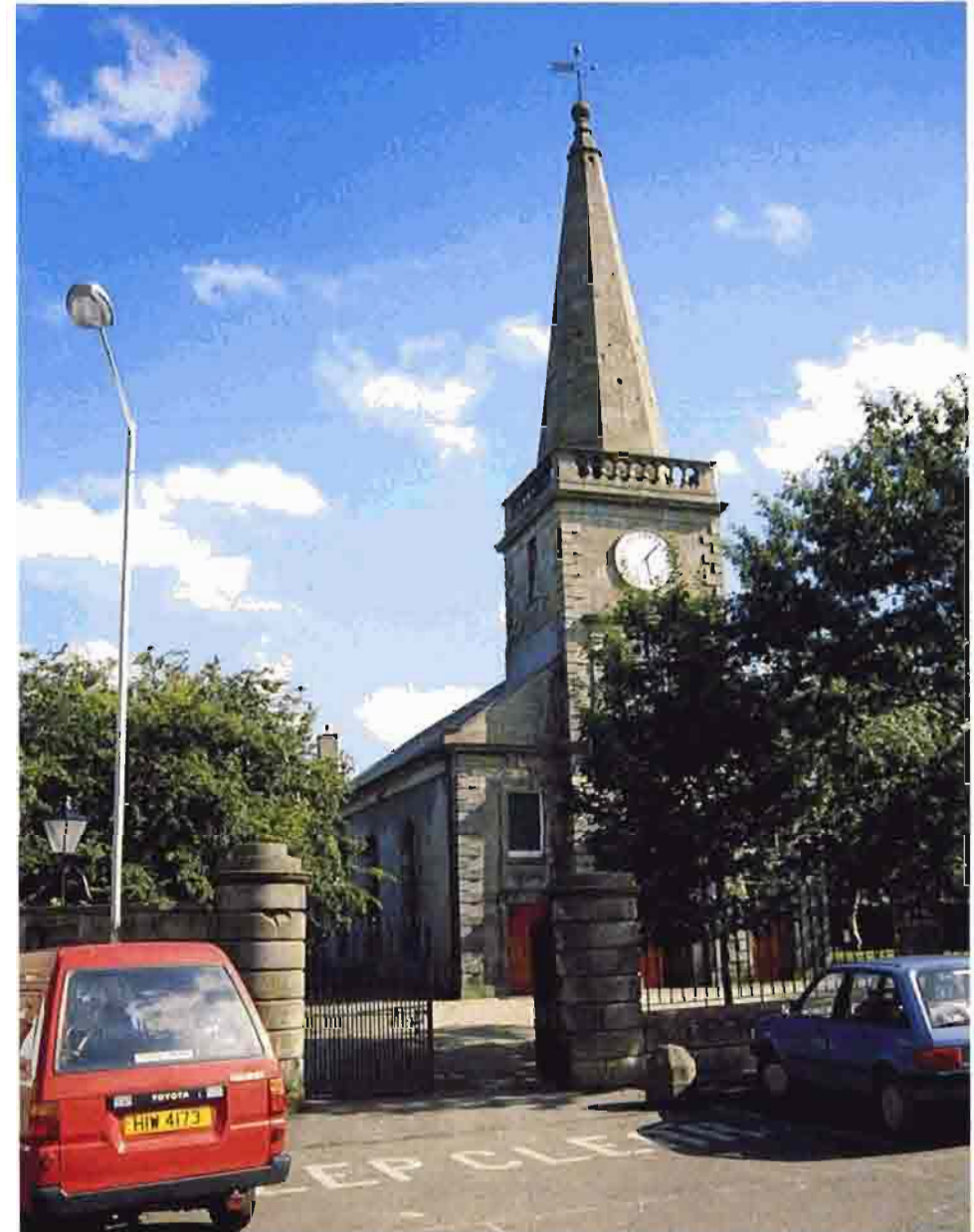


The Planning (NI) Order 1972 provided legislation for the first time in Northern Ireland for the protection of the Province's heritage of buildings of special architectural or historic interest and for the designation of whole areas of similar interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.

In 1975 the historic core of the Antrim coastal settlement of Cushendall was declared a Conservation Area to be followed, in 1980, by Cushendun. These remain the only Conservation Areas within the District of Moyle. Outside the District, but linked by the scenic Coastal Road and tourist route, Glenarm and Carnlough were designated Conservation Areas in 1978 and 1981 respectively.

Recently, there has been renewed interest in the concept of Conservation Areas, reflecting growing recognition of their potential role in securing a range of indirect benefits as a consequence of adopting a positive, promotional approach to conserving the historic and architectural heritage. The role of Conservation Areas in economic regeneration, not only through tourism but also by exerting a beneficial influence on the impression presented by a place - image building - is now widely recognised. At the same time, there has been a widespread reaction against the uniformity and lack of character of Twentieth Century urbanisation. Settlements which have a sense of place are increasingly valued and sought after as a tourist destination, place of retirement, second home or place to establish or relocate a business.

Work involved in maintaining and enhancing Conservation Areas may also stimulate economic activity, providing jobs and perhaps training opportunities in new skills. Less tangibly, vigorous and effective programmes of Conservation Area renewal help to raise local morale and foster a greater sense of civic pride.



Along with changing perceptions as to the nature and role of Conservation Areas, a number of policy initiatives have recently been taken which have implications for a fresh approach to the question of conservation in Ballycastle.

The Antrim Coast and Glens Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, designated in July 1988, includes the town of Ballycastle while the Causeway Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty adjoins the Town's western boundary. Ballycastle has thus become a gateway to two AONB's, whose recent designation reflects increasing concern for environmental conservation in all its forms. Growing concern for aesthetic values is likewise reflected in new standards for the location, siting and design of new development in the countryside that became operative in 1988.

Also in 1988, new Woodland Grant and Farm Woodland Schemes were introduced, designed to encourage tree planting for, inter alia, landscape enhancement and tourist interest (including public access) as well as purely commercial considerations. Since it is proposed to incorporate a significant proportion of the landscape setting of the historic settlement within the Conservation Area, the potential availability of such financial incentives is clearly an asset which could be exploited creatively and in a co-ordinated fashion to enhance that setting.

A tourism study of the North East, including the District of Moyle, sponsored by the Department of the Environment and carried out in conjunction with the North East Area Plan 2002, inter alia, drew attention to the potential for re-establishing Ballycastle as a base for tourism. To help achieve that end, it also drew attention to the need to encourage the provision of various forms of holiday accommodation. Since the Conservation Area contains a number of guest houses,

buildings potentially suitable for conversion to self-catering accommodation and, above all, the still vacant site of the former Marine Hotel, this too has implications for the future of conservation in Ballycastle.

The Urban Development Programme sponsored by the International Fund for Ireland (IFI) in 1987 has already been effective in encouraging sympathetic renewal at the very heart of the Conservation Area. Such renewal is sorely needed for, despite outward appearances, much of the historic fabric of the Town is steadily decaying.

In April 1989, responsibility for the administration of Conservation Areas, including the processing of Conservation Area Grants for non-Listed Buildings, was transferred from Historic Monuments and Buildings Branch to Divisional Planning Offices. As part of a more positive and promotional policy towards Conservation Areas, enhancement strategies are to be prepared for each Area. There is thus a fresh opportunity to try and achieve a co-ordinated approach to developments affecting such Areas and to focus available resources in a way that will secure maximum benefits.

Boundary of the Conservation Area



The basic premise underlying the scope and extent of the Conservation Area is that designation should signify not merely the conservation of an area of historic buildings but the conservation of a complex of historic elements that collectively have determined the special character of Ballycastle and provide a basis for maintaining its individual identity. Such elements include buildings, spaces, trees, parkland and archaeological features and spatial arrangements for accommodating special activities (such as the Lammas Fair).

The Conservation Area boundary thus embraces not only the historic Upper Town (around the Diamond) and part of the Lower Town respectively but also the connecting tree and villa lined mall of Quay Road, which survives intact together with much of its historic landscape setting in the lower Tow Valley. Most of the Valley immediately visible from the public gardens and playing fields at Quay Road and from the car park at Station Road has been included, as also has the historic area beside the Margy River embracing Bonamargy Friary and the motte of Dunrainey.

As in the case of neighbouring Cushendall and Cushendun, a large area of 'green space' (in this instance parkland, recreational open space and agricultural land) thus lies within the boundary of the Conservation Area. This not only acknowledges the visual importance of the landscape setting to the Conservation Area but also acknowledges the historic importance of its parkland and archaeological sites. Inclusion of such a mixed area creates potential opportunities for utilizing a variety of sources of grant aid for the purposes of enhancement.

The vacant site of the former Marine Hotel, at the corner of Quay Road and North Street has been included within the Conservation Area on account of its critical and dominant location. It is particularly important that any redevelopment here should constitute an appropriate physical stop to both Quay Road and North Street and that it should, as far as possible, complement the former Manor House opposite. The remainder of lower North Street (or Promenade) has also been included, since although there is a lack of any unifying architectural theme, no less than seven of the fourteen properties within the block are Listed and there is clearly scope for regeneration and enhancement.

Map 5a



Listed Building

Scale: 0 25 50 75 100 Metres





Industrial Monument

Scheduled Monument

Scheduled Monument

Listed Building

Map 5c

Scale:



Map details including:
- **Byrron River** (top center)
- **Tow Bridge** (top center)
- **Bonmahon Bridge** (top right)
- **CUEHENDALI ROAD** (top right)
- **Telephone Exchange** (top left)
- **Playing Field** (top left)
- **Tennis Courts** (top center)
- **Scar of the Sea** (top center)
- **Garage** (top center)
- **Dun a Tsallicht** (middle left)
- **Dunahannon Bridge** (bottom right)
- **DRUMAVOULT PARK** (bottom center)
- **MARBY RIVER** (right side)
- **Ballycastle Golf** (far right)

Designation should:

1. Assist in reducing any anomalies in development control standards and practices (ie on account of the intimate association of Listed and non-Listed buildings) by providing a framework for a more comprehensive and uniform approach. Positive guidance and encouragement would be especially given to applicants for planning permission relating to non-Listed buildings, with a view to enhancing the overall historic and architectural heritage of Ballycastle.
2. Enable Conservation Area Grant funding to be made potentially available for works affecting both non-Listed and Listed buildings within the historic core of Ballycastle.
3. Provide a co-ordinative framework for a variety of grant programmes, thereby optimizing the benefits of such assistance.
4. Enhance tourism potential by giving formal recognition to the historic, architectural and landscape qualities of Ballycastle and by promoting physical improvements to enhance those qualities.
5. Stimulate local employment through a co-ordinated programme of enhancement works.
6. Through (2)-(5) above contribute to economic as well as physical regeneration.

Notice is hereby given that the Department of the Environment (NI) in pursuance of powers conferred upon it by Article 37 of the Planning (NI) Order 1972 has designated the area outlined on the accompanying map as a Conservation Area being an area of special architectural or historic interest the character of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.

A map of the designated area has been deposited at the District Council Offices and Divisional Planning Offices at the addresses indicated below:-

Moyle District Council
Sheskburn House
7 Mary Street
BALLYCASTLE
BT54 6QH Tel: Ballycastle 62225

Sub-Divisional Planning Office
County Hall
Castlerock Road
COLERAINE
BT51 3HS Tel: Coleraine 44111

PART II: BALLYCASTLE: HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT AND TOWNSCAPE



Ballycastle, a quiet and compact seaside resort with a population of around 3,800 is the commercial and administrative centre of Moyle District.

The location of the town is particularly significant. Unlike the other principal seaside resorts of the North East, Ballycastle lies in a sheltered embayment, protected by hills from the severe onshore winds which afflict coastal settlements farther west and inhibit tree and plant growth generally.

In contrast to such neighbouring towns, Ballycastle is noticeably well wooded. A large state forest extends from the slopes of Knocklayd to the edge of the town itself and within the urban area many individual deciduous trees flourish inside the grounds of larger houses.

Early settlement occurred at several distinct locations within the area covered by the present town and the remains of three duns are still visible in the present landscape. An ecclesiastical foundation at Ramoan, close to the western edge of the town, is ascribed to the work of St Patrick during the Fifth Century.



Historical references to a settlement at Ballycastle first occur during the Sixteenth Century. A settlement variously known as Market-town, Margietown and Marketown is described as a landing place (especially of the Scots) during the Elizabethan Wars. An early townpark, centrally located within the present town, was known as Drimmargy in the early Eighteenth Century. It is therefore reasonable to suppose that Marketon was situated either within or close to this townpark, particularly since Margaidh is Gaelic for mart or fair. These names testify to the antiquity and importance of the Ballycastle fairs, which survive in a much reduced form down to the present day.

However, for centuries such fairs could also have fulfilled an additional role, providing a focus for reuniting a people who were divided by water. This may have occurred as early as the Kingdom of Dalriada. Certainly it would have been a factor during the times that followed the settlement of the MacDonnells in North Antrim. Significantly, perhaps, the name of one of the earlier duns - Dunineny, which came into possession of the MacDonnells during the Sixteenth Century - may be translated as the fort of the assemblies or fairs.

A third feature of the early settlement, also involving cross channel contact, was as a base from which missionary work in the Hebrides could be undertaken. This was carried out from the Third Order Franciscan Friary of Bonamargy during the early Seventeenth Century. The friary itself had been founded over a hundred years earlier, around 1500, and the extensive ruins still stand as the oldest surviving walled building within the town.



Old Courthouse and Market Hall

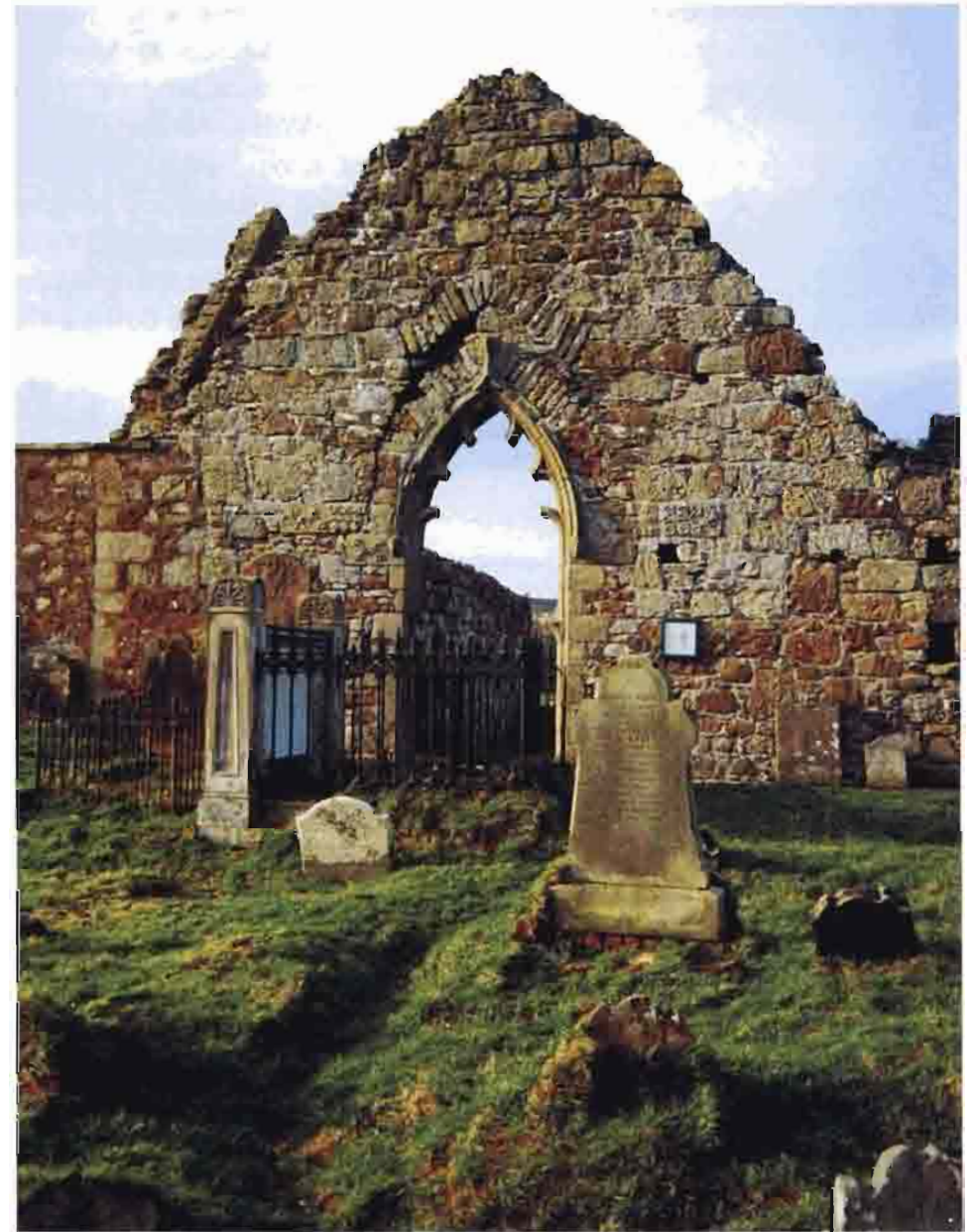


Lammas Fair

Sometime between 1603 and 1625 a castle, or turretted tower house in the Scottish style, was erected by Sir Randal MacDonnell on a site adjacent to where Holy Trinity Church now stands. Although little, if anything, now remains of this structure, there is evidence to suggest that it was very similar to the castle at Ballygalley which, being erected in 1625, was a close contemporary. There is also documentary evidence of a bawn attached to the MacDonnell castle, the provision of which would be expected under the terms of the land grant.

The settlement that developed in association with the castle became known as Ballycashlein, the origin of the town's present name. Castle Street, the name of one of the town's principal thoroughfares, also preserves a memory of this lost feature of the townscape.

When Sir Randal MacDonnell was created Earl of Antrim in 1620 he was commended for his efforts to settle British subjects on his estates. This, together with the street layout of Ballycastle, suggests the possibility that the settlement may at one stage have developed as a planned and planted town. If so it may be perhaps a unique instance (among Ulster towns surviving from this period) where such an undertaking was carried out by a native landlord rather than, say, a soldier-adventurer or London Company.

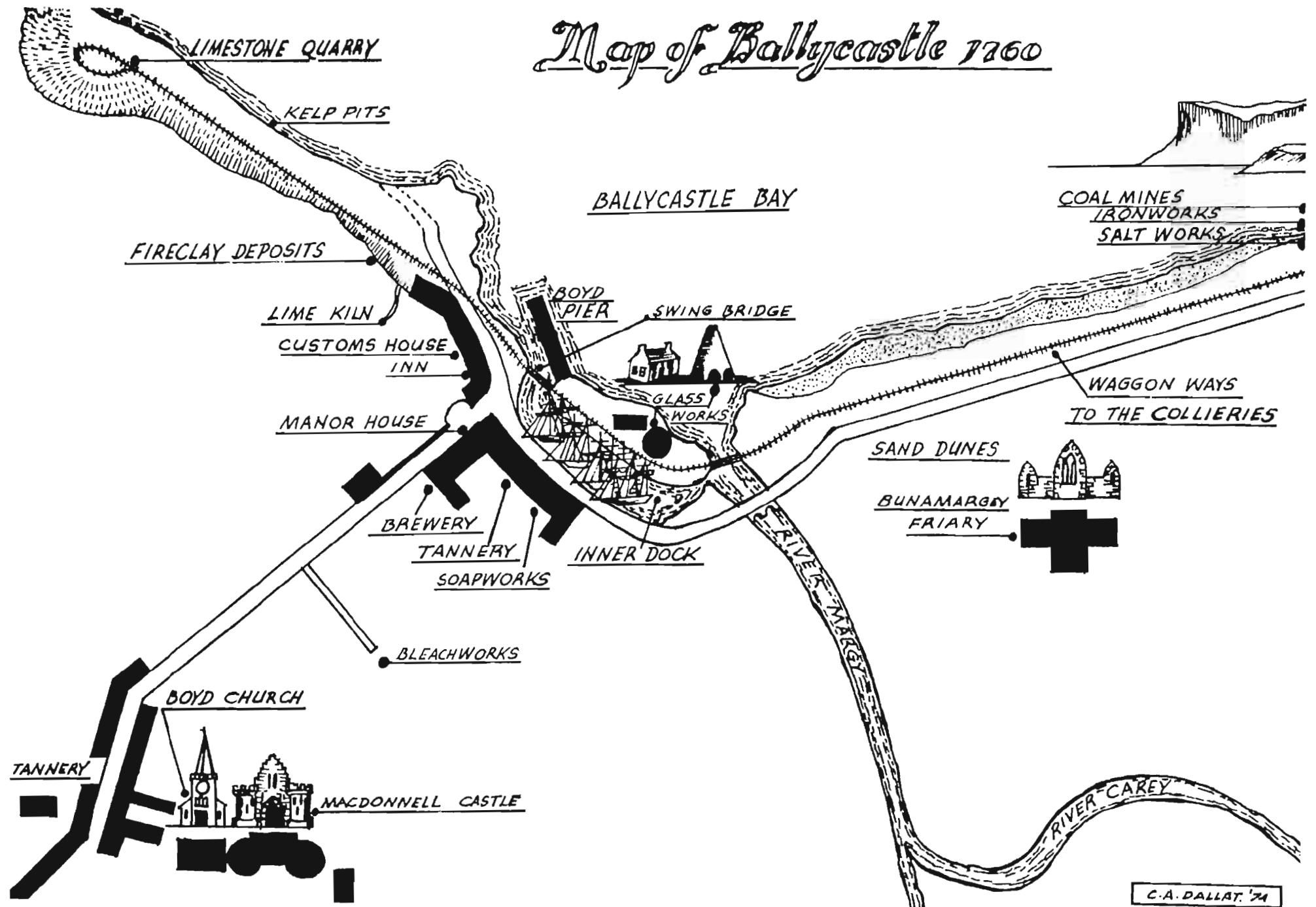


Bonamargy Friary



The oldest extant map or plan of Ballycastle was prepared in 1720 or 1734. This indicates that the town then consisted of a single street approximately aligned with the castle. The basic similarity of this layout to town plans of the Plantation Period, for example Magherafelt, Salterstown, Moneymore, Bellaghy and Killyleagh, is striking. All the plans referred to were drawn up in the 1620s, the period when evidence is strongest for the date of erection of the new castle at Ballycastle.

Map of Ballycastle 1760



The hinterland of Ballycastle contains the only coastal coalfield in Ireland. During the middle decades of the Eighteenth Century a remarkable variety of industries flourished in the town, based upon cheap coal and other locally available raw materials such as kelp. Amongst these industries were glass, soap, bleach, salt and iron works. There were, in addition, several tanneries and a brewery. In 1748 the harbour was improved by the construction of a wooden pier and, when this was destroyed, by the erection of a stone pier. Hugh Boyd, the enterprising landlord who effected these developments, also built Holy Trinity Church which still stands beside the Diamond and closes the view at the eastern end of Castle Street. He also erected a manor house at the harbour end of Quay Road and, immediately opposite, established an inn facing the sea-front. Alongside the inn a customs house was erected. Parts of the original manor house, particularly the stable block, still stand but the site of the inn and customs house is now a vacant plot awaiting redevelopment.

The industrial development of the mid-Eighteenth Century was not maintained. By the early 1780s the glassworks was in decline and gradually the harbour silted up. It was later filled in and the site is now occupied by tennis courts.

During the Victorian era most of the premises in Castle Street became shops with dwelling accommodation above. There were also a number of public houses and a combined courthouse and market hall. It is the buildings of this period which predominate in the appearance of the town's central streets today and give Ballycastle its special character.



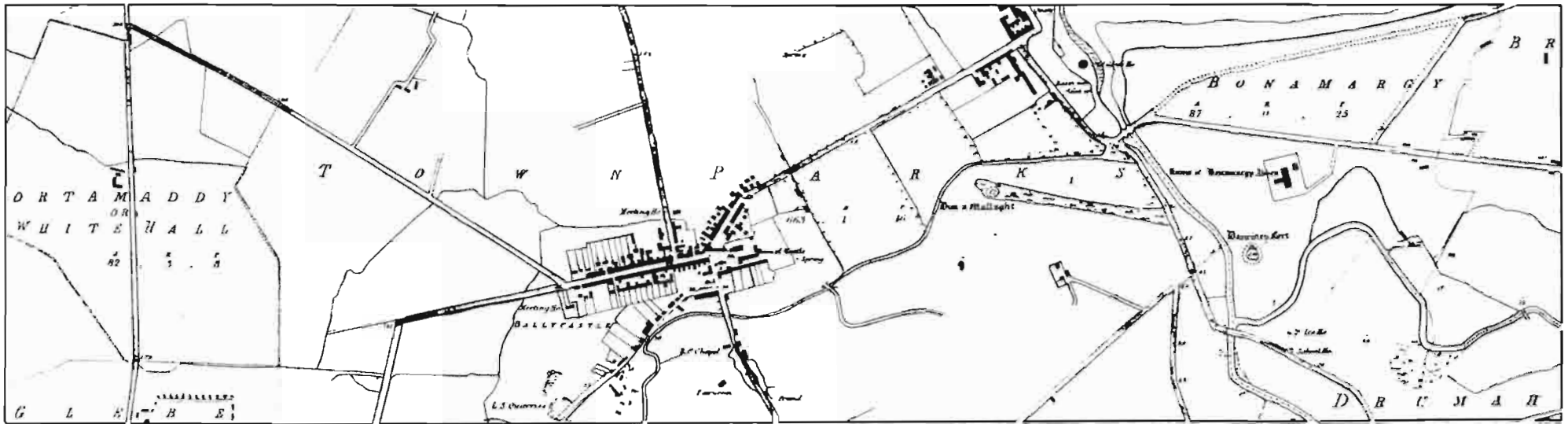
18th Century House



Old Harbour Wall



Old Glass House Ballycastle
by W. H. Lynn R.H.A.



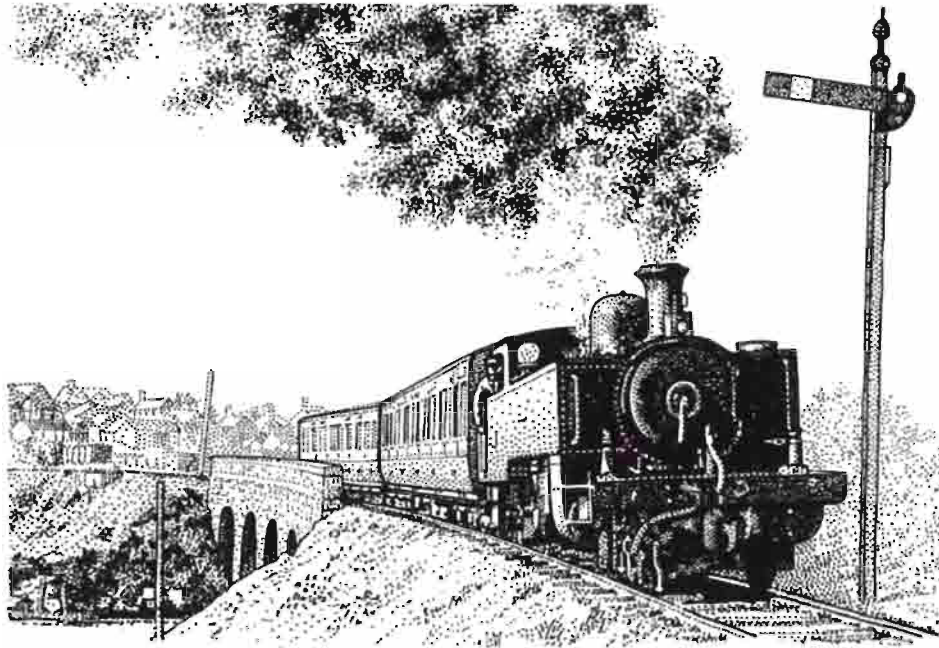
Ballycastle 1835

Until the latter half of the Nineteenth Century, urban development remained polarised around the Diamond on one hand and the harbour on the other. The separate identity of the two areas was popularly recognised by referring to them as the Upper and Lower Towns respectively. During the closing decades of the Century the north side of the Quay Road became almost completely built up with large villas and town houses, uniting the two principal settlements from which the present town has grown.

In 1880 a narrow gauge railway linking Ballycastle with Ballymoney was opened. It entered the town along the Tow Valley, crossing the river near Fair Green to a terminus that is now the bus depot. The railway was largely intended to attract visitors to the area and promote Ballycastle as a resort. At any event it was not extended to serve the quarries, mines and points of shipment around the Bay. The railway closed in 1950 and the former track bed is now forestry road, incorporating part of the Moyle Way long distance footpath.

Along with the Antrim Coast Road, which was built in the 1830's, the railway helped to end the town's long years of comparative isolation from the rest of the Province. During its existence, Ballycastle continued to develop as a market town and resort and attempts were made to promote the town as a base for visiting the Giant's Causeway.

Further attempts were also made to improve the harbour facilities. For this purpose the site of the original pier built in the previous Century (now marked by a shingle spit opposite Bayview Road) was ignored. The Nineteenth Century pier, an iron structure, was built upon a natural sill of rock that is now largely encased in a concrete breakwater opposite the harbour car park. For a time emigrant ships as well as coasting vessels called at Ballycastle but, as with its predecessor, it was destroyed after only a short existence and by the opening years of this Century the town was again without a pier.



During the present Century residential development has spread from the seaward end of Ballycastle, up rising ground to cover most of the land lying between the town centre and the cliff bound coast to the north and north east. This has given a depth to the settlement that was previously lacking. At the same time some peripheral expansion has taken place on either side of the approach roads from Coleraine and Bushmills. Residential development has also taken place on the opposite side of the Tow for the first time, resulting in the creation of a satellite settlement flanking Dunamallaght Road. Since the Second World War the town has experienced a steady growth in population which shows recent signs of accelerating. Industry has not, however, returned to Ballycastle and it remains primarily a residential town with a limited hinterland for which it provides local services. This role, as an attractive retirement, holiday and commuter town, whilst unlikely to generate spectacular growth, may nonetheless be expected to provide a measure of stability for the future of Ballycastle.





BALLYCASTLE

Ballycastle 1904



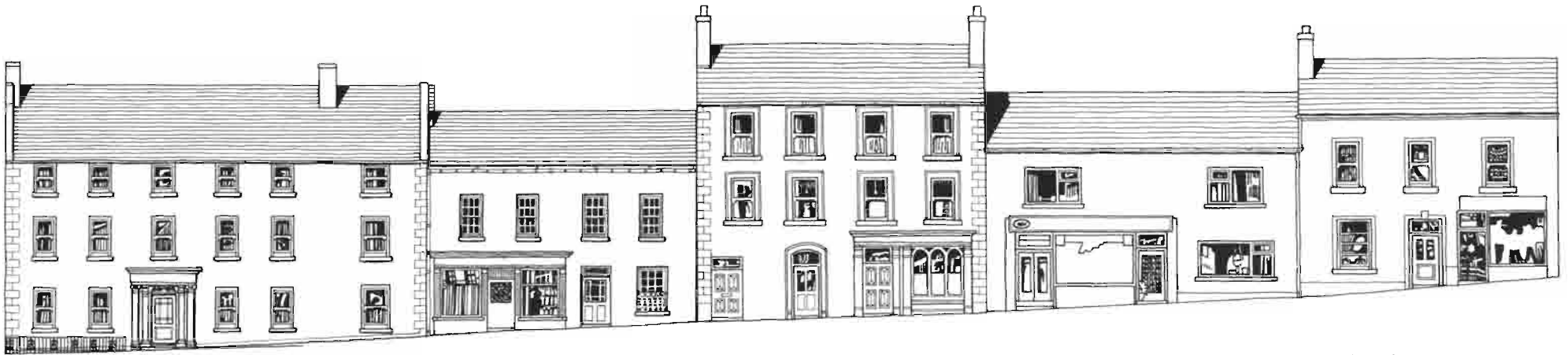
The natural setting of the town and its comparative wealth of older buildings give Ballycastle a fairly diverse and interesting townscape. This is further considered below in relation to those parts of the Town that lie within the Conservation Area.

The Conservation Area covers the Town Centre, Quay Road, part of the Tow Valley, Lower North Street, Mary Street and an area of land either side of Cushendall Road. Each of these sub areas has considerable townscape character and a distinct identity.



The historic and commercial core of the town is centred upon the Diamond and includes Castle Street and Ann Street. Whilst the latter is more important today, Castle Street is older and contains all the town's earlier civic buildings, namely the courthouse, market hall and local government offices. It also contains the town's principal hotel (Antrim Arms). No significant commercial premises are located outside the three places mentioned. This area is, in essence, the 'High Town' of former days.

The extent of the Town Centre, as defined by the spread of commercial and other business activities along the axis described, has contracted during the present century. This is particularly evident at the eastern end of Ann Street, between Rathlin Road and the access road to the public car park, where the majority of former shops have changed to residential use.



Castle Street

It is immediately apparent that Ballycastle is a remarkably well preserved example of a traditional Irish country town. There is a rare degree of consistency in the form and style of buildings which make up the streetscape and in its shopfronts, hand painted signs and archways it retains much of the distinctive charm that many of its contemporaries in the Province (and well beyond) have lost.

The extent of this legacy may be gauged by the fact that there are over thirty traditional shop and pub fronts within the town centre and almost as many archways. Signwriting remains a living art and the traditional practice of highlighting decorative architectural details such as quoins and architraves is widely respected.

Almost all those buildings that have retained their original commercial frontages have been listed for their architectural or historic interest. With around fifty Listed Buildings in the town centre alone, Ballycastle has one of the highest concentrations of such buildings in the North-East. Many other buildings also make a considerable contribution to the townscape of Ballycastle and reinforce its traditional character.

There are few monumental buildings or landmarks within the town centre. Holy Trinity Church is the focal point of The Diamond, where it constitutes possibly the most symbolic image of Ballycastle. The former Northern Bank's well decorated facade attracts attention when leaving the town centre via Market Street, enlivening what was until recently an undistinguished approach.



Recent development of a large frontage site at the corner of Market Street and The Diamond has added a new building of extraordinary sensitivity and detail to the townscape of Ballycastle, greatly enhancing the visual setting of The Diamond. The Town is fortunate in that poor facades - that is facades which ignore the prevailing pattern of building and sharply interrupt the harmony of the streetscape - are almost nowhere in evidence. Apart from two or three exceptions, Ballycastle has been spared the worst excesses of a period that singularly failed to recognise and reflect the uniqueness of place and too eagerly sacrificed identity for a commonplace banality.

Factors detrimental to the character of the Town include inappropriate alterations to both Listed and non-Listed buildings, out of scale fascia advertisements and hanging signs and facades disfigured by the attachment of electricity cables.

Although Ballycastle presents a bright and generally well cared for appearance, a number of older properties within the town centre are in poor condition internally. Abandonment of upper storeys, penetrating damp and the effect of age on rubblestone walling have each taken their toll. It is essential that buildings at risk are identified at the earliest possible stage. Viable new or additional uses may sometimes need to be identified and encouraged if the fabric of such buildings is to be conserved. Where complete renewal is inevitable, replacement buildings should be of a quality and sensitivity that does not detract from the Conservation Area or conflict with the spirit and purpose of designation. Guidelines for such development as well as for carrying out modifications to existing buildings are set out in Part III (Design Guidelines).

In contrast to the Town Centre, Quay Road is almost entirely residential in character, comprising a tree fringed mall of late Victorian villas, some of which provide holiday accommodation.

Apart from the visual integrity that arises from this, the special quality of this street derives from the open outlook across the Tow Valley as a result of one side never having been developed along most of its length.

The Road has two Listed Buildings. One, the former Manor House (including an older stable block) provides a fitting introduction to the older town at the bay front or 'Low Town' entrance to Quay Road. The other - No 36 - is reputed to be the oldest surviving house in Ballycastle (mid 18th Century or earlier).

Opposite the former Manor House is the derelict site of a large hotel which incorporated the remains of an Eighteenth Century Inn and Custom House. This is the most prominent gap site in Ballycastle and constitutes one of the first impressions that a visitor entering Ballycastle from the direction of Larne receives.

No greater improvement to the townscape of Ballycastle could be effected than for this site to be redeveloped. Provision of a replacement hotel would be particularly appropriate at this bay front location and would greatly enhance the Town's image as a resort. Such a development would also provide perhaps the greatest scope for securing a well designed structure with the necessary mass to act as a visual stop to Mary Street.





Downstream of the old railway bridge, most of the floor of the Tow Valley remains undeveloped and unspoiled. Much of the parkland associated with the Manor House of the Boyds still survives, mostly on the south side of the Valley where a belt of trees from the slopes of Dunamallaght to Glenshesk Road help to screen outlying housing development. A smaller fragment of former parkland survives on the northern bank, forming a narrow, overgrown avenue of trees between the primary school and the telephone exchange. In the earlier part of the Century these now dismembered elements formed a continuous canopy, threaded by footpaths that were joined together by a footbridge across the Tow. Trees then also grew along the riverbank below this bridge as well as beside Glenshesk Road and Mary Street.

Most of the open land on the north bank of the Tow flanking Quay Road has been acquired by Moyle District Council and developed for recreational use, being now mainly occupied by playing fields. In the absence of a formal public park this large, centrally located open space serves in lieu.

Closer to the former railway bridge across the Tow, a wedge of established deciduous trees occupies the northern bank. On the southern side, a former claypit and brickworks is in the process of acquiring a diverse cover of native species. The remnants of former tree lined lanes leading to a small stone arched bridge or culvert are still a feature of the landscape.

Other elements in the landscape of the Tow Valley provide visual testimony to the history and evolution of Ballycastle. The raised track bed of the former narrow gauge railway from Ballymoney may still be walked, though not without difficulty owing to trees planted both on the bed itself and on the embankments. A former bleach green off the lane beside 61 Ann Street remains as open space.

Taken together these various features of the Tow Valley constitute both a scenic heritage and a historic resource with significant potential for recreation, tourism and environmental education.



That part of North Street lying between Strandview Road and Quay Road is of very mixed character. Some of the properties (vide Nos 4, 5 and 13) reflect the proportions and architectural detailing of buildings that are characteristic of the Town Centre. Others possess an idiosyncratic appearance: No 8 having Scottish style attic dormers and No 10 an oriel window. Uses are an intimate admixture of commercial and residential and reflect the seafront location of the Street.

There is, however, a notable absence of the more extreme vulgarities that often accompany seafront development. Additionally, the presence of trees and a broad green opposite help to ensure that the off-season bleakness typical of so many seaside resorts is not a feature of Ballycastle.





Mary Street, the former quay of the inner harbour against which sailing ships berthed, affords an uninterrupted seaward view of Rathlin Island and the Scottish Coast, framed by the twin pillars of Fair Head and Castle Point. Beyond the sunken tennis courts a tongue of higher land flanking the Margy River displays the remains of an Eighteenth Century glass cone, from which point the stone retaining wall of Mary Street is well seen. Trees flanking the footpath to Bonamargy Bridge add variety and interest to the riverside scene. On the south-western side of Mary Street an undeveloped site adjacent to Moyle Council Offices, less prominent but larger than that of the former Marine Hotel, breaks the continuity of the street frontage and momentarily affords a glimpse of the wooded motte of Dunamallaght.



The triangle of land bounded by Cushendall Road and the Margy and Carey Rivers is mainly occupied by a golf course, which provides an open setting for Bonamargy Friary. The Friary is the most important and evocative ruin in Ballycastle and constitutes an immediate expression of the Town's historical significance at an important point of entry.

Contained within the golf course is the motte of Dunrainey, one of the two mottes within the Conservation Area and, like Dunamallaght, a scheduled archaeological monument.

The course also extends north of Cushendall Road. Here, in an area known as The Warren, are the remains of the former road to Colliery Bay which, a century and a half ago, crossed the Margy in the vicinity of the old Club House, downstream of the present bridge.

PART III: DESIGN GUIDELINES (TOWN CENTRE)





The purpose in producing general design guidelines for proposed new building alterations and extensions within the Town Centre is to help ensure that such proposals do not detract from the character and special qualities of the area. This may best be achieved by the replication of traditional building forms, in which account is taken of established patterns of scale, proportion, architectural detailing and elevational finish and existing building lines maintained. In the case of proposals affecting buildings that are scheduled as being of special architectural or historical interest, more specific requirements may be applicable and these are best determined at the stage of pre-application discussions with Planning Service and Historic Monuments and Buildings Branch.

Respect for vernacular design need not, indeed should not, mean the creation of a sterile uniformity in which there is no scope for imparting any personal style to a building. Rather that personal style should be expressed in subtle detailing (for which ample scope exists in Ballycastle) leaving the building clearly part of a related suite.

Buildings within the Town Centre of Ballycastle are of a domestic scale and invariably either two or three storeys in height. They consist almost entirely of commercial properties in which shopfronts are, without exception, contained within a single, undifferentiated facade. Elevation treatment has a vertical emphasis with window openings frequently diminishing in height on successive storeys. Although the window to wall ratio varies, the overall pattern of fenestration is broadly in harmony and helps create a sense of rhythm in the streetscape.



New Development

New development should seek to replicate the scale of existing buildings, if necessary by ensuring that the elevational mass of any new building is broken up and modelled into units of similar size to those of its neighbours, thereby reflecting the architectural rhythm of the street.

Height should be two or three storeys.

Applicants for planning permission will be expected to provide elevational drawings that include adjoining buildings.

Alterations and Extensions

Extensions should take the form and character of the parent building and should not dominate or impair the appearance of that property



New Development

The design of new buildings should reflect the prevailing vertical emphasis of the Conservation Area. Uninterrupted horizontal features and large blank surfaces should be avoided.

Alterations and Extensions

As for New Development.

New Development

Window openings and window glazing should have a vertical emphasis and in infill development the height:width ratio of windows should reflect that of adjoining buildings.

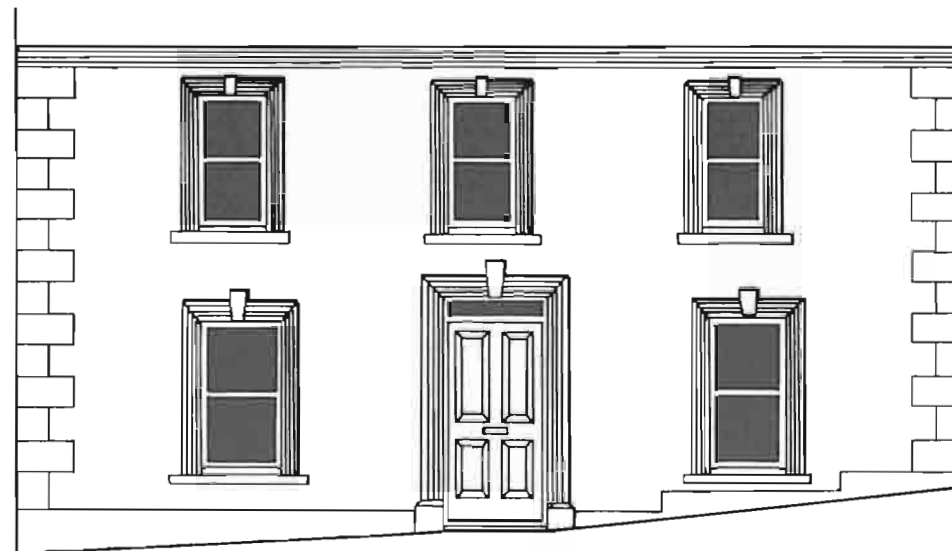
The ratio of solid to void should be weighted in favour of the solid and wall piers between windows should normally be at least 1.5 times the width of the windows.

Existing timber vertically sliding sash windows should be replicated using original detailing.

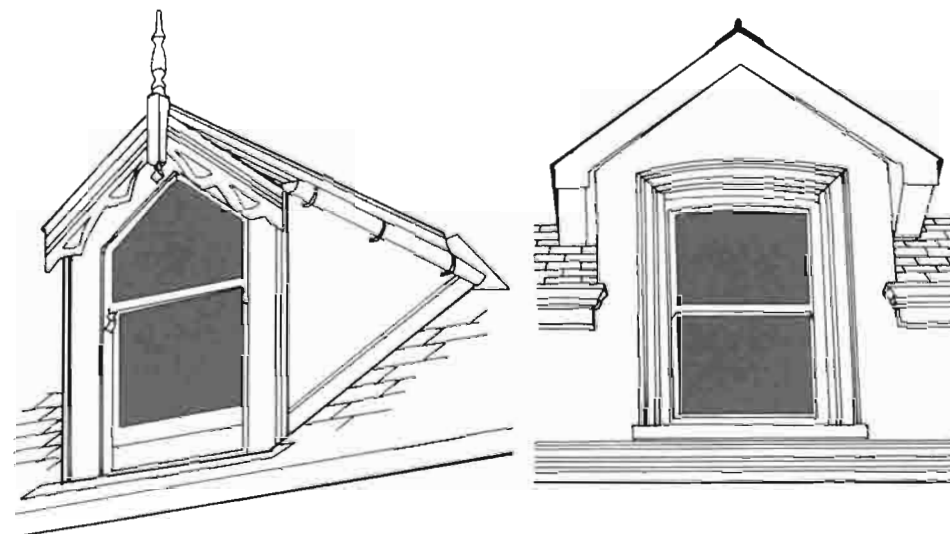
Sills should be substantial, constructed in either precast concrete or stone and have a traditional profile, especially in respect of the leading edge.

Dormer windows are not prevalent in the Town Centre and will normally only be acceptable on the rear elevation of buildings. They will only be acceptable on the front elevation where they are a feature of an existing group of buildings and infill development is being undertaken. In either case they should be of traditional, gable roof design and in scale with the parent building. Flat roofed dormer windows will not be considered acceptable.

Where dormer windows are acceptable they will not be permitted to exceed the ridge height of the building or to collectively occupy more than 20% of the area of any particular roof elevation. In addition to their design, it is important that dormer windows and roof lights should line through with existing windows in the elevation in which they are placed and that they be correctly spaced.



3 - bay house



Dormer windows, Ann Street

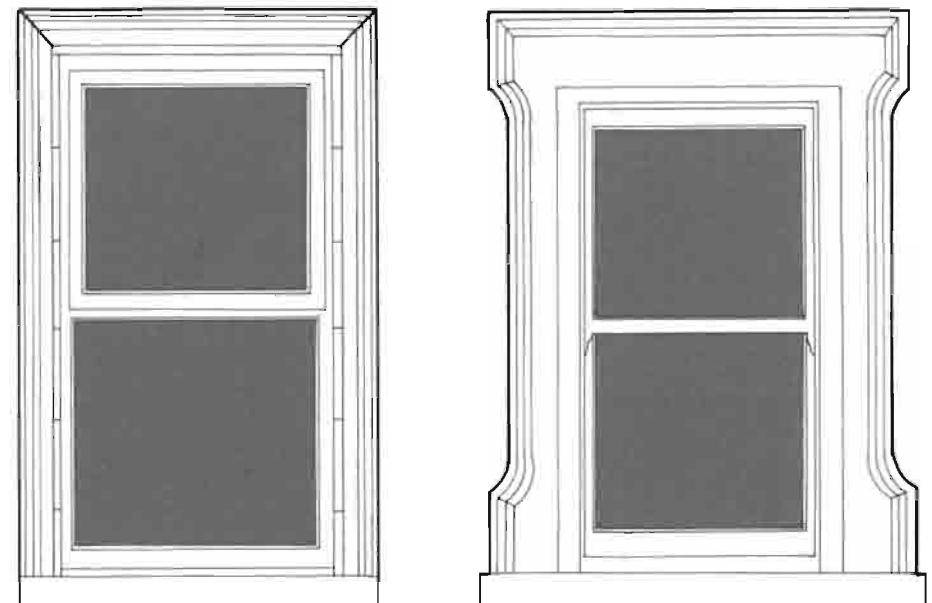
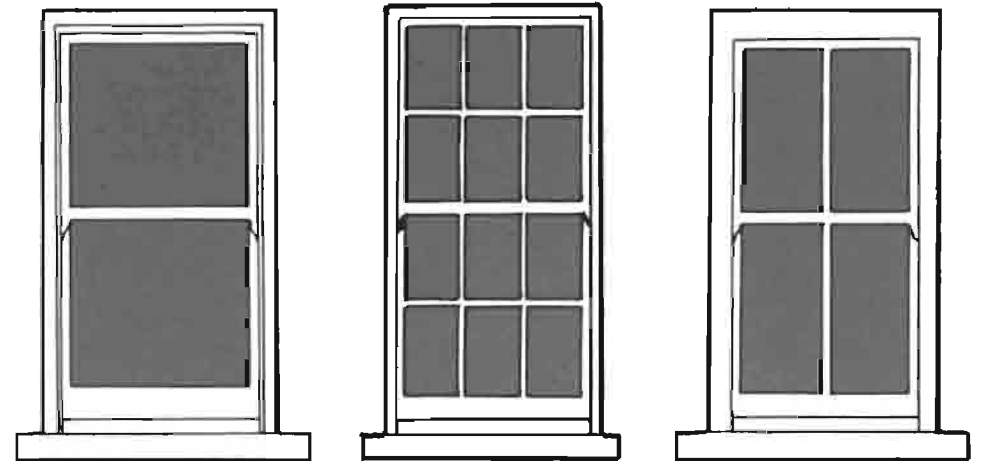
Alterations and Extensions

Existing windows should not be enlarged and plaster mouldings around openings should always be retained or replaced as appropriate.

All first and second floor windows (and ground floor windows of residential property) should be vertical sliding double hung sashes in original style.

Replacement sills should be as substantial as in adjacent buildings, constructed in either precast concrete or stone and have a traditional profile, especially in respect of the leading edge.

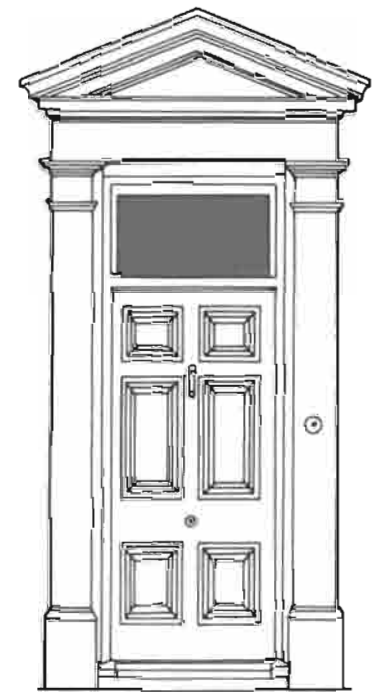
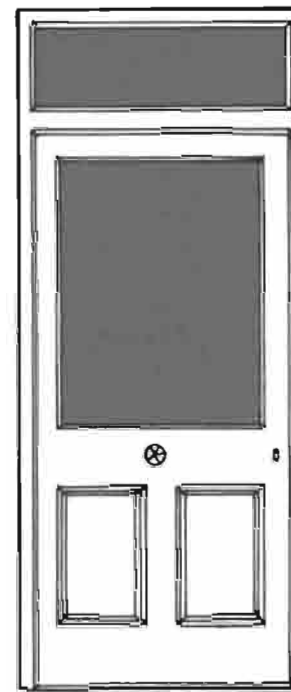
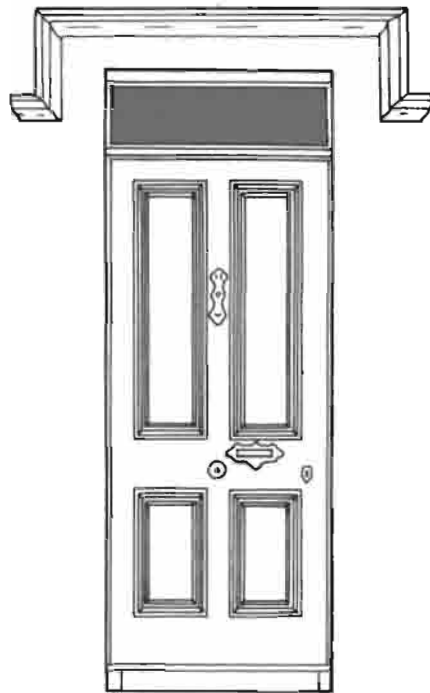
Where dormer windows or roof lights are to be added to an existing building similar considerations will apply as for new development.



New Development

Traditionally panelled or vertically boarded doors should be used in new buildings, especially in front elevations. Plain glass panels may be substituted for solid ones in panelled doors but large expanses of glass are inappropriate and should be avoided. Bolection mouldings add refinement to a panelled door and should be used where appropriate.

Door furniture such as knockers, letterboxes and handles should be made of brass, bronze or cast iron and be of appropriate period design.

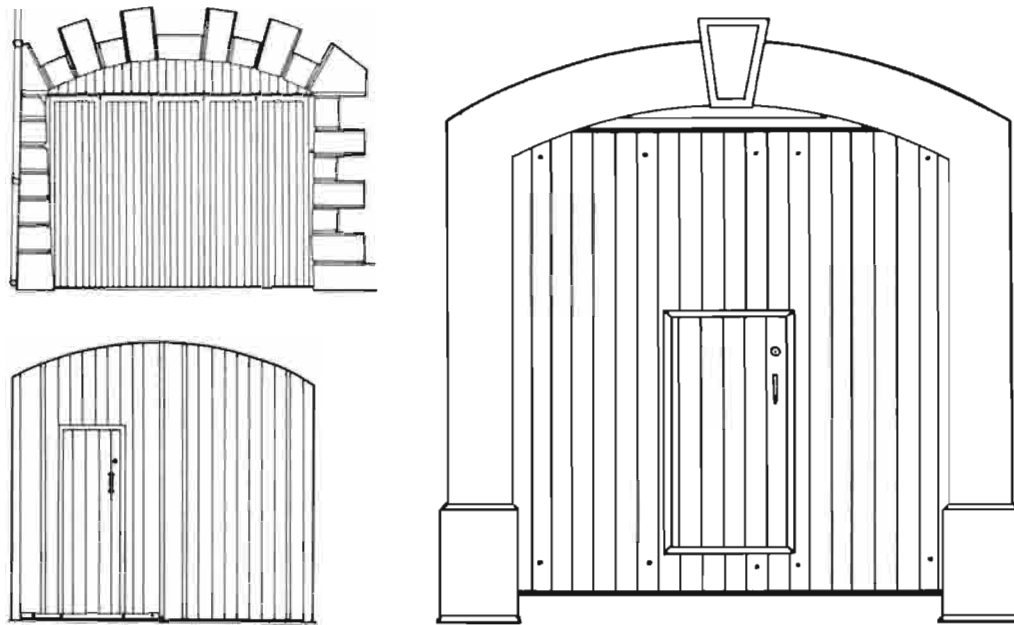


Alterations and Extensions

Similar considerations will apply as for new development. Replacement doors should be of similar width to the original in front elevations. Replacement of traditional wide doors with narrower, modern doors and side lights is inappropriate. Doors with integral fanlights are also not appropriate.

Plaster detailing around doors should be retained or replaced as necessary.

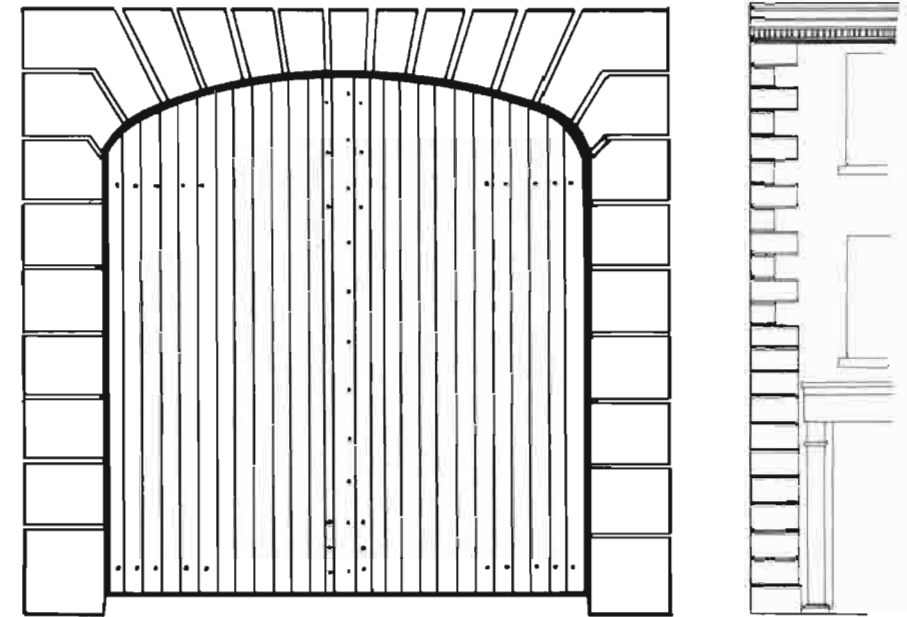




Alterations and Extensions

Archways constitute one of the best expressions of the distinctive character of Ballycastle and should be retained (together with any associated architectural detail) wherever it is possible to do so.

Doorways within archways should always be inset.



New Development, Alterations and Extensions

Materials chosen should be kept as simple and few in number as possible.

Wall finishes should be of smooth, painted render and preferably unlined. Brick, artificial stone, pebble dash, roughcast plaster and mosaic finishes are inappropriate.

Decorative plaster details such as quoins and banding provide character and distinction and may with advantage be incorporated into new work. Such features (including archway decoration) should wherever possible be retained when altering or extending existing buildings.

New Development

All roofs should pitch away from the street frontage at angles that are not greater than (or less than) the range of angles seen in the roofs of neighbouring buildings.

Roof covering should be in natural slate or a sympathetic man-made substitute.

Gables and eaves should normally finish flush, without barge boards or fascia and with or without skews.

Chimney stacks and pots should be replicated in new building, even if non-functional.

Alterations and Extensions

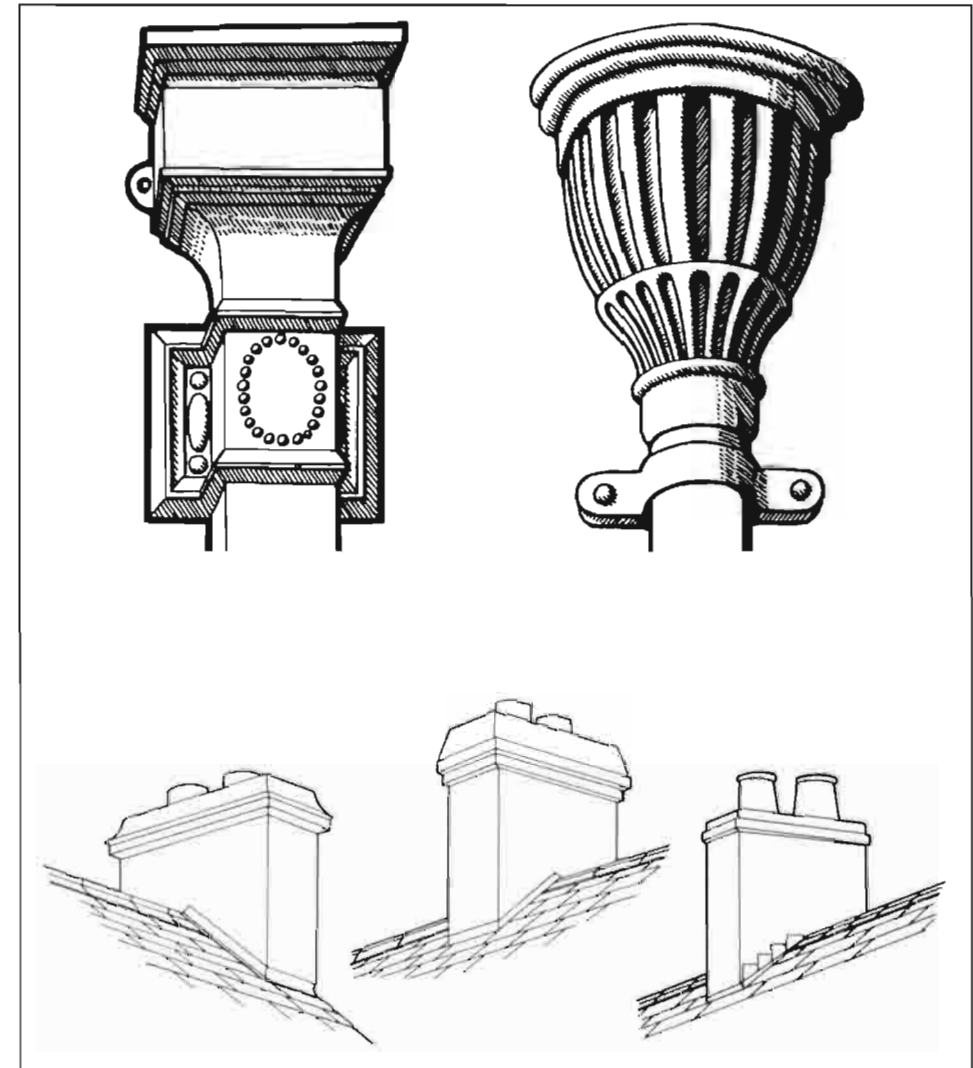
Where an extension is open to public view, the provision of a pitched roof will generally be a requirement. It will invariably be a requirement wherever the height of the extension exceeds the eaves line of the parent building.

Gables and eaves should finish flush without barge boards or fascia.

Chimney stacks and pots should be retained or replicated in their original form to include corbelling, moulded detail etc.

New Development, Alterations and Extensions

Downpipes and gutters should be cast iron or cast aluminium.





New shopfront, The Diamond



New Development, Alterations and Extensions

Where a traditional shop or pub front survives, any refurbishment work or alteration should strive to retain it if at all practicable. If this is not possible, or in circumstances where a new building is proposed, the designer should adopt the following guidelines.

Where a shop embraces two (or more) plot widths, the character and identity of each individual elevation above should be respected. This may be achieved by a change in fascia detail or a set back or, ideally, separate shop fronts. The visual continuity of ownership can be achieved by using the same fascia colour and lettering type. A new commercial front should never be carried uniformly across the frontage of what were formerly two or more buildings.

A new shop or pub front should not be over-dominant in the street scene and should be in scale both with the parent building and neighbouring commercial premises. Applicants for planning permission will be required to provide elevational drawings that include details of adjoining buildings.

Traditional style commercial fronts are most appropriate, even in new development. Large expanses of undivided glass should be avoided and vertical emphasis maintained by the use of glazing bars or mullions.

The number and type of materials and the colours used on a shop front should generally be kept to a minimum. They should also be compatible with the character of the area as a whole. The use of modern materials such as plastic, stainless steel and mosaic tiles is out of place in the historic environment and should be avoided in shop or pub fronts. Where metal frames are desired these should



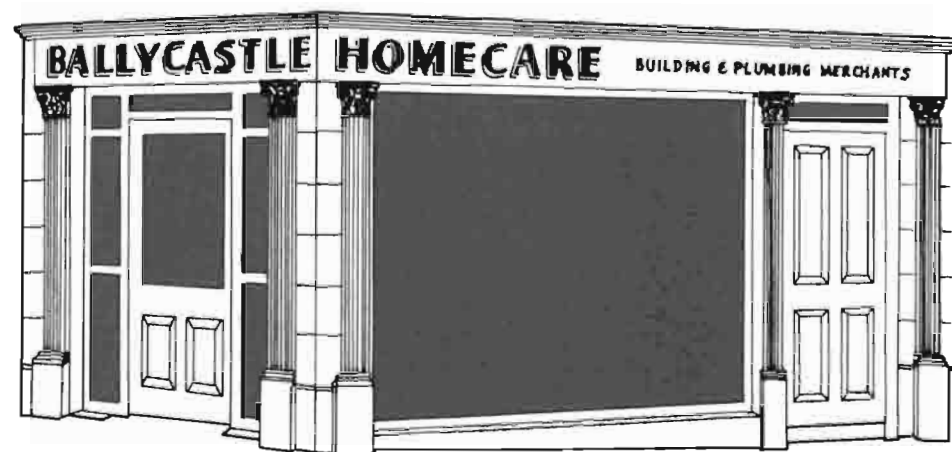
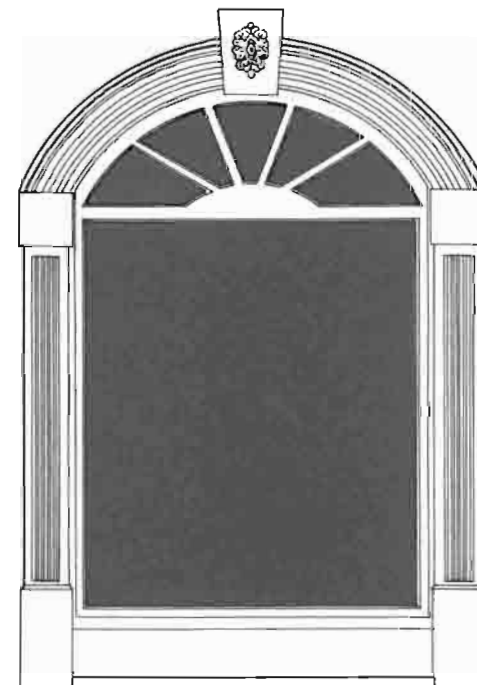


be of a dark or bronze metal or be colour coated. However, the most appropriate material is timber, which is painted rather than stained or varnished. Plaster, though much less common than timber, is also a traditional material for commercial fronts in Ballycastle.

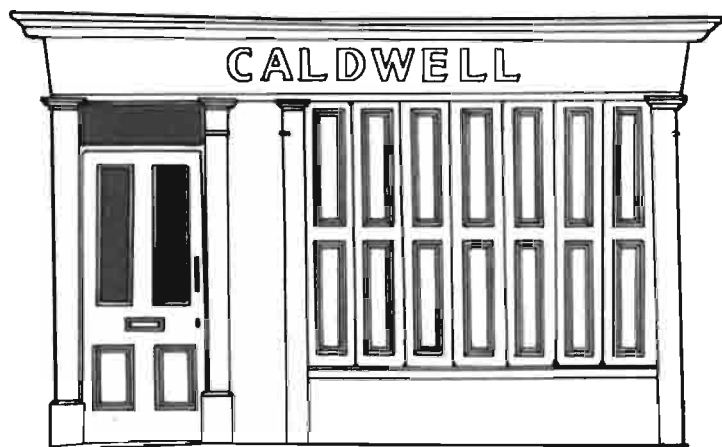
Adequate detailing is especially important if a shoddy or contrived appearance is to be avoided. Mouldings, embossed pilasters and carved mullions (amongst other things) can give an impression of quality and authenticity and provide a means of expressing individuality.

Stallrisers should always be provided or retained.

Fascias should, wherever possible, be positioned in such a way as to provide a measure of continuity with neighbouring fascias, thereby giving a unifying effect to the streetscape as a whole. Fascias should also be in scale with the building of which they are a part and should not overlap first floor windows or obscure such architectural details as brackets and cornices.



New Shopfront, The Diamond



Traditional wooden shutter, Ann Street

Shutters may be of the traditional or modern variety, as appropriate to the nature of the commercial front itself.

Traditional panelled wooden shutters should always be used in conjunction with traditional shop/pub fronts. Plain wooden lath shutters, especially if unpainted, give a boarded-up appearance and should therefore be avoided.

Modern metal roller shutters should have a dark, bronze or colour coated finish and be recessed into the shop front behind the fascia. Perforated or lattice-type models, which allow light to pass through and therefore permit window shopping, are to be preferred.

Canopies and awnings should be of the retractable type. They should also fit between rather than over pilasters and (unless it would result in insufficient headroom) spring from the lower edge of the fascia.

Rigid canopies are inappropriate.

Rendered facades will often be enhanced if distinctive architectural features (for example quoins and decorative plaster moulding around doors and windows) are picked out in a contrasting colour, or a much deeper version of the main elevational colour.

Unless positioned at, or close to, a clear architectural break between a building and its neighbour, downpipes will almost invariably mar the appearance of a building and should be camouflaged by painting them the same colour as their background.

The painting of one storey a different colour from another (except in cases where the ground floor has clear differentiation from the upper floor) usually detracts from the overall appearance of a building and should be avoided.

Adjacent premises that were once part of a single building and which retain an identical architectural character look much better if painted in co-ordinate colours.

The gaiety and sparkle of polychrome facades is one of the most potent expressions of the individuality of towns and buildings in Ireland. Whilst experience has shown that pastel shades are most effective in showing off a building to best advantage within a streetscape, there are so many suitable combinations of colour that there would be little merit in attempting to provide further guidance on this topic. Perhaps the best advice is that pleasing examples of colour schemes that co-ordinate well should always be noted (and if possible photographed) for future use.

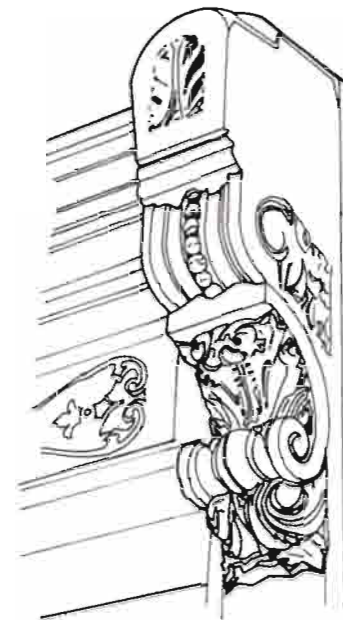
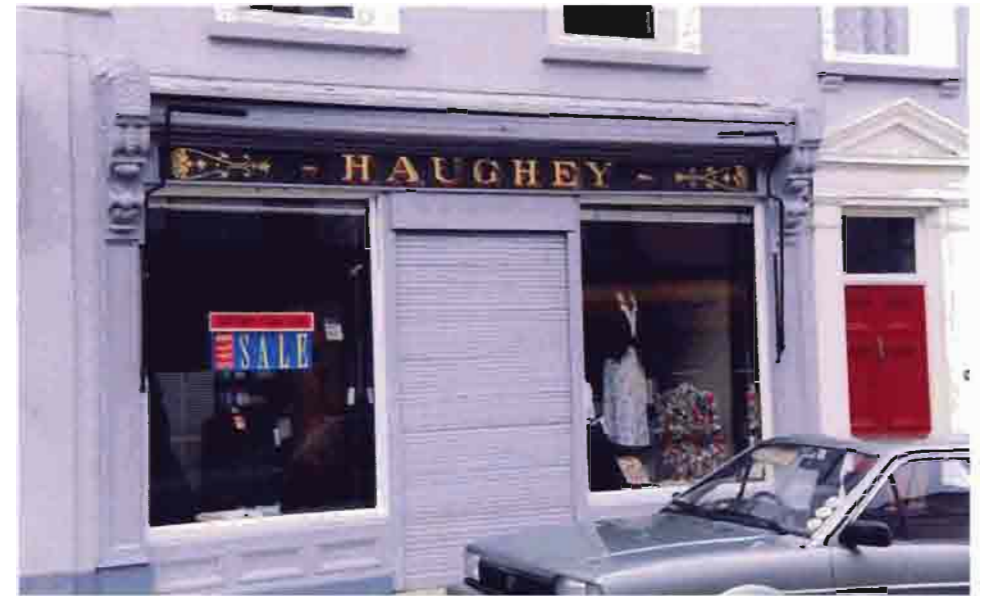
The information on the fascia should state only the name, trade and street number of the shop and not be cluttered with product advertisements or duplication of information.

The most appropriate form of signage for traditional shop and pub fronts is the traditional hand painted sign, which can be elaborated to any desired degree. As an alternative, raised lettering might be used.

Internally illuminated fascia signs (other than those made up of individually illuminated letters) will not normally be permitted. Hand painted and raised lettering signs may be illuminated by discreetly sited wash down or spot lighting.

As a general rule, advertising signs will not be permitted above ground floor level unless relating to the use of upper floors.

Projecting signs may be acceptable at fascia level and small, well designed hanging or bracket signs may be acceptable at first floor level (but not on higher floors). Such signs could be illuminated by unobtrusive external lighting.



Various types of assistance may be available for schemes within the Conservation Area, viz.

Historic Buildings Grant

Under the Planning (NI) Order 1972 and the Historic Churches (NI) Order 1985 the Department of the Environment (NI) may give financial assistance towards the cost of repairs or maintenance of buildings which have been listed as being of special architectural or historic interest. There is no fixed rate of grant and each case is considered on its merits.

Further details may be obtained from:

Historic Monuments and Buildings Branch
Department of the Environment,
23 Castle Place,
BELFAST
BT1 1FY

Telephone: 0232 230560

Conservation Area Grant

Under the Planning (Amendment) (NI) Order 1978 the Department of the Environment (NI) may grant aid expenditure relating to works to either Listed or non-Listed buildings that promote the preservation or enhancement of the character or appearance of a Conservation Area.

Further details may be obtained from:

Town and Country Planning Service
Department of the Environment,
County Hall,
Castlerock Road
COLERAINE
BT51 3HS

Telephone: 0265 44111

Improvement, Conversion and Repair Grants

Under the Housing (NI) Order 1983 the Northern Ireland Housing Executive may grant aid the cost of improvement and conversion up to certain maximum amounts, subject to certain conditions. In certain circumstances the Executive may also grant aid repairs. Such grants do not necessarily exclude either Historic Buildings Grant or Conservation Area Grant. Any application for Improvement, Conversion or Repair Grant in respect of a Listed Building will automatically be considered for Historic Buildings Grant. Similarly, any application for Improvement, Conversion or Repair Grant in respect of a building (other than a Listed Building) within a Conservation Area will automatically be considered for Conservation Area Grant.

Further details may be obtained from:

Northern Ireland Housing Executive
Twickenham House,
Mount Street,
BALLYMENA
BT43 6EW

Telephone: 0266 653399

Open Space Grant

The acquisition and laying out of land as informal public open space by District Councils may be grant aided by the Department of the Environment (NI). Grants up to 75% may be made under Section 16 of the Local Government Act (NI) 1966.

Further details may be obtained as follows:

For urban areas only:

Physical Development Branch
Commonwealth House,
35 Castle Street,
BELFAST
BT1 1GU

Telephone: 0232 321212

For areas outside urban boundaries:

Countryside and Wildlife Branch
Department of the Environment (NI)
Calvert House,
23 Castle Place,
Belfast
BT1 1FY

Telephone: 0232 230560

Playing Field Grant

The provision of facilities for recreational, social, physical and cultural activities by District Councils may be grant aided by the Department of Education under the Recreation and Youth Service (NI) Order 1973.

Further details may be obtained from:

Sport, Recreation and Community Facilities Branch
Department of Education,
Rathgael House,
Balloo Road
BANGOR
BT19 2PR

Telephone: 0247 270077

Woodland and Farm Woodland Grants

The establishment and restocking of broadleaved, conifer and mixed woodlands and the rehabilitation of neglected woodland under 20 years of age may be grant aided by the Department of Agriculture under the Woodland Grant Scheme. Treeplanting on arable land and grassland which has been cultivated and reseeded within the last 10 years may be grant aided under the Department's Farm Woodland Scheme.

Further details may be obtained from:

Forest Service
Department of Agriculture,
7-9 Wellington Street,
BALLYMENA

Telephone: 0266 656768

Other Environmental and Countryside Grants

The provision, replacement or improvement of hedges (including hedgerow trees) walls and banks (where constructed of vernacular materials) and associated gates, stiles and footbridges may be grant aided by the Department of Agriculture (NI) under its Farm and Conservation Grant Scheme. Assistance may also be given by the Department towards the provision, replacement or improvement of shelterbelts.

Further details may be obtained from:

Department of Agriculture (NI)
13 Market Street,
BALLYCASTLE
BT54 6DF

Telephone: 026 57 62562

or

Department of Agriculture (NI)
Kilpatrick House,
38-54 High Street,
BALLYMENA
BT43 6DP

Telephone: 0266 44121

Historic, Environmental and Architectural Rehabilitation Trust

The Trust is wholly concerned with the rehabilitation of Listed Buildings and houses in Conservation Areas and maintains a revolving fund for their acquisition and rehabilitation. An ACE Scheme is operated by the Trust.

Further details may be obtained from:

Historic, Environmental and Architectural Rehabilitation Trust
181a Stranmillis Road,
BELFAST
BT9 5DU

Telephone: 0232 381623

Conservation Volunteers (NI)

A charitable trust, the Conservation Volunteers undertake a wide variety of countryside enhancement and access works, including tree planting, fencing and hedging, drystone walling and footpath construction. The organisation maintains its own tree nursery, and work is carried out for both public and private clients, the provision or cost of materials being the responsibility of the client (possibly with grant aid from other sources). A small charge may be made for work carried out. The Conservation Volunteers also act as consultants and undertake liaison with schools in regard to practical projects within school grounds.

Further details may be obtained from:

Conservation Volunteers
Unit 4
70 Railway Road,
COLERAINE
BT52 1PQ

Telephone: 0265 55352

or

Conservation Volunteers
The Pavilion,
Cherryvale Playing Fields,
Ravenhill Road,
BELFAST
BT6 OBZ

Telephone: 0232 645169

Action for Community Employment (ACE)

The Department of Economic Development provides a programme of financial support for the creation of employment through locally sponsored schemes set up to undertake specific projects that are of benefit to the community at large. A high proportion of such projects are concerned with environmental improvements and sponsors may be voluntary or charitable organisations, local authorities or public and private companies. A number of building restoration projects (eg Inner City Trust, Rathlin Island Trust, Historic, Environmental and Architectural Rehabilitation Trust) make use of this programme. Projects must be approved by Northern Ireland 2000.

Further details may be obtained from:

ACE Manager,
12 Market Street,
BALLYCASTLE
BT54 6AA

Telephone: 026 57 63703

or

Department of Economic Development,
Community Projects Branch,
Clarendon House,
9-21 Adelaide Street,
BELFAST
BT2 8NR

Telephone: 0232 244300

Enterprise Ulster

A training-oriented employment creation programme based upon community-based projects of an environmental, recreational, social, cultural or tourism nature. Projects include the creation of public parks (eg Ballymoney, Ballyclare) and riverside walks and the external refurbishment of public buildings. Materials are provided or paid for by the client, who may be a public or voluntary sector body (eg National Trust).

Further details may be obtained from:

Area Superintendent,
Enterprise Ulster,
74-76 Railway Road,
COLERAINE
BT52 1PG

Telephone: 0265 452876

or

Enterprise Ulster
Armagh House
Ormeau Avenue,
BELFAST
BT2 8HB

Telephone: 0232 234393

Address and reference no.	Date and style of building	Address and reference no.	Date and style of building
12 Ann Street (5/13/30)	Mid 19th century, 2-storey, 3-bay, pilastered pub front.	21/23 Ann Street (5/14/9a)	Mid 19th century, pair of 2-storey, 2-bay buildings, pilastered shop front to number 23.
14 Ann Street (5/13/31)	Mid 19th century, 2-storey, 4-bay, pilastered double shop front and coach arch.	31 Ann Street (5/14/10)	Late 19th century, 2-storey, 2-bay, early 20th c. shopfront, pilastered entrance, dormered attic with fretted bargeboards.
18 Ann Street (5/13/33)	Mid 19th century, 2-storey, 3-bay. Much altered.	33 Ann Street (5/14/10)	Late 19th century, 2-storey, 2-bay, pilastered entrance, dormered attic with fretted bargeboards.
20 Ann Street (5/13/34)	Mid 19th century, 3-storey, classical.	35 Ann Street (5/14/10)	Late 19th century, 2-storey, 3-bay, shop front, pilasters and brackets, dormered attic.
36 Ann Street (5/13/35)	Mid 19th century, 3-storey, 4-bay, stucco, consoled double shop front and pedimented entrance.	37 Ann Street (5/14/10)	Late 19th century, 2-storey, shop front, pedimented entrance, coach arch.
3/5 Ann Street (5/14/6)	Mid 19th century, 2-storey, 5-bay, pilastered shop front and coach arch.	39 Ann Street (5/14/10)	Late 19th century, 2-storey, 3-bay, coachway, pilastered shop front and pilastered entrances with brackets.
7 Ann Street (5/14/7)	Mid 19th century, 3-storey, 3-bay, pilastered pub front.		
9 Ann Street (5/14/8)	Mid 19th century, 3-storey, 3-bay, coach arch.		

Address and reference no.	Date and style of building	Address and reference no.	Date and style of building
41 Ann Street (5/14/10)	Late 19th century, 2-storey, 3-bay, elaborately pilastered double shop front and gated entrance. Half dormered attic with fretted bargeboards.	51/59 Ann Street (5/14/14)	Late 19th century, 2-storey, 8-bay, with attics. No. 55 has a 19/20th century double shop front, No. 57 a pedimented doorway, No. 59 a double shop front with pilasters.
43 Ann Street (5/14/10)	Late 19th century, 2-storey, 2-bay, double shop front. Half dormered attic with fretted bargeboards.	39 Castle Street (5/15/7)	Mid 19th century, 2-storey, 3-bay, double shop front, much altered.
45 Ann Street (5/14/10)	Late 19th century, 3-storey, 3-bay, pilastered shop front and two pilastered entrances.	51 Castle Street (5/15/12)	Mid 19th century, 3-storey, 6-bay, pilastered double shop front, coach arch.
47 Ann Street (5/14/10)	Late 19th century, 2-storey, 3-bay, pilastered entrances and shop front, brackets and coachway. Dormered attic with fretted bargeboards.	53 Castle Street (5/15/13)	Mid 19th century, 5-bay, pilastered pub front.
49 Ann Street (5/14/10)	Late 19th century, 2-storey, 3-bay, coachway, dormered attic.	55 Castle Street (5/15/14)	Early 19th century, 3-storey, 3-bay, pilastered shop front. Georgian glazing. Remains of house c. 1739 at rear.
		Former Courthouse 59 Castle Street (5/15/16)	Early 19th century, 3-bay, arcaded on ground floor.
		61 Castle Street (5/15/17)	Mid 19th century, 3-storey, 3-bay, rendered, double shop front.

Address and reference no.	Date and style of building	Address and reference no.	Date and style of building
71 Castle Street (5/15/20)	Mid 19th century, 3-storey, 4-bay, pilastered pub front.	78/80 Castle Street (5/13/18)	Mid 19th century, 3-storey, 6-bay, pilastered double shop front.
73 Castle Street (5/15/21)	Early 19th century, 2-storey, 4-bay. Georgian glazing, window railings, pilastered double shop front.	84 Castle Street (5/13/20)	Mid 19th century, 3-storey, 4-bay, Georgian glazing, pilastered shop front.
Antrim Arms Hotel 75 Castle Street (5/12/22)	Early 19th century, 3-storey, Ionic-columned porch.	1 The Diamond (5/13/25)	Mid 19th century 3-storey, 3-bay, pilastered ground floor.
48/50 Castle Street (5/13/15)	Mid 19th century, 2-storey, 3-bay, pilastered shop front.	2 The Diamond (5/13/24)	Mid 19th century, 2-storey, 3-bay.
60 Castle Street (5/13/11)	Mid 19th century, 3-storey, 5-bay, pilastered shop front and coach arch.	4 The Diamond (5/13/22)	Mid 19th century, 3-storey, 5-bay, pilastered pub front (altered).
62 Castle Street (5/13/10)	Mid 19th century, 3-storey, 3-bay, pilastered double shop front.	5 The Diamond (5/13/21)	Mid 19th century, 3-storey, 3-bay, pilastered double pub front and coach arch.
70 Castle Street (5/13/7)	Mid 19th century, 2-storey, 3-bay, pilastered shopfront.	6 The Diamond (5/14/5)	Early 19th century, 3-storey, 3-bay. Much altered.
72 Castle Street (5/13/6)	Mid 19th century, 2-storey, 3-bay, Georgian glazing, window railings, pilastered shop front.	7 The Diamond (5/14/4)	Early 19th century, 3-storey, 2-bay, Georgian glazing.

Address and reference no.	Date and style of building	Address and reference no.	Date and style of building
8/9 The Diamond (5/14/3)	Early 19th century, 3-storey, 3-bay, Georgian glazing, pilastered shop front.	8 North Street (5/14/18)	Late 19th century, 3-storey, 3-bay, canted dormer to attic.
Holy Trinity Church The Diamond (5/14/1)	1756. Classical church, comprising nave, apsidal chancel, square tower with spire. Sandstone facade, otherwise rendered.	10 North Street (5/14/18)	Late 19th century, 2-storey, 3-bay, oriel window, half dormered attic.
O'Connor Memorial The Diamond (5/14/2)	1899. Gabled pinnacle on marble columns over ogee-arched base.	12 North Street (5/14/19)	c. 1840. 2-storey, 3-bay, dormered attic.
12 Market Street (5/13/2)	1860. 2-storey, former bank, square porch on splayed corner.	13 North Street (5/14/20)	c. 1840. 2-storey, 3-bay.
Market Yard Market Street (5/13/3)	1858. Basalt gateway, segmental arch, wing wall, flanking building.	Manor House, Flag Turret, Walling and Archery, Quay Road (5/14/23)	18th century,. Former home of Hugh Boyd Esq. Stone, 1, 2 and 3-storey, incorporating the 18th c. house.
4/5 North Street (5/14/17)	c. 1830. Pair of 3-storey houses with pilastered entrances either side of a coach arch.	36 Quay Road (5/14/11)	18th century, 2-storey, 5-bay house, Gibbsian entrance.
7 North Street (5/14/18)	Early 19th century, 3-storey, 3-bay, Georgian glazing.	Bonamargy Bridge (5/14/15)	c. 1860. 3-arched cutstone bridge over the Margy River, built to replace a bridge of 1719.
		Church of St Patrick and St Brigid, gates and walling, Moyle Road (5/13/1)	1874. (Spire 1890) Stone church comprising nave, aisles and chancel with square tower and octagonal spire.

Architectural rhythm	Regular repetition of architectural features	Dormer	Upright window set in sloping roof.
Architrave	Moulded surround to a door or window opening	Facade	Exterior (front) face of a building.
Bay	Division of wall between buttresses. Window filling a bay.	Fanlight	Glazed area above door. The rectangular style of doorway glazing that prevails in Ballycastle Conservation Area is more correctly termed a transom-light.
Bargeboard	Board placed at the verge of a gable and usually projected from the wall-face. Commonly pierced, traceried or otherwise decoratively treated.	Fascia	A broad, flat band or board. In the context of shop fronts, where the name of the shop or its owner is displayed.
Bolection Moulding	Raised moulding around door panels.	Fenestration	Arrangement and style of windows in a building.
Bracket	Projection above pilasters used to support an advertisement fascia.	Gable	Triangular upper part of wall at end of ridged roof.
Console	Ornamental bracket in the form of a scroll.	Glass Cone	Cone-shaped kiln in which glass is manufactured.
Corbel	Projecting course of brickwork, masonry or timber.	Glazing Bar	Dividing member in a window.
Cornice	Projecting moulding crowning a wall, window or advertisement fascia.	Hopperhead	Open rainwater head that collects run-off from gutters.

Listed Building	Building or other structure scheduled for its architectural and/or historic interest and for which Consent to demolish or effect certain alterations (including alterations not otherwise coming within the scope of Planning Permission) is required.	Quoins	Stones larger than those of which a wall is composed, or better shaped, and forming the corners of walls or door and window openings. Decorative plaster analogues of such stones.
Motte	Flat-topped mound once occupied by a wooden or, less frequently, stone fortification of the Anglo-Norman period.	Roof Light	Window in the same plane as the roof.
Mullion	Upright bar separating the lights of a divided window.	Rubblestone	Masonry which is not fully dressed.
Oriel Window	Window projecting from the face of a building and supported by brick, masonry or timber corbelling.	Side Light	Glazed area beside door.
Pediment	Corniced gable above door and window openings. Also seen as a termination to roof structures.	Skew	Sloping feature finishing a gable that is upstanding from the plane of the roof.
Pilaster	Flat, rectangular column projecting slightly from a wall but having no structural function.	Stallriser	In a shop front, the panel below the sill.
		Stucco	Fine grained hard plaster used for precise finishes.
		Transom Light	Rectangular glazed area above door.
		Visual Stop	Some form of barrier that effectively restricts a view.

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Ulster Journal of Archaeology, 46, 1983. pp. 101-128.
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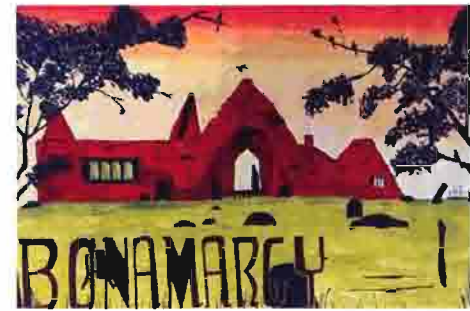
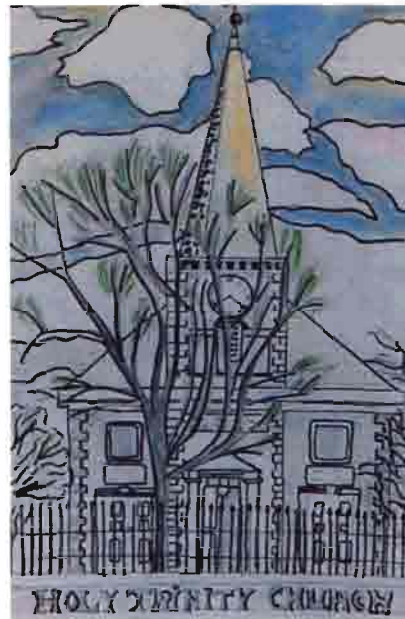
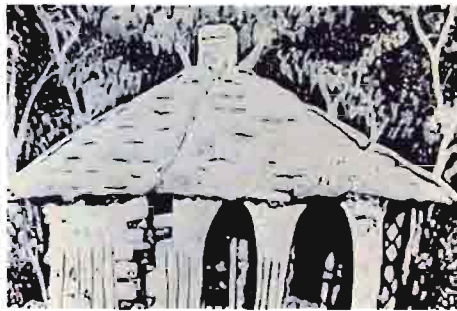
The Department wishes to record its gratitude to:

Mr C.A. Dallat for permission to reproduce the Map of Ballycastle 1760

The Ulster Museum for permission to reproduce a watercolour of Ballycastle Glasshouse by W.H. Lynn R.H.A.

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Northern Ireland Tourist Board, whose photographic Library provided the illustration of the Lammas Fair today.



A selection of entries for the Ballycastle Heritage Art Competition from Ballycastle High School and St. Brigid's Primary School