

HERITAGE ASSET AUDIT

HILLSBOROUGH AREA

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Heritage Asset Report

Hillsborough



L-R Entrance Door to Hillsborough Fort, Stained Glass at St. Malachy's Church, Hillsborough's Historic Walls. Photographs by Marianne O'Kane Boal

Methodology

The audit area of Hillsborough saw a relatively comprehensive methodology applied. This audit is part of a series which aims to gradually build up a picture right across Northern Ireland. Historic Environment Division (HED) have created a map of potential audit areas, and this Hillsborough audit refers to Map Areas D69 and D71 (for further detail see section below). Given the high concentration of assets in Hillsborough village and immediate surroundings, most focus of the audit is on the village area itself. The wider areas have been included in the initial scoping and listing of assets. Consultation with residents in Hillsborough village and district also provided extensive information on the main issues, opportunities and strengths of heritage. Hillsborough village is very much the centre of this audit but there are other areas included, namely, Duneight, Eglantine, Edentrillick, Ballynahinch and Moira. Although desktop survey was a crucial and informative method of research, it was not conducted in isolation as such would yield a limited perspective of the area. The consultant combined field survey and site visits with desktop survey from the outset and this element of primary research began in February 2019 with site visits. It was felt at this stage that site visits to Hillsborough area was the fundamental core of the project and the best indication of the current state of potential assets. It also gave the consultant first-hand information and knowledge of the area so that observations and strategic recommendations could be asserted with increased authority in the final audit report. Site visits were conducted in Hillsborough and its environs in February, March and April 2019.

Desktop survey and site visits were recorded by the consultant through taking an extensive range of photographs within the audit area. Over the period of 3 months a broad catalogue of photographs has been acquired which are an important primary resource in themselves. It was decided at the outset

The D69 Audit Area

The area for this audit was informed by the map for 'Draft Heritage Audit Areas' as compiled by Historic Environment Division (HED), where the designation of audit areas followed electoral areas, and over 60% of the audit areas have approximately 480 (+/- 80) heritage assets in each. This map (Map 1) was taken as a departure point and Hillsborough was examined as part of the audit area (D69) that Norton identified. Some assets (Duneight etc) are included from the D71 audit area as this features the Northern section of Hillsborough – the audit map splits Hillsborough into two parts. An initial long list was drafted of the D69 audit area and this is included below (excludes Hillsborough itself as these are detailed in the asset assessment forms). Towns and villages in the audit area are: Hillsborough (South), Moira, Culcavy, Halfpenny Gate, Mazetown, McKees Dam.

- **Listed Buildings**

Main Street buildings, various, Moira largely B1

Former Court House, Moira 1900-1819, B2

Moira Railway Station, 1840-59, B+ Station Building, Waiting Room, Signal Box, Walling & Crane

Lisnashanker House, 11 Redhill Road, Dromore 1820-39, B2 (at risk)

Redhill House, 15 Bottier Rd, Dromore 1840-59, B2

Kilwarlin House, Hillsborough, 1860-79, B1 - House, outbuildings, piers, gates, walling and railings

Kilwarlin Manse, 1820-1839, B1

Kilwarlin Moravian Hall, 1820-1839, B1

Kilwarlin Moravian Church, 1820-1839, B1

Lock Keeper's House, 146 Hillsborough Rd, near Blaris, B2 1780-99

160 & 162 Ballygowan Rd, Hillsborough, 1700-19, B2 - Brett states that the buildings seem to be the last surviving of the farmer's-and-weaver's cottages on the Downshire's Kilwarlin Estate, possible originating from the 17th century.

- **Sites and Monuments**

Crannog at Risk above Moira at J1427061660

Rough Fort, Bivallate Rath, Risk, Moira, State Care, J1423060480

Pretty Mary's Fort, Bivallate Rath, Aughnafosker Moira at J1485059900

Henge, Early Christian and Post Medieval at Carnalbanagh East J1522060380

Rath: Simpson's Fort at Taughlumny J1619056600

Ecclesiastical Site – Church and Graveyard at Blaris J2488062710

Early Christian Rath, Scheduled, at Ballintine, J2628062850

Second Early Christian Rath: Ballintine Rath, Scheduled, at Ballintine J2662062730

- **Industrial**

Moira Station, Maghermesk at J15746183

Moira Good Shed, Level Crossing and Milepost at J15796186

Distillery – Linen Factory site at Culcavy J23756023

Bridge Quay and Coal Stores at Culcavy J23786120

Viaduct and Milepost at Culcavy J23876133

Union Locks and Lock House, Lagan Canal, Blaris at J25966264

Quarry, Old Warren, near Blaris J25956297

Costello's Bridge, at Ballintine/Blaris J26346278

Steam powered flax mill near McKees Dam J23195715

Shaft at Maze J21956146

Brickfield at Maze J21926159

Limekilns at Clarehill Quarries at Clare, Moira J15616026

Corn Mill at Gortnacor Upper J19346176

Millrace at Gortnacor Upper J18986213

Brickfield - Clay Pit at Lisadian J21305996

- **Parks and Gardens**

Moira Castle Demesnes D-034 Register

Hillsborough Castle Grounds D-027 Register

Kilwarlin Moravian Church D-031 Register

- **Defence**

Scheduled Zone DOW 014:052 Below Mazetown Defence heritage features – Area 2
– Pillbox

DHP No. 71.00 Airfield Below Mazetown

Scheduled Zone – Airfield – Type T2 Hangars, Airfield and WWII defensive features including pillbox and blast shelters.

DHP No. 120.00 Airfield

Observation Post at Edentrillick (nearest ancillary evidence of defence heritage – 3.1 miles southwest of Hillsborough between Hillsborough and Dromore)

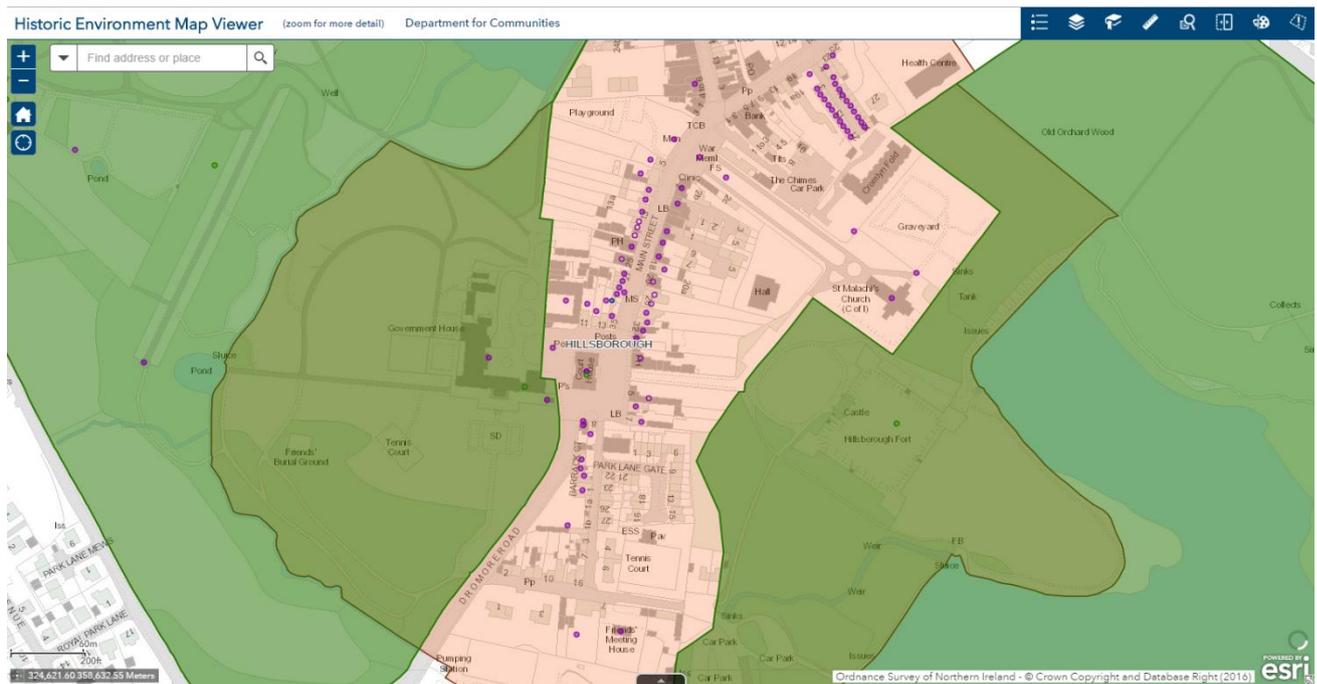
DHP No. 0.00 Centre of resistance on obstacle, SW of Maghaberry

- **Battle sites**

None in the audit area

For reference - The D71 Audit Area

As part of Hillsborough is located in the D71 Audit Area (see map on page 2) it was deemed useful to provide a broad outline of assets in this area also. Towns and villages in the area include; Drumbeg, Ballylesson, Drumbo, Ravernet, Hillsborough (north), The Temple, Boardmills, Baileysmill, Annahilt, and Dromara. This area is one that has a relatively high concentration of evenly distributed sites and monuments. They include; Todd's Grove, Duneight, a rath, 46m x 43m across, enclosed by 2 banks with an intervening ditch J2797061570; Drumbo, Scheduled zone – round tower; Crannog at Wright's Island J3459058260; Two crannogs on Lough Aghery S of Annahilt one at J2815053360 and one at J2887053830; Magheraknock Fort – at J3444055900 just within audit area off A49 and SE of Baileysmill - On the summit of the highest hill in the area, reputed to be the highest farmed land in Co.Down, this enclosure enjoys magnificent views all round. Parks and gardens in the area are; Larchfield D-086, Register, near Ravernet River; Belvedere D-104, Supplementary, above Drumbo. There are also a range of defence assets in the audit area; Observation post, DHP No. 255.00, south east of Hillhall; Heavy anti-aircraft battery, DHP No. 24.00, east of Hillhall; Centre of resistance in support, DHP No. 0.00, off B178 towards Carryduff, on right (1/3); Heavy anti-aircraft battery, DHP No. 27.00, off B178 towards Carryduff, on right (2/3); Heavy anti-aircraft battery, DHP No. 27.00, off B178 towards Carryduff, on right (3/3); and Observation post, DHP No. 255.00, S/SE, below Ravernet; Centre of resistance on obstacle, DHP No. 0.00, north of Hillsborough.



Map of primary audit area of Hillsborough village as located within the D69 audit area, as illustrated in Historic Environment Map Viewer

Heritage: Economic and Community Value

‘Creating quality places through an improved urban environment within the key settlements can ensure ‘place-making’ is central to decision-making. Promoting and protecting the rich variety of built heritage assets across the Council area recognises the importance of integrating the old with the new.’
Lisburn and Castlereagh Local Development Plan – Preferred Options Paper, 2017

In the *Lisburn and Castlereagh Local Development Plan-Preferred Options Paper* published in March 2017, there is reference made to the importance of guidance; ‘a range of supplementary guidance exists to support regional policy, including: Living Places– An Urban Stewardship and Design Guide (September 2014); ‘Building on Tradition – A Sustainable Design Guide for the Northern Ireland Countryside’ (May 2012); ‘Creating Places’ (May 2000); and a suite of Development Control Advice Notes (DCANs)’ (12). In terms of the built environment, the future growth strategy aims to ‘identify, define and designate areas of built and natural heritage features’, and support good design and quality places; ‘Good design can transform communities and create attractive places to live, work and invest. Creating quality places through an improved urban environment within the key settlements can ensure ‘place-making’ is central to decision-making. The report also highlights how, promoting and protecting the rich variety of built heritage assets across the Council area recognises the importance of integrating the old with the new’ (17-18).

Further the plan outlines how it will protect the built environment at Strategic Objective F: Protecting and Enhancing the Built and Natural Environment. The plan aims; to develop strategic policy that supports the protection of our built and natural environment recognising its contribution to economic growth, health and wellbeing; to conserve and where possible enhance our Conservation Areas and Areas of Townscape/Village Character as important assets; to protect listed buildings and other built heritage assets and promote their sensitive re-use to help create a sense of place; to enhance the design quality of new buildings and town and village centres to promote place- shaping and maximise benefits for communities (24).

The ‘Built Heritage Regional Development Strategy 2035’ (RDS) outlines that society should ‘conserve, protect and, where possible, enhance our built heritage and our natural environment’. With

regard to our built environment, the following is outlined in RG11 of the RDS: Identify, protect and conserve the built heritage; Identify, protect and conserve the character and built heritage assets within cities, towns and villages; Maintain the integrity of built heritage assets, including historic landscapes (181).

Key Issue 18: Promoting Hillsborough Castle as a Key Tourism Destination – The Council area has a rich variety of historic, architectural and industrial heritage. The development of Hillsborough Castle (managed by Historic Royal Palaces) provides the Council area with a unique tourism destination. The ambitions of Historic Royal Palaces will be realised over the next five years through a programme of capital projects and associated activities. Hillsborough Conservation Area is one of the finest examples of Conservation Areas with a rich array of high quality buildings dating to the 18th and early 19th centuries. The historic town is one in which residential and small scale commercial uses co-exist side by side. The tourism potential of Hillsborough in association with the development of Hillsborough Castle will continue to be a key focus requiring careful management and a sustainable approach which respects the historic setting and historic park, garden & demesne. The Council’s proposals for the development of Hillsborough Forest Park will further support tourism and encourage footfall between key areas. The Council recognises the contribution of the built heritage in supporting the growth of tourism, culture and leisure activities and seeks to encourage appropriate initiatives to support sustainable tourism in key locations.



Hillsborough Forest Proposed Development Phase I

Overview of the Audit Area of Hillsborough

Hillsborough is one of 15 market towns in Co. Down. Samuel Lewis in *A Topographical Dictionary of Ireland*, 1837 described Hillsborough and it gives an interesting snapshot of the place in the early part of the nineteenth century; ‘an incorporated market-town (formerly a parliamentary borough), and a parish, in the barony of Lower Iveagh, county of Down... This place originally, called Cromlyn, derived its present name from a castle erected by Sir Arthur Hill in the reign of Charles I, which at the Restoration was made a royal fortress by Charles II, who made Sir Arthur and his heirs hereditary constables, with 20 warders and a well-appointed garrison. The castle is of great strength and is defended by four bastions commanding the road from Dublin to Belfast and Carrickfergus: it is still kept up as a royal garrison under the hereditary constablership of the present Marquess of Downshire, a descendant of the founder, and is also used as an armoury for the yeomanry. At the time of the Revolution, the army of William III encamped under its walls: and during the disturbances of 1798 the royal army encamped on the Blaris moor, within two miles of this place. The town, which is built on the summit and declivities of a hill, consists of one principal and three smaller streets, and contains 214 houses, many of which are of handsome appearance; it is well paved, partially lighted and amply supplied with water conveyed by pipes from the neighbouring hills (679). A further summary of its history details that it was in the early part of the seventeenth century that Sir Moyses Hill was granted lands in an area of Co Down variously known as Kilwarlin and Crommelin. In 1630 his son, Peter, began the erection of a village and fort. By 1660 the village had become a royal garrison with hereditary Constables. In 1662 he obtained a royal charter for a village to be known as ‘Hillsborough’. Around 1744 Lord Hillsborough had made known his intention to build ‘a new town ... with a stately market house in the centre’. By the mid eighteenth century the Hills were granting leases to tenants with the requirement that ‘a good and substantial dwelling house of brick or stone or lime’ be erected with a minimum size stipulated. In 1786 the new town was thought to have ‘the best oat market in the North’. By 1778 progress on the town was deemed satisfactory. A map of 1803 shows it being served by the Belfast – Dublin turnpike. The main street dates, in the main, from the late 18th century.



View of Main Street, Hillsborough, 2009. Photograph by Albert Bridge

Photographs of Old Hillsborough from www.lisburn.com



Hillsborough Town Square 1892 and Lisburn Street 1890



Hillsborough Old Post Office, 1969



Corner of Lisburn St, Ballynahinch St and Main St, 1969

Distinguishing Attributes of Hillsborough and Assets in the Audit Area

- Hillsborough is distinguished by its Georgian architecture and street layout.
- Hillsborough Castle is the official home of the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, and a royal residence.
- Hillsborough was a mayoral town before Lisburn.
- There are some notable plants in Hillsborough Castle Gardens, including a very large Rhododendron arboretum hybrid, which is in the Guinness Book of Records
- Wills Hill, First Marquis of Downshire and a former Secretary of State is said to have invented the screw top bottle.
- Cromlyn Chapel is located in the grounds of Hillsborough Castle as is a Quaker Burial Ground. The Quakers walk there annually to preserve their right of way.
- St Malachy's Church is considered the grandest 18th century church in the county and one of the best 18th century churches in Ireland. Hugh Dixon observed in 1977 that this church is 'the most sophisticated and uniform example of the Georgian style in Ireland'.
- St Malachy's is located on a very picturesque and substantial site, quite unique in its scale and proximity to Hillsborough Fort, another relatively unique asset.
- Main Street and Lisburn Street are the oldest streets in Hillsborough.
- The local history society is named Hillsborough Old Guard, which was initially constituted to create a book on the local people of Hillsborough village. They are now a history society that has recreated the uniforms of the old guard according to the original designs. They organise history events, talks, exhibitions and reminiscence evenings.
- 21 Lisburn Street, Out of Habit coffee shop is considered the last true interior of the village. It was built in the 1700s and had one room upstairs and one downstairs. It has a 12 pane ground floor window, stone and brick detailing and original details remain including the first floor hipped ceiling. It has only an outdoor toilet.
- The Downshire Monument 1848 in Monument Field is an A listed monument and is important for its unique nature; its history and origin so firmly tied to the history of Hillsborough.
- Kilwarlin Battle Garden is the only example of this garden type in Northern Ireland and there are only a handful of examples of Battle Gardens in the UK. It is thus a rare learning example in historic and landscape terms.

Archaeology and Landscape



Duneight Motte and Bailey are located in the D71 audit area, 4.4 miles from Hillsborough via the Comber Road. The motte is roughly triangular in shape and is guarded on the west side by a substantial ditch and bank. It has a maximum width of about 17.5m and rises about 10m above the

ditch on the west side. The Ravernet River forms the southern boundary. Between the motte and the bailey is a ditch about 8m wide and 1.8m deep. The D-shaped bailey extends to the east and there is a shallow outer ditch to the north and east. The maximum dimensions are about 30m E-W and 40m N-S. Excavation showed that the bailey may be a remodelled pre-Norman structure. It may have been the Dun Ehdach mentioned in the Annals in 1003 and 1010. Excavation also uncovered a collared urn with a cremation burial, evidence of Bronze Age activity. Duneight Mill is a complex of nine apartments/units that is located adjacent to the state care monument Duneight Motte and Bailey. Duneight Mill is an asset that could be linked with Duneight Motte and Bailey to increase potential of group visits and community involvement. Recommend exploring potential for sharing parking for this purpose.



Duneight Motte and Bailey and Signage. Photographs by Marianne O’Kane Boal



Contextual photograph showing Duneight House (bottom left), Duneight Mill behind this and Duneight Motte ad Bailey in top right of photograph

Potential Heritage Asset to link with Duneight Motte and Bailey

Rough Fort, Moira



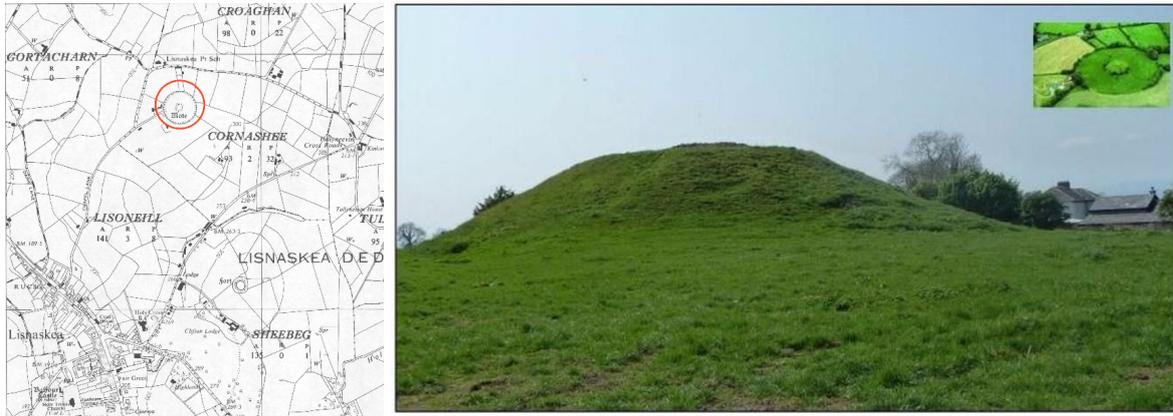
Moira, in the D69 audit area, is located 7.5 miles from Hillsborough. Featured in ‘A Guide to the Historic Monuments of Northern Ireland in State Care’, Rough Fort is classified as an early Christian monument. In all probability the origin of the name Moira (the Plain of the Ring Forts) has been anglicised from the original Irish Magh Rath. From which of the many raths or forts in the district it derives its title is a manner of uncertainty. Perhaps the best preserved example to be seen is the "Rough Fort" on the Old Kilmore Road in the townland of Risk. 1/3 mile (0.5 km) west of Moira at the roadside on Old Kilmore Road, in Risk townland. This is a well-preserved, unexcavated rath. The high, roughly circular central area is slightly dished, surrounded by a deep ditch, a bank and outer ditch, much silted up and partly occupied by the road. A causeway on the east side gives access to the central area. As there is evidence of an earlier rath of the early Christian era within Duneight Motte and Bailey, it would be interesting to link Duneight Motte and Bailey with Rough Fort at Moira which is in relatively close proximity (9.8 miles).

Other archaeological remains in and near Hillsborough

Hillsborough Rath – Within the grounds of the strategically located Hillsborough Fort is remains of an earlier structure. Excavations (1966-9) revealed a circular enclosure; this, probably with an inner bank, appears to have defended a small settlement or farm, and material recovered suggests that the site had been occupied since Early Christian times (c. 500-1000 A.D.). A portion of the excavated ditch has been left open. Cynthia Gaskell Brown and N. F. Brannon wrote a detailed account of the Rath, its discovery, excavations, and artefacts located within in the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. 41, 1978.

Corcreedy Enclosure (Rath), Grid Ref - J2137058650 - The site consists of a circular enclosure, c.38m in diam., defined by the slight traces of a spread bank & ditch at S & the break in slope at N. The bank is 10m wide & at best 0.5m above the interior & the same above the external ditch which is 8m wide & 0.5m deep. The interior slopes down from S. The houses & associated track way noted on the 1950 OS 6" map, situated close to the site, have been removed. The raths DOW 014:006 & 007 are visible to NE & E respectively (as detailed on the NISMR database – accessed 29/3/19).

Case Study of Best Practice – community events & local historical society - The Moate, Cornashee



The Moate, Cornashee

There are a proliferation of archaeological remains including; raths, crannogs, enclosures, forts, and round towers in the Upper Lough Erne area and County Fermanagh generally. Indeed the county has the highest concentration of archaeological remains in Northern Ireland. There are some key aspects of archaeology, scheduled monuments and remains in the Upper Lough Erne area. Some of these are on private land such as The Moate, Cornashee, Lisnaskea. This site is well integrated in the community. It is used by the local school, Moat Primary School, as part of its learning programme. Currently there is annual use of the site for Maguire inauguration celebration. Lisnaskea Historical Society features the site in their promotional material and they are involved in an annual Maguire Inauguration celebration. The site has rich archaeological significance and has the potential to be an important heritage attraction for Lisnaskea. This is a site located on private land where access is arranged with prior notice. There would be potential to arrange similar access and community and school events annually at Duneight Motte and Bailey.



Cornashee, Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork Interpretation, from Geophysical Survey Report, No. 13, by Dr. Steven Trick, 2007

Assets of Interest

There are a remarkable range of assets in Hillsborough representing a broad span of historic periods from Early Christian – Hillsborough Rath and the Rath in Hillsborough Forest, to the 17th century – artillery fort founded by Peter Hill in 1630, to the 18th century – the beautiful Georgian buildings and streetscape of Hillsborough village and its conservation area – buildings including St Malachy’s Church and Church Screen, Hillsborough Castle, the Court House, important streets such as Main Street, Lisburn Street and Ballynahinch Street, The Square and Arthur Terrace, and Downshire Monuments in the village and in Monument Field. A few of these assets are described here and these and others are detailed in the asset assessment forms.

Hillsborough Rath

In the spring of 1966, it was noted that there was evidence within the star-shaped Hillsborough Fort that there was a depression some 8ft wide forming an arc of a circle some 152 ft in diameter. It appeared possible that this depression indicated a rath ditch and so a trail cutting some 4ft wide and 28ft long was made on the south side of the presumed rath ditch. The rath did indeed exist and its lower filling waterlogged preserving natural and worked wood fragments. Cynthia Gaskell Brown completed the trail cutting in June 1966. Further excavation followed drainage work on the site and this resulted in clearance of the ditch for half the diameter of the rath, which revealed remains of various later stone buildings. The work was completed in 1969 and the ditch left open and grassed as part of the monument in State Care. Gaskell Brown (1978), writing in the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology* observes; ‘it is clear that this strategically important site has been occupied for far longer than was previously imagined. The finds from the rath ditch are not closely datable, but the profusion of souterrain ware, suggests a broadly Early Christian date, the decorated cordons perhaps indicating a later rather than an earlier bracket in that period. The rath may well have been used for temporary defence during construction of the fort in the 1650s and later levelled to form a parade ground’ (79-80).

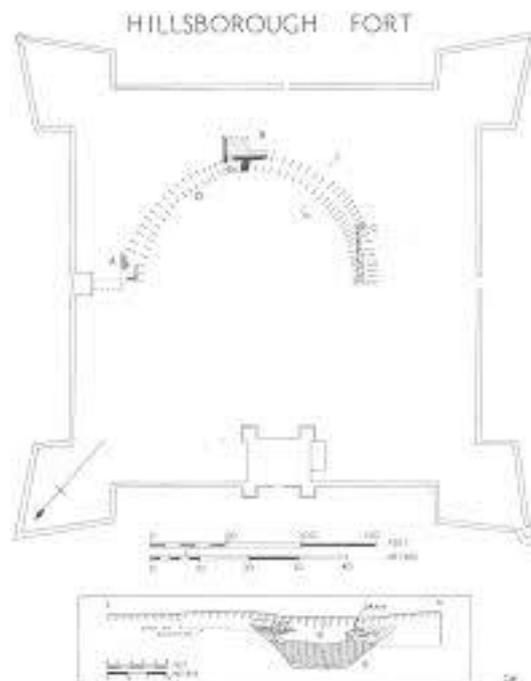


Image from Gaskell Brown (1978) showing location of rath within the fort

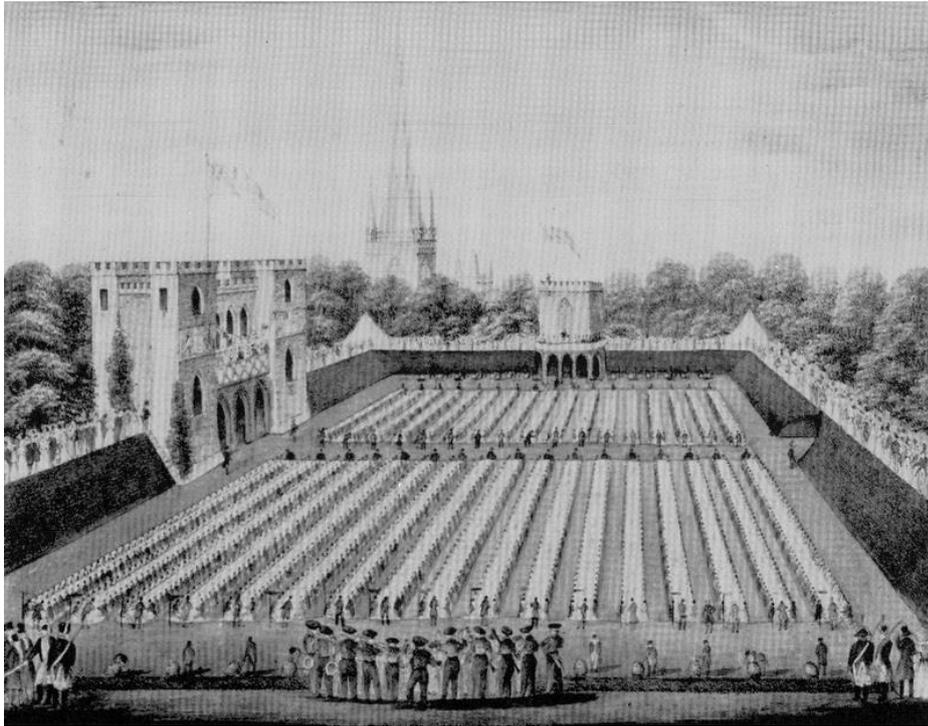


Another Rath, Hillsborough Forest. Photograph by Albert Bridge Geograph. Rath located on a hill but hill has been subsumed by the forest



Map of Hillsborough Castle Demesne

Hillsborough Fort



Hillsborough Old Fort, Wedding Banquet, 1837, illustration by John Johnston

Trevor Neill of Lisburn Historical Society has written on the Hills of Hillsborough and shared an account of the wedding banquet that was held in Hillsborough Fort in October 1837;

'For the greater part of the eighteenth century and for most of the nineteenth, the Hills of Hillsborough, Marquesses of Downshire, were among the leading families in the realm, owning extensive estates in the three kingdoms. Indeed, it was said that on travelling between Larne, Co. Antrim and Blessington, Co. Wicklow, one was never out of sight of Hill family lands. The village of Hillsborough was the hub of this large empire.' Here, the family had their principal residence, Hillsborough Castle, which replaced their earlier home, Hillsborough Fort, lovingly restored about 1770 by Wills Hill, first Marquess of Downshire'.

It was on the 'Green of the Fort' on 4 October 1837 that the tenants of the estates celebrated the marriage of the young Earl of Hillsborough (later fourth Marquess) to Caroline Frances, elder daughter of the first Viscount Combermere. (The happy event had actually taken place on 23 August of that year). The Ulster Times contained a lengthy and detailed account of the jollifications, [part of which is included here]:

... the Marquess and Marchioness of Downshire [the third Marquess and his wife] celebrated the recent marriage of the Earl of Hillsborough by a fete which, taken in all its details, we presume to be almost without a parallel in the kingdom, certainly nothing of the kind has occurred in the north of Ireland for very many years at all comparable to it in grandeur and extent. The festival consisted in a dinner given on the castle green [the greensward around the Fort] to the tenantry on the Downshire estate, and the preparations were commensurate with the princely extent of the domain and the importance of the event celebrated to the parties assembled.

On entering the park gate we found the outer lawn occupied by an ox, roasted whole, with a due accompaniment of ale, and all necessary preparations for the distribution of these good

things to the populace of Hillsborough and the classes of labourers and others not comprehended among the tenantry. On entering the castle green itself, the scene which burst on the eye was in the highest degree striking and gratifying.

In the area were laid thirty-four tables, with from 110 to 130 covers each, and the whole of this immense range of accommodation was occupied by respectable and substantial farmers-tenants and sons of tenants - from the Marquess of Downshire's estate ... From our own repeated and cautious computation we can affirm that the smallest number who sat down to dinner must have been 3,500 individuals...

Such was the merriment at Hillsborough to celebrate the young Earl's wedding.

The illustration included here is by John Johnston, a deaf and dumb pupil of Claremont, Belfast, [who] recorded the scene at the banquet, just after grace was said, while Mrs Louisa Morris, a local school teacher, depicted the scenes at the dinner and the chairing of the Countess. Hand coloured lithographs were made from these three illustrations and copies given to members of the principal tenantry.

Though the Hills are gone from Hillsborough, their legacy lingers on in the charming village they helped to create. Unlike many landed families in Ireland, they were considered good landlords and took a healthy interest in all aspects of life on their extensive estate. Hillsborough is a pleasant legacy of their stewardship and reflects this grand restrained manner.



St Malachy's Church exterior, Approach to St Malachy's Church, Interior. Photographs by Marianne O'Kane Boal

Saint Malachy's Church

Saint Malachy's Church is a key architectural element of Hillsborough village. It has a different architectural style from the majority of buildings in the village - 'Georgian Gothick' as opposed to 'Georgian'. It is picturesquely situated with substantial space surrounding and various other buildings of note in communication with the church. The church was completed in 1773 along with the Sexton's House and Parish rooms at the front gates (known as the church screen). These buildings were originally school rooms, girls to the left in the Sexton's House and boys in the Parish Room. The Sexton's House now has a museum of WWI and WWII memorabilia that has been donated by residents in the village. The parishioners raised all the money to develop this museum.



Mace of the Corporation and Stained Glass in St Malachy's Church, the Bird Bath which marks the burial-place of the ashes of Sir Hamilton Harty 1879-1941 It is the work of Rosamund Praeger. Photographs by Marianne O'Kane Boal



The Court House. Photograph by Marianne O'Kane Boal

The Court House

Formerly the Market House, the central arcade was built in 1769 by Wills Hill, the First Marquis of Downshire with the north and south wings and the clock and bell added in 1810. The central arcade was used as a market house from the 1760s. The north wing was used as a courthouse from its addition in 1810 until 1986 and the south wing was used as an open market hall. The building is now the tourist information centre for the village and the south wing continues to be used for events. The building has a granite plinth and sandstone details including cornices, urns and balls. The first floor is harled and painted and above is the clock tower, cupola and weathervane.



Hillsborough Castle and Grounds

Samuel Lewis in 1837 noted; ‘Hillsborough Castle, the seat of the Marquess of Downshire, situated at the west end of the town, is in a demesne richly embellished with wood; in the grounds is a fine lake, and the scenery is pleasingly diversified and highly picturesque’. The marquesses of Downshire were the greatest landowners in Co. Down with 78,051 acres. Hillsborough Castle was described by the late Sir Charles Brett as, ‘by far the largest and grandest house in north County Down.’ According to Lord Belmont; it was, for 150 years, the home of the Marquesses of Downshire.

Industrial Archaeology

The Council area contains a wide range of industrial heritage/archaeology features ranging from old mills, bridges and tannery’s to railway stations. These are all reminders of the area’s economic/industrial history. Numerous other sites of industrial heritage can be found throughout the council area. In the immediate Hillsborough area, however, there are limited remains of industrial heritage. E. R. R. Green in the *Industrial Archaeology of County Down*, has discussed some of the former context of industrial heritage in the area; ‘As the linen trade grew regular weekly markets for the sale of brown or unbleached linen had developed in the principal towns and villages. Banbridge was the more important market in the county and others were held at such places as Downpatrick, Ballynahinch, Hillsborough, Portaferry... At Banbridge and Kircubbin cloth halls were built by the local landowners, but elsewhere in Co. Down the markets were held on the streets’ (5). ‘Many of the weaving factories were built on the sites of older enterprises. Hillsborough distillery was first converted into a woollen mill about 1870 and then a linen-wearing mill in 1876 by the Hillsborough Linen Co. Ltd. Culcavy TD. O.S.14 Grid ref. 237603’.

A description of the distillery/mill is included in E. R. R. Green’s book; ‘A large four-storey brick building, originally a distillery, consisting of two blocks at right angles, one measuring 42ft by 80ft and the other 30ft x 170ft. The buildings are roughcast and have wooden casement windows. The waterwheel was placed between the two blocks in a position now occupied by a turbine. The distillery was built by Hercules Bradshaw of Hillsborough in 1826. About 1837 there were three stills and annual consumption of 2000 tons of grain and 40 men in regular employment...Bradshaw also opened a brewery in Hillsborough, established in 1810, which stood opposite the church gates on a site now occupied by a small park and statue of the 4th Marquis of Downshire (grid ref. 243588) (44).

The Department of Communities Monument and Buildings Record (MBR) includes ‘The Industrial Heritage Record’, a map based archive accessible at HED, DfC, Belfast.

There was originally a high concentration of industrial heritage in the Duneight, Ravernet and Culcavy area near Hillsborough and there are remains of this heritage still in evidence. The Culcavy Mill or former Hillsborough Linen Company has been replaced by a housing development called ‘the Old Mill’. The linen company business would have traded from 1866-1966 initially as the Hillsborough Woollen Company before changing its name in 1871. The mill pond survives but is located on private property. An example of industrial heritage that was referenced by C. E. B. Brett in 1974 is Millvale House and adjoining mill buildings. These have been renovated as living accommodation and are in a good state of repair. Brett observed in 1974; ‘a very pleasing

whitewashed five-bay two-storey house, with black painted trim, Georgian glazing complete, a double window above the doorway; in a narrow little valley; at right angles a range of well-kept mill buildings, of random rubble, with inset quoins of slim and early brick' (17).



23 Millvale, Mill Buildings. Photographs courtesy of Nessa O'Callaghan



Duneight Mill, an example of a former mill building that has been renovated to house a series of apartments/units. This is a good example of adaptive reuse.



The Shambles, Hillsborough, Disused but well-preserved pump, at the Dromore Road end of Park Street. Photographs by Albert Bridge



Milestone, Hillsborough Fort - This milestone, which has been moved from Sprucefield near Lisburn, now stands outside the entrance to Hillsborough Fort. Second image Downshire estate boundary post near Moira. Photograph by Albert Bridge



Old chimney, Aghandunvarran near Hillsborough – According to the photographer Albert Bridge on Geograph; ‘It is located in the grid square immediately east of McKee’s Dam near Hillsborough (also pictured above) so it might be reasonable to guess that the two were connected. Not listed and not on the official at risk register’



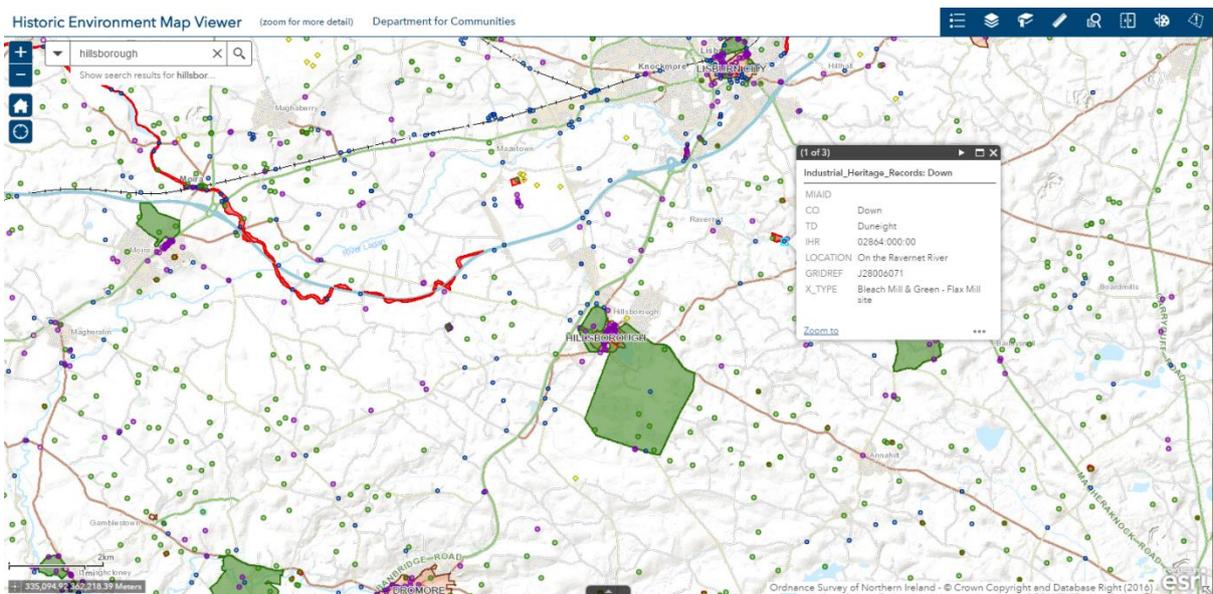
The Old Mill housing development on the site of Hillsborough Linen Company Mill, Culcavy. Photograph by Albert Bridge on Geograph. Bridge near Duneight Motte and Bailey, approximately 5 miles from Hillsborough. Photograph by Marianne O’Kane Boal.



Access Path and Old Railway Bridge Newport/Culcavy, Photographs by Albert Bridge. Access Path - The original entrance from the Culcavy Rd that led to Eglantine All Saints Church. When the railway embankment was built, a tunnel was provided for the parishioners to gain access to the church. Bridge - The ivy-clad abutments of a bridge which once carried the GNR(I) Knockmore Jct (right) – Banbridge/Castlewellan line across what is now officially known as Harry’s Road. The line closed in 1956. The view is towards the crossroads at Culcavy



Two Views of the Old Railway Embankment - A surviving stretch of old railway embankment at Newport/Culcavy, on the Knockmore side of the bridge. Photographs by Albert Bridge



Map showing location of Duneight Mill alongside Duneight Motte and Bailey and Blaris: Duneight House

Case Study of Best Practice – Reuse of former industrial building- Duneight Mill near Hillsborough



Duneight Mill, exterior views

Duneight Mill is the historical home of Duneight Motte and Bailey and is a stone's throw from Duneight Manor in green countryside overlooking the River Ravernet. It is a development of nine dwellings, restored from an original working Linen Mill.

The ancient fort at Duneight, (or Dun-Eathach as it was originally known), was home to Eochaidh, one of the many kings of Ulidia and the site of a great battle in 1010 between the Ulidians and the Kinel Owen. An excavation of the lower mound in 1958 uncovered several ancient weapons and pieces of pottery which are now in the Ulster Museum. Duneight Mill itself started life in 1710 and was originally powered by a water wheel positioned in the River Ravernet. This changed in 1810 when industrialisation of the linen industry led to the addition of the Engine Room and Chimney Tower. The mill's tall windows, (retained within this sensitive restoration), were specifically designed to help dry the raw linen by allowing in plenty of sunlight.



Duneight Mill, interior views

Buildings at Risk



Old Dispensary 55 Dromore Road, current state of repair. Photograph by Nessa O'Callaghan

Perhaps there is potential to renovate and repair the old dispensary to create a piece of living history akin to Hills Chemist at the Ulster American Folk Park (p26). Eglantine House, below, and its renovation could be taken as an example of best practice to show the possibilities in renovation.



Eglantine House, on the at risk register until 2011. Recently completely renovated and saved. See asset assessment form for further details.

Example of Best Practice – Hills Chemist at the Ulster American Folk Park



Hills Chemist was established in Strabane between 1870 and 1885. The building operated as a chemist shop until the later 1980s. The shop front, fittings and furnishings have been preserved at the Ulster American Folk Park in Omagh. It was originally located on Castle Street, Strabane and the black and white photo below dating from c1925 shows the previous setting of the chemist.

It is very fortunate that this traditional building has been preserved in all its former glory and is a time capsule of an old fashioned dispensary. This gives an excellent indication of best practice for the conservation and preservation of this heritage asset and provides an indication of how the old dispensary in Hillsborough as a building at critical risk could be revitalised as a heritage asset and destination on a tourist trail.



Hills Chemist interior at the Folk Park and Looking Northeast along Castle Street, Strabane, Hills Chemist on the left, Northern Bank on the right c1925.

Collections of Interest – NMNI

The National Museums of Northern Ireland (NMNI) have a collection of artefacts connected with Hillsborough. This includes archaeological remains such as socket-looped bronze and socketed iron spearheads from the Middle Bronze Age and medieval times respectively. It also includes a range of polished axes found in Hillsborough Park from the Neolithic Age. Other types of axes include the flat Harbison type Ballyvalley from the Middle Bronze Age and the flanged Harbison type Derryniggan from the Middle Bronze Age, a rapier from the Middle Bronze Age, a ceramic urn cordoned from the Early Bronze Age and a flint scraper from the Neolithic Age.

There are a good quantity of recorded species such as slime mould, fungus, moss and vascular plants that have been found in Hillsborough Park, Hillsborough Demesne, Hillsborough Park Lake, and Hillsborough Castle grounds, Oglesgrove Nursery, Aqueduct, Lagan and Hillsborough Forest from the mid nineteenth century onwards. There are also fossils, rocks, shells, butterflies, flies, beetles, hoverflies, insects, animal skulls, bird skins and bird eggs in the collection. There are a number of items of clothing/costume that include the Hillsborough Fort Guard waistcoat and breeches, the Hillsborough Fort warder's coat, buttons and an overcoat and the Hillsborough Bugler's coat, waistcoat and trousers. There are a number of lithographs representing Hillsborough and the area photographic prints, photographic film negatives, photographic lantern slides and postcards. There is a seal; linen seal, a hand barrow - possibly used in the shambles in Hillsborough for carrying meat and a child's size wheelbarrow. There are sound recordings; a series of Living Linen interviews, and a range of responses to queries on various funeral customs. In all, the collection provides a diverse range of artefacts, documents, recordings and photographs that provide interesting historical information on Hillsborough.

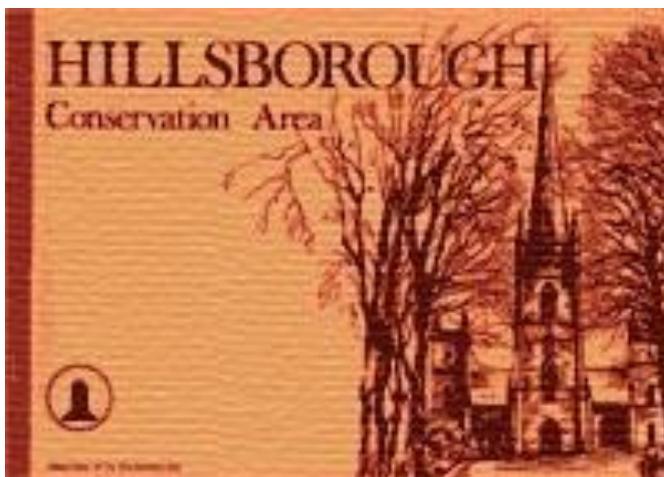
Hillsborough Conservation Area



Hillsborough Conservation Area as illustrated in the Lisburn and Castlereagh City Council Development Plan Position Paper 7: Built Heritage October 2015

Conservation Areas are areas of special architectural or historic interest designated by the Department under Article 50 of The Planning (NI) Order 1991. They range in scale from city and town centres to villages and relatively small residential parks and streets. Conservation Area designation introduces

control over the demolition of unlisted property in the area and affords protection to trees. The prime consideration in assessing whether new development proposals are acceptable will be the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character and appearance of these areas. Regional policy for Conservation Areas is set out in PPS 6: Planning, Archaeology and the Built Heritage. At 7.2 of this document it is explained that; many of our cities, towns and villages contain areas of architectural or historic interest which have a particular character considered worthy of conservation. The Department has designated a number of these areas as conservation areas. Great importance is attached to the preservation of the existing character and appearance of such areas allied to the promotion of their economic well-being. Also at 7.11 of this document it is explained that development beyond the conservation area itself can have significant impact on the area; Special care is also needed in the location and design of development proposals close to a conservation area. Inappropriate development outside a conservation area can have a detrimental effect on the character and setting of the area. In such cases new development will be expected to respect the character and appearance of the adjacent conservation area while the Department will also seek to retain important views in and out of the area.



Hillsborough Conservation Area information booklet and guidance June 1976, courtesy of HMSO

Asset Assessment Categories

The categories chosen for the Heritage Asset Audit and the assets chosen for detailed assessment were as follows;

- **Listed Buildings**

- Hillsborough Castle
 - St. Malachy's Church, Church Screen & Buildings
 - Court House
 - Eglantine House

- **Groups of Buildings**

- 11-13 the Square and 35 Main St, Hillsborough
 - 16, 18 and Danske Bank, Ballynahinch St
 - Arthur Street Terrace

- **Sites and Monuments**

Hillsborough Fort
Downshire Monument
Duneight Motte and Bailey
Hillsborough Rath

- **Industrial**

Duneight Mill
The Shambles, Hillsborough (Inns Court, Park Lane)

- **Parks and Gardens**

Hillsborough Castle Grounds
Kilwarlin Moravian Church

- **Defence**

Observation Post at Edentrillick (nearest ancillary evidence of defence heritage – 3.1 miles southwest of Hillsborough between Hillsborough and Dromore)

- **Battle sites**

Battle site recorded in Annals of the Four Masters at Duneight in 1010. It was fought by Flaithbheartach Ua Neill against Nial son of Dubhthuinne (defending). Grid ref J27776078
Nearest major battle of note – Battle of Ballynahinch 1798.

- **Conservation Areas**

Hillsborough

Below - As discussed in the Lisburn and Castlereagh City Council Development Plan Position Paper 7: Built Heritage October 2015

Defence Heritage - The council area contains a wide range of defence heritage features ranging from airfields, anti-aircraft batteries, observation posts, pillboxes and hangers to machine gun ranges. The majority of these are derelict, some have been reused or altered, and others are in a state of decay or have been demolished. In 1995 the Defence of Britain Project was launched by The Council for British Archaeology (CBA) to coordinate recording work undertaken by volunteers. Two years later Northern Ireland joined the project with the Defence Heritage Project (DHP). A small number of dedicated volunteers have amassed an impressive record of many aspects of our defence heritage, and over 300 sites of interest have been recorded, although coverage is not yet complete.

Information collated from the RSA Heritage Index 2016

| Table Adapted from Material in RSA Heritage Index | | |
|--|---|----------------|
| Category | Lisburn and Castlereagh Council (ranked 7 out of 11 in the league table in terms of assets and activity) | |
| | | At Risk |
| Grade A Listed Buildings | 11 | 1 |
| Grade B+ Listed Buildings | 43 | 0 |
| Grade B Listed Buildings | 409 | 18 |
| Scheduled Monuments | 98 | |
| Sites & Monuments | 745 | |
| Industrial Heritage | 364 | |
| Country/Forest Parks | 1 | |
| Historic Parks & Gardens | 709 | |
| Special Areas of Conservation | 0 | |
| Blue Plaques | 11 | |
| Conservation Areas | 3 | |

The Audit Area – Hillsborough



Curved Building, View of Lisburn Street, Streetscape Ballynahinch Street, Photographs by Marianne O’Kane Boal



Retail signage, Photographs by Marianne O’Kane Boal



Court House, former Market House, Photograph by Marianne O’Kane Boal



Historic Gates in Hillsborough, Photographs by Marianne O’Kane Boal



Memorials in Hillsborough to the Fourth Marquess of Downshire and War Memorial. Photographs by Marianne O’Kane Boal



Entryways that aid unfolding of heritage narrative in Hillsborough village. Photographs by Marianne O’Kane Boal



Arthur Street Terrace, Photograph by Marianne O’Kane Boal



Presbyterian Church, built 1833 but rebuilt in 1885, a hipped-roof stucco building of sub-classical character, with round headed windows and nice little pagoda-ish ventilator on top. (Description by C. E. B. Brett, 1974). Photograph by Marianne O'Kane Boal.



Hillsborough Fort, Photograph by Marianne O'Kane Boal



Streetscape in Hillsborough, Photographs by Marianne O’Kane Boal



L-R Bank in Ballynahinch Street, Sexton’s House, St Malachy’s Church, Photographs by Marianne O’Kane Boal



Downshire Hall, former parish hall and former school - renovated as apartments. Encouraging seeing building in use but unfortunate that PVC windows have been installed that is not in keeping with property,

Surrounding Neighbourhood

Within the wider landscape of Hillsborough can be found the popular attraction of Hillsborough Forest and this is referred to by a number of consultees as a heritage asset in the surveys. Hillsborough Forest is now owned by the NI Forestry Service but was originally part of the Downshire estate. The lake is the main feature and the weir is also attractive. There is a path around the partly-wooded shore.



The Weir, Hillsborough Forest and the Lake, Hillsborough Forest. Photographs by Albert Bridge

CONSULTATION

Over three months of consultation in the Hillsborough audit area informed the project.

List of Consultees for Heritage Asset Audit – Hillsborough

Completed online surveys

*Hillsborough Old Guard
Hillsborough and District Residents Committee
Paul McMaster
Julie Smyth
Linda Walker
Jacqui Townsley
Paul Thompson
Carol Ritchie
Karen McClure
Alistair Jameson
Dr Ciaran Toal
11 surveys completed anonymously*

Interviews/Conversations – Telephone/Email

*Emma Mathers, Conservation Officer, LCCC.
Nessa O'Callaghan, Hillsborough and District Residents
Committee*

Discussions/Meetings

*Nessa O'Callaghan, Hillsborough and District Residents
Committee
Robert Finn, Hillsborough Old Guard*

Online Survey

An online survey was created by NIEL to consult within the audit areas. This survey contained 25 questions and was found to be completion-friendly to organisations. Marianne O'Kane Boal shorter 6 question survey based on the original survey was sent out to individuals.

Other Methods of Consultation

A range of other methods of consultation were employed, where telephone interviews, face to face interviews and discussions were conducted with organisations and individuals. This helped to augment the information gathered from the online surveys. It was clear that different people were comfortable with discussing their experience in a variety of ways and the consultant employed this range of methods to maximise on comprehensive responses.

Findings from Consultation

An overriding concern of consultees in Hillsborough (local residents largely with professions including architect, teacher, historian; many retired) is the prevalence of development and redevelopment of Hillsborough over many years. This concern came back in the majority of respondents' surveys. Perhaps the best way to capture the extent of the erasure of heritage assets in Hillsborough and its environs due to development is to include the following excerpt of a tour from Hillsborough to Halftown published in *As it Was – A changing scene from Culcavey to Long Kesh Co. Down* by Pearl Finn and Jackie McQuillan; 'If we were to take a dander down from Hillsborough to Halftown, a distance of some 2 miles. I wonder how many of us would notice what has changed over the years... We start the journey with the Millvale Road on our left and what was Smith's garage on the right. Where the Gas Works stood at the beginning of Millvale Road there now stands a block of flats. Smith's garage is a motor bike shop. The first field on the left now accommodates the houses of Hillcourt, whilst directly opposite on the right the two semi-detached pebble-dashed houses are gone replaced by red brick apartments. As we head towards the bottom of the hill we find that on the left-hand side Hillsborough Nursery has gone, now the Pines. Next to the Nursery was the 'sewage works', and here we have Harwich Mews. To the right was the entrance to Hillsborough Railway Station, the site now being a private dwelling. Under what was the railway bridge, now the bridge accommodating the A1 dual carriageway, we proceed towards the next small hill, locally known as McBride's Hill. Before we stretch our legs to ascend the hill we look to the right to where the Inkpot stood, and to the left the entrance to Culcavey Cottage Farm (later renamed Culcavey House). Sadly both buildings are gone. When we reach the brow of the hill Heatherbank Farm was on the lane to the right. The house still stands, but the farm land around it has been replaced by modern dwellings.

We proceed on down the road and spot the entrance on the left to Mill Pond (known locally as the dam or McBride's dam), a vital element in the power supply to Culcavey Factory in early days. Here the Pond overflows into the Whiskey River that meanders right through Culcavey village. Past the Mill Pond stood a two-storey house and further on Mill Cottage with adjoining building known as the 'reading room', all now gone and replaced by a palatial dwelling. Before we descend the next small hill we look to the right where the large red brick dwelling known as Ogles Grove House stood and the area around it which was Bradshaw's Nursery. Both are now gone and where Ogles Grove House stood we have expensive red brick dwellings. Starting to descend the hill, if we look to the left where the leafy Culcavey Glen stood we find once again red brick houses nestled below. If it is quiet we can still hear the waterfall. At the bottom of the hill Ogles Grove Farm is on the right, again no longer a working farm, but surrounded by houses. To the left was the main entrance to Culcavey Factory (Hillsborough Linen Co.). On entering the main gates on the right hand side stood a small red brick house, and many will remember it as the residence of Matt Spence. Adjoining this was a long factory building. All traces of the factory, house and outbuildings have gone and the whole site is built up with houses such as Old Mill and Old Mill Heights'.

It is clear that much of the industrial heritage; railway station, mill house, cottage and mill buildings Culcavy Factory has been demolished and replaced by swathes of residential homes. The authors here demonstrate how the built heritage and its place in the landscape are largely erased in the living memory of local residents. A number of the demolished listed buildings referenced here were detailed by C. E. B Brett in his *Architecture of Mid-Down* published in 1974.

Learning from Online Surveys

Respondents, the majority from the residential community of Hillsborough village and district, were very generous with their ideas and thoughts on the heritage of the area. Following each heading in the consultation is summarised in terms of thoughts and learning. The consultees' individual responses are included in the appendix for information and clarity.

Summary of Most Important Historical Sites & Assets

The consultation listed the most important historical sites and assets as; Hillsborough Fort, Hillsborough Castle, Court House, the Square, St. Malachy's Church/Parish Church, the sexton's house and parish room, Georgian grand terrace in the Square, houses in Main Street, Georgian streetscape, Properties in Main Street, Ballynahinich Street and Lisburn Street and Lisburn Road plus 23 & 23A Millvale Road, the lake, Hillsborough Forest, Marquis of Downshire Monument, Plough and Hillside pubs, RAF Long Kesh and BBC Radio transmitter.

Summary of Main Opportunities for Heritage in the Area

The main opportunities for heritage in the area were summarised as the following (some are being realised, some yet to be); tourism, education, commerce/local craftspeople, Lagan navigation development; Historic Royal Palaces taking over the Castle, the Fort and the Courthouse and improving/restoring them. There are beautiful sites for people to visit and the Downshire Monument in Monument Field is a hidden heritage site that only a few are aware of. One respondent feels that the history from the 17th-century onwards is well understood. There is also opportunity to explore the area's history prior to Moses Hill, from raths to pre-Norman buildings/settlements etc. Hillsborough has a pre-plantation history, and this should be told. There is potential to develop the Fort and its grounds more fully in heritage terms; upgrading facilities and improving the forest park. One respondent noted that the old council offices were razed and these could have been redeveloped as housing or a hotel. It is believed that the village should stay true to its historical roots and in keeping with its past while maintaining its connection to royalty. The tourism potential of the area is an opportunity to be realised; the new development of the castle and gardens will increase tourism; the National Trust could add to Hillsborough as a place of interest; there could be organised food and history tours – destination tours; the village is convenient to port and relatively easy to access the three airports; ensuring promotion of heritage areas of interest particularly those that are otherwise overlooked such as the Monument. In terms of village infrastructure, it requires a co-ordinated plan to preserve the attractiveness of the village and reclaim its charm as a conservation area. One respondent felt that it is important to remove parking around Market House and provide better parking, for example, in the Large Park.

Summary of Biggest Issues Facing Heritage

The primary concern of consultees/respondents was development and/or redevelopment and overwhelming amounts of traffic. Over 50% expressed concerns about traffic and parking including; poor traffic planning; traffic through the village; traffic particularly lorries/HGVs; traffic noise and

congestion on central village streets; lorries through conservation area; indiscriminate parking; congestion and limited parking. Over 50% expressed concerns about the level of development in the area; high density housing development in the village and surrounding; redevelopment; relentless unplanned growth and the ensuing traffic congestion with parking problems; too much development passed by the Council and no account taken of infrastructure; uncontrolled development - 'Garden Grabbing' and obscene development at approaches to village, for example, Dromore Road and possible development of ground between Carnreagh Road and Lisburn Road; lack of coherent, transparent planning decisions by local government which do not take account of the green belt area fully. Housing being expanded on the outskirts of the village particularly on the Dromore Road when they removed all of the trees that framed the entrance to the village. Lack of proactive measures by local authorities to care for and protect the local heritage. Redevelopment is promoted at the expense of protecting local heritage.

Other concerns included; issues with public access to the monument; preservation of the monument on the old coach road; new buildings not in keeping with the historic buildings; planning decisions that change the face of the village approach roads; lack of government financial support particularly for the church buildings; lack of funding; poor maintenance of some private properties on the main streets; insufficient infrastructure for population of the village and visitors to the village; need to look after important buildings in the village; One respondent wrote; 'From conversations with locals, the arrival of Historic Royal Palaces to the town and the 'taking over' of certain sites - from branding and marketing, to limiting access - seems to be a direct threat to heritage in the area. In my opinion, it would be disastrous if locals were alienated from their own heritage. While I appreciate this is anecdotal, it is still worth considering'.

Summary of Appreciation of Heritage locally and regionally

There were a range of responses on this topic. A large proportion felt that the heritage was appreciated locally but not regionally. Many felt that the presence and contribution of Historic Royal Palaces was positive.

One respondent felt that high profile initiatives such as Historic Royal Palaces have helped raise the profile. Ulster Aviation Society works away steadily, but is maybe under-appreciated. Lagan Navigation has potential, but will take a long time. Another believes it is appreciated by the residents, visitors, Historic Royal Palaces and politicians who frequent the village. One respondent commented that more new developments are increasing traffic and population of the village, which I think threatens the heritage. However, recent improvements at the castle are welcomed. Car parking is an issue as more people visit- especially at the weekend. One consultee felt the village communicates successfully with one side of the community only and has obvious problems. 'As the seat of Governor of Northern Ireland from 1920s onwards, and cemented by its relationship with Historic Royal Palaces, I think it struggles, and will continue to struggle, to reach nationalists who have little affinity with Royal family or the Northern Ireland state. They might do better with a southern audience'.

Hillsborough Castle is at the forefront of many people's minds and how this will raise tourism and appreciation; the current development of the Castle is long overdue and much more could be made of the village; Hillsborough is renowned for being an area of historical interest. However, the redevelopment of the castle will widen the appeal; Hillsborough Castle has been successful but the construction of such a massive car park is debatable as once interest in NI has waned as in tours by WI/Rambling groups, then to promote to other parties such as tourists to Northern Ireland, there are much more areas of interest in Belfast/North Coast such as Titanic Centre/ Giants Causeway which are much more publicised and of interest; the Castle is now attracting more tourists and will be providing car parking space although this is on the dual carriageway, and not in the village. Parking in the village is extremely difficult for any visitors. Others mentioned the parking difficulties to full

appreciation; I feel many local people do appreciate the village and many people within Ireland. However I feel the lack of car parking is a deterrent to locals and visitors.

One respondent commented that local families show their appreciation by involvement in organisations e.g. church groups, Horticultural Society, school events and projects, Hillsborough Committee etc. The local Council sponsor and support village activities. One respondent felt that locally Hillsborough was taken for granted but that regionally it is appreciated. Others feel local appreciation trumps regional appreciation; it is certainly appreciated locally by residents. Visitors from other parts of N. Ireland appreciate Hillsborough. People leave mainly appreciating comments in the parish church visitors' book. Other comments include that; the village has sat astride the traditional Carrickfergus - Belfast - Dublin roadway for centuries and has drawn curious visitors from far and wide for all of that period; it's appreciated but always from a potential business perspective; its attractiveness has resulted in explosive growth, which is undermining its attractiveness. It has accidentally become a town; I think the agencies concerned could do more - for example pushing forward the pending scheme by Council.

Asset Assessment Forms

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Asset name/number | Duneight Motte and Bailey pre 12 th century |
| Heritage type | Sites and Monuments |
| Location | 3.8kn S of Lisburn and 1 km E of Ravernet J 278608 |
| Protection status | State Care |
| Condition/ Sensitivity | Very good condition but parking at the roadside is restricted and requires care. |
| Ownership | State |
| Brief description | Colm Donnelly has observed; ‘The visitor to Duneight will see a large, grassy, earthwork with an impressive profile. A tall, flat-topped mound stands to the west, triangular in plan with very steep sides. The mound is separated from a lower platform by a deep ditch. This platform has a truncated oval plan and is surrounded by a bank and ditch, with a further ditch to the east. On the south side the ground falls away sharply to the Ravernet River’. |
| Context | Duneight is considered a good example of an earthwork castle built by the Anglo-Normans sometime between 1177 and 1230 to control the river valley. An excavation carried out in 1961 has shown that this was not the first occupation of this site. In the period of the 10 th -12 th centuries there was an oval earthwork enclosure constructed on the site. There were banks and ditches on three sides and the river on the fourth side offered natural protection. Colm Donnelly has written that the annals refer to a Dún Eachdhach in the years 1003 and 1010. The fort and town are recorded as having been destroyed in the 1010 entry by Cenél Eógháin forces. Dún Eachdhach may have been the enclosure fortress at Duneight. The excavations showed slight traces of buildings to the east outside the fort. |
| Site appraisal | The former castle at Duneight is now a grassy mound but there is a house at its foot to the west and Duneight House is located to the south-east so both these additional dwellings point to the long occupation of this riverside location. Donnelly notes that ‘Duneight stands guard over the Ravernet river valley and was built to provide strategic protection for the Anglo Norman settlements of the Down plateau against any attack launched by the Irish kingdoms from the west.’ |
| Benefits/potential | This state care monument is in very good condition. It has appeal for the visitor and is set back from the road with pleasant views across the river and valley. It is a pleasure to visit and has the potential to be promoted in connection with other sites such as Rough Fort at Risk in Moira (9.8 miles away) and potentially Dromore Motte and Bailey (J 206531) |
| Audience | Visitors, local community, schools, students, universities and local history societies |
| Partnerships | The site is currently promoted at the Visitor |

| | |
|---|--|
| | <p>Information Centre in Lisburn and locally. Parking is seen as a restriction to developing visitors/groups to the site. Local council and local societies could develop increased interest in this site to groups. Suggestions for addressing parking restrictions are made under ‘viability/constraints’ of this assessment form. The representatives of the nearby mill apartments for letting could be a potential partner.</p> |
| Learning | <p>Featured in “A Guide to the Historic Monuments of Northern Ireland in State Care” Duneight Motte and Bailey is classified as a medieval monument and is a well preserved example of same occupying a strategic and picturesque location overlooking the Ravernet River.</p> |
| Community impact (involving communities)/regeneration/volunteering | <p>It would be helpful if this site’s profile and access could be developed through a combination of HED, local community, local council, and local societies’ involvement. There are excellent opportunities for interest in the area and volunteering. This site should be considered as potentially a suite of sites in the area of a cross-section of time periods.</p> |
| Financial Implications – potential income opportunities and investment requirements | <p>Investment is needed to address access. Parking directly at the entrance to the site is limited to a single vehicle and this accommodation for that is tight. Signage in and around the site itself is in good condition but the finger post across the road from the site is currently sitting at an angle and appears to have been hit by traffic. Needs maintenance.</p> |
| Viability/constraints | <p>Parking is the primary constraint but this restriction could be overcome through reaching an agreement with the representatives of Duneight Mill which is located adjacent to this asset. If visitors to the site could be allowed leave to park in the parking area here – there is ample space, it would be a short walk along the road to the site.</p> |
| Reference Picture <i>Photograph by Marianne O’Kane Boal</i> |  |
| General recommendation | <p>Recommend that this site’s potential is met through a variety of means – increasing partnership linkages,</p> |

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| | addressing parking concerns through linking with adjacent Duneight Mill property and through a potential heritage trail in the area to include aspects of rich industrial heritage as well as other similar sites at Dromore and Risk |
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| Asset name/number | Rough Fort, Moira |
| Heritage type | Sites and monuments |
| Location | 0.5km from Moira in Risk Town land |
| Protection status | State Care |
| Condition/ Sensitivity | Very good, well preserved rath |
| Ownership | State |
| Brief description | This is a well preserved unexcavated rath. The high, roughly circular central area is slightly dished, surrounded by a deep dish, a bank, and outer ditch, much silted up and partly occupied by the road. A causeway on the east side gives access to the central area. |
| Context | Located 0.5km west of Moira at the roadside in Old Kilmore Road and in Risk Town land. |
| Site appraisal | In 1997 Colm Donnelly observed that ‘Although recent houses surround the fort, we must thank the previous owner who, foreseeing the prospect of housing in this area, placed it in state care, so securing this important and attractive site’. |
| Benefits/potential | An excellent example in a picturesque setting of an Early Christian rath. Accessible with parking. |
| Audience | Schools, scholars of history and archaeology, local community, residents, history groups and societies, general public. |
| Partnerships | Investigate potential partnerships with local community in Risk and Duneight to develop with HED and local authority. |
| Learning | Fine physical example of Early Christian rath that can provide extensive learning and interaction. |
| Community impact (involving communities)/regeneration/volunteering | This aspect would be very important for actioning and sustaining any potential linkage of the two sites. |
| Financial Implications – potential income opportunities and investment requirements | Potential financial implications of linking Rough Fort as an Early Christian site and Duneight Motte and Bailey as a Medieval site. Needs further investigation. |
| Viability/constraints | This asset is being included in the Hillsborough audit due to its nature and relative proximity. That said it is not in the immediate vicinity so that may be identified as a constraint and it may be difficult to link Duneight and Rough Fort. Would need to be an interest in this linkage in HED and the local authority. |

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| Reference Picture |  <p data-bbox="758 629 1369 719">Featured in “A Guide to the Historic Monuments of Northern Ireland in State Care” Rough Fort classified as an early Christian period monument.</p> |
| General recommendation | Potential to link this asset with Duneight Motte and Bailey to demonstrate an Early Christian rath as there is evidence of same at Duneight. |

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| Asset name/number | Hillsborough Fort, 1641, HB DOW014:012 |
| Heritage type | Monument – artillery fort |
| Location | Large Park Hillsborough Grid Ref J2450058600 |
| Protection status | Downshire Estate |
| Condition/ Sensitivity | Primary stone in good condition with no significant evidence of deterioration. Sandstone shows some evidence of surface loss primarily through granular disintegration and occasional flaking. |
| Ownership | State |
| Brief description | The fort is laid out as a square with sides 270 feet long enclosed by a thick earthen rampart, stone-faced outside with roughly dressed, random rubble. The original quoins and a string course are of sandstone. The facing rises above the level of the rampart to form a parapet wall (largely reconstructed) in which a few gun embrasures remain. At each corner however, is a spear-shaped bastion, wide enough to support heavy cannon, and so designed as to afford flanking fire along each side of the fort. The east bastion has the further refinement of a circular tower at its point, though the look-out which it supports is not original. There is a similar feature on the west bastion, though in this case the look-out is corbelled out on courses of stone from the top wall. Both "sentry boxes" appear to date from the 18th Century. Made primarily of Greywacke stone with secondary stone of Locharbriggs sandstone. |
| Context | The town, with its parish church (1636), grew up beside the artillery fort built by Colonel |

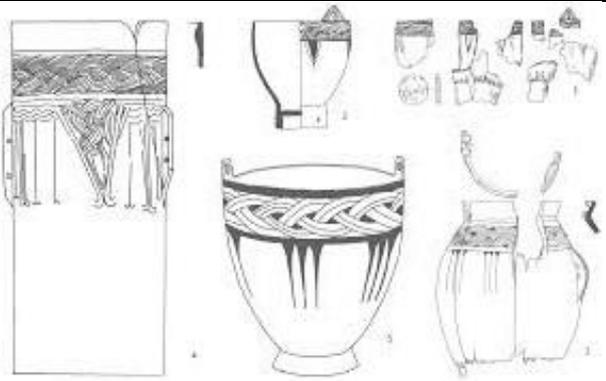
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| | <p>Arthur Hill about 1650 'commanding the chief roads in the County of Down, leading from Dublin to Belfast and Carrickfergus'. Samuel Lewis in 1837 observed; 'At the east side of the town is the park, enclosing a space of 1500 statute acres, surrounded by a wall: it also is beautifully situated, richly wooded, and has a fine lake. Within it is the fort above-mentioned, erected by Sir Arthur Hill, in the centre of the west side of which is a castellated mansion, supposed to have been built as a residence for the constable. King William slept in it when his army was encamped in the neighbourhood. It is entered by an arched gateway, which is the only passage into the fort except a sally-port in the eastern side. It was from this place that King William issued his declaration to grant the Regium Donum to the Presbyterian ministers of Ulster.'</p> |
| Site appraisal | <p>The original severe military aspect of the fort was transformed in the mid-18th century in accordance with Georgian taste for picturesque 'gothic'. The rectangular 17th century gatehouse in the middle of the N.W. rampart was remodelled as a pretty toy fort with corner towers, batters, battlements, and pointed doors and windows. The window hood-mouldings are supported on sculptured heads.</p> |
| Benefits/potential | <p>This is a strategic location for a highly distinctive heritage asset that has seen different iterations and a colourful history over the years. The fact that the site formerly had an Early Christian rath upon it is interesting archaeologically. Also the artillery fort itself has not been static with various adjustments and additions over its history. Very accessible, aesthetically sited in mature grounds. Excellent potential for further tourism development.</p> |
| Audience | <p>Hillsborough Fort is of importance to the residents of Hillsborough, to the public and visitors to the area.</p> |
| Partnerships | <p>Important in partnerships with local historians, Hillsborough Old Guard, with residents of the village. Potential partnerships with council and potential for further consideration of realising tourism potential of the heritage asset.</p> |
| Learning | <p>Provides substantial learning opportunities. It tells part of the story of the history of the area and is of interest to historians, archaeologists, scholars, educators and schools.</p> |
| Community impact (involving communities)/regeneration/volunteering | <p>This site and heritage asset is centrally located in Hillsborough and occupies a position that lies alongside other key heritage assets such as St Malachy's Parish Church adjacent as well as</p> |

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| | <p>The Square, The Courthouse and Hillsborough Castle, all nearby. It is a highly accessible asset that can act as a key destination on walking tours or self-guided navigation of the village. Volunteers could help facilitate and deliver this.</p> |
| <p>Financial Implications – potential income opportunities and investment requirements</p> | <p>Can be considered in conjunction with the tourist information centre and local council.</p> |
| <p>Viability/constraints</p> | <p>A viable heritage asset for further investigation of potential. No visible constraints</p> |
| <p>Reference Picture</p> <p><i>Photograph by Marianne O’Kane Boal</i></p> |  |
| <p>General recommendation</p> | <p>Excellent heritage asset with considerable potential. Recommend that further discussion and consideration is conducted in partnership with the local community and Hillsborough Old Guard to consider possible tours, interpretive workshops to further extend the reach of the asset.</p> |

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| Asset name/number | Downshire Monument 1848 |
| Heritage type | Sites and Monuments |
| Location | Monument Road, Hillsborough |
| Protection status | Grade A Listed |
| Condition/ Sensitivity | Very good condition. Sandstone is in good condition with occasional pitting and iron staining only. The base of the monument and the transcriptions are believed to need some maintenance and cleaning. |
| Ownership | State |
| Brief description | A column of 130ft made of Dungannon Sandstone primarily and Portland limestone. The column is topped by a statue of the Third Marquis of Downshire, in a field between the Monument Road and the Old Coach Road, Hillsborough. Erected in 1848. Listed as HB19/05/114. A very prominent landmark, especially when travelling north along the main road. Architect is unknown. |
| Context | On a hill overlooking Monument Field, a very impressive tall column with a figure atop that has been compared by Charles Brett to Nelson's Column in London's Trafalgar Square. The over life size statue is obscured from sight from below due to the platform that it stands upon. Inset in the base to the north are the Downshire arms with their motto – 'perdeum et ferrum obtinui'. In the south face there is a long testimonial to the 3 rd Marquis who fell off his horse in an apoplectic fit in 1845. |
| Site appraisal | The Monument Field was originally a space for cropping and grazing but later became used as an open park space for walking and this would be its continuing use. Lord Belmont has noted; following the departure of the Downshire family, the Large Park, of almost 1,000 acres, was divided for use by the Department of Agriculture for NI, half for farming and half for forestry. The latter part (northern) is open to the public and both areas have been developed as such for the last seventy years. |
| Benefits/potential | This is an A listed monument and is important for this reason. It is also important for its unique nature; its history and origin so firmly tied to the history of Hillsborough. |
| Audience | The local community, residents, Hillsborough Old Guard and visitors to the area. |
| Partnerships | The local community, residents, Hillsborough Old Guard, local council and HED. |
| Learning | Learning potential is tied firmly to the history of the Hill Family and the history of Hillsborough. |
| Community impact (involving communities)/regeneration/volunteering | This potential can be explored through discussion and local partnerships. |
| Financial Implications – potential income | The green space surrounding the Downshire |

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| opportunities and investment requirements | Monument requires maintenance and care. This should be an immediate area for investment and attention. |
| Viability/constraints | The area of the Monument Field is in need of some care and attention. This is a very picturesque and unique setting and one that is promoted in tourism as an important place to visit. |
| <p>Reference Picture</p>  <p>Images from Stonedatabase and Geograph.</p> |  |
| General recommendation | According to the Hillsborough and District Residents Committee, there is a planning application currently for a major housing development in Monument Field where this A listed monument is located. Recommend that HED and Council ensure that this is looked into as it would be a potentially negative impact on the site and surroundings. |

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| Asset name/number | Hillsborough Rath |
| Heritage type | Sites and Monuments |
| Location | Within Hillsborough Fort |
| Protection status | State Care |
| Condition/ Sensitivity | Well preserved section of rath, excavated in 1969 and remains extant. |
| Ownership | State |
| Brief description | Within Hillsborough Fort there is a Rath - a depression some 8ft wide forming an arc of a circle some 152 ft. in diameter. Gaskell Brown (1978), writing in the Ulster Journal of Archaeology observes; 'it is clear that this strategically important site has been occupied for far longer than was previously imagined. The finds from the rath ditch are not closely datable, but the profusion of souterrain ware, suggests a broadly Early Christian date, the decorated cordons perhaps indicating a later rather than an earlier bracket in that period. The rath may well have been used for temporary defence during construction of the fort in the 1650s and later levelled to form a parade ground' (79-80). |
| Context | Like Hillsborough Fort this is a strategic location for a highly distinctive heritage asset and one that is uniquely-sited and preserved within another distinctive heritage asset. The fort and the rath are both very accessible, aesthetically sited in mature grounds. Excellent potential for further tourism development. |
| Site appraisal | In the Spring of 1966, it was noted that there was evidence within the star-shaped Hillsborough Fort that there was a depression some 8ft wide forming an arc of a circle some 152 ft. in diameter. It appeared possible that this depression indicated a rath ditch and so a trail cutting some 4ft wide and 28ft long was made on the south side of the presumed rath ditch. The rath did indeed exist and its lower filling waterlogged preserving natural and worked wood fragments. Cynthia Gaskell Brown completed the trail cutting in June 1966. Further excavation followed drainage work on the site and this resulted in clearance of the ditch for half the diameter of the rath, which revealed remains of various later stone buildings. The work was completed in 1969 and the ditch left open and grassed as part of the monument which is in State Care. |
| Benefits/potential | Significant benefits and potential as a heritage asset. There is potential to link this rath to the rath in Hillsborough Forest nearby. The close proximity and very different settings would make for a very interesting linkage of assets. One is within an artillery fort; the other has been almost completely subsumed by Hillsborough Forest. |

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| Audience | Hillsborough Rath is of importance to the residents of Hillsborough, to the public and visitors to the area. |
| Partnerships | Important in partnerships with local historians, Hillsborough Old Guard, with residents of the village. Potential partnerships with council and potential for further consideration of realising tourism potential sensitively of the heritage asset. |
| Learning | Provides substantial learning opportunities. It tells part of the story of the history of the area and is of interest to historians, archaeologists, scholars, educators and schools. |
| Community impact (involving communities)/regeneration/volunteering | This site and heritage asset is centrally located in Hillsborough and occupies a position that lies alongside other key heritage assets such as St Malachy's Parish Church adjacent as well as The Square, The Courthouse and Hillsborough Castle, all nearby. It is a highly accessible asset that can act as a key destination on walking tours or self-guided navigation of the village. Volunteers could help facilitate and deliver this. |
| Financial Implications – potential income opportunities and investment requirements | Can be considered in conjunction with the tourist information centre and local council. |
| Viability/constraints | As this is a site within a site or an asset within an asset, this can be seen as a constraint to an extent but it could equally be viewed as an opportunity to realise increased historic potential and heritage value. |
| Reference Picture <i>Image from Gaskell Brown (1978)</i> |  <p>Examples of souterrain ware that were excavated at Hillsborough Rath in 1969</p> |
| General recommendation | Recommend that Hillsborough Rath is sensitively promoted as an important asset within a suite of heritage assets in the village. It benefits from its immediate proximity to Hillsborough Fort, Hillsborough Forest, St. Malachy's Church and close proximity to the Court House, Hillsborough Castle and the remainder of the village. It is an important part of any existing and potential historic/heritage trails and tourism offers. |

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| Asset name/number | Hillsborough Castle 1797 |
| Heritage type | Listed Building HB19/05/076 |

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| Location | The Square, Hillsborough |
| Protection status | B+ |
| Condition/ Sensitivity | Good condition |
| Ownership | Historic Royal Palaces |
| Brief description | Large Classical style house, L-shaped in plan. Portico with paired Ionic columns with pedimented main door onto courtyard on East face. South-central pedimented portico with 4 large Ionic columns. West face central projecting gable 3 bays long. Sash windows, occasionally pedimented. Hipped slate roof. The building is primarily of Sherwood sandstone. Architect R.F. Brettingham. |
| Context | Samuel Lewis in 1837 noted; ‘Hillsborough Castle, the seat of the Marquess of Downshire, situated at the west end of the town, is in a demesne richly embellished with wood; in the grounds is a fine lake, and the scenery is pleasingly diversified and highly picturesque’. The marquesses of Downshire were the greatest landowners in Co. Down with 78,051 acres. Hillsborough Castle was described by the late Sir Charles Brett as, ‘by far the largest and grandest house in north County Down.’ According to Lord Belmont; it was, for 150 years, the home of the Marquesses of Downshire. |
| Site appraisal | Wills Hill, 1st Marquess of Downshire (1718-93), built a mansion house to the south-east of the present house, the remains of which are still present. Arthur, 2nd Marquess (1753-1801), was able to make additions and alterations to the house due to the wealth of his heiress wife, [he] added a library to the south-east of the original house, and then a thirteen-bay south front ca 1795. An estate map of about 1800 shows the house with its new south front, and the wing to the north that was present on the 1780 map, now gone. The 3rd Marquess (1788-1845), oversaw further changes to the estate. The main road to Moira ran across the south front of the house at this time and it is clear that by 1810, Lord Hillsborough was planning to re-route the road in order to enhance the appearance of his new house. Lord Downshire presided over alterations and additions to the house by Thomas Duff in the late 1820s and by William Sands, who was resident in the town during the works and for the remainder of his life, in the 1840s. Plans made by Henry Murray in 1833 and 1839, showing that between these two dates the library was extended and given a giant portico. William Sands, working with his relative James Sands, made several changes to the house and demesne |

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| | <p>in the 1840s, giving the house much of the appearance that it assumes today. The south front was extended to the east and a large Ionic portico added. In order to achieve symmetry, a single bay was demolished to the west. In 1846, the Parliamentary Gazetteer set out both what were perceived to be the shortcomings of the house at this time, and its charm:- ‘Criticism has remarked that the...beauty of the town would have been greater if...the mansion, with its picturesque home-view, had been removed a little farther from the public road. Yet whatever may be said about the demesne, the town acquires an almost aristocratic air from the proximity of the mansion and seems as if caressed between the lawn and the park.’ The 6th Marquess (1871-1918), who succeeded to the title in 1874 while still a small child, was easily the largest landowner in Ulster at the end of the 19th century. However, at the beginning of the 20th century, his estates began to be sold off under the Land Acts. Given the huge reduction in Lord Downshire's tenanted holdings in County Down, Lord Arthur retired to his London residence. In 1922, the Castle was purchased by the Ministry of Works in London as a residence for the His Excellency the Governor of Northern Ireland. Following three years of preparation, the 3rd Duke of Abercorn took up residence at the new Government House in 1925. It would seem that the Ministry of Works in London (as the Department of the Environment) retained responsibility for upkeep of the fabric of the building until 1990, when ownership passed to the Northern Ireland Office. Following a fire in 1934, the house was refurbished internally and the gate screen (from Richhill Castle) was added to the market square entrance. It was felt that the 1930s refurbishment of the house had not been entirely successful and the committee concluded that the house should reflect ‘the appearance and atmosphere of an Irish Country Mansion’ while being decorated in a manner befitting its ceremonial purposes. John O’Connell of Dublin was appointed as architect and interior design consultant and the refurbishment was completed in 1993. Since 2014, Hillsborough Castle has been managed by Historic Royal Palaces.</p> |
| Benefits/potential | <p>The benefits of opening Hillsborough Castle will be extensive and it has far reaching potential. Its opening days are in their infancy but there will be a range of benefits for the village and surrounding area due to increased tourism of this HRP site, the only one outside of London.</p> |

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| Audience | This asset is aimed at a very broad audience, local, regional, national and international. HRP have commented; ‘To reach our goals of opening up the site to the widest possible audience, improving the visitor experience and increasing access, we are making a number of improvements to the infrastructure of the estate. This includes improving estate paths and visitor routes, and developing ‘back of house’ facilities to support our on-site staff. Through continued research and survey work we are also working to improve the management of the site and the biodiversity of the estate’. |
| Partnerships | Historic Royal Palaces have been working in conjunction with HED, local council, local residents and community and other stakeholders. |
| Learning | Hillsborough Castle has a rich and relatively unique history. It has been recently greatly conserved and renovated and opened to the public in April 2019. Considering its history, many additions, multiple owners and centrality to the village, it is excellent that it is now fully accessible to the public and available for learning. |
| Community impact (involving communities)/regeneration/volunteering | There is extensive potential for community involvement and impact, particularly as this is now a unique asset open to the public with a cross community learning centre integrated into the property. Work has been carried out on the State Entrance Hall, Ante Room and Red Room with new decorative schemes, furniture and paintings that reflect the history of the castle and the town of Hillsborough. This was followed by the restoration of the Throne Room, State Drawing Room, State Dining Room, Lady Grey's Study and Stair Hall. The display of these rooms aims to create a more coherent narrative whilst retaining elements that capture the history of events that have taken place in the castle. Original elements that existed prior to a fire in the castle in 1934, such as four beautiful interior columns in the State Drawing Room, have been reinstated. The courtyard area at the lower end of the estate has been redeveloped into a multi-functioning space with café, shop, and visitor information. The Stable Yard, built in the 1780s and located at the upper end of the estate, has been restored and adapted to create a café, shop and facilities for visitors and local residents arriving to the Castle from the town. The new Clore Learning Centre located on the first floor of the Stable Yard is a centre for cross-community learning and engagement programmes. |

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| <p>Financial Implications – potential income opportunities and investment requirements</p> | <p>Historic Royal Palaces have invested over £16m into an ambitious programme of capital projects and associated activities that will open the site to the widest possible audience; conserve and re-present the heritage; explore its stories and engage communities and learners.</p> |
| <p>Viability/constraints</p> | <p>Clearly a viable asset. It is hoped that there will not be constraints in potential due to the presence of coffee shop and gift shop and that there will be knock on business for Hillsborough Village. HRP are endeavouring to ensure that the village benefits from the increased footfall through a number of measures (including allowing all day admission from tickets so visitors can come and go to the castle and village).</p> |
| <p>Reference Picture</p> <p><i>Photograph by Marianne O’Kane Boal</i></p>  |  |
| <p>General recommendation</p> | <p>HRP have recently opened the Castle and Grounds following an extensive renovation and conservation programme. They have also developed parking, a gift shop and coffee shop. This is a very welcome development for both the Castle as an asset and for the village. HRP have demonstrated an interest in developing strong links with the village, businesses and residents. It is recommended these be further enhanced and sustained to ensure maximum benefit of footfall for Castle and village alike.</p> |

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| Asset name/number | St. Malachy's Church HB19/05/001, Church Gates, Screen and Lodges HB19/05/002 |
| Heritage type | Listed Buildings |
| Location | Hillsborough centre accessed from Main Street and The Square. |
| Protection status | A |
| Condition/ Sensitivity | According to QUB Primary stone of Greywacke is in good condition with no significant evidence of deterioration. Sandstone shows some evidence of surface loss primarily through granular disintegration and occasional flaking |
| Ownership | St. Malachy's Parish |
| Brief description | Large Gothic style church fronted by large square tower with arched recessed doorway. The church comprises an octagonal porch below the principal tower, whose front wall incorporates armorial plaques with the dates 1636 and 1774. Nave, North/South transepts and projecting chancel. Transepts have square towers at the end of each gable. Pitched slate roofs. Pointed corner pinnacles on roof and tower. Ashlar sandstone dressings. Date of construction 1760. Internally there is very high quality woodwork – high plain oak pews, fine octagonal pulpit with sounding board and bishop's throne. The gallery is carried on clustered oak columns. |
| Context | Also included in this assessment form is the Gate Screen and Lodges at St. Malachy's Church - Two Gothic style single storey 8 bay lodges. Parallel to each other with main door at gable end onto street. Gable ends have large painted pilasters, pyramidal in shape. Coursed rubble with galleting, pitched slate roof. Between the 2 lodges is the gate screen, 2 entrances, and one on each side, with tall square gate pillars with carved finials. Metal railings on top of a stone plinth form the screens. |
| Site appraisal | Very picturesque and substantial site, quite unique in its scale and proximity to Hillsborough Fort. |
| Benefits/potential | Considered the grandest 18 th century church in the county and one of the best 18 th century churches in Ireland. Hugh Dixon observed in 1977 that this church is 'the most sophisticated and uniform example of the Georgian style in Ireland'. |
| Audience | The immediate audience for the church and parish hall is extensive and is determined greatly by the range of activities organised by the Downshire Centre (parish hall) that was built in 2003. |
| Partnerships | St Malachy's Parish, Hillsborough and District Residents Association, Hillsborough Old Guard, |

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| | churches of other faiths. |
| Learning | This building is very important in historic and community terms. Architecturally it is considered a leading example as attested by Charles Brett and Hugh Dixon. |
| Community impact (involving communities)/regeneration/volunteering | There are a remarkable range of activities organised by the church and parish centre; Christian aid lunches on a Thursday, coffee and chat, crumbs and chums, Grumpy Old Men, ballet, yoga, youth club, youth fellowship, social club, food bank at parish centre. Missionary side supports Habitat for Humanity, Christians against poverty. Christmas Tree launch evening organised by Hillsborough District Residents Committee with 400 people attending, children sing from local school, silver band with mince pies and coffee at the parish hall. |
| Financial Implications – potential income opportunities and investment requirements | These might be discussed with the parish. None currently identified. |
| Viability/constraints | There is a thriving and largely self-sufficient parish community sustained through collective good will and community spirit. The church welcomes partnership and is very dedicated to collaborate with other institutions in the village. |
| Reference Picture <i>Photographs by Marianne O’Kane Boal</i> |  |
| General recommendation | The church is both a working parish church and an important historic and architectural asset/destination in the village. It is well promoted and it is recommended that this promotion is continued and centrality of the church celebrated in harmony with the wishes of the parish community. |

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| Asset name/number | Court House |
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| Heritage type | Listed Building |
| Location | The Square, Hillsborough |
| Protection status | A |
| Condition/ Sensitivity | Very good |
| Ownership | The Downshire Estate |
| Brief description | Samuel Lewis writing in 1837 observed that ‘The court-house [is] a handsome building of freestone in the centre of the market-place.’ Charles Brett in 1974 described the Court House – ‘A most unusual, and very charming building, in three blocks arranged pyramidally: on a plinth of granite steps, the ground floor has a frontage of nine bays, and sides of five bays, with round open arches in the central block, and round-headed windows in the subsidiary pyramidal-roofed blocks; the central square block of three bays rises another storey, harled and painted pink; above this is a square clock-tower with urns, cupola, and banner weathervane. The lower part of the building is of granite, the upper part of sandstone, the outer walls being surmounted by ball-shaped knops’. |
| Context | The Courthouse was originally a Georgian market house built before 1765. It was used as a courthouse from 1810 with the Grand Jury meeting in the Upper room. The building is now used for exhibitions and functions and has limited wheelchair access. Includes an exhibition on the Irish Legal System and access to the courtroom. This building is now the village information centre with the south wing still used for craft fairs or events. |
| Site appraisal | The central arcade was built in 1760 by Wills Hill, the First Marquis of Downshire with the north and south wings and the clock and bell added in 1810. |
| Benefits/potential | A fine specimen of a Court House in terms of built heritage of value. |
| Audience | Local community, societies, residents, Hillsborough Old Guard, public and visitors (tourist office is also contained in the building). |
| Partnerships | Historic Royal Palaces, tourist office, local council, local community, Hillsborough Old Guard. |
| Learning | Demonstrates the nature of the former Market House and Court House in terms of built heritage of value. Also has an on-going architectural importance and centrality in village life. |
| Community impact (involving communities)/regeneration/volunteering | There has been a great deal of community use of this building over the years. Hillsborough Old Guard has been using the room in the Court House for exhibition purposes annually. |
| Financial Implications – potential income opportunities and investment requirements | The Court House is an important venue for community groups and schools. It is the heart of |

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| | <p>the village. If it needs to be financially sustainable and rent facilities, it should offer a two tiered system of commercial rates and low rates for community use.</p> |
| <p>Viability/constraints</p> | <p>None identified.</p> |
| <p>Reference Picture</p> |  |
| <p>General recommendation</p> | <p>Continued promotion of the Court House as a key asset of historic and architectural importance. Location of tourist centre within is an excellent continuing use. Recommend that the community use of this important building continues at the low rates that community groups have enjoyed. If there is any rise in rental rates for community groups, this venue will become completely out of reach.</p> |

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| Asset name/number | Eglantine House, Hillsborough |
| Heritage type | Listed Building |
| Location | Eglantine near Hillsborough |
| Protection status | B2 |
| Condition/ Sensitivity | Excellent. Recently completely renovated and refurbished. |
| Ownership | Private - Martin and Elizabeth Reilly |
| Brief description | The building is the centrepiece of a complex of important buildings, set in attractive parkland. The detached symmetrical, three-bay, two-storey house is set over a concealed basement in the Italianate style and is thought to have originally been built in c.1780, with a later refurbishment in c. 1842 by eminent architect Charles Lanyon. |
| Context | The building lay vacant as a burnt out shell since a catastrophic fire in the 1980s resulted in the loss of all the original interiors and the roof. The Mulhollands lived at Eglantine until 1917. Mary Filgate Mulholland (1830-1917) was the last of the family to live here. In those days the estate comprised two stables, one coach-house, one harness-room, three cow-houses, two calf-houses, one dairy, two piggeries, two fowl-houses, one boiling-house, a barn, a turf-house, a potato house, a workshop and a shed. |
| Site appraisal | This house was on the at risk register until 2011. As Connie Garrow of UAHS has observed; ‘The description of ‘a phoenix rising from the ashes’ is not often seen to become reality in Northern Ireland. Happily though, there could be no better example of this rare situation than Eglantine House, near Hillsborough. On the Heritage at Risk register up to 2011, the house that was once a desolate shell is now a credit to its owners Martin and Elizabeth Reilly and a testament to their imagination and tenacity in bringing back from the brink a building that others regarded as a lost cause’. |
| Benefits/potential | It is perhaps the internal staircases which are the ‘ <i>pièce de résistance</i> ’ where two double cantilevered staircases meet in the middle below an oval light well. Of the impressive staircase Martin Reilly says “it was not possible to repair the cantilevered stone staircase that was so much a feature of the original house. The new staircases, however have been recreated to match as closely as possible the original stone staircase, but using reinforced concrete with stone overlays” a recreation sufficiently impressive that it was featured in the publication ‘The Treasures of Britain.’” |
| Audience | Historians, architects, students and the local community. It is wonderful to see this building restored to its former glory when it was clearly apparently far beyond rescue. |
| Partnerships | A private house but there has been coverage of this |

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| | <p>project by UAHS as a case study of a listed building at risk that has been saved.</p> <p>https://www.ulsterarchitecturalheritage.org.uk/case-studies/eglantine-house/</p> |
| Learning | <p>A Georgian House of c1800. It is Italianate in style and stucco-fronted. Renovated about 1845 to designs of Charles Lanyon. Lanyon refaced it in the neo-classical style, adding ‘a central projecting open Doric porch, refurbishing the interior, and replacing the two old gate lodges.’ It is architecturally important and a fine aesthetic example and provides learning of this type of Georgian Italianate style.</p> |
| Community impact (involving communities)/regeneration/volunteering | <p>None identified. Potentially EHD could provide an annual opportunity.</p> |
| Financial Implications – potential income opportunities and investment requirements | <p>None identified. This house has recently been extensively renovated.</p> |
| Viability/constraints | <p>This is a property in private ownership that is a family home. Any public access to this asset would need to be investigated in conjunction with owners. Potentially could be considered accessible once annually as part of European Heritage Day.</p> |
| Reference Picture |  |
| General recommendation | <p>Recommend potentially opening this asset once annually as part of European Heritage Day if owners are agreeable and would like to explore this option.</p> |

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| Asset name/number | 11-13 The Square and 35 Main St, Hillsborough |
| Heritage type | Listed Buildings |
| Location | The Square, Hillsborough |
| Protection status | Listed B+ in Conservation area |
| Condition/ Sensitivity | Very good overall |
| Ownership | Private/Various |
| Brief description | Described by Charles Brett as ‘one of the grander terraces of town houses in the province; although not as grand as Charlemont Place, Armagh. These are four brick houses, all with original or restored Georgian glazing pattern, fanlights and railings; their front windows looking out at the comings and goings of the denizens of Hillsborough Castle and the Court House; their back windows agreeably overlooking the grounds and lake of Hillsborough Castle’ (88). |
| Context | The Archaeological Survey of County Down quotes a letter from John Gardner to Lord Downshire; ‘each house is a semi-basement and three floors high, built of brick in double Flemish bond, with brick eaves-cornice and slated roofs. Two houses are three windows wide, that on the W is four windows wide... The terrace is extended on the E by a house of equal depth but only two floors high over a semi-basement.’ |
| Site appraisal | Sited in the Square facing the Court House and alongside Hillsborough Castle, in the heart of the village. |
| Benefits/potential | An important example of a grand terrace in the centre of Hillsborough. Of architectural and historic interest. |
| Audience | Residents, local community, visitors to the village and Hillsborough Castle, architects, historians, and schools. |
| Partnerships | None identified to date |
| Learning | An important part of the village’s architectural fabric and an excellent example of grand Georgian terrace townhouses. |
| Community impact (involving communities)/regeneration/volunteering | Limited direct community impact as the houses are in private ownership but there is potential to open one or more annually as part of EHDs if of interest to owners. |
| Financial Implications – potential income opportunities and investment requirements | None identified |
| Viability/constraints | One of the houses in this series is currently being promoted as an air b and b. The residents of Hillsborough are concerned when historic properties are being used for this reason as the house may be subject to damage to the architectural fabric or this fabric may be renovated or altered to modernise as accommodation for rent. |

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| Reference Picture |  |
| General recommendation | Recommend these houses are promoted as part of the architectural offer of the conservation area and potentially one or more opened annually as part of EHDs if of interest to the owners. |

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| Asset name/number | 16, 18 and Danske Bank, Ballynahinch St |
| Heritage type | Listed Buildings |
| Location | Ballynahinch Street |
| Protection status | G and B |
| Condition/ Sensitivity | Good |
| Ownership | Private and bank building |
| Brief description | Three houses together in a continuous terrace, of seven, then four, then five bays, with a good stone-framed coach-arch and yard wall by way of continuation. The block was originally built as a pair of expansive residences for Lord Downshire's agent and sub-agent c1780. The garden that was opposite formed part of the pleasure ground surrounding the Church and Fort. |
| Context | Set on busy Ballynahinch Street a main arterial route for approaching the village. |
| Site appraisal | The house was built around 1780 and in 1871 it was split into two: No. 18 was used by the Hillsborough Woollen Company and No. 20 by the Northern Bank Company, now Danske Bank. |
| Benefits/potential | Important architecturally. The portico over the front door is one of the main focal points of the street and it adds interest by projecting beyond the main building line. The portico has two pairs of Ionic columns at the front and at the back it has Doric pilasters. |
| Audience | A very important part of the streetscape of Ballynahinch St and available for visitors interested in architecture and history of the area. Also important to residents and public alike. |
| Partnerships | Promoted in interpretive book 'Hillsborough – A Georgian Village' produced by Hillsborough |

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| | and District Resident's Committee. |
| Learning | Mr Reilly, land agent and friend of the third Marquis of Downshire, lived here until the house was divided. Managers of the Northern Bank continued using No. 20 until 1970. |
| Community impact (involving communities)/regeneration/volunteering | Could potentially be promoted as a suite of buildings as they were originally intended on an annual basis for European Heritage Days |
| Financial Implications – potential income opportunities and investment requirements | None identified. |
| Viability/constraints | Viability for any access to be explored with current owners |
| Reference Picture <i>Photograph by Marianne O'Kane Boal</i> |  |
| General recommendation | The buildings are in a good state of repair and could potentially be promoted as a suite of buildings as they were originally intended on an annual basis for European Heritage Days if of interest to the owners. This would be a route to celebrate their heritage and original design as two residences for the agent and sub agent of the Downshire estate. |

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| Asset name/number | Arthur Street Terrace |
| Heritage type | Listed Buildings |
| Location | Arthur Street, Hillsborough |
| Protection status | B1 in conservation area |
| Condition/ Sensitivity | Some very good, some good, some altered. |
| Ownership | Private. These houses were originally built for workers on the Downshire Estate. |
| Brief description | These small terraced houses are single storey with an attic. They were built c1830. The street took several years to build and small design changes were made as the houses were individually built. The original iron lattice casement windows have stone hood mouldings above. These vary and are either sandstone or granite on the individual houses. The passageways between the houses have a voussoired granite/sandstone arch. |
| Context | This is a highly distinctive terrace of architecturally defined and picturesque houses that have been well preserved. Its existence preserves an important aspect of the village's history. |
| Site appraisal | Described by Brett as 'an intriguing cul-de-sac...with their Tudorbethan label mouldings, they remind me of the Seaforde Alms-houses built by Colonel Forde in 1828.' |
| Benefits/potential | A very important part of the streetscape of Hillsborough and available for visitors interested in architecture and history of the area. Also important to residents and public alike. |
| Audience | A very important part of the streetscape of Arthur St and available for visitors interested in architecture and history of the area. Also important to residents and public alike. |
| Partnerships | Promoted in interpretive book 'Hillsborough – A Georgian Village' produced by Hillsborough and District Resident's Committee. |
| Learning | Brett has written, 'The street, terminated by a view of the church spire and its surrounding trees is still charming, though it would be even more so if some other lair-age could but be found for the motor-cars of the residents.' |
| Community impact (involving communities)/regeneration/volunteering | Could potentially be promoted as a suite of buildings on an annual basis for European Heritage Days, with one or two dwellings accessible if owners are agreeable. |
| Financial Implications – potential income opportunities and investment requirements | None identified. |
| Viability/constraints | One of the houses is currently being promoted as an air b and b. The residents of Hillsborough are concerned when historic properties are being used for this reason as the house may be subject to damage to the architectural fabric or this fabric may be renovated or altered to modernise as accommodation for rent. |

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| <p>Reference Picture</p> <p><i>Photograph by Marianne O’Kane Boal</i></p> |  |
| <p>General recommendation</p> | <p>Recommend exploring potential of promoting as a suite of buildings on an annual basis for European Heritage Days, with one or two dwellings accessible if owners are agreeable.</p> |

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| Asset name/number | Duneight Mill IHR 02864:000:00 |
| Heritage type | Listed Building |
| Location | On the Ravernet River, Town land Duneight Grid Ref. J28006071 |
| Protection status | Not officially protected. Yet it is located and featured on the National Monuments and Buildings Record (NI) described here as a Bleach Mill and Green – Flax Mill Site. |
| Condition/ Sensitivity | Very good. Recently renovated. |
| Ownership | Private |
| Brief description | Bleach Mill and Green – Flax Mill Site |
| Context | This complex of apartments/units is located adjacent to the state care monument Duneight Motte and Bailey. |
| Site appraisal | This is a relatively rich site. It is accessed from Green Road and situated to the left of Blaris: Duneight House 1820 – 1839 B1 listed property. It is also adjacent to Duneight Motte and Bailey and the 11th century battle site of Dun-Eathach referenced in the Annals of the Four Masters. This is a very rich site and range of assets. |
| Benefits/potential | Duneight Mill is an appealing asset in the industrial heritage category. It lies alongside a series of other assets and it has a charming setting back from the road with pleasant views across the river and valley. |
| Audience | Visitors, local community, schools, students, universities and local history societies |
| Partnerships | Parking is seen as a restriction to developing visitors/groups to Duneight Motte and Bailey. Local council and local societies could develop increased interest in this site to groups. The representatives of Duneight Mill apartments |

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| | could be approached as potential partner to share parking for annual access perhaps. |
| Learning | The Mill has been renovated but many original features retained and this is a good example of adaptive reuse. This building and example of industrial archaeology/heritage would otherwise perhaps have been lost if not for this adaption. |
| Community impact (involving communities)/regeneration/volunteering | Would need to be explored in conjunction with owner. Currently let for private market. |
| Financial Implications – potential income opportunities and investment requirements | None identified |
| Viability/constraints | This is a commercial venture where apartments/units can be rented so it may not be available for access or use as an asset. That said the adaptive reuse of the asset has secured its future and preserved the built fabric. |
| Reference Picture |  |
| General recommendation | This asset could be linked with Duneight Motte and Bailey to increase potential of group visits and community involvement. Recommend exploring potential for sharing parking for this purpose. |

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| Asset name/number | The Shambles, Hillsborough |
| Heritage type | Industrial/Listed Buildings |
| Location | Inns Court, Park Lane, Hillsborough |
| Protection status | B |
| Condition/ Sensitivity | Good condition, renovated from former use to that of an Art Centre and later offices and artists' studios. |
| Ownership | Private |
| Brief description | According to the Ordnance Survey memoir of 1837, the Shambles (otherwise cattle-yard, abattoir or slaughterhouse) was built by the third Marquis of Downshire in 1829. Described by Charles Brett as 'A grassy square, part enclosed with fleur-de-lys railings, part with an interesting and attractive range of buildings: formerly used as a pen for cattle travelling the Dublin Road. The buildings are predominantly of rubble and one part of the range is white-painted brick and another section is a slate-roofed arcade set on cast iron columns. The brick dressed entrance archway is inset in a central pavilion. The weighbridge is of c1830-most likely the date of the Shambles buildings-by H. Pooley and Son. It was well converted to its new use of an art gallery in 1970 by R. McKinstry and Partner. |
| Context | The context of the Shambles is that it sits alongside the dog-legged cobbled courtyard of Inns Court in Park Lane |
| Site appraisal | The Shambles is a range of buildings with a large cobbled yard at the rear. There have been various uses including an art centre, offices, artists' studios and a print works trialled at the site. |
| Benefits/potential | This is an interesting piece of industrial heritage in Hillsborough that has been redeveloped for cultural use. |
| Audience | There is evidently a cultural audience for the Shambles and it is the home of artist and sculptor Philip Flanagan. Exhibitions at the site now seem to be arranged by James Wray Gallery of Belfast. Potential audience for cultural purposes and as an industrial heritage asset if of interest to the owner. |
| Partnerships | Private property but partnerships may be of interest to the owner. Could be explored in discussion. Promoted in interpretive book 'Hillsborough – A Georgian Village' produced by Hillsborough and District Resident's Committee. |
| Learning | Learning opportunities available at the Shambles as an industrial heritage asset, also potential cultural learning. |
| Community impact (involving | None identified, unless through the gallery. |

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| communities)/regeneration/volunteering | |
| Financial Implications – potential income opportunities and investment requirements | None identified |
| Viability/constraints | Asset in private ownership. Exhibitions organised on occasion. These seem to continue through James Wray Gallery. Any asset viability should be explored with owner and James Wray Gallery if applicable. |
| Reference Picture |  |
| General recommendation | Recommend exploring potential of this asset as an example of industrial heritage with owner perhaps as European Heritage Day annually. |

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| Asset name/number | Hillsborough Castle Grounds |
| Heritage type | Parks and Gardens |
| Location | Small Park |
| Protection status | Listed in the Register of Demesnes, Parks and Gardens. |
| Condition/ Sensitivity | Excellent. Recently underwent major renovation, conservation and sensitive development. |
| Ownership | Historic Royal Palaces |
| Brief description | <p>Lord Belmont has written; The Small Park is described in the Ordnance Survey Memoirs of 1837 as, ‘... beautifully wooded and the walks tastefully laid out. The garden is extensive; in it are green houses, hot houses and a pinery.’ The ‘garden’ referred to is the walled garden, which was cultivated until the 1970s and has been recently restored as part of the Hillsborough Castle and Gardens project. It retains a summer house. Terracing was added to the south front, the Yew Walk going west towards Lady Alice’s Temple and the Lime Walk with north-south orientation leading to a pinetum belonging to the late 19th century improvements. There are some notable plants, including a very large Rhododendron arboretum hybrid, which is in the Guinness Book of Records. Lord and Lady Wakehurst developed a glen on the west side and Lady Granville created a Rose Garden. The cast-iron gates from Richhill House at the main entrance to the Castle are a feature. Other buildings of note are: Lodge and Guard House; Ice House; and Garden Store. Boundary walls and gates in the ‘Small Park’ are included with the house. Gardens and grounds include; the Walled Garden, Lady Alice’s Temple, Granville Garden, Yew Tree Walk, the Moss Walk, the Quaker Burial Ground, Ice House and Pinetum.</p> |
| Context | <p>Lord Belmont has written - The Small Park, on the west side of the village of Hillsborough, is the site of the present house of ca 1797. This area was totally enclosed by walls during the 1840s, after the main road to Moira was re-routed away from the house. The property has had the advantage of being in the hands of one family until the 1920s, when it was acquired by HMG. Atkinson, in 1823, observed that the Hills paid more ‘... attention to the profitable results of a good estate, than to the fanciful decorations of a picturesque landscape.’ Yet handsome lakes were created in both Parks and early 19th century maps show extensive walks, rides and tree- planting.</p> |
| Site appraisal | <p>The courtyard area at the lower end of the estate has been redeveloped into a multi-functioning space with café, shop, and visitor information. A number of exciting discoveries have been made in</p> |

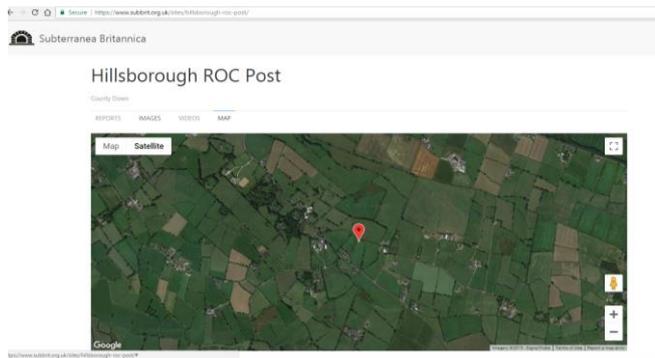
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| | <p>this area, including the remains of early eighteenth century Pineapple Houses and original Hot House walls. These are thought to be from one of the earliest sets of large greenhouses constructed at a private residence in Ireland. The remains of these historic structures have been preserved and brought to life.</p> |
| Benefits/potential | <p>The gardens cover nearly 100 acres and the Castle has a dedicated team of gardeners and volunteers involved. The Walled Garden is the Castle's most grand and ambitious project to-date. The Walled Garden dates back to the 18th Century and is a large, four-acre site historically used to produce fruit, vegetables and flowers for the house. The Hillsborough Castle and Gardens Project saw restoration of the site and creation of a working garden, complete with dipping pond, crop rotations, seasonal produce, potting sheds, herbaceous borders and an apple orchard. Produce from the Walled Garden is being used in the nearby cafe, so visitors can enjoy locally grown, seasonal produce from the gardens all-year-round. A range of activities are being developed in the Walled Garden aimed at engaging a wider audience and supporting charitable organisations, schools and partner activities. These include developing skills through training in horticulture, traditional craft/heritage skills, learning about food and the environment, teamwork and confidence building activities.</p> <p>https://www.hrp.org.uk/hillsborough-castle/hillsborough-castle-project/</p> |
| Audience | <p>This asset is aimed at a very broad audience, local, regional, national and international.</p> |
| Partnerships | <p>Historic Royal Palaces have been working in conjunction with HED, local council, local residents and community and other stakeholders.</p> |
| Learning | <p>Hillsborough Castle has a rich and relatively unique history. It has been recently greatly conserved and renovated and opened to the public in April 2019. The garden is diverse and extensive and it provides wonderful learning potential in the fact it is now open and promoted through a range of engagement opportunities and activities.</p> |
| Community impact (involving communities)/regeneration/volunteering | <p>There is extensive potential for community involvement and impact, particularly as this is now a unique asset open to the public with a cross community learning centre integrated into the property. There is a volunteer network that works continuously on the grounds with the gardeners and this is an important community feature.</p> |
| Financial Implications – potential income opportunities and investment requirements | <p>Historic Royal Palaces have invested over £16m into an ambitious programme of capital projects</p> |

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| | and associated activities that will open the site to the widest possible audience; conserve and re-present the heritage; explore its stories and engage communities and learners. |
| Viability/constraints | A unique and viable asset. No visible constraints. |
| Reference Picture |  |
| General recommendation | HRP have recently opened the Castle and Grounds following an extensive renovation and conservation programme. This is a very welcome development for both the Castle as an asset and for the village. HRP have demonstrated an interest in developing a strong volunteer body to work with the gardeners on the grounds. There is an engagement and activity programme which is extensive and welcome. No further recommendations as all elements of maximising asset are currently in place. |

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| Asset name/number | Kilwarlin Moravian Church |
| Heritage type | Parks and Gardens |
| Location | Kilwarlin, Co. Down. |
| Protection status | Listed in the Register of Demesnes, Parks and Gardens. |
| Condition/ Sensitivity | Very good. Garden not as complete as when first designed. However 2 of 24 flowerbeds remain and serve as examples of the former entire. |
| Ownership | Kilwarlin Moravian Church |
| Brief description | According to the Moravian Church Visitors Guide – ‘It must have been a great deprivation to Zula that he was never able to revisit his native Greece and it was probably this sense of loss which led him to construct in the Church grounds at Kilwarlin a very strange reminder of his homeland. Using his private resources, he employed local labour to lay out the Church grounds on the plan of the famous Greek battle of Thermopylae. In this battle King Leonidas of Sparta with a handful of Spartan soldiers held up the full might of the Persian army as it tried to break through the narrow pass of Thermopylae to |

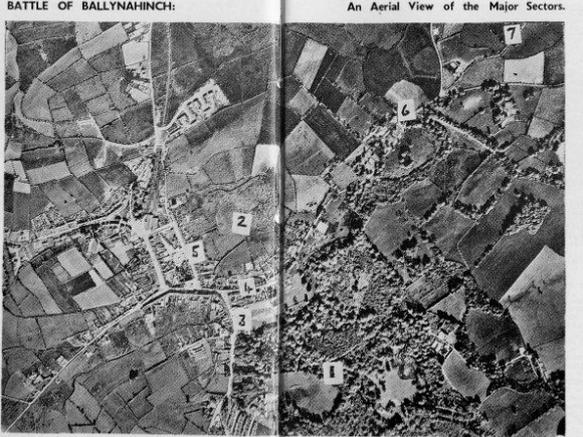
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| | <p>attack the city of Athens.</p> <p>Within a circular "hollow" formed by the Church driveway, this strange battlefield in a garden was constructed. Six stone steps leading down into the hollow represent the eastern entrance to Thermopylae. Opposite them, near the entrance gates, is a grassy hillock the Mount Acta of the original battlefield. To the right of the Church driveway as seen from the Manse entrance is a small ornamental lake representing the Aegean Sea and from this lake an underground stream, representing the hot springs which gave Thermopylae its name, runs through the hollow. On the left of the hollow is a grassy slope representing the foothills of the Callidromon range of mountains through which the pass of Thermopylae ran and beyond it a loftier mound which represents Mount Callidromos.</p> <p>Between the lower and loftier mounds is a narrow defile which represents the secret pass revealed to the Persians by a Greek traitor and which enabled the Persians to attack Leonidas and his men from the rear and annihilate them. In the middle of the hollow is a small ornamental pond around which were originally twenty-four flower beds each in the shape of a letter of the Greek alphabet. Only two now remain Alpha and Omega marking the beginning and ending of the original circle of twenty-four'.</p> |
| Context | <p>From the Register of Parks and Gardens – Kilwarlin Moravian Church, County Down (Registered Site – Area Plan Lisburn 19) The gardens at the church are of a rare type, a Battle Garden, of which there are a handful of examples in the UK as noted in Lady Jean O’Neill of the Maine in her article in Country Life of 1981. The church was built in 1755, improved in 1834 and is listed (HB 19/5/133) (+ the gates HB 19/5/134).</p> |
| Site appraisal | <p>The gardens of interest belong to the period of restoration and were created by a pastor, the Rev Zula from 1834-44. The mounds of grass depict the battle of Thermopylae, which took place in 480 in the Rev Zula’s native Greece. A bump represents Mount Oeta and a declivity symbolises the Aegean Sea. Aspects of the conflict can be read in the landscape, which is now surrounded by mature trees. This is a unique site in Northern Ireland. The church is in use. SMR: DOWN 14:4 church (Register of Parks and Gardens).</p> |
| Benefits/potential | <p>As stated in the Register of Parks and Gardens this is a unique site in Northern Ireland and should be celebrated as such.</p> |

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| Audience | Potentially wide and far-reaching as this is a unique site and heritage asset in the area. To be explored with Kilwarlin parish. |
| Partnerships | Kilwarlin Parish, local community, visitors, students of history, garden and landscape design, general public. |
| Learning | It has been noted that there are only a handful of examples of Battle Gardens in the UK and this is the only example in Northern Ireland. It is thus a rare learning example in historic and landscape terms. |
| Community impact (involving communities)/regeneration/volunteering | Good potential if of interest to Kilwarlin Parish. Should investigate with parish what is already happening in this regard. |
| Financial Implications – potential income opportunities and investment requirements | None identified but might be explored further with Kilwarlin Parish. |
| Viability/constraints | The church and gardens belong to Kilwarlin Moravian Church and any plans to increase public access and any related tourism would need to be explored with the Moravian parish community. |
| Reference Picture |  |
| General recommendation | As only a handful of examples of Battle Gardens in the UK and the only example in Northern Ireland, it is recommended that the potential of this asset is further realised through exploration and discussion with Kilwarlin parish. |

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| Asset name/number | Observation Post at Edentrillick |
| Heritage type | Defence Heritage |
| Location | North side of a field boundary, 200 yards north west from a sharp bend in Edentrillick Hill. |
| Protection status | Under the conservation and preservation of Historic Environment Division |
| Condition/ Sensitivity | First opening unknown, second opening by 1982 and closed in 1991. |
| Ownership | Historic Environment Division |
| Brief description | The post closed in 1968 but was re-opened about 1982 replacing Dundrod. All surface features remain intact. A metal dome on the ventilation shaft and a free standing aerial mast bracket indicate this was a master post. There is a raised GZI mounting on the other ventilation shaft. A 3rd hasp has been added for extra security and this is securely locked with a Chubb box lock. There are steps on two sides of the access shaft, one, a double step, is a later addition. There is also a concrete step for access into the compound. |
| Context | In a small rectangular compound at the end of a line of telegraph poles on the north side of a field boundary, 200 yards north west from a sharp bend in Edentrillick Hill.  |
| Site appraisal | A brick aircraft post stands nearby. It is approximately 10' X 6' with a 6' X 4' crew room with a gently sloping roof (removed) and a 6' X 6' open observation room. A few bricks are missing from the top of the wall. |
| Benefits/potential | Northern Ireland's defence heritage represents a significant period in our history. There are many 20th-century defensive structures dotted around the countryside and coast of Northern Ireland. These include training trenches, gun and searchlight emplacements, pillboxes, observation posts, airfields, harbours, naval and flying boat bases, air raid shelters, and many other related structures. The majority of these are derelict, some have been reused or altered, and others are in a state of decay or have been demolished. https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/articles/defence-heritage |
| Audience | To commemorate the centenary of WW1 the |

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| | Department of the Environment (DOE) launched phase 2 of the Defence Heritage Project, organising community led-engagements and a range of public events. |
| Partnerships | Historic Environment Division work with local councils, heritage bodies and interested community groups to conserve our defence heritage. |
| Learning | An interesting example of defence heritage in relative proximity to Hillsborough. www.subbrit.org.uk/sites/hillsborough-roc-post/ |
| Community impact (involving communities)/regeneration/volunteering | This asset would be potentially available to interested community groups as part of HED's work to conserve regional defence heritage. |
| Financial Implications – potential income opportunities and investment requirements | If site/asset is of interest, could be explored with local council and interested community groups with HED. |
| Viability/constraints | None identified. |
| Reference Picture <i>Photographs by Nick Catford</i> |  |
| General recommendation | This is quite an interesting aspect of defence heritage in close proximity to Hillsborough village. Recommend investigating potential of asset with any interested community groups. |

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| Asset name/number | Battle of Ballynahinch |
| Heritage type | Battle site |
| Location | Ballynahinch, multiple sites |
| Protection status | NA |
| Condition/ Sensitivity | NA |
| Ownership | Multiple owners of lands and buildings on the 18 th century sectors of the battle |
| Brief description | <p>The Battle of Ballynahinch was fought outside Ballynahinch, Co Down, between British forces led by Major-General George Nugent and the local United Irishmen led by Henry Munro. Upon hearing of the victory at Saintfield on 9 June, Munro joined the rebel camp there and then moved to Ednavady Hill, Ballynahinch to join the thousands who had gathered in support of the rebellion. The response of the British garrisons was to converge on Ballynahinch from Belfast and Downpatrick in two columns accompanied by several pieces of cannon. Munro escaped the field of battle but was betrayed by a farmer who he had paid to conceal him and was hanged in front of his own house in Lisburn on 16 June. Ballynahinch was sacked by the victorious military after the battle with sixty-three houses being burned down. Cavalry scoured the surrounding countryside for rebels, raiding homes and killing indiscriminately, the 22nd Dragoons being guilty of some of the worst atrocities. The most famous victim was Betsy Gray, a young female rebel who, with her two brothers, was slaughtered in the post-battle massacre, ensuring her place in legend to this day. Because of his family's involvement in this event, Robert Stewart, the future Lord Castlereigh, was made chief secretary of Ireland.</p> |
| Context | <p>The Battle of Ballynahinch was fought outside Ballynahinch, Co Down, between British forces led by Major-General George Nugent and the local United Irishmen led by Henry Munro. Munro was a Lisburn linen merchant and Presbyterian United Irishman who had no military experience but had taken over command of the Down organisation following the arrest of the designated leader, Rev. William Steel Dickson on 5 June.</p> |

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| <p>Site appraisal</p> <p>An Aerial View of the Seven Major Sectors of the Battle of Ballynahinch as featured on www.lisburn.com</p> |  <p>BATTLE OF BALLYNAHINCH: An Aerial View of the Major Sectors.</p> <p>1.—Ednavady Mill, at Montalto, where Insurgents assembled under General Munro. 2.—Windmill Hill, where General Nugent set up his headquarters. 3.—Bridge Street (now Dromore Street), where Munro led attack against military. 4.—Church Street: Insurgents carried out pincer movement here. 5.—Meeting-House Street (now Windmill Street), where Nugent's call to retreat was misinterpreted by Insurgents. 6.—Mill Bridge, where military drove back Munro's right flank. 7.—Old Magherodroll Churchyard.</p> |
| <p>Benefits/potential</p> | <p>An important battle in 1798 and one that has been documented both in books and paintings.</p> |
| <p>Audience</p> | <p>Historians, schools, scholars, public</p> |
| <p>Partnerships</p> | <p>Local council with HED and local societies.</p> |
| <p>Learning</p> | |
| <p>Community impact (involving communities)/regeneration/volunteering</p> | <p>This could be explored in conjunction with local council.</p> |
| <p>Financial Implications – potential income opportunities and investment requirements</p> | <p>None identified</p> |
| <p>Viability/constraints</p> | <p>None identified</p> |
| <p>Reference Picture</p> <p>Detail of ‘Battle of Ballynahinch’ by Thomas Robinson</p> |  |
| <p>General recommendation</p> | <p>Explore potential of promoting the seven battle site sectors as a linked trail and including the grave marker of the Greys and Willie Boal</p> |

SWOT Analysis

STRENGTHS

Strong heritage resources and unique concentration of Georgian architecture in village

Superb range of heritage sites and assets, many in very good condition

Conservation area is rich and attractive, helping preserve key assets in area

Presence of heritage experts and mentors in the locality, many retired individuals that include architects, teachers, historians etc.

Remarkably dedicated Hillsborough and District Resident's Association; all of whom are passionate and committed to preserving the rich heritage of Hillsborough. There is a great sense of collaboration and collegiality in the residents group ensuring collective commitment and common purpose.

Strong local history organisation in terms of Hillsborough Old Guard (12 years in existence); invaluable resource – frequent talks, promotion, partnerships with local organisations and schools, annual events and projects that extend the heritage offer beyond membership

St Malachy's Church is a committed central force behind a range of initiatives, groups and events and the parish bring the community together in ecumenical activities.

Hillsborough Castle has been recently opened by Historic Royal Palaces to the public. There has been significant investment and development and the castle has demonstrated a desire to link with other groups and organisations in the village to ensure increased footfall for all.

There are a diverse range of listed buildings in the locality, some at risk from heavy traffic passing through the village and in need of preservation.

There is a high concentration of green spaces and parkland in Hillsborough. This is a unique feature and a source of appeal.

The residents of Hillsborough have significant pride in the village and are united in their interest in heritage preservation. This is very important and powerful.

The heritage of the area is well promoted locally through the residents' booklet that provides an interpretive guide and map to the key assets in the village. There is also a visitor's centre in the Court House.

There is a remarkable diversity of heritage assets from various eras – Early Christian, Medieval, Georgian, Georgian Gothick and modern.

WEAKNESSES

Hillsborough village is considered the jewel in the crown of County Down, but such an accolade has meant that it has experienced disproportionate and extensive development. It is a desirable place to live and a commuter town.

The property boom has negatively affected the village and district's heritage resources. Many assets have been lost – demolished or redeveloped to create housing. The area has reached saturation point.

Increased development has meant increased traffic. Residents have complained about the impact of heavy goods vehicles through the village and the damage that this does to their windows and lime plaster.

Hillsborough is not as successful as it was in terms of retail and business. It once had four antique shops (for which it was well known), it now has none. It currently has two dress shops, but one is under threat. Once known as a place to come for art, antiques and specialist shops, this retail heartbeat is rapidly weakening.

Heritage is well known as an asset in the area but its' preservation should be prioritised above any further housing development.

There is only one school in Hillsborough (with over 300 pupils) and only one health centre in the village. The more people that move into the area, the more strain on these already over-subscribed institutions and services.

OPPORTUNITIES

There are a number of guides to Hillsborough Village and assets that have been produced and can be further promoted. These could also be complimented by an app or interactive guide.

Through the community plan, the local authority has made a commitment to increase interest in heritage sites that they have knowledge of and this constitutes a key opportunity.

Networks can potentially be established through these heritage audits. People from different communities can share their experiences and successes with each other. The audits demonstrate that experiences in each area are particular to that given area but also have common elements and further learning to share.

Examples of best practice in the area can be highlighted in order to show the wider community what can be achieved. Small and not so small success stories can indicate a way forward. Important residents share these success stories with local council and regionally.

More opportunities are needed to allow owners open up their properties on an annual basis, perhaps through European Heritage Days.

A structured heritage mentoring system would enable local community associations to avail of this support as their programs require. A Heritage Mentoring Group for Northern Ireland might be established to share learning and ideas.

Council are developing Hillsborough Forest and this could provide a key opportunity to link with heritage assets in the forest (such as the rath) and the village.

Through consultation, it was felt that the history from the 17th-century onwards is well understood. There is also opportunity to explore the area's history prior to Moses Hill, from raths to pre-Norman buildings/settlements etc. Hillsborough has a pre-plantation history, and this should be told.

Consultation also identified the opportunity for a conservation charity such as the National Trust to have an involvement in Hillsborough village generally or in specific heritage assets.

Consultation also demonstrated that Hillsborough would make an excellent destination for food and history tours.

Engagement with a younger audience through Facebook and social media. Perhaps use St Malachy's Parish Centre and Youth Group as a starting point to extend a youth network.

Partnerships potential in Hillsborough needs explored – joined up thinking in conjunction with the village itself, other villages, history societies and council.

There is an important opportunity to extend the conservation area of Hillsborough village, as this is the protective force for the village. This opportunity should be taken as soon as possible to protect heritage assets from any further development/redevelopment.

THREATS

Extensive development in and around Hillsborough as a commuter village, that continues today is a primary threat.

There are some unique spaces in Hillsborough such as Monument Field where the A listed Downshire Monument is located. Currently a planning application is in for 200 houses in this area. Such a development poses a significant threat to the monument asset and space.

Increased heavy traffic through the village is posing a threat to the historic built fabric.

Challenge of getting young people interested.

Lack of information about the heritage value of properties provided to owners, or their lack of adherence to best practice in the cases where assets are being demolished or redeveloped.

There is the relatively recent phenomenon of 'Air b'n'b' and the impact that this can have on heritage assets can be negative. Some key buildings have been renovated or adapted to serve as accommodation and this is not necessarily in keeping with the traditional appearance and can mean a loss of original features.

Threat to up keep and preservation of sites and need for continuing promotion of the rich heritage in the village and surrounding area.

General Findings

- Hillsborough is at a unique juncture in terms of heritage development. Not only does it have a unique range of heritage assets across a broad span of historic periods, but it is also experiencing unprecedented heritage development of assets whose potential was not previously realised. Hillsborough Castle is currently completing a £16 million investment of capital projects and the Castle, its auxiliary buildings, gardens and grounds have all been made accessible through Historic Royal Palaces.
- Hillsborough Forest is also being developed through local council and Forest NI and this should be an opportunity to maximise potential of this significant and varied green space if delivered in full consultation with local community and residents.
- Hillsborough village is a unique and special Conservation Area and the range of heritage has a wide appeal. There is tremendous tourism potential of Hillsborough as a Conservation Area destination.
- St Malachy's Church has a committed parish community and it has demonstrated an interest in acknowledging and promoting its own heritage, in housing a WWII museum and in linking with other heritage assets in the village.
- There is a high concentration of green spaces and parkland in Hillsborough. This is a unique feature and a source of appeal.
- The residents of Hillsborough have significant pride in the village and are united in their interest in heritage preservation. This is very important and powerful.
- The heritage of the area is well promoted locally through the residents' booklet that provides an interpretive guide and map to the key assets in the village. There is also a visitors' centre in the Court House.
- There is a remarkable diversity of heritage assets from various eras – Early Christian, Medieval, Georgian, Georgian Gothick and modern.
- There are a number of tangible and unwelcome threats to Hillsborough in relation to traffic volumes, the village being a victim of its own success in its appeal as a place to live and commuter location, the local school and health centre as oversubscribed and on-going housing developments. These are very real concerns for Hillsborough long term residents and it is felt that the built heritage has suffered greatly due to property development and increased traffic.
- Hillsborough is not as successful as it was in terms of retail and business. It once had four antique shops (for which it was well known), it now has none. It currently has two dress shops, but one is under threat. Once known as a place to come for art, antiques and specialist shops, this retail heartbeat is rapidly weakening.
- Consultation has demonstrated that some residents feel the built heritage is not fully valued locally and the majority believe that it is not fully valued regionally and nationally.

Recommendations

- Hillsborough is a Conservation Area and the range of heritage in the village is broad and has a wide appeal. It is recommended that Hillsborough be celebrated for its heritage value and tourism potential as a Conservation Area destination.
- In line with this **it is recommended that the Conservation Area is extended as soon as possible to protect the village's built heritage** from further development and redevelopment. The area is very much seen to be under threat in this regard by the residents of Hillsborough village.
- Hillsborough village is a substantial heritage destination which could be promoted regionally and beyond as an exemplar of Georgian Architecture.
- There is a remarkable population of active residents who are passionate about the built heritage and its value in the village. This is a unique resource and community and the most tangible way forward in ensuring the longevity of the village's heritage asset. Recommend that a series of meetings are held with a number of groups and stakeholders represented including Hillsborough and District Residents Committee, Hillsborough Old Guard, LCCC, HED, UAHS and RSUA to ensure that this passionate residents' community is heard and empowered to continue their stewardship of the village's heritage assets for the future and greater good.
- Potential for a volunteer network to be established within the Hillsborough area and connected to the Hillsborough and District Resident Committee and Hillsborough Old Guard where expert members train local interested individuals of two primary age groups (youth 16-26) and adult (27+) in the heritage attractions of their area. This will not only allow tours to be developed but will also ensure that knowledge is passed to others and subsequent generations in the community.
- Hillsborough Village has a range of historic information leaflets, maps, and interpretive guides, recommend that a navigational app also might be explored in terms of development. Look to Sion Mills as an example of a Conservation Area and Historic village that has an interactive app for phone scanning and exploring the key heritage assets in the village.
- Historic Trails feature key buildings and the monuments in the village. Recommend that this also includes other pieces of sculpture such as the Bird Bath in St Malachy's Church grounds created by Roasamund Praeger.
- The Sexton's House contains a small WWII museum with memorabilia donated by Hillsborough residents. This has been developed by Hillsborough Old Guard and the community. Recommend that this museum is resourced through establishing opening times and staffing with members of the volunteer network once it is established. If the network has two age group tiers, the youth and adult tiers could have one representative each to staff the museum and this will help pass on knowledge and improve the visitor experience.

- There are tangible threats of: high traffic volumes; Hillsborough as commuter location; oversubscription of school and health centre; and on-going property development, which should be addressed by Lisburn and Castlereagh Council in conjunction with Hillsborough and District Residents Committee to ensure longevity of the Conservation Area and built heritage assets of Hillsborough village.
- In the Heritage Asset Audit for the Bellaghy Area, a respondent suggested a four part strategy to address the needs of assets, build awareness and build upon the audit findings. This approach is equally transferable to Hillsborough and other audit areas and is consequently reproduced here:
 - (a) Existing strong local heritage community base from which to start an educational programme for all councillors, elected members, directors, heads of service and authorised officers.
 - (b) Opportunity to set up agreed protocols between existing staff officers - for operational working, co-operation and co-ordination - particularly Building Control Officers, Planning Enforcement Officers, Regeneration Officers, Community Planning Officers and local voluntary and community groups.
 - (c) A meet and greet session for local council staff - e.g. by area covered, for example, Regeneration Officer, Community Development Officer, Economic Officers, Tourism Officer, Planning Officers - all the council officers that cover Hillsborough in a venue within Hillsborough - Lead by Director and Heads of Service - i.e. clearly set out each others remit, roles, responsibilities and identify areas of work that interact / cross over with regard to historic environment but also historic landscapes, biodiversity, ecological systems and financial implications.
 - (d) Use NIEL Asset Audit Report to begin a conversation about Hillsborough area - meeting at the Court House for all council staff officers involved - all directorates to attend, presentation from NIEL and DfC/HED link directly to Corporate Economic Plan, Tourism Strategy, Community Plan and draft Plan Strategy - a focused interdisciplinary team is needed.

Report Authored by Marianne O’Kane Boal, 2019

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Appendix 1 - Questionnaires

26 question online questionnaire for organisations

Q1 Organisation Details Name and Email

Q2 Organisation Details – Location

Q3 Did you participate in NIEL's "Investing in Northern Ireland's Heritage" programme?

Q4 What sort of organisation are you? (Tick all that apply)

Q5 How many staff do you employ?

Q6 How many volunteers do you have?

Q7 Tell us about the kind of heritage that you are involved with

Q8 Tell us what your main aims are

Q9 Can you summarise your biggest achievements (please include dates)

Q10 Tell us about the kinds of activities that you undertake (please tick all that apply)

Q11 What kind of facilities do you provide? (please tick all that apply)

Q12 Do you require financial resources to run your organisation?

Q13 If you answered "Yes" to the above, what are the main sources of your income?

Q14 Are your main sources of income increasing or decreasing?

Q15 How much financial reserve do you have? Is it enough for...

Q16 What kind of fundraising capacity do you have in your organisation?

Q17 What are the main obstacles to fulfilling your ambitions?

Q18 What kinds of support would help you to achieve your targets?

Q19 What sort of partnerships do you have? Who are your key partners?

Q20 What are the main opportunities for heritage in your area?

Q21 How would you define your geographic area of work or influence?

Q22 What do you consider to be the most important historical sites and organisations in your area?

Q23 What do you think are the biggest issues facing heritage in your area?

Q24 What do you think should be the vision for heritage in your area?

Q25 Would you be willing to share your experiences for others to learn from?

6 question online questionnaire for individuals

Q1 Which area are you responding on?

Q2 What do you consider to be the most important historical buildings/sites in your area?

Q3 What do you think are the biggest issues facing heritage in your area?

Q4 What are the main opportunities for heritage in your area?

Q5 Do you feel the area's heritage is appreciated locally and regionally? Please explain your answer.

Q6 Can we put your name down as a consultee for this project?

Appendix 2 – Individual responses to questionnaires

Most important Historical Sites & Assets

- 1 Hillsborough Fort, Hillsborough Castle, Courthouse/Square, St Malachy's Church, RAF Long Kesh, BBC Radio transmitter 3/23/2019 10:34 AM
- 2 St Malachy's Parish Church, The Courthouse, The Fort, Hillsborough Castle 3/20/2019 11:36 AM
- 3 Hillsborough castle Hillsborough Fort Monument Forest park 3/19/2019 10:26 PM
- 4 While Hillsborough has a number of important buildings, from the Fort, Church and Hillsborough Castle, I think much of the charm of Hillsborough comes from its rich Georgian streetscape. 3/16/2019 11:30 AM
- 5 Parish Church and adjoining old school buildings Castle , Court House Fort Georgian Terrace adjacent to castle. All these buildings are in Hillsborough 3/16/2019 9:54 AM
- 6 Hillsborough Castle, Parish Church and Fort 3/15/2019 5:34 PM
- 7 Courthouse/ St Malachys Church/ Houses in Main Street 3/15/2019 4:59 PM
- 8 Castle, Fort ,Parish Church and Main St 3/14/2019 11:19 PM
- 9 Castle, courthouse, main street, St Malachi's church, fort and lake. 3/14/2019 8:06 PM
- 10 Hillsborough Castle. Courthouse, Fort, St Malachy's Church, Plough and Hillside pubs. 3/14/2019 7:01 PM
- 11 Hillsborough Castle, Hillsborough Fort and grounds, St Malachy's Church, Marquis of Downshire Monument. 3/14/2019 6:55 PM
- 12 Hillsborough Parish Church 3/14/2019 5:06 PM
- 13 Parish church, fort and castle 3/14/2019 4:35 PM
- 14 Parish Church, Fort and Castle 3/14/2019 4:09 PM
- 15 All the Georgian houses, Hillsborough Castle and grounds. the Fort, the Court House and the Park. 3/14/2019 3:51 PM
- 16 The monument on the old coach road. The fort and historic buildings in the village centre. 3/13/2019 4:58 PM
- 17 St Malachy's Church and the sexton's house and parish room. Properties in Main Street, Ballynahinich Street and Lisburn Street and Lisburn Road plus 23 & 23A Millvale Road. 3/13/2019 4:00 PM
- 18 The Court-house & the Castle 3/12/2019 12:15 PM
- 19 Parish Church Fort Market House Castle 3/11/2019 11:21 AM

Main Opportunities for Heritage in the Area

- 1 tourism, education, commerce/local craftspeople, Lagan navigation development 3/23/2019 10:34 AM
- 2 Historic Royal Palaces taking over the Castle, the Fort and the Courthouse and improving/restoring them. 3/20/2019 11:36 AM
- 3 Beautiful sites for people to visit The Monument is a hidden heritage site that only a few are aware of 3/19/2019 10:26 PM
- 4 I think the history of the area from the 17th-century onwards is well understood. I think there's opportunity to explore the area's history prior to Moses Hill, from raths to pre-Norman buildings/settlements etc. Hillsborough has a pre-plantation history, and this should be told. 3/16/2019 11:30 AM
- 5 New housing and promotion of the castle local support 3/16/2019 9:54 AM
- 6 Development of the fort and its grounds 3/15/2019 5:34 PM
- 7 Have already razed old council offices which was a potential for redevelopment as housing / hotel 3/15/2019 4:59 PM
- 8 Upgrading the fort facilities and improving the forest park 3/14/2019 11:19 PM
- 9 Keeping the village true to its historical roots and in keeping with its past and continuing connection to royalty. 3/14/2019 8:06 PM
- 10 New redevelopment of the Castle and gardens. Increased tourism. 3/14/2019 7:01 PM
- 11 National Trust could add it as a place of interest. Organised food and history tours. 3/14/2019 6:55 PM
- 12 To recreate jobs 3/14/2019 5:06 PM
- 13 Tourism 3/14/2019 4:35 PM
- 14 Convenient to port and relatively easy access to 3 airports to attract tourism 3/14/2019 4:09 PM
- 15 Hillsborough Castle, Fort, Courthouse, and the village itself. 3/14/2019 3:51 PM
- 16 Promote heritage areas of interest eg the monument that are always overlooked. 3/13/2019 4:58 PM
- 17 Tourists and other visitors. 3/13/2019 4:00 PM
- 18 a co-ordinated plan to preserve the attractiveness of the village and reclaim its charm as a conservation area 3/12/2019 12:15 PM
- 19 Removing parking around Market House Providing better parking eg in the Large Park 3/11/2019 11:21 AM

Biggest Issues Facing Heritage

- 1 high density housing development in the village centre and close by. Poor traffic planning to encourage traffic to stay on the bypass 3/23/2019 10:34 AM
- 2 Planning decisions that change the face of the village approach roads. Heavy traffic and HGVs causing noise and congestion in the central village streets. 3/20/2019 11:36 AM
- 3 Car parking Traffic through the village Public Access to the Monument 3/19/2019 10:26 PM
- 4 From conversations with locals, the arrival of Historic Royal Palaces to the town and the 'taking over' of certain sites - from branding and marketing, to limiting access - seems to be a direct threat to heritage in the area. In my opinion, it would be disastrous if locals were alienated from their own heritage. While I appreciate this is anecdotal, it is still worth considering. 3/16/2019 11:30 AM
- 5 Lack of government financial support particularly for the church buildings 3/16/2019 9:54 AM
- 6 Traffic passing through the village of Hillsborough 3/15/2019 5:34 PM
- 7 Redevelopment 3/15/2019 4:59 PM
- 8 Funding, traffic particularly lorries and new buildings not in keeping with the historic buildings. 3/14/2019 11:19 PM
- 9 Over building and traffic, particularly heavy traffic 3/14/2019 8:06 PM
- 10 Increased traffic and poor parking. Also poor maintenance of some private properties on the main streets. 3/14/2019 7:01 PM
- 11 Insufficient infrastructure for population of the village and visitors to the village. 3/14/2019 6:55 PM
- 12 Looking after these important buildings 3/14/2019 5:06 PM
- 13 Traffic 3/14/2019 4:35 PM
- 14 Traffic, including HGVs and indiscriminate parking 3/14/2019 4:09 PM
- 15 Upkeep and the expense involved. Too much development passed by the Council and no account taken of infrastructure. 3/14/2019 3:51 PM
- 16 Preservation of the monument on the old coach road. Parking in the village. Large lorries travelling through the village. Lack of coherent , transparent planning decisions by local government which do not take account of the green belt area fully. Housing bring expanded on the outskirts of the village particularly on the Dromore Road when they removed all of the trees that framed the entrance to the village. Lack of proactive measures by local authorities to care for and protect the local heritage. Redevelopment is promoted at the expense of protecting local heritage. 3/13/2019 4:58 PM
- 17 Lorries coming through the conservation area. 3/13/2019 4:00 PM
- 18 relentless unplanned growth and the ensuing traffic congestion with parking problems 3/12/2019 12:15 PM

19 Uncontrolled development ie 'Garden Grabbing' and obscene development at approaches to village eg Dromore Road and possible development of ground between Carnreagh Road and Lisburn Road. Lack of parking Heavy vehicles passing through village 3/11/2019 11:21 AM

Geographic area of work or influence

1 Hillsborough, Lisburn, Belfast 3/23/2019 10:34 AM

2 A principal milestone between Dublin and Belfast with easy access to Belfast via M1 3/20/2019 11:36 AM

3 I live in the village 3/19/2019 10:26 PM

4 Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council Area. 3/16/2019 11:30 AM

5 not much at my age 3/16/2019 9:54 AM

6 Hillsborough and Dromara 3/15/2019 5:34 PM

7 Local 3/15/2019 4:59 PM

8 N/A 3/14/2019 11:19 PM

9 I am retired but am involved with the local community and wider Lisburn community. 3/14/2019 8:06 PM

10 I am retired but am involved in the volunteer programme at the Castle with Historic Royal Palaces. 3/14/2019 7:01 PM

11 Poorly worded question. Co Down is my geographic area of work. 3/14/2019 6:55 PM

12 walking distance 3/14/2019 5:06 PM

13 Character and family ties 3/14/2019 4:35 PM

14 Compact village within open countryside 3/14/2019 4:09 PM

15 I have been a resident for over 30 years. 3/14/2019 3:51 PM

16 Poorly worded question. My area of work is education. What do you mean by geographic? 3/13/2019 4:58 PM

17 I used to be a chartered valuation surveyor and I live in Hillsborough. I am now retired. 3/13/2019 4:00 PM

18 Am retired. 3/12/2019 12:15 PM

19 I have lived in village for 70 years 3/11/2019 11:21 AM

Do you feel the area's heritage is appreciated locally and regionally? Please explain your answer.

1 High profile initiatives such as Historic Royal Palaces have helped raise the profile. Ulster Aviation Society works away steadily, but is maybe under-appreciated. Lagan Navigation has potential, but will take a long time 3/23/2019 10:34 AM

2 Yes, it is appreciated by the residents, visitors, Historic Royal Palaces and politicians who frequent the village. 3/20/2019 11:36 AM

3 Yes and no - more new developments are increasing traffic and population of the village, which I think threatens the heritage. However, recent improvements at the castle are welcomed. Car parking is an issue as more people visit- especially at the weekend. 3/19/2019 10:26 PM

4 Yes, but it has obvious problems. As the seat of Governor of Northern Ireland from 1920s onwards, and cemented by its relationship with Historic Royal Palaces, i think it struggles, and will continue to struggle, to reach nationalists who have little affinity with Royal family or the Northern Ireland state. They might do better with a southern audience. 3/16/2019 11:30 AM

5 yes 3/16/2019 9:54 AM

6 Not enough - the current development of the Castle is long overdue and much more could be made of the village, especially if heavy traffic (esp. lorries) could be controlled. 3/15/2019 5:34 PM

7 No Hillsborough Castle has been successful but the construction of such a massive car park is debatable as once interest in NI has waned as in tours by WI/Rambling groups etc Then to promote to other parties such as tourists to Northern Ireland There are much more areas of interest in Belfast/North Coast such as Titanic Centre/Giants Causeway which are much more publicised and of interest 3/15/2019 4:59 PM

8 I feel many local people do appreciate the village and many people within Ireland. However I feel the lack of car parking is a deterrent to locals and visitors. 3/14/2019 11:19 PM

9 Yes, local families show their appreciation by involvement in organisations e.g. church groups, Horticultural Society, school events and projects, Hillsborough Committee etc. The local council sponsor and support village activities. 3/14/2019 8:06 PM

10 It is appreciated locally. Not sure about regionally. 3/14/2019 7:01 PM

11 Yes, Hillsborough is renowned for being an area of historical interest. However, the redevelopment of the castle will widen the appeal. 3/14/2019 6:55 PM

12 To save the environment we live in 3/14/2019 5:06 PM

13 Regionally yes as helping to improve and restore Hillsborough bringing more tourism. Locally no as think taken for granted. 3/14/2019 4:35 PM

14 The village has sat astride the traditional Carrickfergus - Belfast - Dublin roadway for centuries and has drawn curious visitors from far and wide for all of that period 3/14/2019 4:09 PM

15 Not enough. The Castle is now attracting more tourists and will be providing car parking space although this is on the dual carriageway, and not in the village. Parking in the village is extremely difficult for any visitors. 3/14/2019 3:51 PM

16 Yes but always from a potential business perspective. 3/13/2019 4:58 PM

17 It is certainly appreciated locally by residents. Visitors from other parts of N. Ireland appreciate Hillsborough. People leave mainly appreciating comments in the parish church visitors' book.
3/13/2019 4:00 PM

18 Its attractiveness has resulted in explosive growth, which is undermining its attractiveness. It has accidentally become a town. 3/12/2019 12:15 PM

19 Yes I do but I think the agencies concerned could do more - for example pushing forward the pending scheme by Council 3/11/2019 11:21 AM

Appendix 3 – Items from NMNI Collection

(a condensed sample demonstrating diversity of collection)

| OBJECT NAME | Title | Site |
|---|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| Spearhead : socket-looped | | |
| Axe : palstave | | |
| Axe : flat : Harbison type : Ballyvalley | | |
| Rapier | | |
| Axe : flanged : Harbison type : Derryniggin | | |
| Axe : Polished | | Hillsborough Park |
| Axe : polished | | |
| Axe : flat | | |
| Spear-head : socketed | | |
| Axe : flat : Harbison type : Ballyvalley | | |
| Axe : flat : Harbison type : Ballyvalley | | |
| Axe : flat | | |
| Pot : urn : cordoned | | |
| Scraper : end | | |
| species : Fuligo septica | | |
| (L.) Web. | SLIME MOULD | Hillsborough Park |
| species : Calloria | | |
| fusarioides | FUNGUS | |
| species : Sphagnum | | |
| cuspidatum | MOSS | |
| species : Carex rostrata | | |
| Stokes | VASCULAR PLANT | Hillsborough Park |
| species : Carex rostrata | | |
| Stokes | VASCULAR PLANT | Field |
| | | Towpath near bridge on |
| | | Hillsborough / Lisburn |
| | | Rd |
| species : Carex | | |
| vesicaria L. | VASCULAR PLANT | |
| Igneous : Rhyolite | ROCK | |
| Igneous : Diorite | Glacial Erratics | |
| FOSSIL; species : | | |
| Climacograptus sp | FOSSIL | |
| species : Cygnus | | |
| columbianus Ord., | | |
| 1815 | BIRD MOUNT; Bewick's Swan | |
| Alcedo atthis | Kingfisher (base) | |
| species : Tachybaptus | | |
| ruficollis (Pallas, | | |
| 1764) | BIRD EGG; Little Grebe | |
| species : Podiceps | | |
| cristatus (Linne, 1758) | BIRD EGG; Great-crested Grebe | |
| species : Cuculus | | |
| canorus | BIRD EGG; Cuckoo | |
| species : Asio otus | BIRD EGG; Long-eared Owl | |
| species : Riparia | | |
| riparia | BIRD EGG; Sand Martin | |
| species : Motacilla | BIRD EGG; Grey Wagtail | |

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| cinerea | | |
| species : Turdus philomelos | BIRD EGG; Song Thrush | |
| species : Turdus viscivorus | BIRD EGG; Mistle Thrush | |
| species : Locustella naevia | BIRD NEST; Grasshopper Warbler | |
| species : Acrocephalus schoenobaenus | BIRD EGG; Sedge Warbler | |
| species : Phylloscopus collybita | BIRD EGG; Chiffchaff | |
| species : Regulus regulus | BIRD EGG; Goldcrest | |
| species : Muscivora striata | BIRD EGG; Spotted Flycatcher | |
| species : Parus ater | BIRD EGG; Coal Tit | |
| species : Certhia familiaris | BIRD EGG; Treecreeper | |
| species : Corvus monedula | BIRD EGG; Jackdaw | |
| species : Acanthis cabaret | BIRD EGG; Lesser Redpoll | |
| species : Pyrrhula pyrrhula | BIRD EGG; Bullfinch | |
| species : Fringilla coelebs | BIRD EGG; Chaffinch | |
| MAMMAL; species : Apodemus sylvaticus (Linne, 1758) | MAMMAL | |
| Fox skull (female); species : Vulpes vulpes | FOX SKULL | Fortwilliam |
| species : Vitrea (Crystallus) crystallina (Muller, 1774) | SHELL | Hillsborough Park |
| species : Oxychilus (Ortizius) alliarius (Miller, 1822) | SHELL | Hillsborough Park |
| species : Speyeria idalia Dry. | BUTTERFLY | |
| species : Parus caeruleus | BIRD SKIN; Blue Tit | |
| species : Phylloscopus collybita | BIRD SKIN; Willow Warbler | |
| species : Regulus regulus | BIRD SKIN; Goldcrest | |
| species : Fringilla coelebs | BIRD SKIN; Chaffinch | |
| species : Fringilla montifringilla | BIRD SKIN; Brambling | |
| species : Passer domesticus | BIRD SKIN; House Sparrow | |
| species : Baccha elongata (Fabricius) | FLY | Hillsborough Forest |

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|---|---|---------------------|
| species : Parasyrphus punctulatus (Verrall) | HOVERFLY | |
| species : Chloromyia formosa (Scopoli) | INSECT | Hillsborough Forest |
| species : Hyphydrus ovatus | BEETLE | Hillsborough Lake |
| BADGE; National Egg Collection badge Hillsborough Fort Guard Waistcoat | | |
| BREECHES; Hillsborough Fort Guard COAT; Hillsborough Fort warders coat | | Hillsborough Fort |
| Breeches Waistcoat | | Hillsborough Fort |
| BUTTON; Hillsborough Fort Guard button Overcoat of Hillsborough Fort Guard | | Hillsborough Fort |
| PRINT; Lithograph, hand coloured | A representation of the grand Fete given in the rere of the ancient Castle in Hillsborough by the Marquis of Downshire, the 18th October 1837 on the Nuptials of the Earl of Hillsborough | Hillsborough Castle |
| PRINT; Lithograph, hand coloured | A Representation of the grand Fete given in the rere of the Old Castle in Hillsborough by the Marquis of Downshire the 18th Octr. 1837 on the Nuptials of the Earl of Hillsborough | |
| PRINT; Lithograph | Kilwarlin near Hillsborough / A settlement of the United Brethren commonly called Moravians. | |
| Salt and Salt & Pepper Casters Photographic Postcard | Hillsborough Fort | |
| Photographic Print - Image of champion Lady Ploughman, eighteen-year-old Annette Blair from Hillsborough | | |
| Photographic Print Government House, Hillsborough | | |
| Photographic Print List | | |
| Letter - Invitation to Tom Hartley for dinner at Hillsborough Castle from Sec of State Peter Mandelson | A Nationalist Nightmare: A Report of a conference on the effects of the Hillsborough Agreement | |
| Report | | |
| Jacket and Trousers - Wearer was Hon naval ADC to Governor of N. Ireland, and wore uniform at official receptions and garden parties at Hillsborough Castle, 1968-73 | | |
| Hillsboroguh Bugler's coat Hillsborough Bugler's waistcoat Hillsborough Bugler's trousers | | |
| TOKEN; penny | | |
| MEDAL; Sport Prize medal - [racing prize medal from Hillsborough race course photographic negative - J.Duff and Son, (furniture manufacturers) 23 Old Hillsborough Road photographic negative - Gerald Atkinson, bugler, last member of Hillsborough Fort Guard | | |
| PHOTOGRAPH; Lantern Slide | | Hillsborough Church |
| PHOTOGRAPH; Lantern Slide | | Old Fort |
| PHOTOGRAPH; Lantern slide | | Hillsborough Bawn |
| PHOTOGRAPH; Lantern slide | | Hillsborough Castle |
| Photographic negative | | Hillsborough Castle |
| photographic print | | Hill Hall |

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| Photographic print | Hillsborough Castle |
| Photograph; photographic print | Eglantine House |
| Photographic negative : photographic print | Orlock |
| Photographic negative : Photographic print | Agriculture Station |
| Photographic negative : Photographic print | Trotting track |
| Photographic film negative : Photographic print | Gut House (west) |
| Photographic film negative : Photographic print | Lake : Castle |
| Photographic film negative : Photographic print | Dromore Road : Ribbon |
| Photographic film negative : Photographic print | Development |
| Photographic film negative : Photographic print | Government House |
| Photographic film negative : Photographic print | Main Street : Square |
| Photographic film negative : Photographic print | Church : Castle |
| Photographic film negative : Photographic print | Castle : Square |
| Photographic film negative : Photographic print | Castle : Church |
| Photographic film negative : Photographic print | Ballylesson |
| Photographic film negative : Photographic print | Water Supply |
| Photographic film negative : Photographic print | Forest : Lake |
| Photographic film negative : Photographic print | Drumbeg (north) |
| Photographic print | Street : Housing |
| Photographic print | R.D.C. Offices |
| Photographic print | Government House |
| Photographic print | Georgian House |
| Photographic print | Old Castle |
| Photographic print | Church |
| Photographic print | Harty Memorial |
| Photographic print | R.D.C. Offices |
| Photographic print | Hillsborough Castle |
| Photographic print | Marquis Of Downshire |
| Photographic print | Monument |
| Photographic print | Parish Church |
| Photographic negative | Buildings |
| Photographic negative | Hillsborough Church |
| Photographic negative | Monument to Marquis |
| Photographic negative | Of Downshire |
| Photograph | Government House |
| Photograph | Courthouse |
| Photograph | Hillsborough church |
| Photograph | Hillsborough Fort |
| Information leaflet, Hillsborough and District [Coronation] Committee | |
| Postcard - coloured photograph of 9 members of Hillsborough Fort Guard with man in top hat and livery on steps of Court House, Hillsborough | |
| Political Pamphlet - Inscription : HILLSBOROUGH THE BALANCE SHEET 1985 -88 A FAILURE | |
| Map, of County Down - Hillsborough Rural District Electoral Division | |
| Drawing Hillsborough hunt | |
| hand barrow - possibly used in the shambles in Hillsborough, for carrying meat | |
| picture, Hand-coloured | |
| Lithograph Hillsborough fete | |
| Painting The Hillsborough Hunt (1950) | |

Purchased from Mr Geddis, an antique dealer in Hillsborough, Co Down in
 delivery van - c1989 Austin Seven delivery van
 child's size wooden wheelbarrow - Made by a local carpenter, Tollymore townland, Hillsborough
 Photograph of 13 members of Hillsborough Guard
 Photograph of 2 members of Hillsborough Guard.
 Field gate, 7 bar, heavy, decorated - an estate gate from Dromore Road
 card, mourning [william sands] - " dear sir the remains of my beloved husband, william sands, will be
 removed from his late residence for interment in the family burying ground, hillsborough churchyard
 Photographic negative - "Pulling flax ridding".c1783 Hillsborough
 Photographic negative - "Scutch mill interior".c1783 Hillsborough
 Photographic negative - Print depicting Fete and Dinner given in Castle Hillsborough
 Photographic negative - Two prints of Fete and Dinner given in castle Hillsborough by marquis of
 Downshire
 Photographic negative - Map of Transport Farm, Plan of cast Downshire steamship Co property
 Newport Hillsborough. C1889
 Photographic negative - Saddlery tools premises of McIlvaine, Hillsborough
 Photographic negative - Saddlery tools premises of McIlvaine, Hillsborough
 Photographic negative - saddlery shop off Lisburn Street Hillsborough
 Photographic negative - Saddlery tools premises of McIlvaine, Hillsborough
 Photographic negative - Mr McIlvaine, saddlery shop off Lisburn Street Hillsborough
 Photographic negative - Mr McIlvaine, saddlery shop off Lisburn Street Hillsborough
 Photographic negative - Gable jamb-wall small farmhouse 1 1/2, slated, Hillsborough. Co. Down
 Photographic negative - Gable jamb-wall small farmhouse 1 1/2, slated, Hillsborough. Co. Down
 Photographic negative - Gable jamb-wall small farmhouse 1 1/2, slated, Hillsborough. Co. Down
 Photographic negative - McIlwaine's saddler shop, Hillsborough, Co. Down
 Photographic negative Hillsborough Hunt
 Photographic negative - Aircraft at Hillsborough 1909.
 Photographic negative - `Result' from:- Tom Welch Hillsborough
 Photographic negative - Hillsborough Post Office.
 Photographic negative - Hillsborough Post Office.
 Photograph: B&W/
 Negative Antrim (Portballintrae)
 Photograph: B&W/
 Negative Hillsborough Georgian Houses
 Photograph: Colour
 Transparency Hillsborough Old Castle Guard
 Photograph: B&W/
 Negative and a
 positive image Hillsborough Parish Church Floodlit
 Photograph: B&W/
 Negative Old Guard Hillsborough
 Photograph: B&W/
 Negative Hillsborough Old Guard Bugler Gerald Atkinson In Front Of Courthouse
 Sound Recording :
 Magnetic Tape, Reel Sound Recording on Reel: Hillsborough Linen Company.
 Sound Recording :
 Magnetic Tape, Reel Living Linen Interview LL2_R00/79 - Sound Recording on Reel:
 Sound Recording :
 Magnetic Tape, Reel Hillsborough Linen Company.
 Sound Recording :
 Magnetic Tape, Reel Living Linen Interview LL2_R01/46 1 of 2- Sound Recording on Reel:
 Response to question /
 Respondent's answer Hillsborough Linen Company.
 Funeral customs: Marquis of Downshire

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|---|---|
| Response to question / Respondent's answer | Funeral customs: preparations for funeral and wake |
| Response to question / Respondent's answer | Funeral customs: mourning dress |
| Photograph; glass plate negative | THE MARKET PLACE, HILLSBOROUGH |
| Photograph; glass plate negative | HILLSBOROUGH SQUARE AND MARKET HOUSE, CO. DOWN |
| Photograph; glass plate negative | LAKE AND CHURCH, HILLSBOROUGH PARK |
| Photograph; glass plate negative | HILLSBOROUGH PARISH CHURCH(C of I) AND WAR MEMORIAL |
| Photograph; glass plate negative | GOVERNMENT HOUSE, HILLSBOROUGH |
| Photograph; glass plate negative | THE TEMPLE, FROM YEW AVENUE, GOVT. HOUSE, HILLSBOROUGH |
| Photograph; glass plate negative | WATERFALL IN GROUNDS OF GOVT. HOUSE, HILLSBOROUGH |
| Photograph; glass plate negative | LAKE IN THE GROUNDS OF GOVT. HOUSE HILLSBOROUGH |
| Photograph; glass plate negative | LAKE IN THE GROUNDS OF GOVT. HOUSE HILLSBOROUGH |
| Photograph; glass plate negative | CASTLE WARDERS OF THE ROYAL FORT OF HILLSBOROUGH |
| Photograph; glass plate negative | CASTLE WARDERS , HILLSBOROUGH CASTLE |
| Photograph; glass plate negative | MAN TRAP, OLD CASTLE, HILLSBOROUGH |
| Excursion programme - Belfast Naturalists' Field Club 'The Third Excursion of the Summer Season', Saturday, 21st May, 1904, to Hillsborough. | |

Appendix 4 - From the Belfast and Ulster Towns Directory for 1910 courtesy of the National Library of Ireland www.libraryireland.com

Hillsborough, County Down

This online resource provides a snapshot of the area just over a century ago which clearly demonstrates a remarkable degree of change and development. For example on census day 27 March 2011 the population of Hillsborough and Culcavy was 3,952 (NISRA statistic). In 1910 the population was 671. Therefore in the intervening century the population has swelled by almost six times its scale and it continues to grow.

In 1910 Hillsborough is described as a market town with market day on every Wednesday and fair day on the third Wednesday each month.

Listed public institutions include a number of schools; Culcavey National Schools, Maze National School, Newport National Schools, St. James National School, St. John's National School, Ballykeel, Artfinny National School, Hillsborough N.S., Downshire Schools and Reilly's Trench National School.

Other public institutions include; two dispensaries at Lisburn Street and Annahilt, the Gas Works, Markets, The Northern Banking Co. Ltd, Downshire Corporation Arms Hotel, Masonic Lodge, R.I.C. Barracks, St. Cecilia Musical Society, Public Reading Rooms, Billiard and Recreation Room, Great Northern Railway Station, East Downshire Steamship Co. Ltd, Hillsborough Linen Co. Ltd and the District Nursing Society.

Of the listed inhabitants of 1910, the following occupations are represented; mason, shoemaker, egg merchant, ham curer, surgeon, draper, painter, blacksmith, spirit dealer, petty sessions clerk, bootmaker, farmer, land steward, grocer, professor of music, carpenter, dressmaker, solicitor, ironmonger, game keeper, bank clerk, saddler, coal agent, tailor, gardener, caretaker and housekeeper.

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